

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

**INTEGRATED CORPORATION OF AGRICULTURAL
RESOURCES EMPOWERMENT (ICARE)**

DRAFT UPDATED

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN



Developed by:
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Statement:
The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) may be updated
during the implementation of ICARE Project

VERSION 2.0

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Balitbangtan | <i>Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian</i> or Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD) |
| Bappenas | <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> or National Development Planning Agency |
| BLF | Better Life Farming |
| BP2D | <i>Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah</i> or Regional Agency for Research and Development |
| BPPSDMP | <i>Badan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Pertanian</i> or Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development |
| BRMP | <i>Badan Perakitan dan Modernisasi Pertanian</i> or Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Engineering and Modernization (IAAEM) |
| BPS | <i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i> or Central Bureau of Statistics |
| BPTP | <i>Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian</i> or Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology (AIAT) |
| CF | Farmers Corporation |
| COVID-19 | Corona Virus Disease 2019 |
| DG | Directorate General |
| DG PSP | <i>Direktorat Jenderal Prasarana dan Sarana Pertanian</i> or Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructures and Facilities |
| DRPLN-JM | <i>Daftar Rencana Pinjaman Luar Negeri Jangka Menengah</i> or List of Medium-Term Planned External Loans |
| ESCP | Environmental and Social Commitment Plan |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standard |
| FEI | Farmer Economic Institution |
| FGRM | Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| FSSP | Food Self-Sufficiency Program |
| Gapoktan | <i>Gabungan Kelompok Tani</i> or Farmers Group Association |
| Ha | Hektar or hectare |
| IAAEM | Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Engineering and Modernization |
| IAARD | Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development |
| ICARE | Integrated Corporation of Agricultural Resources Empowerment |
| Kemen-PANRB | <i>Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi</i> or Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform |
| KEP | <i>Kelembagaan Ekonomi Petani</i> or Farmer Economic Institution (FEI) |
| KLN | <i>Kerjasama Luar Negeri</i> or International Cooperation |
| Km | Kilometer |
| KSP | <i>Kantor Staf Presiden</i> or The Executive Office of The President |
| LG | Local Government |
| MOA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoEF | Ministry of Environment and Forestry |
| MSME | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PIU | Project Implementing Unit |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| RC | Readiness Criteria |
| SEP | Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| UPP | <i>Unit Pengelola Proyek</i> or Project Management Unit (PMU) |
| UU | <i>Undang-undang</i> or Law |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

1. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural commodities are experiencing a productivity decline and a stagnation in the yield gap. BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) data indicates a slowdown in the increase in agricultural productivity over the last decade, such as rice, coffee, and orange. In 2010, the national average rice productivity was 5.01 tons per hectare, but it increased 5.11 tons per hectare by 2020. The national average coffee productivity in 2019 was 803 kg per hectare. The productivity rate increased marginally when compared to the national coffee productivity average of 779 kg per hectare in 2009. A similar pattern can be seen in orange production, with national average productivity of 350.76 quintals per hectare in 2020, with little significant increase when compared to the productivity in 2010 of 355.43 quintals per hectare. On the other hand, new improved varieties with increased yield potential have been released. This condition shows there is still a gap that can be closed under optimal conditions compared to the average yield that can be achieved by farmers in several agroecological conditions. Rice yield gaps in different seasons are common in some agro-ecological conditions, such as swampland. Several factors contribute to the gap, including inefficient use of agricultural resources such as low technology adoption and the high rate of yield loss.

Market potential in Indonesia provides a significant opportunity for producers, processors, and value chain actors. However, there are several obstacles to be managed. Indonesia's agricultural sector remains relatively inefficient, with the food crops subsector being the least productive. Factors that cause the low productivity and profitability rate in the agricultural sector include lack of market access by producers, limited adoption of innovative technology, hindrances in infrastructure and downstream logistics, a deficient food security system (especially for perishable products), lack of capital, and lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills.

Despite the decreasing rate of poverty alleviation in the past few years due to the current Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia has maintained its efforts to mitigate poverty. Based on the international standard of purchasing power parity of USD 1.90 per day (2011 purchasing power parity), Indonesia is one of the fastest-growing countries to alleviate poverty in the past two decades.

ICARE Project focuses on high-value commodities in order to anticipate increased imports while increasing agricultural sector added value and export promotion. The ICARE Project will be effective for six years, commencing in 2022 and ending in 2028.

1.1. OBJECTIVES

This document is a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (or "SEP"), related to the Integrated Corporation of Agricultural Resources Empowerment Project (or "ICARE" or mentioned as "Project"). SEP aims to improve and facilitate decision-making while creating an atmosphere of active understanding through the Project's involvement of affected individuals/parties and other stakeholders. Affected stakeholders are given the opportunity to express their opinions and concerns, which may have an impact on the Project's decision.

SEP's specific objectives are as follow:

- To identify stakeholders, to nurture and to maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders, especially affected stakeholders;

- To ascertain stakeholder interest and support for the Project, and to incorporate stakeholder perspectives into the Project's design and performance of environmental and social goals;
- To develop an effective and inclusive engagement plan with affected stakeholders regarding the issues that may affect them throughout the Project's life cycle;
- To provide accurate information about environmental and social risks and impacts to the Project, to disclose the information to the stakeholders in a timely manner, in a format and a method that is easily understood and accessible;
- To provide accessible and inclusive facilities for affected stakeholders for effective feedback and grievance redress mechanism; and
- To determine effective steps for reporting and monitoring.

SEP document will be implemented during the implementation of the Project and will be renewed accordingly.

1.2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ICARE PROJECT

The Government of Indonesia is developing an innovative, integrative, and collaborative agricultural system through the ICARE Project in order to achieve food security and to increase the added value of agricultural products. The Project promotes a sustainable, inclusive, and diverse agricultural production and development system in selected Project areas. These objectives are highly relevant in the context of COVID-19, which emphasizes the importance of rural food and livelihood security. The Project hopes to improve the capacity of human resources and infrastructures/facilities, as well as the productivity and efficiency of input utilization, the efficiency in the farming business, the availability of new advanced varieties, the availability of supporting innovative technology, user adoption of technology, the added value of agricultural products, and farmer income. Furthermore, the Project also aims to expand access to massive services and agricultural information technology. Ultimately, the Project aims to produce a sustainable production system and to improve agricultural zones that are based on corporation and innovation.

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will be responsible as the Executing Agency of the ICARE Project, and the Indonesian Agency of Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD) will have the role as the Implementing Agency. In 2025, the ICARE Project carried out a restructuring related to the change in institutional nomenclature of "IAARD" to the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Engineering and Modernization (IAAEM), and to include Project's support to the MoA's Food Self-Sufficiency Program (FSSP) that focuses on rice cultivation on existing land through land optimization methods.

1.2.1. Project Components

The Project has three main components, namely:

Component A: Strengthening value chains in selected agricultural areas, that consists of:

Sub-Component A-1: Strengthening value chains in selected agricultural areas. The activities

include verification of Project locations and beneficiaries, as well as participatory assessment of the existing value chain's performance at the district level; development of regional-level agribusiness plans and collaboration among stakeholders; and strengthening agricultural services based on the identification of regional agribusiness value chain "gaps".

Sub-Component A-2: Facilitating the establishment of a farmer corporation. The activities include the incorporation of farmer groups and the strengthening of technical, business, financial, and organizational capabilities; the development of the Farmers Corporation's business plan; and the facilitation of assistance funds for farmer groups' corporate business plans. To support the FSSP, beginning in 2025, the Project beneficiaries are broadened into Farmer Economic Institution or *Kelembagaan Ekonomi Petani* (KEP), which include farmer corporations and other form of farmer organizations or farmer economic institutions.

Component B: Strengthening institutional capacity for value chain development, that consists of:

Sub-Component B-1: Collaboratively disseminate and provide technical guidance on agricultural business systems through partnerships. The activities include the provision of competitive grants to strengthen the agricultural business system through collaborative partnerships, as well as the facilitation of agricultural business system dissemination and technical guidance tailored to local needs.

Sub-Component B-2: Strengthening institutional capacity. Strengthening the technical capacity of value chain actors; and strengthening the capacity of government human resources are among the activities undertaken.

Component C: Project Management Support. It includes:

Sub-Component C-1: Project Management. The activities include coordination, implementation, financial management, environmental and social management, and monitoring at the national, provincial, and district levels.

Sub-Component C-2: Monitoring and Evaluation. Among the activities are the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation system at the Project level and at the advanced level as a component of the Project management structure, utilizing a robust Management Information System (MIS) in conjunction with a Geographic Information System (GIS). The ICARE Project benefits are as follows:

1. Farmers, who a) have access to manage land (own land, with agreement, or lease) in selected Agricultural Areas and are willing to participate in the value chain; b) reside in the same area as the land being managed, in selected Agricultural Areas in each province; and c) are willing to actively participate in capacity building programs as part of the agricultural area's value chain;
2. Farmer groups/Farmers Group Associations that: a) are registered with the local Agriculture Service; b) become active members; and c) manage agricultural products with strong marketing potential; and
3. Farmer Corporations that: a) have clear legal structures (as cooperatives or limited liability companies); and b) operate a type of business derived from member farmers that is sustainable year after year.

Subcomponent C-3: Knowledge management. The Project will involve farmers, communities and related stakeholders, so it is necessary to manage knowledge and information during the implementation of the Project. There will be increased knowledge of the documentation system for processes, strategies, and learning derived from the development of value chain models in each location. This documentation can identify best practices that can be useful to disseminate to a wider audience.

1.2.2. Project Location

ICARE Project shall take place in these agricultural zone locations:

1. Ulu Belu, Air Nanningan and Pulau Panggung Subdistricts, Tanggamus District, Lampung Province, with a focus on coffee and goat commodities;
2. Cikajang, Cigedug, Cisurupan, Pasir Wangi and Sukaresmi Subdistricts, Garut District, West Java Province, with a focus on potato and sheep commodities;
3. Losari Subdistrict, Brebes District, Central Java Province, with a focus on banana and rice commodities;
4. Rembang, Sukorejo and Wonorejo Subdistricts, Pasuruan District, East Java Province, with a focus on corn and mango commodities;
5. Tebas Subdistrict, Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province, with a focus on orange and rice commodities;
6. Tombolo Pao and Tinggimoncong Subdistrict, Gowa District, South Sulawesi Province, with a focus on potato and dairy cattle commodities;
7. Praya, Praya Barat and Praya Tengah Subdistrict, Central Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province, with a focus on corn and native chicken commodities;
8. Airmadidi, Kalawat, Talawaan, Dimembe, and Kauditan Subdistricts, North Minahasa District, North Sulawesi Province, with a focus on coconut and corn commodities; and
9. Aere and Lambandia Subdistricts, East Kolaka District, Southeast Sulawesi Province, with a focus on cacao commodity and beef cattle commodities.

To reflect Project's support to FSSP, ICARE Project will also take place in the following eleven (11) districts/city of FSSP location, with a focus on rice commodity:

1. South Lampung, West Tulangbawang, North Lampung and Mesuji District, Lampung Province;
2. Sambas and Bengkayang District, and Singkawang City, West Kalimantan Province; and
3. Gowa, Soppeng, Enrekang and Barru District, South Sulawesi Province.

2. SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTED ENGAGEMENTS

Numerous stakeholder engagements have been conducted across all Project locations in preparation for the ICARE Project, including proposed detailed Project activities at the village level. The following are previous stakeholder engagements:

Table 1. Brief Summary of Activities with Previous Stakeholders

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 15 September 2020 | Presentation on the Formation & Development of Farmers corporation | To form and develop Farmers corporation | Corporate farming (CF) combines agricultural land to be jointly managed by farmers, integrated into one management. Such a system can be used as a solution to tackle several problems experienced by the farmers. The Project commenced with 5 CF pilot Projects in 2020 and aimed to form 350 CFs by 2024. | Attended by: National Development Planning Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development. |
| 17 December 2020 | Coordination meeting | To discuss projects readiness in the List of Medium- Term Planned External Loans/Blue Book 2020-2024 with funding indication by The World Bank | Presentation from Director for Multilateral External Funding, National Development Agency, stated that there are 75 projects with 23 institutions, with the commitment value of USD 25.7 Billion in the Blue Book 2020-2024. Seven projects will be funded by The World Bank with the amount of USD 1.8 million. The amount of the ICARE Project proposed in the Blue Book is USD 100 million and USD 10 million from non-external funding. | Attended by: Directorate of Food and Agriculture, Planning Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture. International Cooperation Bureau and Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, along with ICARE Preparation Team. |
| 24 February 2021 | Information dissemination | To disseminate information about the ICARE Project in the Ministry of Agriculture | Locations were set in 9 provinces. Selection of commodities was based on Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 472/2018. Area model development in the ICARE Project is relevant to be linked to Food Estate since the design of activities refers to the supply chain (connecting product to the market), hence it involves both supply and demand sides, aiming at standardized commodities export target. ICARE Project implementation can be synergized with existing strategic programs in the Ministry of Agriculture. | Attended by: Secretary-General, DG of IAARD, Director of Planning Bureau, Director of Public Relation Bureau, Echelon 2 officials from technical Directorate Generals, and Directors of Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology in 9 nominated locations. |

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 18-19 March 2021 | Information dissemination | To present ICARE Proposed Project from each region. | Each region that will implement the ICARE Project presented its proposed commodities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coffee and goat in Tanggamus, Lampung - Potato and sheep in Garut, West Java - Banana and rice in Purbalingga, Central Java - Mango and corn in Probolinggo, East Java - Orange and rice in Sambas, West Kalimantan - Pepper and goat in Luwu, South Sulawesi - Cacao and goat in Konawe Selatan, Southeast Sulawesi - Poultry and corn in Lombok Timur, West Nusa Tenggara - Cacao and corn in Minahasa, North Sulawesi | Attended by: Ministry of Agriculture, National Development Planning Agency, Agricultural Office in each Project area, Farmer representatives of each nominated provinces. |
| 22 March 2021 | Consultation | To consult with Value Chain actors, Fintech, Start-up, and input suppliers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every attending party, such as value chain actors, off-takers, start-ups, and fintech, provided their statements to support the Project; - Services provided according to their businesses; - Problems and challenges from all actors are various. Initial identification for ICARE Project is needed. | Attended by: Representatives of Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology in ICARE Project locations, TaniHub, Olam, ECOM, Bayer/Better Life Farming (BLF), iGrow, Hara, KBHI, Eden Farm, Kenhouse/Indofood. |
| 14 April 2021 | Coordination with the Garut District Agricultural Office | ICARE information dissemination in Garut | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICARE Project information dissemination in Garut District using the farmers corporation concept with potato and goat as the commodities. To initiate the Project, West Java, as part of the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, coordinated with Garut | Attended by: Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology, Garut District Agricultural Office |

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|--------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | | | District Agricultural Office. - ICARE Project can support the industry and center of potato. | |
| 25 and 27 May 2021 | Information dissemination and consultation to Pasuruan District, East Java Province | ICARE Project information dissemination and consultation | - Coordination and information dissemination with Local Development Planning Agency, Agricultural Offices, and Facilitators in East Java Province, Pasuruan District. - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of the Project. - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, especially for mango and corn farmers and agribusiness players. | Attended by: Head of Local Development Planning Agency, Head of Agricultural Offices, Facilitators, and Farmers |
| 25 May 2021 | Information dissemination and consultation | ICARE information dissemination and consultation in Garut | - Coordination with Regional Agency for Research and Development in West Java Province. - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and support from Regional Agency for Research and Development for ICARE Project. - Synergizing the programs in Regional Agency for Research and Development with ICARE Project. | Attended by: Head of Regional Agency for Research and Development, Researchers from Potato Seed Research Center, BKPP, Vegetable Research Center, Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology, and Livestock Research and Development Center. |
| 26 May 2021 | Information dissemination and consultation | ICARE information dissemination and consultation in Garut | - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of | Attended by: Head of Garut District Agricultural Office, Livestock Section Head, Regional Agency for Research and Development, Agricultural Technology Park |

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|----------------|--|--|---|---|
| | | | the ICARE Project; - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, namely between potato and sheep farmers and agribusiness players in Garut; and - Observing ICARE locations and identifying on-site problems that are experienced by potato and sheep farmers in Garut. | management, Facilitators, Chief of Farmers Association, farmers, and livestock farmers. |
| 27 May 2021 | Coordination with the Garut District Development Planning Agency | To disseminate information on ICARE Project activities | - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of the ICARE Project - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, namely between potato and sheep farmers and agribusiness players in Garut; | Attended by: Deputy District Head, Head of Local Development Planning Agency, Head of Livestock Farming Office, Head of Agricultural Office, Head of Industry and Trade Office, Head of Tourism Office, Vegetable Research Center, Livestock Research and Development Center, Cooperative and SME Office. |
| 28 May 2021 | Coordination with the Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology of West Java | To disseminate information on ICARE Project activities | Summarizing discussion points and discussing follow-up actions and upcoming agenda to take place in the next observation activity. | Attended by: Head of Regional Agency for Research and Development, Head of Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology, Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology researchers, Livestock Research and Development Center, and Vegetable Research Center. |
| 8-10 June 2021 | Coordination with relevant institutions and farmers in Sambas District, West Kalimantan Province | To disseminate information on ICARE Project activities | - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of the Project. - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, | Attended by: Elected District Regent, Deputy II of Sambas District Secretariat Office, Head of Development and Planning Office, Head of Offices, facilitators, and farmers. |

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|---------------|--|--|--|---|
| 8-9 June 2021 | Coordination with East Kolaka District Government | To disseminate information on ICARE Project activities | <p>especially for orange and rice farmers and agribusiness players.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of the ICARE Project - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, especially for cacao and beef cattle farmers and agribusiness players. - Observing ICARE locations while identifying on-site problems experienced by cacao and beef cattle farmers. | <p>Attended by: East Kolaka District Head, Head of Local Parliament, Head of East Kolaka Development Planning Office, Head of Agricultural Office, Head of Subdistricts, Head of Urban Villages, Beef Cattle Research Station, Chief of LEM Sejahtera, cacao farmers and beef cattle farmers.</p> |
| 10 June 2021 | Coordination with Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government | To disseminate information on ICARE Project activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of the ICARE Project - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, especially for cacao and beef cattle farmers and agribusiness players. | <p>Attended by: Head of Provincial Development Planning Office, Head of Livestock and Food Security Office, Head of Plantation, Southeast Sulawesi Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology</p> |
| 16 June 2021 | Coordination | To discuss the ICARE Project List of Activities with the National Development Planning Agency. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion not to include education activities into ICARE Project. - To clarify the involvement of the Provincial Government, District Government, and Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology in the design. Another discussion is about whether to have a PIU or not considering that there are several | <p>Attended by: Internal Cooperation Bureau, Directorate of Food and Agriculture, National Development Planning Agency, Planning and Development, National Development Planning Agency, ICARE Team, and IAARD Secretariat Planning Coordinator.</p> |

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | locations that will receive funding support based on the regulation from the ICARE Project to be channeled to the farmers to achieve Project objectives of improving the value chain and area development. | |
| 2-3 Sep 2021 | Consultation | Consultation of SEP document | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate and consult the SEP document that has been prepared by the IAARD ICARE PMU team. - Collaboration between Project managers, research, farmers/breeders, and agricultural value chain business groups. - Involvement of smallholders (who have limited land) in capacity building activities such as training on the use of technology in production and marketing processes | Attended by: Government agencies at the central to district levels, University research institutes, representatives of farmers, breeders, business groups in the agricultural value chain. |
| 21 – 24 September 2021 | Coordination with relevant institutions and farmers in North Minahasa District, North Sulawesi Province | To disseminate information on ICARE Project activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination of activities that will be implemented by the ICARE Project. - Identifying the role and contribution from the Local Government to ensure the success of the Project. - Proposing facilitation with direct beneficiaries, especially for coconut and corn farmers and agribusiness players. | Attended by: District Regent and Vice Regent, Deputy II of North Minahasa District Secretariat Office, Head of Development and Planning Office, Head of Agricultural Offices, facilitators, and farmers. |
| 7- 8 October 2021 | Consultation | Consultation of ESMF and ESCP documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IAARD conducted a consultation of the ESMF and ESCP documents with key stakeholders at the national, provincial, and district levels, including government groups, universities, farmers, and agricultural value chain business groups; and | Attended by: Government agencies at the central to district levels, University research institutes, representatives of farmers, breeders, business groups in the agricultural value chain. |

| Date | Activity | Objective | Points of Consultation | Notes |
|------|----------|-----------|---|-------|
| | | | - The participant contributed to the development of the ESMF document for the ICARE Project's environmental and social management, including assisting farmers in reducing waste generated by agricultural and livestock activities, such as maize waste, chicken manure, and other similar wastes; and addressing the management of certain farming practices that are frequently accused of being environmentally damaging. | |

Detail notes from the series of meetings between the ICARE team of MoA with the stakeholders can be found in **Annex 2**.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been consulted with relevant stakeholders on September 2 and 3, 2021. The consultation meeting was attended by 270 participants from nine (9) ICARE Project locations (see **Annex 3** and **Annex 4**). Consultations were conducted online via the Zoom application in two sessions: on September 2, 2021, consultations with stakeholders from government groups at the central, provincial, district, and sub-district levels, as well as from university research institutions; and on September 3, 2021, consultations with stakeholders from farmer and rancher groups.

In these consultation meetings, all stakeholders such as government agencies, universities, research institutions, farmers, cattle farmers, including actors in the agricultural and livestock value chain, are ready to support the ICARE Project on-site. Several feedbacks raised by the stakeholders are as follow:

- The Project should collaborate with relevant stakeholders while considering downstream to upstream problems in the agricultural production process.
- Project locations should not be limited to certain agricultural commodities centers as a part of the integration model, but to also include a partial model in the village with other commodities, including livestock husbandry activity.
- ICARE Project is expected to involve the local university's research institutions, in both planning and execution of research activities.
- The Project is expected to consider small-scale farmers (farmers with limited land parcel) in capacity-building activities, such as training on the use of in production and marketing processes.
- The Project should identify the opportunity to engage young farmers in the development of agricultural zones in each of targeted provinces. These young

farmers are critical assets as delivery agents of digitalized agriculture.

3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is developed through the participation of affected stakeholders, both directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, be it positive or negative effects, as well as stakeholders with interest in ICARE Project. Stakeholders were given relevant information that is easily understandable, accessible, and consultable, free of manipulation, intervention, force, discrimination, and intimidation. Stakeholder engagement takes into account a variety of exclusionary factors affecting vulnerable groups, including gender inequality, illiteracy, ethnicity, disability, and other factors. IAARD had engaged stakeholders to collect initial views on the preparation, planning, Project implementation of the Project, and will be managed throughout the Project cycle. Stakeholders are encouraged to provide feedback on preparation activities, risks identification and mitigation, as well as environmental and social impacts. Documented notes from stakeholder engagement will be maintained and disclosed as part of the environmental and social assessment of the Project preparation, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and a brief explanation of how the feedback was considered.

In general, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan was developed by IAARD during project preparation, and currently updated by IAAEM during project implementation, to:

1. Collect diverse perspectives from a variety of stakeholders regarding the design, risk associated with implementation, Project impact, and efforts to avoid any unintended consequences. These perspectives and views can help to enhance Project design activities by focusing on the needs and objectives of beneficiaries in each location.
2. Assist the development of a constructive and responsive relationship with affected stakeholders by the Project. The impact of activities can be both direct and indirect, therefore a good relationship that is established before the activities even started can be identified. If the impact is beneficial, then it can potentially be enhanced further to serve as a good example for replication and maximization of benefits. If the impact is detrimental, mitigation efforts must be communicated immediately to mitigate the negative impact.
3. Support the monitoring of activities and aid in the early identification of potential environmental and social issues. Ideally, supervision and monitoring should be carried out at the start, during, and after the Project's implementation. Activities related to the Project are limited to the determined period, therefore, involving relevant parties since the beginning will help in monitoring both before and after the Project's completion. This will be useful to improve the Project's sustainability.
4. Enhance the Project's environmental and social sustainability aspects, improve the acceptance and benefit of Project implementation, and contribute to the success of Project design and implementation. The Project, which has been designed from the beginning with the goal of developing a farmer corporation-based Agricultural Zone model is most likely to generate environmental and social issues. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is expected to minimize environmental and social impacts in order

to maximize the potential success of the Project.

ICARE is implemented in 9 locations throughout Indonesia, and supported in 11 districts/city of FSSP location, that are uniquely converged and involve stakeholders around the center of activities in the selected locations. Out of those stakeholders, there are supporting factors that may contribute the Project's success in meeting its objectives. With several different commodities for each location, the stakeholder engagement principles outlined above are expected to make a significant contribution to the Project objectives and targets.

4. STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION

Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of the Project's environmental and social assessment as well as the Project design and implementation. "Stakeholders" refers to individuals or groups who: (a) directly or indirectly affected by the Project (parties affected by the Project); and (b) may have an interest in the Project (other interested parties). Stakeholders include parties who may be impacted by the Project due to actual or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods.

IAAEM engages stakeholders throughout the Project's life cycle, starting as early in the process as possible and within a time frame that allows for meaningful consultation with stakeholders on Project design. Identification and analysis of Stakeholder is the process of examining the relative influence of various and groups on a Project, as well as and the Project's influence on them. The stakeholder mapping aims to: (1) ascertain the profile of the identified stakeholders and the nature of the stakes; and (2) develop a stakeholder engagement plan.

4.1. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The ICARE Project is implemented in nine (9) districts across 9 Provinces in Indonesia (Project locations are provided in sub-chapter 1.2.2). The screening for Indigenous Peoples conducted by the IAARD using secondary data dan site visits conducting in Project preparation indicates that while Indigenous Peoples are present within the districts, they are not present in the sub-districts where Project activities will take place, implying that the Project will have no impact on Indigenous Peoples. In Project implementation, the IAAEM also conducted a screening for 11 sub-districts/city of FSSP location that will be supported by the Project. The screening indicates that there is no group under the category of Indigenous Peoples in the proposed locations of the FSSP.. Therefore, the ESS7 is irrelevant for this Project.

4.2. VULNERABLE PEOPLES

Vulnerable peoples in this Project, including vulnerable people under FSSP, are farmers with low educational background, limited capital, limited farmland, and farm management that is less or not yet profit-oriented (subsistence farmers): smallholders, female farmers, and young farmers. During the Project's preparation and implementation, vulnerable farmers may be left out of the communication process, resulting in insufficient Project information. As a result, they

will be ineligible for the ICARE benefits. Anticipating exclusion of the vulnerable farmers, the Project will ensure that information about Project and sub-projects will be disseminated through popular media and channels in the respective locations, such as Whatsapp as well as formal and informal forums at the village level, including the communication habits of farmers in their respective locations. Additionally, the ESMF will also provide guidelines for avoiding the domination of the local elite (elite capture).

In addition, land donors contributing to for the rehabilitation of key rural infrastructures and the possibility of illegal occupants on the IAAEM-owned land may be considered as vulnerable peoples as they will be affected by the Project activities. Specific consultations and engagements are necessary to educate them about their rights and the procedures.

4.3. STAKEHOLDERS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

The term "affected stakeholder groups" refers to individuals or organizations that are impacted by the ICARE Project, either directly or indirectly. The ICARE PMU Team has identified groups of stakeholders who will be affected by the Project, as provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Identification of Stakeholders Affected by ICARE Project

| No | Component Activities | Stakeholders | Impact | Location |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Component A: Strengthening value chains in selected agricultural areas | | | | |
| A1 | Development of agricultural area models and value chains. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant local government ▪ Farmers ▪ Smallholder farmers ▪ Female farmers/ livestock farmers ▪ Young farmers/ livestock farmers ▪ Farmers group/ farmers group association ▪ Livestock farmers group ▪ Farmer corporations ▪ Vulnerable peoples | <p>Local governments, from the Province to the Village, will benefit as a unitary structure by assisting in the implementation of regional agriculture programs through the ICARE Project.</p> <p>Farmers, farmer groups, breeders, and livestock farmer groups benefited. This group is involved in the process of identifying and developing village/sub-district-level activities. They gain access to enhanced technical and managerial capabilities, as well as networks.</p> <p>This activity benefits farmer groups/farmers' corporations by increasing product quality, quantity, and diversification. The ICARE Project enables farmer groups/corporations to operate as business entities capable of negotiating with service providers and markets, as well as receiving technical and business training to help them grow profitable and sustainable businesses.</p> <p>However, the vulnerable category of farmers and ranchers may be marginalized in the ICARE Project's process of developing farmer groups and farmer corporations. Vulnerable communities are comprised of farmers/breeders with limited lands, limited access to information sources, and barriers to channeling their aspirations.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanggamus ▪ South Lampung ▪ West Tulangbawang ▪ North Lampung ▪ Mesuji ▪ Garut ▪ Brebes ▪ Pasuruan ▪ Sambas ▪ Bengkayang ▪ Singkawang City ▪ Gowa ▪ Soppeng ▪ Enrekang ▪ Barru ▪ Central Lombok ▪ East Kolaka ▪ North Minahasa |
| A2 | Facilitating the establishment of a farmer corporation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers/ livestock farmers ▪ Farmers group/ livestock farmers group/ farmers corporation/ other farmer economic institution | <p>Farmers/livestock farmers as an individual and as member of farmers groups/farmers corporation/other farmers economic institution were positively affected by this activity because it enables farmer groups/corporations/economic institution to operate as business entities capable of negotiating with service providers and markets, as well as receiving training on technical skills and business development to grow profitable and sustainable businesses. It should be noted that vulnerable category farmers and livestock farmers may potentially be excluded from the ICARE Project's development of</p> | |

| No | Component Activities | Stakeholders | Impact | Location |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | farmer groups/farmer corporation/other farmer economic institution process. | |
| Component B: Strengthening institutional capacity for value chain development and partnership development | | | | |
| B1 | Collaboratively disseminate and provide technical guidance on agricultural business systems through partnerships. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers/ livestock farmers ▪ Farmer/ livestock groups ▪ Farmer corporations ▪ Private sector partners | Smallholder corporation benefit from increased management/ organizational capacity, financial access, and other technical capabilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanggamus ▪ Garut ▪ Brebes ▪ Pasuruan ▪ Sambas ▪ Gowa ▪ Central Lombok |
| B2 | Strengthening institutional capacity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Value chain actors ▪ Government staffs | Value chain actors and government employees in related institutions benefit, specifically by increasing technical and managerial capacity to support value chain agricultural operations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ East Kolaka ▪ North Minahasa |

The profile of each stakeholder affected by the ICARE Project is provided in **Annex 1**.

4.4. STAKEHOLDERS WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE PROJECT

Stakeholders who have an interest in the Project are individuals or groups who have an interest in the Project and can have a direct or indirect influence on the sustainability of the Project. ICARE has identified stakeholders who have an interest in the Project in Table 3.

Table 3. Identification of Stakeholders Who Have Interest in the Project

| No | Component Activities | Stakeholders | Interest | Location |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Component A: Strengthening value chains in selected agricultural areas | | | | |
| A1 | Development of agricultural area models and value chains. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural product distributor ▪ Fruit sellers ▪ Cattle sellers | <p>The non-government stakeholders are interested in participating in the ICARE Project in order to avoid losing their current source of income (prior to the ICARE Project) and to increase their source of income through the ICARE Project.</p> <p>MoA's BPPSDMP and local governments, from provincial, district to village level, and agricultural extension staff, have interest in the ICARE Project, especially in implementing FSSP which is supported by the Project.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanggamus ▪ South Lampung ▪ West Tulangbawang ▪ North Lampung ▪ MesujiGarut ▪ Brebes ▪ Pasuruan ▪ Sambas ▪ Bengkayang ▪ Singkawang CityGowa ▪ Soppeng ▪ Enrekang ▪ Barru ▪ Central Lombok ▪ East Kolaka ▪ North Minahasa |
| A2 | Facilitating the establishment of a farmer corporation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market manager ▪ Wholesalers ▪ Collectors ▪ Farm inputs kiosk ▪ Processing business unit ▪ Distributor ▪ Joint Business Group ▪ BPPSDMP ▪ Local governments ▪ Head of villages ▪ Agricultural extension staff | | |
| Component B: Strengthening institutional capacity and partnership development | | | | |
| B1 | Collaborative partnerships to support the development of agricultural production system and value chain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ University research institution and colleges ▪ Private research institution ▪ Private companies in the agricultural sector | <p>Private and university research institutions have an interest in becoming research partners of the ICARE Project.</p> <p>Agriculture-related businesses are interested in collaborating with the ICARE Project, particularly in utilizing research findings.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanggamus ▪ Garut ▪ Brebes ▪ Pasuruan ▪ Sambas ▪ Gowa ▪ Central Lombok |
| B2 | Strengthening | Institutions that provide education | Institutions that provide educational opportunities and | |

| No | Component Activities | Stakeholders | Interest | Location |
|----|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| | institutional capacity. | and development for managerial and technical professionals | managerial and technical professional development may be interested in partnering with the ICARE Project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ East Kolaka ▪ North Minahasa |

A brief profile of stakeholders who have an interest in the ICARE Project is provided in **Annex 1**.

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

The ICARE Project emphasizes the value of collaborative social accountability principles at every stage of the Project by involving relevant Project stakeholders at the national, provincial, district, and community levels. Therefore, stakeholder engagement plays a crucial role as the main approach for this Project.

Stakeholder engagement will be carried out in the Project implementation phase. The stakeholder engagement is carried out on a regular basis, i.e., weekly and monthly, and as well as on an as-needed basis.

Overall, the Project's stakeholder engagement strategy is described in Table 4.

Table 4. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for the Project

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Farmer and livestock farmer groups/economic institution in each Project location | Designing a model for the development of the food-agricultural area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop or village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Site visits ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminating information on the ICARE Project to groups and farmers in all Project locations. ▪ Collaborating Designing a model for the development of the food-agricultural area. ▪ Facilitating a series of preparatory meetings for the development of agricultural areas, including determining Project locations. ▪ Identifying and verifying the proposed farmer groups/farmers corporation. ▪ Identifying partners who support the development of Farmers corporation and preparing business plans. ▪ Carrying out agricultural planning and development, market development, and export promotion. ▪ Establishing communication channels through Whatsapp groups in each district/subdistrict/village. ▪ Courtesy visit to the farmer group and cattle farmer groups in each Project location, which include farmer with limited land, young farmers, female farmers. ▪ Ensuring that vulnerable farmer groups and cattle farmer groups are engaged in the information dissemination, facilitation, and planning of the ICARE Project. | In 12 months | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Project's support to the FSSP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop or village meetings ▪ Message group or other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminating information on the Project's ESMF to farmer groups, farmer economic institution, and farmers in selected FSSP | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIUs (Provincial BRMP) |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|-------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social media ▪ Site visits ▪ Training of equipment operation ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locations, including the E&S management procedure, Project's negative list, E&S screening process, potential E&S risks and impacts and its mitigation measures. ▪ Socializing the eligibility criteria to farmer groups, farmer economic institution, and farmers in selected FSSP locations. ▪ Facilitating a series of preparatory meetings for the Project's support to FSSP. ▪ Identifying and verifying the proposed farmer economic institution as Project's beneficiaries. ▪ Identifying partners who support the development of farmer economic institution and preparing the institution's workplan. ▪ Establishing communication channels through established methods/platforms or social media which includes all FSSP's selected farmer economic institutions at each location. ▪ Courtesy visit to the farmer economic institution in each selected FSSP location. ▪ Carrying out training/capacity building on machinery operation and machinery business process to the farmer economic institutions, including E&S impacts/risks mitigation. ▪ Socializing the Project's grievance channels to farmer groups, farmer economic institution, and farmers in selected FSSP locations. | | |
| | | Development of farmers groups, farmers corporation, and farmer economic institution. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop or village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitating meetings for the development of farmer groups, farmers corporation, and farmer economic institution ▪ Facilitating the establishment of farmers corporation/farmer economic institution in all | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|-------------|--|--|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site visits ▪ Other existing informal meetings | Project locations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that vulnerable farmer groups and livestock farmer groups are engaged in the establishment of farmers corporation/farmer economic institution in the ICARE Project. | | |
| | | Development of farmers corporation in production and value chain development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop or village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Site visits ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agribusiness design at the agricultural area model development location (identification and prioritization for technology introduction and innovation through partnerships); ▪ Developing agribusiness designs for innovation- based farmers corporation; ▪ Technical assistance for capacity building of farmers in increasing added value and selling products into the value chain; ▪ Strengthening the capacity of value chain actors (MSMEs), input institutions, product aggregators, product processing actors, and sellers; ▪ Facilitating the preliminary need for developing agricultural area models (focusing on diversifying production systems, networking with product buyers and other value chain stakeholders); ▪ Preparation of infrastructure support for the development of selected food-agricultural area models | In 12 months | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Capacity building for facilitating farmers corporation to access financial services. | Workshop or village meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing facilitators' capacity in financial services or accessibility to funding sources for farmers corporation. ▪ Facilitating training for member of farmer corporation related to financial planning, management, and marketing skills. | In 12 months | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|---|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and ▪ Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 2 | Vulnerable peoples: farmers with low educational background, limited capital, limited farmland, and subsistence farmers | Anticipating the exclusion of the vulnerable peoples in the Project activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshop or village meetings ▪ Site visits ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anticipating the exclusion of the vulnerable farmers, ensure that information about Projects and sub-projects, will be disseminated through popular media and channels in the respective locations, as well as formal and informal forums at the village level, including the communication habits of farmers in their respective locations. ▪ Involving the vulnerable peoples in designing a model for the development of the food-agricultural area, development of farmer groups, farmers corporations, and farmer economic institution, and developing value chains. ▪ Involving vulnerable peoples in agricultural value chain capacity building improve their efficiency. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and ▪ Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | Vulnerable | Implementation of land | Consultation meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform and consult with individuals/groups | When it is | Land |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | peoples: land donors for the rehabilitation of rural infrastructures & illegal occupants in the IAAEM's land | donation and resettlement | | <p>affected by land acquisition for agricultural value chain infrastructure development and illegal occupants/users of land belonging to IAAEM/MoA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult the land donation and resettlement process to ensure that PAPs obtain reasonable rights, such as compensation for loss of assets, resettlement assistance, etc. Consult the needs of PAPs to ensure an effective land donation and resettlement procedure. | required during the Project's implementation | Acquisition Team (ESF team, representative of research institution and related government agency) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | Consultation meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 3 | District and provincial-level government agencies | Implementation of the ICARE Project at the Provincial level | Project meetings, workshop, Whatsapp, telephone, and email. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synchronizing potential programs at the provincial level with the ICARE Project in the predetermined locations Socializing the Project's ESCP, ESMF, and SEP documents, including the E&S management procedure, Project's negative list, E&S screening process, potential E&S risks and impacts and its mitigation measures, and the stakeholder engagement strategies and activities at provincial level Socializing the role of local partners to implement and monitor the implementation of Project's ESCP, ESMF and SEP at the provincial level Facilitating meetings to: (a) socialize the eligibility criteria of beneficiaries to local partners; and (b) discuss the Project's follow- | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|-------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> up actions with local governments ▪ Coordinating the Project's E&S management performance ▪ Facilitating and coordinating agribusiness actors | | |
| | | Implementation of the ICARE Project at the district level | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synchronizing potential programs at the district level with the ICARE Project in the predetermined locations ▪ Socializing the Project's ESCP, ESMF, and SEP documents, including the E&S management procedure, Project's negative list, E&S screening process, potential E&S risks and impacts and its mitigation measures, and the stakeholder engagement strategies and activities at district and field level ▪ Socializing the role of local partners to implement and monitor the implementation of Project's ESCP, ESMF and SEP at the district and field level ▪ Facilitating meetings to: (a) socialize the eligibility criteria of beneficiaries to local partners; and (b) discuss the Project's follow-up actions with local governments ▪ Coordinating the Project's E&S management performance ▪ Providing support in development and improvement of human resources within the district government | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Capacity strengthening and building for government staff | Training, meeting, technical assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate technical and managerial training for agricultural area support staff who work in the value chain | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP), local government |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|---|---|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | partners |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and ▪ Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 4 | Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development Planning Agency, and Ministry of Trade and Industry | Implementation of the ICARE Project at the Echelon I level of MoA | Project meetings, workshop, Whatsapp, telephone, and email. | Synchronizing potential programs at the MoA Echelon I level with the ICARE Project in the predetermined locations | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Coordination for ICARE Project management | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinating the consolidation of Project implementation plans and strategies ▪ Coordinating the Project monitoring and evaluation, including E&S aspects. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and ▪ Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 5 | Private and university research institutions | Implementation of the ICARE Project at the Provincial level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal & informal meetings, workshop ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media, telephone and email | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synchronizing potential programs between the research institutions and the ICARE Project in the predetermined locations ▪ Engaging private and university research institutions in planning research programs in the ICARE Project. ▪ Collaborate in research and development related to agricultural and livestock value chains. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|---|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | Capacity strengthening and building for research institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal & informal meetings, workshop ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media, telephone and email | Collaborate and involve university/ colleges and other research institutions in building the capacity of research staff. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | Socialization, communication, social media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and ▪ Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 6 | Agricultural sector company, Processing business unit | Development of Farmers corporation in Production and Value Chain Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal & informal meetings, workshop ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media, telephone and email | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synchronizing potential programs between the agricultural companies & agricultural business units with the ICARE Project in the predetermined locations. ▪ Informing and consulting the ICARE Project and identify potential cooperation in developing agricultural value chains. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village meetings ▪ Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media ▪ Other existing informal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and ▪ Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 7 | Market managers, collectors, Farm | Development of Farmers corporation in Production and Value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal & informal meetings, workshop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Synchronizing potential programs between the market managers, collectors, farm inputs kiosks, and distributors with the ICARE Project | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |

| No | Stakeholder | Topic of Engagement | Engagement Strategy | Engagement Activities | Timeframe | PIC |
|----|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| | inputs kiosks, and distributors | Chain Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media, telephone and email | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the predetermined locations. Informing and consulting the ICARE Project and identify potential cooperation in developing agricultural value chains. | | BRMP) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | Socialization, communication, social media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| 8 | Fruit sellers and Cattle sellers | Development of Farmers corporation in Production and Value Chain Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal & informal meetings, workshop Message group Whatsapp farmer groups, or other social media, telephone and email | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synchronizing potential programs of the fruit sellers and cattle sellers with the ICARE Project in the predetermined locations. Informing and consulting the ICARE Project and identify potential cooperation in developing agricultural value chains. | During the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |
| | | Grievance Redress Mechanism | Socialization, communication, social media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properly managing grievances and input from all stakeholders; and Avoiding potential conflicts from parties affected by the Project. | Early stage of the Project's implementation | PMU (MoA) and PIU (Provincial BRMP) |

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

To avoid and reduce the spread of COVID-19, the Project will maximize the use of alternative means when engaging stakeholders, such as using virtual media and limiting meetings that involve many participants. This is in accordance with the government's directives, through the COVID-19 Task Force, to keep a distance, wash hands, and avoid crowds.

However, when face-to-face meetings are unavoidable during the implementation of the Project, the Project has developed a mechanism for handling COVID-19 to meet the health and safety aspects of all the engaged stakeholders. The mechanism for handling COVID-19 was prepared in accordance with the guidelines for handling COVID-19 by the World Health Organization (WHO), including (i) Preparedness and Response Guidelines for Risk Communication and Community Engagement Action Plans; (ii) readiness and response of Risk Communication and Community Engagement; (iii) COVID-19 risk communication package for health facilities; (iv) preparing the workplace for COVID-19; and (v) guidelines for preventing and dealing with social stigma related to COVID-19.

Details of the mechanism for implementing stakeholder engagement in accordance with the WHO's COVID-19 handling standards are as follows:

- A. The activities are carried out during the preparation stage to meet good stakeholder engagement standards and in accordance with the WHO's COVID-19 handling mechanism, including:
 - Reviewing the spread of COVID-19 at the planned meeting venue and determining the feasibility of holding a meeting. The spread of COVID-19 can refer to the status of the area issued by the COVID-19 Task Force for each region;
 - Actively monitoring the spread of COVID-19 and informing the participants beforehand if they have symptoms or feel unwell, then prohibiting them from attending;
 - Determining the feasibility of the need for a meeting at that time;
 - Ensuring that the meeting location complies with the health protocols and restrictions imposed by the government to limit the spread of the virus;
 - Ensuring and verifying information and communication channels in advance with key partners, such as health authorities and public health care;
 - Pre-order sufficient supplies and materials, including wipes and hand sanitizer for all participants.
- B. During the meeting, the Project team will take appropriate measures to ensure that all parties follow the health protocols that have been implemented in the following ways:
 - Orally providing information or guidance regarding the COVID-19 conditions and protocols to be applied, including:
 - Reminding participants to continuously wear masks. Participants are advised to wear medical masks;
 - Advising participants not to touch each other or limit the crowd;

- Reminding participants to regularly wash their hands or use hand sanitizer for all meeting participants; and
- Encouraging participants to cover their faces by bending their elbows or use a tissue if they cough or sneeze. The committee will provide tissues and closed trash cans to dispose them.
- Providing a dispenser or hand sanitizer in the meeting room;
- Regularly spraying disinfectants into rooms and equipment used during meetings; and
- Adjust the seat spacing so participants are at least one meter apart.

After the meeting, the Team continued to monitor the participants for approximately 14 days to ensure that the participants are healthy. If within 14 days, one of the participants has a mild cough or low-grade fever (i.e., a temperature of 37.3^o C or more), they must stay at home and self-isolate. They are also expected to avoid close contact (1 meter or less) with other people, including family members. Participants are expected to be able to take an antigen COVID-19 test to ensure that the participants are not infected with COVID-19. If a participant's test result is positive for COVID-19, it is highly recommended that the participant takes a COVID-19 PCR SWAB test.

Stakeholders are encouraged to express their opinions outside of the programmed meeting forums, either in person or virtually. The ICARE Project provides a number of alternative channels for communication, including through cellular phones and their applications, online means such as the MoA website, social media, letters, and emails. The ICARE Project also continues to foster communication and stakeholder engagement in addition to continuous monitoring. This is mainly to facilitate marginalized and vulnerable stakeholder groups, such as small farmers. These groups have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The ICARE Project has designed a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (“FGRM” or “Mechanism”) which aims to enforce issues and grievances from stakeholders. For the preliminary stage of the Project, IAARD/MoA provides a complaint handling channel on the Project’s website, <https://icare.bsip.pertanian.go.id/>. Furthermore, as the Project progresses, the channels for the feedback and grievance redress mechanism will be expanded by utilizing other communication media available in the MoA.

Grievances will be handled through the following principles:

- Objective: Responses and actions to address the grievances raised must be decided based on facts and/or evidence that can be assessed according to the established criteria;
- Cooperative: Grievance redress must be carried out with good cooperation between the authorities in compliance with the relevant mechanisms, procedures, and administration;
- Non-discriminatory: All grievances are treated equally regardless of ethnicity, religion,

race, gender, and other subjective considerations of the reporter;

- **Effective and Efficient:** Grievance redress must be carried out in a targeted and efficient manner based on a predetermined settlement schedule;
- **Accountability:** Report handling, and its follow-up shall be accountable to the affected community in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and procedures; and
- **Transparent:** The grievance processing mechanism must be transparent and open to parties who have an interest can participate in the ongoing grievance redress process.

IAAEM will establish a safeguard team whose duty is to manage grievances from stakeholders. Three teams will be established, namely teams at the central, provincial, and district/subdistrict levels. The Central Safeguard Team is responsible for the overall management of safeguards of the ICARE Project. At the provincial level, the Project will appoint staff under the Provincial BRMP as Provincial Safeguard Team to handle grievances that require resolution at the provincial level. On the other hand, at the district level, the Project will appoint a site manager or field facilitator as the focal point, who can partner with agricultural extension staff and related village officials, for receiving grievances from stakeholders at the village and subdistrict levels.

Grievance redress can be done conventionally, both verbally and in writing. Verbal grievances to the focal point appointed by the ICARE project manager for follow-up. The community can submit grievances in writing through the grievance box provided or submitted directly to the ICARE project management focal point at the village/subdistrict level of the Project location. An example of the grievance redress resolution form is provided in **Annex 6**. All grievances will be recorded, and the status of each grievance can be monitored by the relevant parties. An example of the Grievance Matrix is provided in **Annex 7**.

The resolution of the community's grievances will be carried out in stages. Grievances are resolved, as much as possible, at the lowest level or village, hence the status of the grievance can be declared resolved or "closed". If it cannot be resolved at the village level, the grievance can be escalated to the district level. If the grievance cannot be resolved at the district level, the ICARE Project team can submit the complaint to the provincial level to find a solution. Furthermore, grievances that cannot be resolved at the provincial level can be escalated to the national/central level.

The public grievance redress mechanism is presented in Figure 1 below:

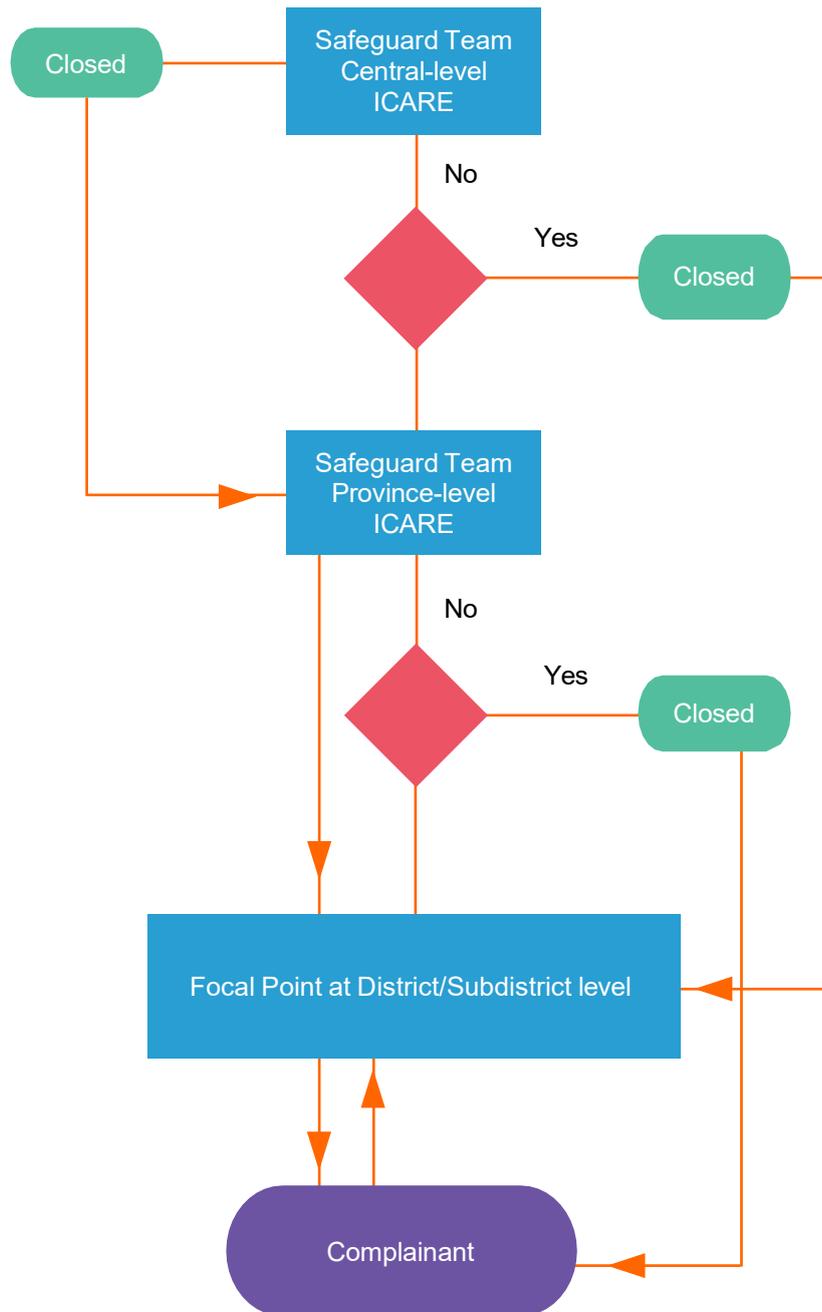


Figure 1. Grievance Process Flow from the Community to ICARE Project

The grievance redress process in the ICARE Project consists of the following stages:

1. Receipt and record of Grievances/Complaints/Aspirations from relevant parties;
2. Screening and grouping of Grievances/Complaints/Aspirations;
3. Acceptance and follow-up resolution;
4. Disposition of Grievances/Complaints/Aspirations to relevant parties in the ICARE Project for follow-up;
5. Investigation of Grievances/Complaints/Aspirations, which includes verification and field validation, if required;

6. Supervising the implementation of follow-up actions; and
7. Conclusion on the status of the grievance/settlement.

The period for resolving the grievance depends on the follow-up category of the Grievances/Complaint/Aspiration received. The grievance resolution process will be based on the characteristics and nature of each case. Grievances can be filed by individuals, groups of people, legal entities, or government agencies and may involve issues related to the alleged environmental and social impacts resulting from the implementation of the ICARE Project.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

In the implementation of the ICARE Project, IAAEM as the main implementer establishes a Project Management Unit (PMU or *Unit Pengelola Proyek/UPP*) which is responsible for the full implementation of ICARE activities. The PMU ICARE team consists of officials within IAARD, in accordance with the DG of the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development Decree Number 156/kpts/OT.050/H/02/2021 which is chaired by the Secretary of IAARD as the Director of the PMU. IAARD has been succeeded by IAAEM, following the recent MoA reorganization and institutional nomenclature changes, in accordance with the Presidential Regulation No. 192/2024 and MoA Regulation No. 2/2025. The PMU Team has the responsibility to implement, monitor, and report stakeholder engagement to the internal PMU ICARE Team, stakeholders, and to the World Bank.

Stakeholder engagement monitoring is, individually or jointly, carried out by the ICARE PMU Team through routine Project monitoring activities, if needed. Monitoring aims to ensure that the plans outlined in this document can be implemented and to evaluate whether the plans are still relevant to the stakeholder engagement conditions that occurred during the Project. On the other hand, reporting aims to provide detailed information to the PMU, leaders, and other relevant parties, such as the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Bappenas, and the World Bank, concerning the stakeholder engagement in the ICARE Project. In addition, a stakeholder engagement report is also submitted to the relevant parties, it also controls the implementation of the planning in this document.

IAAEM cooperates with the Local Government at the Project location as well as other relevant parties (Facilitator, Village Apparatus, Farmers Group Association, Farmer Economic Institution), and others to collect information and feedback to monitor the implementation and quality of stakeholder engagement activities carried out by the Project. The ICARE PMU team continues to monitor stakeholder engagement in all Project components and sub-components of the ICARE Project in accordance with the monitoring plan provided in the ESCP.

Stakeholder engagement monitoring activities in the ICARE Project were carried out in three periods, namely:

1. **Monitoring prior to the implementation of the ICARE (Ex-ante) Project.** Monitoring is carried out at the preparation stage of the ICARE Project. The main monitoring object is the identification of stakeholders and the stakeholder engagement strategy as outlined in the terms of reference for the activities. The monitoring and evaluation results are stated in the evaluation report which was then compiled by ICARE PMU to be formulated into a report. The evaluation results are used to improve the activity planning. The ideal time for monitoring is at the end of

the year before the implementation of activities at the beginning of each year. The monitoring and evaluation results will be reported internally to PMU, stakeholders, and the World Bank.

2. **Monitoring during the implementation of the ICARE Project.** The monitoring is carried out during the implementation of stakeholder engagement activities. The monitoring is adjusted to the timeline of the monitoring activities within the scope of the Project. The monitoring will assess whether the stakeholder engagement plans, and strategies outlined in the terms of reference for the activities can be implemented. The monitoring activities shall engage the stakeholders, if needed. The monitoring results are specified in a report for further evaluation. The plan is to carry out monitoring during activities, every quarter and in the middle of the year. The monitoring and evaluation results will be reported internally to PMU, stakeholders, and the World Bank.
3. **Monitoring after the implementation of the ICARE (Ex-post) Project.** Stakeholder engagement is monitored right after the activity is completed to obtain feedback on the implementation of the activity. This feedback is then compiled, evaluated, and reported to internal ICARE, stakeholders, and the World Bank to become part of the annual report on Project activities.

IAAEM will then determine the details and techniques related to the method and format of the monitoring and evaluation report.

9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Documents related to environmental and social management for the ICARE Project, including this SEP Document, as well as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) documents can be accessed freely on the IAAEM website via the link <https://www.litbang.pertanian.go.id/kerjasama/ICARE/>. Through the presentation of these documents, it is expected that the public will learn any information related to the ICARE Project. Interested or directly involved parties may provide suggestions and inputs during the Project implementation, while other parties can be informed about the presence of the ICARE Project.

The presentation of the documents related to environmental and social management also creates opportunities for PMU at the Ministry of Agriculture to improve Project during implementation through inputs received from the public. Feedbacks may be any sort of forms such as suggestions, criticism, additional information, as well as complaints.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Brief Profile of Stakeholders

| Garut District, West Java | |
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| Potato farmers | Potato farmers are the main actors in the Potato Farming Area. Most farmers develop granule and median types of potatoes. In general, potato farmers are open to accepting technological interventions |
| Sheep farmers | Sheep farmers are the main actors in the Cattle Area. With regards to the types of cattle, there are two categories of farmers, namely farmers who are fanatical about maintaining the Garut sheep and farmers who accept cross-bred sheep. In general, Garut sheep farmers have not thought about producing at an economic scale. They prefer to maintain the grievance or "social status". |
| Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) | Bappeda plays a role in coordinating the contribution of local governments (LG) in the sustainability of the agricultural area functions developed by the Ministry of Agriculture through the ICARE Project, during the activity and after becoming an independent area. Bappeda's response has been very positive, and they support the implementation of the ICARE Project |
| Livestock Office | The Livestock Office plays a role in implementing the LG's contribution and supporting the sustainability of the ICARE Project, especially for the commodity of Garut sheep and facilitating field coordination between farmers, middlemen, and the market. The Livestock Office's response to ICARE has been very positive and they are ready to support the success of the Project. |
| Agricultural Office | The Agricultural Office plays a role in implementing the LG's contribution and supporting the sustainability of the ICARE Project, especially for the commodity of potatoes and facilitating field coordination between farmers, middlemen and the market. The Agricultural Office's response to ICARE has been very positive and they are ready to support the success of the Project. |
| BPTP | BPTP facilitates the coordination of the actors involved in the ICARE Project so it can run according to the agenda that has been prepared. In addition, BPTP will bridge the synergy between the ICARE Project and UPLAND. In general, BPTP has given a positive response to the ICARE Project by providing full support for the success of this Project. |
| Extension workers | Extension workers play an important role as facilitators in disseminating the ICARE Project and adapting innovative technologies to accelerate and increase production of potato and sheep commodities. |
| Indonesian Vegetables Research Institute (Balitsa) | Balitsa is an institution that develops potato seeds and produces potato technology innovations contributes to be implemented in the agricultural areas of the ICARE Project |
| Indonesian Research Institute for Animal Production (Balitnak) | Balitnak has technological innovations for sheep cultivation, including genetic improvement, hence it can be developed in the agricultural areas of the ICARE Project |
| Ministry of Forestry | The Ministry of Forestry can play a role in providing land for the cultivation of forage fodder so ensure the sustainable availability of feed in the livestock area. No approach has been taken to the Ministry of Forestry |
| BKPP | BKPP is a supporting institution that contributes to the success of the ICARE Project, especially in feed technology and sheep rearing. BKPP has given a positive response to the ICARE Project |
| Market | STA Bayongbong will serve as the potato marketing center; hence product consolidation will be crucial. The animal market is open every Monday and Thursday. The average sale of sheep is approximately 20 sheep per village. |
| Ministry of Industry and Trade | The Ministry of Industry and Trade assists the ICARE Project in marketing processed potato and sheep cattle. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has given a relatively positive response to the ICARE Project |
| Tourism Office | The Tourism Office is an institution that has been promoting tourism related to sheep commodities, hence the development of agricultural areas (sheep cattle) developed in the ICARE Project becomes an interesting agenda and needs to be followed up. The Tourism Office gave a positive response to the ICARE Project. |
| Cooperatives and SMEs Office; | The Cooperatives and SMEs Office provides capital assistance (LPDB) with an interest rate of 3.3%, to ensure the sustainability of processed potato and sheep products. In general, the Cooperative Office has given a positive response to the ICARE Project |
| Brebes District, Central Java | |
| BPTP Central Java | BPTP is the coordinator of ICARE activities in the field. BPTP is able to identify potentials, opportunities, and problems in the field. The field technical team has been appointed. |

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| | Coordination with the District Head and local OPD has been smooth. The relationship with the Subdistrict Head, Village Head, and PPL in the selected location areas is very good. |
| Brebes District Head | The District Head as head of government at the district level is open to the Project and supports high-quality and competitive Brebes banana commodity. The District Head will coordinate with the relevant OPD to support the Project, but a budget needs to be prepared accordingly. Area expansion/development of the banana commodity can be carried out in Bumi Ayu, Larangan, and Keuntungan Subdistricts. |
| Banana Farmers (Gapoktan Mandiri Kedungneng) | Banana farmers are the main actors in the upstream side of the value chain for Banana farming. In general, the farmers welcomed the Project and showed their commitment to cultivate bananas by renting their own land. Farmers also have their own market channels, but still hope to have assistance in marketing if the area were expanded. |
| Processing business unit | There is only one small scale (150-200 kg/day) processing unit in the selected subdistrict (Kedungneng Village, Losari Subdistrict). There is only one processed product, i.e. chips, and there has not been any interest to introduce new processed products. The equipment used is still conventional. The turnover is approximately Rp 700,000- Rp 1,100,000/process. |
| Regional Assistant | The Regional Assistant has the duty of assisting the Regional Secretary in formulating regional policies in the fields of government, law and coordinating the preparation of regional policies in the field of public welfare, coordinating the implementation of the Regional Apparatus' duties, as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of regional policies in the areas of governance and public welfare and law. The Regional Assistant will carry out human resources mapping and contributions to ICARE. These contributions will soon be included in the Local Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for national economic recovery. In addition, the Regional Assistant proposed an MoU between the DG of IAARD and the District Government of Brebes |
| Head of the Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency (Baperlitbangda), Brebes District | The Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency (Baperlitbangda) has the duty of assisting the District Head in supporting government affairs which are under the authority of the district in the field of development planning and research development. Baperlitbangda strongly supports the ICARE Project because it increases Brebes icon commodities, i.e., bananas, in addition to shallots and salted eggs. Support by facilitating this Project and planning a budget from village funds and Public Works for infrastructure, in the form of JUT and irrigation. |
| Agricultural Office | The Agricultural and Food Security Office, Brebes District supports the ICARE Project as indicated by the coordination and consolidation with relevant OPD prior to the ICARE team's visit. The Agricultural Office establishes good team coordination and consolidation with the BPTP. |
| Provincial Agricultural Office | The Provincial Agricultural Office has recommended Brebes District as the location for banana cultivation in Central Java. Coordination still needs to be implemented, but the Head of Office (Acting Officer) position is currently vacant, and the Head of Section (Acting Officer) does not sufficiently support the agricultural program. |
| Industry and Manpower Office, Brebes District | Has the duty of assisting the District Head in carrying out government affairs, which are the regional authority and co-administration duties, given to the district government in the field of industry and manpower. Support for ICARE aims to assist the processing unit if it has reached the industrial scale. The existing banana processing industry is still a Joint Business Group in Bumi Ayu, not yet on an industrial scale. The products are banana chips and banana crisps. Marketing is still limited to district level minimarkets. |
| Head of Kedungneng Village (Sartono) | The Village Head supports ICARE activities and ensures that the farmers engaged are serious and focused on banana cultivation. |
| Extension workers | The extension workers act as a "middleman" in the information and Project delivery sector. The Agriculture Office empowers extension workers to reach farmers, while farmers use extension workers to access Projects, assistance, and information. In general, the extension workers were quite responsive to issues in the field and had good communication with relevant parties. Extension workers need to be provided with comprehensive information/materials to be able to understand the ICARE Project, including banana cultivation, which will be introduced to Farmers and other actors in Agricultural Areas. |
| Market (wholesaler) | The market sector for banana commodities has not been identified. The ICARE |

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| | Project needs to provide attractive incentive to engage the market in the Agricultural Area system that will be established. |
| Market (collector) | A middleman in the value chain. There has been no direct communication for banana collectors, but the discussion identified that farmers did not become collectors because the price of bananas had fallen drastically/are not promising. |
| Saprodi Kiosk | A supporting unit for the operational activities of farmers. No communication yet, identified through interviews with farmers. |
| East Kolaka, Southeast Sulawesi | |
| Cocoa Farmers | Cocoa farmers are the main actors in what will be developed into a corporate agricultural area (East Kolaka District). Although they still grow cocoa, their production tends to decrease due to the age of the trees and the attack of diseases and pests. In general, cocoa farmers are very enthusiastic about the ICARE Project, including being ready to accept technological interventions. They hope that the golden era of cocoa in Southeast Sulawesi, especially in Aere District, can be realized through the ICARE Project. Therefore, they welcome the ICARE Project and are ready to actively participate. |
| Cow farmers | Cow farmers also serve as the main actors for superior supporting commodities to be developed in the Farmers corporation Area (East Kolaka District). The cows reared are beef cattle (Bali cows) with a relatively small body. Conditions do not allow it to be used as an IB acceptor for <i>Limousin</i> , <i>Simental</i> , <i>Brangus</i> or other species of large cows. In 2019, the cattle farmers received assistance from Bank Indonesia (20 cows) and have been able to breed 60 cows through natural mating, hence the cows are assumed to give birth once every year. In theory, the cow rearing was successful. The cow rearing management has not utilized any technology (traditional management). The farmers are not yet business oriented and do not understand feed technology that can potentially increase nutritional value. However, the farmers have implemented cattle waste management technology (dung and urine) which is supported by adequate infrastructure and operates well. Urine production with MA-11 bacteria has produced biourine which can potentially create added value/income for farmers (price: Rp 5,000/liter without a brand and Rp 50,000/liter with a distribution permit). The biogas generated also produces blue flame which indicates good heating level. The compost produced is also has good performance. The problem is the low population of cows. In general, beef cattle farmers are very enthusiastic about the ICARE Project and are ready to welcome technological interventions to increase cattle production through effective and efficient management systems. |
| District Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) | The District Bappeda plays a role in coordinating the local government's contribution to the ICARE Project, including maintaining the function of the developed agricultural area so it is able to continuously provide added value to the welfare of farmers and cattle farmers. Bappeda's response has been very positive, and they support the implementation of the ICARE Project as reflected by their participation in every discussion concerning the ICARE project, both at the central and local levels. |
| Estate Crops Office | The Estate Crops Office plays an important role in the ICARE Project by facilitating coordination between farmers, middlemen, markets, and relevant parties for cocoa cultivation. The Office will also implement the local government's contribution so all the ICARE Project agenda can be implemented effectively. The Livestock Office's response to the ICARE Project has been very positive and they are committed to actively contributing to the success of the Project. |
| Agricultural and Food Security Office | The Agricultural and Food Security Office plays an important role in implementing the Local Government's contribution, as well as providing input to the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health concerning programs to increase cattle populations and animal health assistance. The Agriculture Office will also assist in building effective communication between farmers, middlemen, and the market. The Agricultural Office's response to ICARE has been very positive and they are ready to support the success of the Project. |
| Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology (BPTP), Southeast Sulawesi | BPTP is the implementing agency of the Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture. BPTP facilitate coordination of the stakeholders involved in the ICARE Project so all of the agenda can run as planned. BPTP has facilities that can be used to support the acceleration of achieving the ICARE Project targets. In general, the BPTP's response has been positive by organizing meetings/discussions between stakeholders, commodity actors and market actors. |
| Extension workers | Extension workers play an important role as facilitators in disseminating the ICARE Project, adapting innovation technology to users (farmers and cattle farmers) so the transfer of technology can run effectively. |

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| | The extension workers were also very enthusiastic about the ICARE Project, this was reflected by participating in discussions at the local level and having direct discussions with farmers and cattle farmers. |
| Beef Cattle Research Station | The Beef Cattle Research Station plays an important role in the ICARE Project through the technological innovations that have been produced, especially concerning beef cattle rearing, maintenance management to feed processing technology, from forage (grass) and feed from cocoa waste. The Beef Cattle Research Station's response has been very positive by providing input on technical implementation in the field related to beef cattle commodities. |
| Indonesian Industry and Freshener Crops Research Institute (Balitri) | Balitri also has innovations in cocoa cultivation technology, including environmentally friendly management of cocoa pest and disease control. These innovations are highly anticipated by cocoa farmers so the production in the cocoa plantation area increases. |
| Collectors | Collectors are part of as the marketing chain for cocoa or cattle products. In general, collectors will go "door to door" to the farmer's house to buy their harvest. Cocoa production, which tends to be low, also results in the declining number of collectors. Therefore, the collectors welcome the ICARE Project which focuses on increasing cocoa production in agricultural areas (1000 Ha). The collectors are also expected to be active in marketing cocoa products which will improve their welfare. |
| Lembaga Ekonomi Masyarakat (LEM) | Almost all farming and cattle activities in selected Agricultural Areas are related to LEM. The LEM has been very helpful for farmers when cultivating cacao or rearing cattle, by providing inputs for production and marketing. The members of this institution are farming and cattle communities in each hamlet. The issue is that the position of LEM in the Gapoktan/Poktan needs to be clarified. However, the LEM management is generally very happy with the ICARE Project and is committed to supporting the success of this Project. |
| Off taker | There are 5 off takers to absorb cocoa harvests in East Kolaka District. The relationship between off takers and farmers is relatively good and fair, especially with regards to determining cocoa quality, which has an impact on cocoa prices. The off-taker's response is unknown because at the time of the survey they had not had the opportunity to discuss and convey some of the ICARE activity agenda |
| Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) | The Provincial Bappeda also plays an important role in coordinating the Provincial Government's contribution, during the ICARE Project and after the Project has been completed, and East Kolaka District becomes a Farmers corporation Area for cocoa commodities. In general, Bappeda has given a positive response and was committed to supporting ICARE activities, including contributing through their coaching programs. |
| Pasuruan District, East Java | |
| Corn farmers | Corn farmers are the main actors in the upstream side of the value chain. Some corn farmers also grow mangoes. Most of the farmers have other sources of income other than from cultivating core commodities. In general, the farmers are open towards the Project, but need to be convinced about the technological intervention being introduced, through examples. |
| Mango farmers | Mango farmers are the main actors in the upstream side of the value chain for Mango farming areas. In general, the farmers are open towards the Project, but need to be convinced about the technological intervention being introduced, through examples. |
| Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) | Bappeda plays an important role in coordinating the local government's contribution to the sustainability of the agricultural areas established during the operation of the ICARE Project and after the Project ends and it becomes independent areas. In general, Bappeda is relatively responsive, however the type of local government contribution needs to be clarified through concrete budget planning |
| Agricultural Office | Agricultural Office plays an important role in implementing the local government's contribution to the sustainability of the agricultural areas established during the operation of the ICARE Project and after the Project ends and it becomes independent areas. In general, the Agricultural Office is very supportive, as indicated by good field coordination between farmers, middlemen, and the market. |
| Extension workers | The extension workers act as a "middleman" in the information and Project delivery sector. The Agriculture Office empowers extension workers to reach farmers, while farmers use extension workers to access Projects, assistance, and information. In general, the extension workers were quite "hands on" on issues in the field and had good communication with relevant parties. Extension workers need to be provided with comprehensive information to be able to understand the ICARE Project which will be introduced to Farmers and other actors in Agricultural Areas |

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| Market (wholesaler) | The market for corn commodities that have been well established. The ICARE Project needs to provide attractive incentive to engage the market in the Agricultural Area system that will be established. In general, the market has been responsive and welcoming. |
| Market (collector) | The farmer's goal is to sell their harvest. The collectors are also identified as corn farmers who have additional capital. There has been no direct communication by corn collectors. On the other hand, mango collectors are also identified as mango farmers. These collectors will then sell the produce to traditional, modern market, or via marketplace. |
| Saprodi Kiosk | A supporting unit for the operational activities of farmers. No communication yet, identified through interviews with farmers. |
| Asosiasi Mangga Putar | Owner of MPIG <i>mangga putar</i> , because <i>mangga alpukat</i> is already available in many other regions. <i>Klonal 21</i> is only available in Rembang. The association hopes that it can play a greater role in marketing mangoes, because the farmers have been doing the marketing themselves, hence they don't have a strong bargaining position. |

Annex 2. Discussion of Field Visit Results

21 July - 4 August 2021

| No. | ICARE Location | Team Observation Notes | Additional Notes from BPTP |
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| 1. | <p>Discussion of West Java Visit</p> <p>Visit Schedule: 25 - 29 May 2021 Discussion of Observation Results: 19 July 2021, 09.00 – 11.30 Jakarta time</p> <p>Presenter: Ir. Agus Muharam, MSi.</p> <p>Moderator: Ir. Erlita Adriani, MBA.</p> <p>Additional Observer Team: 1. Dr. Abdul Aziz 2. April Hari Wardhana, Ph.D.</p> <p>ICARE Core Team: 1. Dr. Bram Kusbiatoro 2. Dr. Dwi Priyanto 3. Dr. Mamat HS 4. Dr. Hoerudin, M.Food.Sc 5. Prima Luna, Ph.D.</p> | <p>Presentation concerning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Details of activities for the implementation of Component A activities in FY 2022 as stated in the RC; 2. The activity implementation plan will start in July 2022 with a RAB value of IDR 1,292,150,000,- 3. Development Implementation Plans for 2 commodities are drawn up for a period of 5 years (2022-2027); <p>Other additions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data for germplasm at the location for sheep seems to already be available and may provide an opportunity for the introduction of superior cattle from Indonesian Research Institute for Animal Production (Balitnak); 2. The activity plan for 2022 is initially only prepared for the first semester or first 6 months; 3. The tender plan, if enforced in 2022, must estimate the tender process; 4. Preparation of a business plan for sheep so 2 concepts should also be prepared (galur sheep and composite sheep) so the location will be determined in the future; 5. The RAB is needed, in accordance with the proposal concerning building the shed, and the compost house needs to be prepared with a timeline; 6. The monthly sheep mating is expected to increase with 200-300 sheep ready to mate; 7. Provision of sheep needs to be checked, whether loan financing is possible or if there is a program from the relevant Office or Directorate General; 8. Partners should also be engaged in preparing the business plan; 9. The plan to build a shed in 2022 should be prepared to complete the RC; 10. Tender documents for infrastructure planning have been prepared since Dec 2022 so the construction can begin in early 2023, because this is intended for communal sheds and not for 100 sheep; 11. Area size is defined as the size of the land that is not for cumulative planting and needs to be agreed upon for unit cost calculations; | <p>BPTP confirmation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With regards to the 2022 RAB, West Java has only allocated part of the land for 2 commodities; 2. 3x planting and relatively high capital; 3. The partnership plan with Indofood is based on their interest to use the Atlantis potato, this is likely to be difficult and will depend on UPLAND for providing seeds; 4. Budget details will be prepared by the Team; 5. Crop rotation for the case potatoes needs to be included in the business plan because there are carrots, etc.; 6. The mechanism for revolving aid with production loans also needs to be identified, by ensuring that the requirements and rules also bind farmers because this will involve different farmers; 7. The business plan will not only include vegetable potatoes but also industrial potatoes; 8. The area for Garut sheep covers 4 subdistricts and the area for Balitnak sheep covers 1 subdistrict; 9. Procurement is prepared for the first year because it can be focused on a high sheep population; 10. The drivers for processed potato are provided by facilitating equipment and KWT 11. Problem identification for this activity is strongly needed to promote the market and the development of introducing of Balitsa varieties by encouraging MSMEs, with a ratio of 70% potatoes for consumption and the remaining for processed potatoes; 12. Potato prototype equipment is already available at TTP Cikajang and needs to be developed further, the Head of the Division even requested a mini factory for potato processing and feed; |
| 2. | <p>Discussion of West Kalimantan Visit</p> <p>Visit Schedule: 25-29 May 2021 Discussion of Observation Results: 21 July 2021, 09.00 – 11.10 Jakarta time</p> | <p>ICARE Team Presentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of activities for several relevant parties, such as Bappeda, Dinas, and Off-takers, including for commodity marketing opportunities; 2. A KEP is already available in West Kalimantan to handle rice to produce premium quality rice, including for Gapoktan; 3. The training that have been budgeted for FY 2022 are management training for site managers, including designing the orange and rice integration model so the big picture of the business plan will also be | <p>Confirmation from BPTP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The one on one meeting schedule has not been determined by the World Bank; 2. The business plan will be completed and synchronized with RC needs for the 2 commodities to be integrated, although it is likely to be different from the supporting data that is expected to be available to farmers and is developed in the upstream and downstream side at the Gapoktan or KEP level; |

| No. | ICARE Location | Team Observation Notes | Additional Notes from BPTP |
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| | <p>Presenter/Moderator: Ir. Agus Muharam, MS.</p> <p>Observer Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ir. Agus Muharam, MSi. 2. Dr. Abdul Aziz 3. Suhartini, MSc. <p>ICARE Core Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro 2. Dr. Mamat HS 3. Prima Luna, Ph.D. <p>Commodity Center:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Otto 2. Yunimar | <p>reflected, including increasing production and productivity as well as farmers' income from this activity;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Infrastructure and facilities can only be planned for 2023; 5. RAB 2022 has been set at Rp 1,292,150,000, - and all provinces have the same allocation. Everything should be compiled in the TOR for FY 2022 and the logic of proposed activities is observed in accordance with the benchmarks of the activities; 6. Additional notes on location selection in Tebas District is done related to the area of oranges and rice, the number of Gapoktan, and the support for the activities by the District Government; <p>Follow-up for BPTP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing the TOR and RAB; 2. Collecting data on the distribution of orange and rice in Tebas District per village (for an area of 1000 ha); 3. Preparing data and information on marketing of oranges and rice, including for export opportunities to neighboring countries; 4. A one on one meeting will be held in the near future with the World Bank, this meeting will be attended by the Local Government and there will be presentations from the West Kalimantan ICARE Team, including the presentation on the District Government Program in this activity, including ICARE collaboration with other parties, private sector supported by formal documents of the cooperation, for example, by signing an MoU and conducting a follow-up meeting with the private sector about the value chain of oranges and rice, including product off-takers; <p>Other inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The result framework in the RC document must be prepared up to the indicator level, so West Kalimantan has a baseline survey to support a complete business process. However, monitoring needs to be carried out, before the implementation of ICARE until the 2. ICARE intervention, which will later be reflected in component A4; 3. With regards to the ESF (Environment Social Framework) there is an obligation for IAARD and relevant parties which explicitly includes the potential impact of risks on the surrounding environment; 4. With regards to the MoU, if an MoU with the District Government of the ICARE location and the current Head of the Section is already available, only a Cooperation Agreement needs to be prepared; 5. Village locations need to be detailed; 6. Other activities in the same location as IPDMIP so the activities do not overlap with ICARE's activities; 7. Discussions with other PMU projects need to be conducted, such as West Java with UPLAND and West Kalimantan with IPDMIP, to identify if there are overlapping activities; 8. The one on one meeting is planned to be carried out after the surveys have been carried out for 3 other provinces; 9. Regarding legality in regions other than the Cooperation Agreement, there is also a need for ICARE formal documents in the regions, similar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The Grand Design for Oranges and Rice will be prepared a period of 5 years and the data is available but needs to be completed; 4. The three components for the Grand Design will also be completed from the points that have been identified; 5. Matters concerning the location and the MoU will be confirmed with the local government, either at the provincial or district government level; 6. Adjustments will be made to the budget that has been set in 2022; 7. Existing nursery activities will re-be checked; 8. With regards to the Decree issued by the BPTP, there is currently no Decree and the responsible party for each BPTP has been determined and the implementation will be carried out by BPTP; |

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| | | <p>to the Technology Commission in the Province;</p> <p>10. Infrastructure that can be facilitated by ICARE should also be formulated according to the needs of the location and the proposal from BPTP;</p> <p>11. Local involvement in ICARE activities, which can also be arranged with organizations, such as the Steering Officer from the Office and the sections, involving officials in the subdistrict and the BPTP ICARE Team for ease of coordination;</p> <p>Input from the Commodity Research and Development Center (Balit Komoditas);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application of Bujangseta technology should identify orange trees that are 4 years old, this is done by drone identification through monitoring and evaluation carried out by Balitjestro; 2. Replanting needs at the location; 3. Digitization to be identified for locations that are integrated with orange and rice crops; 4. With regards to the HPT, mapping has been carried out and there may be plants that are infected with the disease and can be supported with technical assistance and SOPs for disease management; 5. The replanting can be done by using seeds from Balitjestro and also by utilizing farmers who are able to produce healthy seeds; | |
| 3. | <p>Discussion of Southeast Sulawesi Visit</p> <p>Visit Schedule: 11-17 June 2021 Discussion of Observation Results: 28 July 2021, 10.00 – 12.10 Jakarta time</p> <p>Presenter: Dr. Mamat HS</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro</p> <p>Observer Team for North Sulawesi: 1. Dr. Mamat HS 2. Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro 3. April H. Wardhana, Ph.D.</p> <p>ICARE Core Team: 1. Ir. Agus Muharam, MSi. 2. Asif Aunillah, MSc. 3. Dr. Abdul Aziz</p> | <p>The description of the contents of the activities in the RAB for Component A must be prepared by BPTP with details that have been prepared by the Observer Team;</p> <p>Follow-up required from BPTP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing discussion materials for one on one virtual meeting with WB, the schedule has not been informed; 2. Observing the activity plan, the 2022 RAB amounted to IDR 1,292,150,000, - and the activity plan; 3. Preparing the TOR for 2022 which includes objectives, outputs, detailed activities, costs, when, and who will implement them; 4. Updating information related to: commodity marketing, potential partners and off takers (Olan, Cargill, etc.) at the provincial and district levels; <p>Other additions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is estimated that the activity will start in July 2022 and the existing KP in Southeast Sulawesi can be used for rejuvenation of Cocoa, the total potential reaches 1800 ha and requires rejuvenation. 2. Will be distribution by the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health for beef cattle. 3. The existing cow population is assistance from Bank Indonesia, 30 cows were initially provided and has become 60 cows within 3 years, which is better, especially considering the potential sources of forage feed and cocoa waste that are quite adequate, it's just a matter of optimizing the use of technology from the Beef Cattle Research | <p>Additional Notes from BPTP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cocoa plantations are in need of rejuvenation and as a first step, the sources of this rejuvenation must be identified, including from the Office; 2. An environmentally friendly Cocoa Farming System is needed due to the high content of pesticides resulting in off takers rejecting the product; 3. Obstacles in distributing by-products, such as bio-urine and compost, which require a distribution permit in order to be accepted by the market; 4. The official contribution from the East Kolaka District Government, Southeast Sulawesi has not been realized, hence information can be requested from the Office in the one-on-one meeting; 5. The cattle population in Aere Subdistrict needs to be further increased, in order to obtain assistance in cows; 6. Cocoa commodities, especially for post-harvest cocoa, especially in the Lambandia Village need to have facilities and infrastructure; 7. Farmers still have difficulties in accessing drying units and this is related to the quality of cocoa products; 8. A farmers corporation design will be prepared in 2022; |

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| | Commodity Center: 1. Head of Indonesian Industry and Freshener Crops Research Institute (Balitri) 2. Head of Beef Cattle Research Station 3. Dr. Endang Romjali 4. Dr. I Ketut Ardhana 5. Ilham - Balitri | Station; 4. Information on the beef cattle assistance program will immediately be sought from the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health, or if possible can cattle be procured with WB funding and in accordance with the rules for capital expenditure as an asset or also as a grant to farmers or as an asset of the Local Government if it is submitted to the Local Government; 5. The current activity plan is prepared for 2022 and the continuation for July 2022 is more advanced implementation and planning; 6. This activity will hopefully not start from zero and relevant information from other Ministries/Agencies can be implemented with adequate support; 7. The delivery mechanism for cattle will also be identified with the applicable regulations and should not be the object of inspection; 8. One on one meetings should be limited to BPTP and the World Bank only and should not involve the Bappeda and relevant agencies at this stage; Additional input from the Commodity Center: 1. Technology in Balitri and also for controlling HPT can be carried out by Balitri including to support environmentally friendly cocoa by using biological fertilizers; 2. Integrated development of beef cattle and cocoa cattle areas apart from cocoa waste, other sources of feed should also be prepared if there is a population increase; 3. Communal sheds can be built if there are cattle populations in the community; 4. The Beef Cattle Research Station is currently evaluating the population; hence the support is currently being prepared for Southeast Sulawesi and IPDN; 5. Is the integration of cocoa and cattle under a sole ownership, hence requiring an area-based management design and the integration can be designed to cover legal corporations; | |
| 4. | Discussion of Central Java Visit Visit Schedule: 11-14 June 2021 Discussion of Observation Results: 29 July 2021, 09.00 – 11.45 Jakarta Time Presenter: Dr. Mamat HS Moderator: Prima Luna, Ph.D. | Team Presentation: 1. The activities that will be carried out by BPTP in the near future are: a. Discussion of Component A activities currently being carried out; b. Costing Discussion with the World Bank (Nia) c. A planned one on one discussion with the World Bank that will be preceded by another internal meeting with Balitbang; 2. The Regent revealed that there is potential for land in Losari District (192 ha), namely in Kedungneng Village (140 ha), Randusari Village (40ha), and Kalibuntu Village (12 ha); 3. Identification of fusarium wilt disease on-site; 4. Submission of details of Component A activities for the site to be included in the 2022 TOR according to the allocated value of Rp. 1,292,150,000, -; | Additional BPTP: 1. In terms of crop rotation, in general, bananas are planted by Gapoktan and alternating with shallot planting that is carried out by tenant farmers; 2. Banana planting in paddy fields have been practiced since 1997 and they have experienced that banana planting is 5x more profitable than paddy; 3. Simluhtan already has data on an increase in income, but it is not clear when the cropping will be rotated and bananas are generally planted before Eid and this requires a fairly high capital; 4. The rotation is generally done to break the chain of disease; 5. More in-depth identification will be carried out again by Central Java BPTP; 6. Focus in Brebes for bananas with consideration of fairly broad |

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| | <p>Observer Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Hoerudin, MFood.Sc. 2. Dr. Bambang Irawan 3. Prima Luna Ph.D. 4. Secretary of IAARD <p>ICARE Core Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ir. Agus Muharam, MS. 2. April Hari Wardhana, Ph.D. 3. Asif Aunillah, M.Sc. <p>Commodity Center:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of Indonesian Center for Rice Research 2. Dr. Zuziana Zusanti 3. Ir. Irwan Muas, MSi. | <p>Follow-up for BPTP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare presentation material for one-on-one meeting discussions; 2. Prepare TORs for activities in FY 2022; for costing discussions, it is also necessary to prepare an activity plan for 2022-2026, specifying information on what activities and who will do them; 3. Update information on commodity marketing, potential partners, off-takers at the provincial and district levels; <p>Other additions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need information on the type of plant planted on-site during FY 2022 implementation; 2. Information is also needed on partners and implementers for processed bananas, including post-harvest banana fibers, with the opportunity to be exported 3. In Brebes District as a prospective site, keep in mind that this Project should not cancel the Ministry of Agriculture's policy on paddy fields; bananas planted in paddy fields should not compromise rice planting and banana planting is preferably done in dryland locations; 4. CPCL validation including site problems should be carried out; 5. Details of activities as in the RC and should be consistent with those in the RC; 6. The pattern of crop rotation is rice - shallots – bananas; they can also be compared to increase income as well as to eradicate plant diseases; 7. Location tagging needs to be done; the concern is shallots are being planted during observation in tagged locations; 8. Verify whether the site is dedicated to paddy, especially the allotment of sustainable paddy fields that have been stipulated in the law; 9. Reflecting on previous project experience for 2022 that was only half a year, there should be no provisioning of infrastructure; 10. The costing materials will be prepared in the next 5 years with the ideal template that has been prepared by the World Bank; 11. The initial spirit of ICARE was to increase income so crop rotation if any, needs to be designed. 12. The design in the rice fields may also incorporate 3 crops of rice, shallots, and bananas and this also show the diversification that is also part of ICARE's activities; 13. The location of dry land needs to be identified in different districts if necessary. With respect to banana planting areas, we can use existing areas or drylands that are the potential to be developed. We should not expand from the identified 192 ha that has been allocated for rice; 14. Consolidate planning together at the central and on-site starting from land area data so that data are captured 15. Validation of opportunities and problems for ICARE Project interventions; 16. Synchronization of planning with the local government needs to be carried out; local government's commitment needs to be identified on what kind of activities. The commitment of local government should | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. adaptability; Proposals for a banana tissue culture lab with the availability of a banana Kuljar expert at the Central Java BPTP includes the functioning of the KP that already needs to be reactivated; |

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| | | <p>have been included in the September discussion;</p> <p>17. It is also necessary to identify the support from the District Government and create a matrix of activities and funds with detailed input, output, and marketing aspects from the District Head and Head of Local Agencies. This support is often asked by the World Bank;</p> <p>Additional input from the Commodity Center:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The land on site is generally leased and will make it difficult to allocate assistance; 2. One of the final product targets is processed bananas and generally planted in locations are bananas of pisang nangka and pisang raja bulu varieties that are generally only suitable for chips, but not banana flour, so it is necessary to introduce banana of pisang kapok variety, and this is to be consistent with the activity plan; 3. The benchmark for increasing income for farmers, regardless of what crop cultivation is carried out by farmers, needs to be considered; 4. Lab Kuljar for bananas are needed and will be introduced with good varieties from Balitbu; | |
| 5. | <p>Discussion of East Java Visit</p> <p>Visit: 25-29 May 2021 Discussion of Observation Results: 30 July 2021 Time: 13.30 - 15.45 Jakarta time</p> <p>Presenter: Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro</p> <p>Additional Observer Team for East Java: Asif Aunillah, M.Sc.</p> <p>Input from the Commodity Team: 1. Dr. Muhammad Azrai 2. Dr. Muhammad Prama Yufdy</p> <p>Input from the ICARE Team: April Hari Wardhana, Ph.D.</p> <p>East Java Team: 1. Dr. Catur Hermanto 2. Dr. Herman Subagiyo 3. Dwi Setyorini, M.Si.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local government is quite concerned about budgeting for commodity and institutional support with Poktan organizations that are already legal entities so that they can access capital. 2. But for KUR the reimbursement is quite fast (< than a year of return). 3. Product marketing is carried out by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Producers – feed mills; b. Producers – collectors – feed mills; c. Producers – Online marketing – Consumer; d. Producers – Collectors – Markets; 4. Facilitating access to capital in groups can be one of the things that are encouraged in the ICARE intervention. 5. Activities during 2022 will be confirmed for 3 sub-districts and coordination will be carried out in addition to the Office, District, and Subdistrict. 6. The need for synchronization of activities with ICARE and the District. 7. Coordination in the engagement of Baliit and Puslit. 8. Coordination with Governor and Head of District 9. A baseline survey will be conducted to determine the involvement of the 100 groups and verify the groups that will receive ICARE facilitation. 10. The structure in the value chain also needs to be identified; 11. Two companies already identified as partners for corn 12. Meetings with potential partners for corn should also be expanded to products other than seeds. 13. Identify market opportunities 14. Keltan facilitation for institutional development; 15. Seconded personnel from Baliit Komoditas will be determined on- site; 16. 2022 Funding in BPTP is IDR 1,292,150,000, - and an estimate for half a year depending on the signing of the Loan. 17. The majority of activities consist of coordination and identification of | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional guidance to build a corporation that can simultaneously become an off-taker or an off-taker from Jakarta for the marketing of mangga putar variety. 2. The trademark commitment may also apply to mangoes that are geographically originated outside of the 3 sub-districts, including mangga garifta mango variety. 3. The growth of hybrid corn breeders is needed, to make it easier for farmers to seed corn; 4. Introduction of corn bioindustry (a technology introduced for wastes of corn leaves and stalks). 5. Personnel secondment for commodities needs to be carried out year-round on-site; 6. Mango production per tree for trees aged 8-10 years can reach 80- 90 kg per tree; 7. Pasuruan is also a center for livestock development and intercropping with VU corn from Balitsereal. Corn leaves and stalks are used as silage for livestock because the Tebon harvest can only take one month under a mango tree; 8. Corn marketing can be done with a contract system at the beginning by considering the bargaining position of farmers; 9. The corn seed business model for smallholder farmers is very beneficial for both the farmers and the company and this model can also be used for MPEG mango farmers in Pasuruan; 10. The oversight mechanism needs to be clarified, and so does the secondment system that may involve middlemen apart from researchers, from planning to production, as a benchmark that accommodates data opportunities that can be obtained from this activity. Documentation related to the ICARE Project is also well prepared. 11. Farmers also need techniques in decision making, such as in Pojentrek |

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| | | <p>supporting planning and facilitation of stakeholder dialogue.</p> <p>18. Mango Picking Agrotourism in MPEG can be a promotional point.</p> <p>19. The ready-to-pick detection technology for mangoes also needs to be prepared.</p> <p>20. Safeguards' issue on the use of pesticides in 2 commodities needs to be explored from the Baseline Survey.</p> <p>21. Provincial Bappeda expects that trade in the East Java region can take advantage of Puspa Agro.</p> <p>Follow Up:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After discussing all the sites it is necessary to: 2. Zoom with Governors and Local Governments regarding the completion of ICARE interventions and the expected global impact during the on-site ICARE Project. | <p>where farmers did not choose subsidized fertilizers. However, this location is closer to Pasuruan City.</p> <p>12. Funding information from the Pasuruan District Bappeda probably needs to be checked.</p> |
| 6. | <p>Discussion of Lampung Observation Results</p> <p>Visit by the Observer Team: 11-14 June 2021 Discussion of Observation Results: 30 July 2021 13.30 – 15.30 Jakarta time</p> <p>Presenter: Dr. Bambang Irawan</p> <p>Moderator: Asif Aunillah, M.Sc</p> <p>Observer Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Bambang Irawan 2. Dr. Hoeruddin 3. Asif Aunillah, MSc. <p>ICARE Core Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Mamat HS 2. Ir. Agus Muharam, MSi. 3. April H. Wardhana, Ph.D. <p>Commodity Center:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of Indonesian Industry and Freshener Crops Research Institute (Balitri) 2. Head of the Goat Research Station 3. Andi Tarigan, MSc. | <p>Important points from Lampung:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Governor's commitment to supporting for planning and willingness to find off-takers and prepare the Secretariat to facilitate engagement with other Ministries/Agencies such as the Ministry of Villages (with the involvement of 27 villages) and the Department of Transportation for livestock transportation; 2. Budget support already secured for the 2020 budget plan, from the Tanggamus District that is worth 385 million and includes flexible support; 3. Identification of ICARE interventions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The GAP for coffee cultivation has not yet been implemented, including the harvest period that is not uniformed; b. Post-harvest coffee for handling and processing is still inadequate; c. Mapping farmers with CPCL for activity planning and budget preparation; <p>BPTP follow-up:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare one-on-one discussion materials; 2. Observing RAB 2022, Activity Plan 3. Preparing the TOR for 2022; 4. Updating information: commodity marketing, potential partners, off-takers (provincial and district level). <p>Input from the Commodity Center:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In terms of breeding, local goat varieties need to be prioritized for selection as it is currently difficult to ship Boerka out of North Sumatra; 2. Feed will use Steno forages that can be planted in borders and between coffee plants; 3. Feed processing technology can also be implemented including for animal feed supplements; 4. Technological interventions for coffee agribusiness can include grafting coffee plants and the use of biofertilizers, including the introduction of clones of Corola coffee varieties 1 to 4 which are local varieties of Lampung; 5. For coffee harvesting, Pakuwon Bio-fertilizer can help ensure the | <p>Additional key points from BPTP Lampung:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BPTP has made improvements to the analysis of farming for both coffee and goats. 2. KWT Srikandi's production house layout has been prepared including for HKI; 3. Universities and the Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association have been approached; 4. The arrangement for livestock is prioritized for increased productivity and potential commercial development in Tanggamus District; 5. The coffee base in Lampung is generally for exports. Access to the market is typically initiated by privately-owned companies; monopoly practices are common with lower prices offered. This is generally the same throughout Indonesia; 6. Coffee rejuvenation has been carried out with careful consideration, and coffee seedlings ensure quality seeds; 7. Coffee's income contribution is generally higher than goat's; coffee planting also does not involve forest areas 8. Integration concept can adopt cultivation model to support short-term and long-term income to be developed in Lampung with the support of Balit Komoditas and ICARE funding; |

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| | | <p>uniformity of coffee harvesting;</p> <p>6. Technology from Balittri can be used for HPT;</p> <p>7. Balittri is ready to provide technical guidance and GAP assistance for coffee cultivation;</p> <p>Other inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coffee production trend should also be provided; 2. There is around 15 thousand goat population on-site; need to determine whether this has included population for commercial meat production or only conventional raising pattern; 3. If possible, open marketing access for red bean coffee; 4. RAB Budget locked at Rp. 1,292,150, - 5. Coffee rejuvenation activities need to be equipped with data; 6. With respect to coffee and goat raising integration, data on revenue contribution from the respective commodities need to be provided to determine which has the highest contribution; 7. Coffee seedling replacement needs to target plants that genuinely need rejuvenation; 8. Review facilitation of stables and livestock procurement, especially if this will be procured under Component A; 9. Costing discussion to revisit budget designs based on activities to be implemented; 10. 2022 activities are prioritized for modeling and integration instead of physical procurement; 11. The integration of crop cultivation will be developed for vegetables, peppers, and legumes to support short-term and long-term farmers' income generation; 12. The study and technology to be used in goat breeding will be made available through Component B funding; | |
| 7. | <p>ICARE Costing Preparation North Sulawesi (2 August 2021, 13.00 – 15.35 Jakarta time)</p> <p>Presenter: Erik</p> <p>BPTP North Sulawesi Team</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Steavie 2. Dr. Conny 3. Ir. Meivie Lintang, MP. <p>Moderator: Dr. Hoeruddin</p> <p>Observer Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Bambang Irawan | <p>Team Input:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of Farmer Groups and Gapoktan that are willing to be the location of activities and scoping activity, including land location; 2. Need more details on coconut-corn integration, e.g. whether corn will be the intercrop. Also, need a detailed reference. It is also possible to have coconut with the addition of corn, and the contribution of each crop is calculated 3. ICARE coconut rejuvenation intervention should also target old coconut trees; 4. Improvements for quantitative information by mapping locations including CPCL, villages, and sub-districts so that potential clusters can be arranged with supporting resources; 5. It should be ensured that the locations of the integration program are lands with coconut and corn plantations; 6. Planning should include commodity profile (cultivation, post-harvest, cultivation system), identification of gaps to improve, e.g. cultivation, processing, and product marketing; 7. Local government support, i.e. province and district budget support, | <p>Observation results of BPTP North Sulawesi:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 4 Sub-districts (Airmadidi, Kalawat, Talawaan, and Dimembe) and 2 observations were carried out. 2. Other potential sub-districts have already received activities from the relevant authorities. The locations are close to the airport in North Minahasa District with a potential coconut yield of 1,312 coconuts per ha. 3. Potential exports to China for coconut flour, grated coconut, round coconut, and coconut fiber; and to the Philippines for cake and coconut oil, and copra. 4. Need to approach business owners to ensure sustained corn seed production. 5. Constraints on corn commodity: 6. Constraints on coconut commodities: Coconut wastes can be processed into nata de coco or other use of technologies; 7. Champion farmers are available for corn sold as processed feed. Sales have reached 15 tons/day and are marketed to North 8. Maluku, Papua, and Gorontalo. |

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| | <p>2. Dr. Hoeruddin 3. Dr. Abdul Aziz 4. Suhartini, M.Sc.</p> <p>ICARE Core Team: 1. Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro 2. Dr. Mamat HS 3. Prima Luna, Ph.D. 4. Asif Aunillah, MSc.</p> <p>Commodity Research and Development Center (Balit Komoditas) Team: 1. Head of Balitpalma 2. Head of Indonesian Cereals Research Institute (Balitereal) 3. Engelbert S., M.Si. 4. Dr. Asthutirundu</p> | <p>must be quantified so that commodity development is truly co-led by ICARE and provincial government.</p> <p>8. Specific interventions are also required; 9. Farmer and area data must also be obtained by site cross- checking; 10. The local government's budgeting cycle that typically starts in October must be taken into account; local contribution needs to be earmarked prior to APBD ratification. 11. Women's involvement in coconut processing is important for the World Bank; need to identify product marketing and added value from coconut processing activity;</p> <p>Input from Balitpalma: While integration of corn and coconut in the field will not be an easy practice for the farmers, the field station of Balitpalma may be the example to manage the land. Integrating both crops can be managed with soecific calculations of their respective characters to maximise their yield. Input from the Head of Indonesian Cereals Research Institute (Balitereal): 1. Corn JH 37 is planted under the coconut trees in the governor's office yards and shows strong growth as seen from their sizeable cobs. To meet 35% shade, it is still possible to use the Balitsereal variety. Additional corn planted under coconut trees will complement farmers' income. 2. In general, farmers' expectations for the project are comprehensive financing. This is related to the business approach to be taken.</p> | <p>9. For coconut about 400 coconuts per week Other Project support: 1. Local authorities support and conduct observations with BPTP; 2. Local authorities also encourage institutions and facilitate access to capital and marketing to reduce export transportation financing; 3. Problems with commodities include: a. Limited capital access b. The lack of supporting infrastructure, while labor costs are quite expensive. Adequate agricultural machinery support can be the workaround; c. The land is generally on the lease, needs to be strengthened with a land-use contract;</p> <p>Intervention potentials: 1. Identifying off-takers for both commodities to support the financial aspect of the farming business; 2. Coconut rejuvenation, since about 40% are old plants; 3. Industries that need desiccated coconuts are currently located as far as Bolaang Mongondow; 4. The results of Balitpalma's coconut planting model with the spacing of 6 x 16 m show that it is possible to carry out corn cultivation and the cropping system as recommended by Balitpalma;</p> <p>Integration model in North Sulawesi: 1. Coconut that is not intercropping with corn; 2. Corn cultivation without coconut; 3. Coconut plantations;</p> |
| 8. | <p>Preparation for the South Sulawesi ICARE Costing (3 August 2021 at 09.00 – 11.55 WIB)</p> <p>Presenter: Dr. Rika Haryani</p> <p>BPTP South Sulawesi Team: 1. Dr. M. Assaad 2. Repellita Kallo, M.Si. 3. Dr. Nurjananni</p> <p>Observer Team: 1. Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro 2. Asif Aunillah, MSc. 3. Dr. Christina Winarti Ir. Agus Muharam, MSi.</p> <p>ICARE Core Team: 1. Dr. Mamat HS 2. Ir. Agus Muharam</p> | <p>What ICARE facilitates is what is needed for the farmer to improve: 1. Training 2. Seed preparation 3. Fertilizer or organic fertilizer contribution The value of ICARE facilitation is estimated to be at 38 million/ha Problems related to Potato as a commodity: 1. Seedling; 2. How much out of the targeted 1000 ha of land is available for potato cultivation; 3. No institutions have been identified; Problems related to dairy cows need to be considered: 1. ICARE Interventions should be coordinated with the local government, especially if the intervention is for dairy cow feed because of the high volume of feed that the cattle require; 2. Facilitating manure for the potato cultivation; 3. Pay attention to the local government involvement, particularly regarding what activity will be funded by the local government because not all of the funding is facilitated by ICARE. It is estimated that maybe only 1/5 of the activities will be funded by ICARE.</p> <p>Other notes</p> | <p>Constraints regarding potatoes as a commodity: 1. No off takers is able to take in product; 2. Local seeds production in Malino need to be developed using the G-0 from West Java;</p> <p>Potential off taker: PT. Cimori The dairy cow business received a high B/C Ratio because the 200 dairy cattle provided via assistance from the Directorate General of PKH are not taken into account.</p> <p>Other possible additional income: 1. Fertilizer sales; 2. Calf sales;</p> <p>Tembolokpao Subdistrict, Gowa District, South Sulawesi</p> <p>The low milk production in South Sulawesi is possible due to the feed quality, with a potential of 15 liters/day of milk production providing there is an improvement in feed quality. Compared to the previous production rate in Enrekang of around 5-8 liters/day. Alley cropping the potatoes with corn, which can be used as animal feed.</p> |

| No. | ICARE Location | Team Observation Notes | Additional Notes from BPTP |
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| | <p>3. Dr. Abdul Aziz 4. Prima Luna, Ph.D. 5. April Hari Wardhana, Ph.D.</p> <p>Commodity Team: 1. Dr. Harmanto, Head of Balitsa: 2. Dr. Rr. Rini Murtisari 3. Tri Handayani 4. Dr. Andi Baso, Head of Indonesian Research Institute for Animal Production (Balitnak) 5. Dr. Endang Romjali</p> | <p>Head of Balitsa: 1. For South Sulawesi, is potato the primary focus? Because at this time, it will be hard to compete with the other already established off-taker, such as Indofood, who already have a closed cultivation system for Atlantic potatoes, where Indofood established the entire potato production system; 2. Granola potato seed procurement is still very dependent on the seeds produced in Garut, Lembang, and Pengalengan; 3. The Potato RPIK activity was once planned to be done in Malino, but has been moved to Brebes, it is possible to use the RPIK plan that was prepared by Balitsa in Maliono for the ICARE location; 4. Further chains in potato processing (french-fries and chips) with the KWT growth to support and develop small industries around the farmers and farmers;</p> <p>Head of Indonesian Research Institute for Animal Production (Balitnak) 1. The designated dairy cattle location in Malino has never been successful in cultivating dairy cows and providing a supportive market; 2. The dairy cows and potatoes integration should be mutually supportive; 3. Pre-conditions for both commodities must be identified, especially regarding the production targets that they want to achieve and Cimori could intervene by accommodating the farmers' production; 4. The cattle output in Malino is expected to be dual purpose (with replacement farmers and calves using FH cattle semen IB technology oriented for meat production); 5. Minimum ownership for the farmers is at least 5 animals with a 2:3 ratio designation for a balanced contribution for milk production and replacement brood cows and calves production;</p> <p>Suggestions for the costing preparation: 1. Data on the activity's locations such as the subdistricts, farmer groups, etc. that will be the ICARE Project activities location, especially important to tag the location for dairy cattle and potatoes in South Sulawesi; 2. To ascertain the availability of as many as 200 dairy cows, it is also important to know when the cattle can be obtained and where the cattle is sourced from. Because the input from the dairy cows is the biggest factor; 3. What kind of integration will take place? Whether it will be cattle and potatoes or for example, coconut, corn will be used as is an intercrop. So the definition of integration should also be discussed in the ICARE activities; 4. Technology sustainability should be considered and whether mentoring is required for the technology and cultivation application; 5. Formulating the technology that's going to be applied;</p> | <p>Some studies that have not been applied by the farmers, for example: 1. Using mulch for potato plants; 2. Utilizing the Balitsa potato variety; 3. The moderately high pesticides usage; 4. Potato seed production;</p> <p>The potato cultivation is rotated carrots, cabbage, or tomatoes cultivations and using leeks as the intercropped plant. Potato – Cabbage – Potato or 2 times a year.</p> <p>Potato farmers at the site have joined P4S and there are support facilities and BPP on-site to support the Konstratani.</p> |
| 9. | <p>Preparation for the NTB ICARE Costing (4 August 2021 at 10.00 – 11.55 WIB)</p> | <p>The moderator's introduction regarding the information on the next schedule will be carried out: 1. Costing discussion on 13 August 2021;</p> | <p>Update on the NTB location preparation from the Head of the NTB BPTP: 1. For the KUB chicken and corn integration program; 2. Coordination with the Local Government and the Office has been done,</p> |

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| | <p>Presenter: Dr. Sasongko</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Mamat HS.</p> <p>Observer Team: 1. Dr. Mamat HS 2. April Hari Wardhana, Ph.D. 3. Prima Luna, Ph.D.</p> <p>ICARE Core Team: 1. Dr. Bram Kusbiantoro 2. Ir. Agus Muharam 3. Dr. Abdul Aziz 4. Asif Aunillah, M.Sc.</p> <p>Commodity Team: 1. Dr. Muh. Azrai, Head of Indonesian Cereals Research Institute (Balitereal) 2. Indonesian Research Institute for Animal Production (Balitnak) Team: 3. Dr. Anneke Anggraeni Prof. Arnold Sinurat 4. Dr. Hasnely Zainal 4. Dr. Komarudin</p> | <p>2. The One on One Meeting with the Local Government and the World Bank will be done on a later date.</p> <p>Input from the Commodity Center:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problem-solving efforts can be carried out in locations with low corn productivity and provide opportunities for improvement; 2. Rearing is tied to product marketing, in which there are weight criteria for the chickens, which includes their feed efficiency. This makes it possible to accelerate the production of chickens and harvest them before 45 days. This implementation determines the farming system; 3. Feed is the main problem, which accounts for around 70% of the issue. To have chickens with good productivity, they have to have 6% protein intake which could be gained from corn and bran; 4. Intensive chicken rearing also requires vitamins; 5. The cattle rearing system is prepared by creating groups to support independent feeding using the formulated feed. The Independent Feed Program, a program prepared by Balitnak in also in place; 6. The use of manure for compost also needs to be clarified in the NTB ICARE Project; 7. Nurseries for the Strata 1 model based on the appropriate infrastructure and the seed production is calculated to be able to reach 1500 DOC; 8. Replacement nurseries that could be prepared in NTB; 9. Technical assistance and support to increase productivity; 10. The seed for NTB generally comes from East Java and this comes with a transportation cost; 11. The KUB Janaka Agrinak chicken allows for small scale farming; 12. Vaccination programs should also be a concern; 13. Hatchery management using hatching machines should also be done for DOC; 14. Low market absorption can be supplemented via cooperation with RPA and through the support of the Blusting program to compensate for the continually decreasing sales prices; <p>Input from the ICARE Team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals related to the on-site facilities can be included in the ICARE Project, as long as it's not about vehicles; 2. On commodity integration, we informed that these farmers are also cattle farmers and landowners, so a data collection on land ownership is required; 3. Proposal concerning the incubator and the corn storage warehouse can be made, which include the proposal for the BPTP laboratories or KP renovation to support development activities in the area; 4. Integration with other activities for example activities targeting KUB Free range Chicken; <p>Input from the Head of Balitsereal: The integration of chicken and corn using existing corn varieties in NTB.</p> | <p>but a meeting with the Central Lombok District Head has not materialized due to the pandemic. The scheduling to meet with the District Head will be carried out after PPKM;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. BPTP has initiated the formation of a livestock group and there is a support program from the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health to create a KUB Chicken Village; <p>NTB program planning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locations in Tanak Rarang and Setangor villages to cultivate integrated KUB chicken and corn commodities; 2. Corn seeds for feed and consumption to accommodate the feed requirement and using manure as fertilizer for the corn plants. 3. There are many hybrid corn varieties in Central Lombok District; 4. The population of chickens in Central Lombok is around 3 million with 132 chicken farmers owning an average of 200 chickens with a sales price of around 30-60 thousand rupiahs per chicken. 5. Institutional for the corn cultivation effort already exists in 2 subdistricts consisting of around 31 Gapoktan, but there is no group for cattle, which mainly consists of individual independent business; 6. Corn and chicken collectors are still few and there is only one trader identified in the village because no detailed observations have been carried out; <p>Issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultivation technology for the DOC availability rely on DOC sourced from outside the area, the fluctuating DOC prices will be taken out from the production cost; 2. Hatching equipment; drying floor, post-harvest management, for example shelling; 3. Corn seeding, product marketing, technology that has not been optimally utilized 4. Capital from formal financial institutions, especially for small scale farmers; 5. Nurseries for the DOC availability replacement strategies; 6. Prices of supporting feed inputs, DOC, and cattle medicines; 7. Corn prices will decline during the harvest period; <p>Potential activities development opportunities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The area for corn and cattle in Central Lombok District could still be increased I 2. Good selling price; 3. Institutions in the location allow for the formation of Gapoktan and cattle groups; 4. Another potential for the chicken farming business include KUB chicken breeding and eggs hatching, while GPS will be obtained from Balitnak and corn will be sourced from <p>ICARE Interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology transfer related to KUB chickens (management and production improvement) via the implementation of technical |

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| | | <p>Seedling activities in NTB have also received support from the Directorate General of TP. As for the corn seedings activity, support activities will be created to support the superior corn seed off-takers;</p> <p>BPTP follow-up comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costing preparation needs a detailed list of activity; 2. The location must be identified; 3. Balit Komoditas should prepare an assignment letter for a team to specifically supports commodities in the ICARE Project, for example, there are 5 commodities, namely sheep, goats, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and KUB chickens. By preparing a solid team, Balit can identify plans for collaborative research/assessment activities with universities or other research institutes to provide supporting studies to be proposed as Component B activities. | <p>assistance and Demfarm for technology dissemination purposes and for the cattle groups to support access to capital;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provision of machinery and equipment to support both programs; 3. Product marketing; 4. Mini feed factory; 5. The Strata 1 DOC nursery in NTB is still ongoing and a 600 DOC capacity nursery facility is being done and managed by 2 farmers at the site; 6. Some plasma farmers also started working as a farmer, they were previously farmers who were tasked to raise and fatten the chickens; 7. In the current pandemic conditions, the Taliwang chicken restaurant has reduced their daily purchase of chickens from 1000 chickens per day to currently only around 400 chickens per day. |

Annex 3. SEP Information Disclosure Participants

2 and 3 September 2021.

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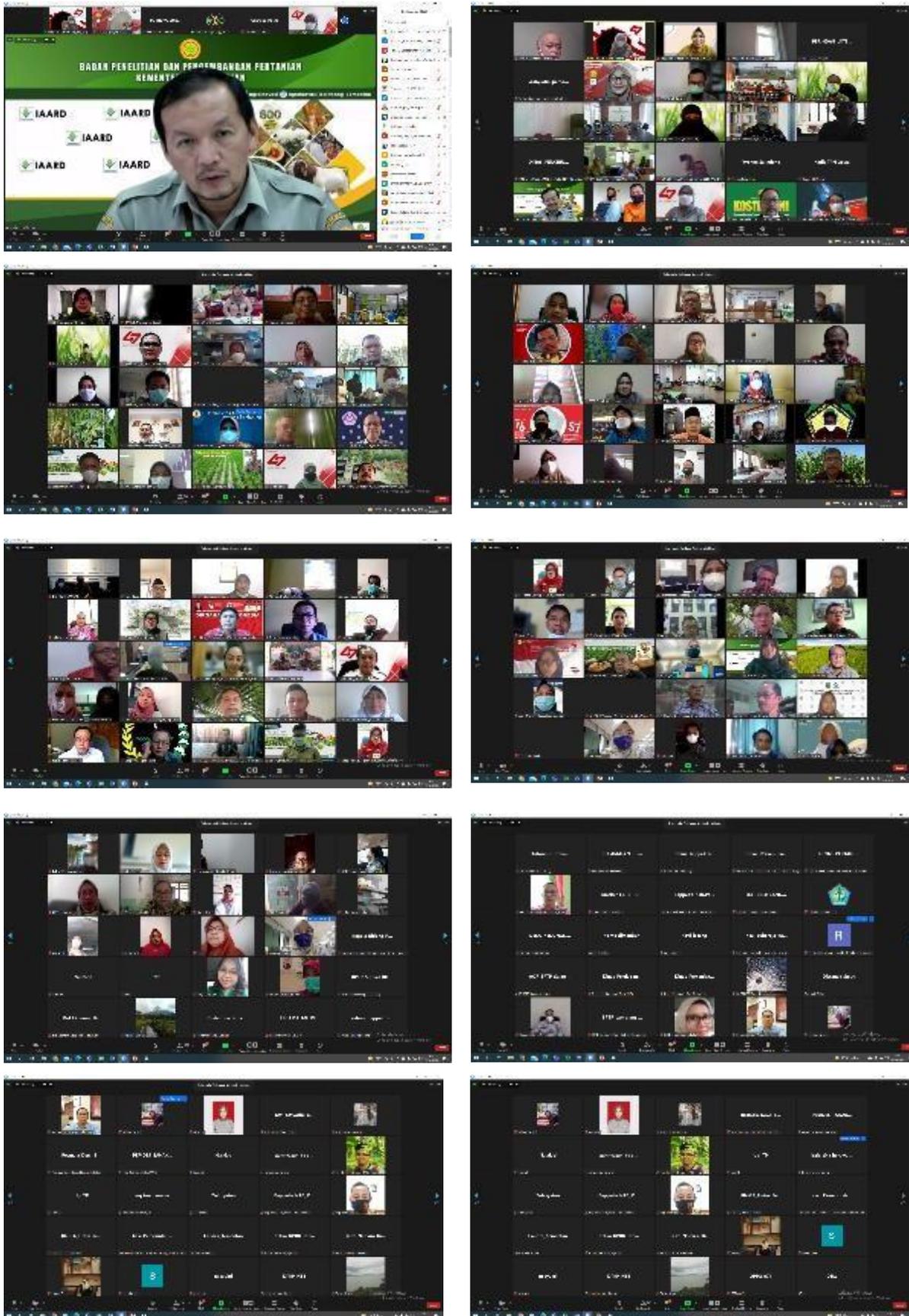
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| 161. | Nurlyah Djamir, S.Pi | Food Crop and Horticulture Office, Gowa District |
| 162. | Harry Sugiarto | PT.LMU Sambas |
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| 165. | Baiq Evi Rosita, SP | UPT HPT and Animal Health, West Praya Subdistrict |
| 166. | Agus Saifuddin | Agricultural and Food Security Office |
| 167. | Prof. Dr. Ir. Soni Isnaini, M.P. | Stiper Dharma Wacana Metro |
| 168. | Andi | Agricultural Extension Worker |
| 169. | Achmad Chrisna Putra | Plantation Office, Lampung |

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| 171. | Andi | Agricultural Office, Sambas District |
| 172. | Dwi Sri Suranti, SP | Agricultural and Plantation Office, Central Java Province |
| 173. | Dr Tintin Febrianti MP | Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Garut |
| 174. | Asif Aunillah | IAARD |
| 175. | Yudi Artiko | Saburai Mandiri Farmer Cooperative |
| 176. | Leonard Liwoso, SP. M.Si | Plantation Office, North Sulawesi Province |
| 177. | Abdillah Ikhrom, SP | BPP Rembang Pasuruan District |
| 178. | Lebar | Agricultural Office, Central Lombok |
| 179. | Tauhir,SP | Agricultural Office, Central Lombok |
| 180. | Khamim | BPP Rembang Pasuruan District |
| 181. | Hadijah,SP | Agricultural Office, Central Lombok |
| 182. | Arip Rahman | Agricultural Office, Central Lombok |
| 183. | Alwi, S.SOS, MSI | Bappeda, Sambas District |
| 184. | Oyke Sawel | Agricultural Office |
| 185. | Dra. Kamsina, MM | Regional Secretariat, Gowa District |
| 186. | Sri Mulyo Bondan Respati | Universitas Wahid Hasyim |
| 187. | Rahma Ayu Priani | BPTP West Java |
| 188. | Dr. Andi Tarigan | Goat Research Station (Lolitskambing) |
| 189. | Rusdianto | Livestock and Animal Health Office, South Sulawesi Province |
| 190. | Luh Astiti | BPTP NTB |
| 191. | Lia Hadiawati | BPTP NTB |
| 192. | Baiq Tri Ratna Erawati | BPTP NTB |
| 193. | Zefri Mario Sandy Indrawan | Bappeda Garut |
| 194. | Totok B Julianto | IAARD BPTP NTB |
| 195. | Ikhsan | Planning Bureau |
| 196. | Laila Kadar | IAARD Secretariat |
| 197. | Dermayana Arsal | Bappelitbangda, South Sulawesi |
| 198. | Nancy Zainabun | Secretariat of the Directorate General of Food Crop; |
| 199. | Dr. Ermia Sofiyessi, STP, M.Agr | Directorate General of Horticulture |
| 200. | Moh. Faizin, S.STP., M.Si | BPKAD, Brebes District, Central Java |
| 201. | Meksy Dianawati | BPTP West Java |
| 202. | Alvi Yani | BPTP Lampung |
| 203. | Arly Dondokambey | KTNA North Minahasa |
| 204. | Adi Indrianto | BPP Ulubelu Tanggamus Lampung |
| 205. | Hanapi | Karya Taruna Farmers Group |
| 206. | Catur Agus Dewanto | Food Security, Food Crop and Horticulture Office, Tanggamus District |
| 207. | Muhammad Sidiq | BPTP South East Sulawesi |
| 208. | Sifauddin | . Pendem Makmur Farmers Group |
| 209. | Dr. Rustan Massinai | BPTP, West Kalimantan |
| 210. | Lia Yulianti | Berkah Women Farmers Group Garut District |
| 211. | H. Hanafi | Asem 2 Farmers Group |
| 212. | H. Hanafi | Asem 2 Farmers Group |
| 213. | Solihin | Asem Jajar Farmers Group |
| 214. | Agus Muharam | BBP2TP, IAARD, MoA |
| 215. | Ali Muksin | Srijaya Farmers Group |
| 216. | Meivie Lintang | BPTP North Sulawesi |
| 217. | M. Yasin | Sumber Rejeki Farmers Group |
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| 220. | Deky Subiyanto | International Cooperation Bureau, MoA |
| 221. | M. Yasin | Sumber Rejeki Farmers Group |
| 222. | Nursiam | Jaya Muda Farmers Group |
| 223. | Hendra Saputra | Sahabat Tani Farmers Group Association |
| 224. | Dhani Riza Efriansyah | Plantation and Livestock Office |
| 225. | H.Munir | Taman Sari Farmers Group |
| 226. | Nugroho, S.ST | BPP, Ulubelu Subdistrict |
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| 228. | Abdul Aziz | Harapan Subur Farmers Group |
| 229. | Teten Rustendi | TTP Ciakajang / Gapoktan Cikandang Agro |
| 230. | Yosua Ngantung | Pinasungkulan Farmers Group |
| 231. | Salim | Kidul Asri Farmers Group |

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| 233. | Arly Dondokambey | Head of KTNA North Minahasa |
| 234. | Abdul Mukti | Suka Makmur Farmers Group |
| 235. | Umar Faruk | Tani Jaya Farmers Group |
| 236. | Irwan Muas | Indonesian Fruits Research Institute (Balitbu Tropika) |
| 237. | Yosua G Ngantung | Pinasungkulan Farmers Group |
| 238. | Sodikin | DPKP, Pasuruan District |
| 239. | Mokhamad Khoiril | DPKP, Pasuruan District |
| 240. | Samsul Arifin | Sumber Pangan Farmers Group |
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| 245. | Wahyudin Iugito | Kalibuntu Local Government, Losari, Brebes, Central Java |
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| 248. | Milla Yuni Hastuti | Livestock and Food Security Office, Pasuruan District |
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| 252. | Sepriana | Gapoktan Rencang Tani |
| 253. | Apip Jaenudin | Garut |
| 254. | Anfi | Gapoktan Bina Sejahtera |
| 255. | Abdul Mukti | Farmers group |
| 256. | M.Malik | Farmers Group (additional) |
| 257. | Kusworo | Gapoktan Tani Mukti |
| 258. | Suradi | Sari Tani Farmers Group |
| 259. | Abdul Mukti | Farmers Group |
| 260. | Ponasis Triyantono | Suka Makmur Farmers Group |
| 261. | Kamali | Bandrek Farmers Group |
| 262. | Fohmatullah | Sidodadi 11 Farmers Group |
| 263. | Samsul Arifin | Sumber Pangan Farmers Group |
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| 267. | Wawan Kartiwan | Head of Gapoktan |
| 268. | M. Irpan Anwar | Ber Cahaya Cattle Farmers Group |
| 269. | Broery Kaunang | Hukum Tua Wusa |
| 270. | Dasep Sudarso | Gapoktan Mitra STR |

Annex 4. Photos of SEP Document Public Consultation



Annex 5. Minutes of Meeting of ESMF and ESCP Document Public Consultation

Day I: 7 October 2021, Audience: Institutions related to the ICARE Project

Discussion

1. Dean of Faperta Unsrat, Prof. Ir. Robert Molenaar, MS, PhD.

It is greatly useful that ICARE has identified potential environmental and social problems from the beginning. While it is easy to identify prevention initiatives for environmental issues, such as the application of Good Agricultural Practices, this is not as simple for societal issues. It is advisable to provide indicators that demonstrate the identified social impacts and, if required, to implement incentives and disincentives in order to convey unambiguous information about potential implications.
2. Head of the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Distanak) of North Sulawesi Province

The annual target for the development of regions based on coconut and corn commodities must be monitored each year until the Project's final phases can be accomplished. The ultimate objective cannot be separated from the improvement of the welfare of farmers impacted by the Project. There will be less academic discussions and more field activities.
3. BPTP Distanak of North Sulawesi Province, Mr. Roin Saroinsong

According on the results of prior field observations by the ICARE Team, please provide further assistance to Project locations, particularly in the area of field technical assistance for combating pest and disease assaults. Additionally, the target Project's location must be analyzed further for compatibility with the system and technology that will be used.
4. Dean of the Faculty of Animal Husbandry, University of Padjadjaran, Dr. Ir. Rahmat Hidayat, MSi

Simply exchanging business model experiences to aid in the creation of future Projects. Agribusiness systems must collaborate with acceptable, fair, and sustainable off takers for the type of business in order for farmers and ranchers' excitement for production to be sustained. Additionally, with the off-taker as a partner, the off-use taker's of facilities and infrastructure for technology and innovation implementation will be sustainable. For sheep commodities in West Java, an offtaker in the form of a corporation would be more suited, given it already has a market position.
5. Stiper Dharma Wacana Metro, Lampung, Mr. Soni

The site of the ICARE Project in Lampung Province, namely Tanggamus Regency, is the correct one, since the potential for coffee and goat commodities is extremely competitive. Lampung coffee commodity, particularly from the Ulu Belu Subdistrict, is a Nescafe coffee supplier. With the ICARE initiative, it is intended that off-takers such as Nescafe would take on not only coffee, but also the integration of processed goods with goat's milk. Additionally, the ICARE software is believed to be able to alter cropping patterns to make them more ecologically friendly in order to aid in conservation efforts.
6. Bapelitbang Tanggamus Regency, Mr. Hendra

Bapelitbang has begun an ecologically friendly farming program for coffee commodities, which will include sub-districts Air Naningan and Ulu Belu in 2022. If ICARE is actively implemented later, it will serve as a supplement.
7. Head of the Brebes Regency Agriculture and Food Security Service

Losari District is declared incapable of meeting the Project's 1,000-hectare goal area. Tanjung and Banjarharjo sub-districts will be recommended as new places if they may be included. Brebes' management approach for the rice banana commodity region will also need to prioritize the upstream sector, including strengthening farmer capacity.

8. West Java Province Potato Seed Center, Mr. Juju
The potato growing system must be evaluated and Bimtek replicated in order to prevent and enhance existing techniques deemed hazardous to environmental conservation.
9. Livestock Service Office of South Sulawesi Province, UPT PMPP
South Sulawesi is ready to assist the ICARE Project, with the Project's headquarters located in the districts of Kuncio Pao and Tinggimoncong, near the Malino tourist site. As the present condition is to obtain support from the Directorate General of PKH for 200 dairy cows by the end of December 2021, and the cages are not yet completed, it is believed that the influence on the Project's execution should be considered.

Day II, October 8, 2021

Discussion

1. Head of the Chicken Farming Group, NTB, Mr. Hari
With flocks of chickens numbering in the hundreds, chicken manure is a source of pollution in the environment, with an annual production of 400-500 kg. It has been discussed regarding the management of chicken manure in order to prevent environmental contamination, but the necessary facilities and infrastructure are required. The ICARE Project seeks to contribute to the provision of these facilities and infrastructure.
The second issue is one of healthy commercial rivalry. If the Project subsequently decides to direct the production of DOC, marketing methods must be explored. DOC is often supplied from the island of Java, making locally produced DOC and/or DOC coming from other locations beyond Java less competitive. The ICARE Project is supposed to ease the oversight of DOC supplies originating in and outside of Java.
2. Chairman of the NTB Corn Farmers Group, Mr. Jafar Amir
Corn farming, as noted by the Head of the Chicken Farming Group, also generates a great deal of trash if shelled corn is sold. Corn waste may also be used to make chicken feed if it is processed properly, as well as other livestock feed. However, if it is not processed and exploited, it will contribute to environmental pollution because the quantity is fairly considerable, and the biomass of shelled corn is quite modest in comparison to the remainder.
3. Air Madidi Farmers Group, North Minahasa, North Sulawesi
Please guide in making ESF document
4. Dairy Cattle Group, Gowa, South Sulawesi, Mr. Arsyad
The dairy cattle commodity targeted in Gowa Regency is actually very large, so I ask that the ICARE Project can really explore the potential from the bottom, so that it can identify problems and solutions that can increase the success of the Project. Breeders have very minimal capacity so they need technical assistance and guidance.
5. D. Suryana, Cimory
The ICARE Project has not included insurance in the farming/livestock business, despite the fact that insurance is a critical component of incentives and guarantees for farmers/breeders. Additionally, it is critical to note that the ICARE Project is seen through the lens of the World Bank's financing supplied to develop Indonesia's downstream sector of agriculture/livestock, namely in the areas of processing and marketing. By considering these two factors, the Project's sustainability will be increased.
6. Chairman of the Banana Farmers Group, Brebes, Mr. Sumarno

The banana commodity is a low-labor plant. If this Project is implemented widely, is there no risk of widespread unemployment, given it does not require as many personnel as onion farming requires? It is critical to prioritize collaboration between the Central and Regional Teams, as well as aspects of relevant organizations, to ensure that the Project truly addresses the issues confronting farmers.

7. Chairman of the Brebes Gapoktan

Additionally, it is critical to pay attention to the banana commodity-based agricultural industry, as well as the banana plant biomass processing sector. Although banana fronds and stems are widely used as raw materials for a variety of goods, growers lack access to necessary technology and infrastructure.

8. Mr. Hanapi, Ulu Belu

With the mechanism and system of social and environmental security that will be designed, would farmers also have health and safety assurances, will their medical bills be reimbursed in the event of illness, and so on?

Farmers typically sell to intermediaries; but, with the ICARE Project, there will be chances for selling price competition, regardless of whether the ICARE Project has anticipated this possibility.

It is intended that by partnering with a significant offtaker such as Cimory, it would also be possible to establish a company for goat's milk coffee from the ICARE Project's Lampung site.

9. Potato farmer, Garut, Mr. Teten

Potato producers are frequently "convicted" of environmental degradation since they contribute to soil erosion. It is critical for the ICARE Project to develop technology that can be advised to and implemented by farmers in order to reduce environmental concerns associated with potato production. It is also possible that the Project includes a companion for conserving forest flora in potato fields.

Until now, potato processing has been mostly conducted on a micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise (MSME) scale. These MSMEs can be merged through the ICARE Project in order to meet large-scale industrial demands, but it is vital to examine the consequences of this consolidation.

10. Ulu Belu BPP, Mr. Nugroho

Until now, information on the ICARE Project has been sketchy, particularly about Project operations and site planning. Will it take the form of a large stretch of land or will it be scattered? Land ownership is limited in the Ulu Belu and Air Nanningan sub-districts, making it difficult to acquire a vast stretch.

11. Kauditan farmer, North Minahasa, Mr. Marthen Zon Taroreh

In principle, it supports the ICARE Project implementation plan in North Minahasa with corn and coconut commodities. However, the ICARE Project should also accommodate the procurement of cattle, because not only as livestock, in North Minahasa, cows are a substitute for transportation facilities and so on. As for land management, with the existing conditions, a 4-wheel tractor (TR4) is needed to support the implementation of the Project, especially because there are many millennial farmers who will join.

List of ESMF and ESCP public consultation participants

| Name | Institution | Province/ District |
|--|--|--|
| Broery Kaunang | Hukum Tua | Sulawesi Utara, Minahasa Utara, Talawaan, Desa Wusa |
| Kelompok Tani Pinamintu | Kelompok | Sulawesi utara, Kab minahasa utara Kec Dimembe Desa TeteyPadi |
| Dinas Perkebunan Dan Peternakan Kab.Tanggamus Provinsi Lampung | Dinas perkebunan dan peternakan | Lampung/Tanggamus |
| Perana Ketaren | Bank Dunia | DKI Jakarta |
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| Abdul Aziz | BBPPTP | Jabar/Bogor |
| Rika Haryani | BPTP Sulsel | Sulsel |
| Dr. Rustan Massinai | BPTP Kalbar | Kalimantan Barat |
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| I Putu Cakra Putra Adnyana | BPTP NTB | Kecamatan narmada kabupaten Lombok barat provinsi NTB |
| Muji Burrahman, S.Si. | Bappeda Provinsi NTB | Nusa Tenggara Barat, Kota Mataram, Kecamatan Selaparang, Kelurahan Gomong |
| Rika Haryani | BPTP SULSEL | Sulsel |
| Yustian | Bappeda Prov Kalbar | Kalimantan Barat / Kota Pontianak |
| Ati Rohaeti, SPt, M.M | Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Peternakan Provinsi Jawa Barat | Jawa Barat |
| Sri Wahyuni, A.Md (PBT BP2MB) Lampung | Institusi BP2MB Provinsi Lampung | Lampung |
| Perana Ketaren | Bank Dunia | Jawa Barat |
| Bram Kusbiantoro | BB Padi | Jawa Barat/Subang/Ciasem/Sukamandijaya |
| Nandari Dyah Suretno | BPTP Lampung | Lampung |
| Johny S. Tasirin | Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Sam Ratulangi | Sulawesi Utara |
| Ir. Bambang Utoyo, MP. | Politeknik Negeri Lamnpung | Lampung/Bandar Lampung |
| Dr.Ir. Rahmat Hidayat, S.Pt., M.Si., IPM | Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Padjadjaran | Jabar/Sumedang/Jatinangor/Hegarmanah |
| Mayasari Novrianti, SP | Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Mataram | NTB/Kota Mataram |
| Cicillia Bernadus | Dinas Pertanian Minut - Bid. Perkebunan | Sulawesi Utara / Minahasa Utara / Airmadidi/ Sarongsong Satu |
| Nurasri hilman | Bappeda jabar | Jawa barat |

| Name | Institution | Province/ District |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Shifatul Latiefah | Dinas Perikanan dan Peternakan Kabupaten Garut | Garut |
| JUJU RUKMAN, SP.,MP | UPTD BALAI BENIH KENTANG-DINAS TPH JABAR | Jawa Barat/Bandung/Pangalengan/Sukamanah |
| NURYONO | BPP. AIR NANINGAN | Lampung, Tanggamus, Air Nanningan, Sinar Jawa |
| Dr. Ir. Slameto, M. Si. | BPTP Lampung | Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Rajabasa, Hajimena |
| Lefira Kaunang | BPP Kec. Talawaan | Kecamatan Talawaan |
| In In Indah Z | Bappeda Kabupaten Garut | KABUPATEN GARUT Jawa Barat |
| Vivih Sofiah. | Pns | Desa Banjarsari..kec Bayongbong.Garut.Jawa Barat |
| Suhartini | BB Padi | Jabar |
| APRIADI | DINAS PERTANIAN DAN KETAHANAN PANGANKAB.SAMBAS | Kabupaten Sambas / Kalbar |
| Agus Muharam | BBP2TP/Peneliti | Jawa Barat/Bogor/Bogor Barat/Kel. Menteng |
| Robert Molenaar | Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Sam Ratulangi | Sulawesi Utara |
| Ir. Novly G. Wowiling, M.Si | Dinas Pertanian Dan Peternakan Daerah Prov. Sulut | Sulawesi Utara |
| Kaizan, SP.,M.Si | BAPPEDA Provinsi Lampung | Lampung |
| Yanti Triguna | BPTP NTB | NTB/Lombok Barat/Narmada/Peresak |
| Luh Gde Sri Astiti | BPTP NTB | NTB |
| Guguh Sugianto | UPTD BPPTDK Margawati | Jawa Barat |
| Nelis Sombo | Dinas Perdagangan Kab Minahasa Utara | Sulawesi Utara |
| Anastasia MCP | Dinas Pertanian dan KP | Jawa Timur, Surabaya, Gayungan |
| Ir. Agus Suyanto, M.MA | Fakultas Pertanian UPB Pontianak | Kalimantan Barat/ Kota Pontianak |
| Restu Aulia Defitri, S.Pt. | UPTD BPPTDK Margawati Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Peternakan Provinsi Jawa Barat | Jawa Barat |
| Elvira M Katuuk | Bappeda Provinsi Sulawesi Utara | Sulawesi Utara |
| Stella Taju | Dinas Pertanian dan Peternakan Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Utara | Provinsi Sulawesi Utara |
| Rivo Eka Yudha | Disperindag. Prov. Jatim | Jawa Timur / Surabaya |
| Arfi Irawati | BPTP Lampung | Lampung |
| KUPT dan Koordinator Penyuluh | BPP Kec, Pulau Panggung | Kabupaten Tanggamus |
| PUJI SANYATA | Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Jawa Timur | Jawa Timur |
| Nurdiyati | Setda provinsi Jawa Barat | Jawa barat |
| Demes Lestari, S.E, M.M | Dinas Perindustrian Dan Perdagangan Kab. Pasuruan | Kabupaten Pasuruan |
| Laurend Firdaus,SP.M.AP | UPT PSB kalbar | Kalbar |
| Yustian | Bappeda Prov Kalbar | Kalimantan Barat / Pontianak /Pontianak Selatan /Kelurahan Darat Sekip |
| H. Denni Mulyana | UPTD BPPDDK Margawati /DKPP Prov. Jabar | Kel Sukanegla Kec Garut Kota Kab Garut Jabar |
| Rahma Ayu Priani | BPTP Jawa Barat | Jawa Barat, Kabupaten Bandung Barat, Lembang |
| Luluk Yuli Wulandari, SH. | Bagian Administrasi Pembangunan | Jawa Timur/Pasuruan |
| Balit Palma | Balit Palma | Sulut / Minahasa Utara |
| Erna Rinarti H, SE. | UPTD Balai Benih Kentang Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Provinsi Jawa Barat | Desa Sukamanah Kec. Pangalengan Kab. Bandung Provinsi Jawa Barat 40378 |
| haris syahbuddin | sekretariat badan litbang pertanian | DKI Jakarta, Jakarta Selatan |
| Dhani Sardono | Distanbun prop Jateng | Jawa Tengah |

| Name | Institution | Province/ District |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Rakhmat Jatnika | Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Garut | Provinsi Jawa Barat/Kabupaten Garut |
| Sutarno, SP | Balai Benih Kentang | Prov. Jawa Barat Kab. Bandung Kec. Pangalengan Desa Sukamanah |
| Sunarti, SP | Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Prov. Kalbar | Kalimantan Barat |
| CAMAT TEBAS | Kantor Camat Tebas | Desa Tebas Kuala Kecamatan Tebas Kabupaten Sambas Kalimantan Barat |
| Evi Rahayu budiyanti | Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Provinsi Jawa Barat | Provinsi Jawa Barat, Kabupaten Bandung, Kecamatan Pangalengan Desa Sukamanah |
| Danarsi Diptaningsari | BPTP Lampung | Lampung |
| Totok B Julianto | BPTP NTB | Kab. Lombok Barat NTB |
| Ferra Monareh | BPP | Sulawesi Utara/ Minahasa Utara/Talawaan |
| MADE SUDIARTA | BAPPEDA Litbang Koltim | Sultra/Kolaka Timur/Tirawuta/Lalingato |
| Arief budi prihatmanto | Dinas tanaman pangan dan peternakan kab. Kolaka timur | Sulawesi tenggara kab. Kolaka timur kec. Tirawuta desa lalingato |
| SURADI, SP | BPP Rembang Pasuruan | Jawa Timur/Pasuruan/Rembang/Rembang |
| Subhan Sjafari, S.P., M.M. | Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Lampung | Lampung |
| Elfina Rusdi, ST., MTA | Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Lampung | Provinsi Lampung |
| Bastanta Sebayang., SP., MM. | Bappelitbang Kabupaten Tanggamus | Kabupaten Tanggamus Propinsi Lampung |
| Riki Ahmadi, S.IP, M.Eng, MURP | Bappeda Provinsi Kalimantan Barat | Kota Pontianak, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat |
| Soni Isnaini | STIPER Dharma Wacana Metro | Lampung |
| Erdiansyah, S.P. | BPTP Lampung | Lampung |
| Firstea Octa Merryana | Bappeda | Jawa Barat |
| Jekvy Hendra | BPTP Lampung | Bandar Lampung |
| Ayu Satia Haini, S.P. | Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Lampung | Provinsi Lampung |
| Vivin Ervinawati, SP, M.Si | Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura | Kalimantan Barat |
| Nenny Anggraeny | Badan Keuangan Daerah | Jawa Timur/Pasuruan |
| Nurdiyati | Setda Provinsi Jawa Barat | Jawa Barat |
| M. Firlil Dzulmardian, S. Pt | Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Peternakan Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat | Jawa Barat |
| Dra. Ferlie Indria Nassa, MAP | Kecamatan Kalawat | Sulawesi Utara kabupaten Minahasa Utara kec. Kalawat Desa Kawangkoan |
| Dian Rahmawati | BPTP Sultra | Sulawesi tenggara |
| Asep Sahriman M. | Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Barat | Provinsi Jawa Barat |
| Dwi P. Widiastuti, Ph.D. | Bptp Kalimantan Barat | Kalimantan Barat/Kota Pontianak |
| Suci Nur Utami | Universitas Muhadi Setiabudi | Kabupaten Brebes |
| Dr. Andhika P. Herlambang | Bappeda Prov. Jawa Timur | Jawa Timur |
| Engelbert Manaroinsong | Balit Palma | Minahasa Utara, Sulawesi Utara |
| Mustika Sari, SE., MM | puskesmas Pulau Panggung | Kabupaten Tanggamus |
| Alvi Yani | BPTP Lampung | Lampung |
| Yantono | Penyuluh | Jawa timur |
| PoPON carlinah | Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Provinsi Jawa Barat | Provinsi Jawa Barat, Kabupaten Bandung, Kecamatan Pangalengan, |
| isfandy hariyon | UPT Pengembangan Benih Hortikultura Jawa Timur | Jawa Timur/Pasuruan/Purworejo/Pohjentrek |
| Asif Aunillah | Litbang Pertanian | Jakarta |
| Ir. USU SARIPERMANA | Dinas TPH Jawa Barat | Jawa Barat |
| Hj. St. Hasnawati K S.TP | Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortiultura Kab. Gowa | Kab. Gowa |
| Jefny Bernedi Markus Rawung | BPTP Sulawesi Utara | Sulut |

| Name | Institution | Province/ District |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Nixon Ngangi | Bapelitbang | Minahasa Utara |
| Dian Ulfa | Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Kalbar | Kalbar - Pontianak |
| Sarjoni | BPTP Sulawesi Tenggara | Sulawesi Tenggara |
| Adhitya Hendra Kusuma SP | Dinas Pertanian dan KP Provinsi Jawa Timur | Jawa Timur |
| Mamat H.S | ICARE | Jawa Barat |
| Farida Habib | Dinas Peternakan Dn Perkebunan Gowa | Kab Gowa Prov Sulsel |
| La Kiki, S.Pt. | BAPPEDA Provinsi Sultra | Sulawesi Tenggara/Kota Kendari/Kec. Kendari Barat/ Kel. Watu-watu |
| Lia Amalia | Dinas Perikanan dan Peternakan | Jawa Barat |
| Irmayasari, S.Si., M.Si | Bappeda Prov. Sulawesi Tenggara | Sulawesi Tenggara |

Photos of ESMF and ESCP public consultation activities online



Annex 6. Grievance Redress Completion Form

| Grievance | | Grievance Recipient's Name and Signature | |
|----------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Name | | Name | |
| Address | | Date | |
| | | Grievance method | Email/Phone/Onsite |
| Contact Details | | Document Enclosed | Photos/recordings/etc. |
| Grievance Summary | | | |
| Resolution Mechanism | | | |

Name of complainant:

Grievance Recipient's Name and Signature

Signature & Date

Signature & Date

