



CORAL REEF REHABILITATION
AND
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM –
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

*ENVIRONMENTAL
AND SOCIAL
SAFEGUARD
FRAMEWORK
(COREMAP CTI - ESSF)*

INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY
(BAPPENAS)
GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

2019
Second Restructuring Phase

**CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM –
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD FRAMEWORK
(COREMAP CTI - ESSF)**

**Indonesian Institute of Science & Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
Government of Indonesia**

**April 4, 2019
Second Restructuring Phase**

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMDAL	<i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Assessment)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (Ministry of National Development Planning)
BNSP	<i>Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi</i> (National Agency for Professional Certification)
BPN	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
CCRES	Capturing Coral Reef and Related Ecosystems Services Project
COREMAP	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CRITC	Coral Reef Information and Training Center
CPDET	Center for Planners Development, Education and Training (<i>Pusat Pembinaan, Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Perencana</i> - Pusbindiklatren)
DIPA	<i>Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran</i> (Budget Implementation List)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GOI	Government of Indonesia
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KAT	<i>Komunitas Adat Terpencil</i> (Remote Customary Communities)
KEPDIRJEN	<i>Keputusan Direktur Jenderal</i> (Director General Decree)
KEPMEN	<i>Keputusan Menteri</i> (Ministry Decree)
KKPD	<i>Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Daerah</i> (Local Marine Protected Area)
KKPN	<i>Kawasan konservasi Perairan Nasional</i> (National Marine Protected Area)
KLHS	<i>Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis</i> (Strategic Environmental Assessment/SEA)
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LARPF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
LH	<i>Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environment)
LIPI	<i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Institute of Science)
LSP	<i>Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi</i> (Professional Certification Agency)
MA	<i>Masyarakat Adat</i> (Customary Community/Indigenous Peoples)
MarBEST	Regional Training and Research Centre on Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MONEV	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NH	Natural Habitats
OP	Operational Policies
PAP	Project-Affected Persons
PCR	Physical and Cultural Resource
PERMEN	<i>Peraturan Menteri</i> (Ministry Regulation)
PERPRES	<i>Peraturan Presiden</i> (Presidential Decree)
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
POKMASWAS	<i>Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas</i> (Community Surveillance Group)
PDO	Project Development Objective
PP	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah</i> (Government Regulation)
RZWP3K	<i>Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil</i> (Integrated Coastal Zone Management)
SA	Social Assessment
SAP	<i>Suaka Alam Perairan</i> (Marine Nature Reserve)
SPPL	<i>Surat Pernyataan Kesanggupan Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Management and Monitoring Commitment Letter)
TNP	<i>Taman Nasional Perairan</i> (Marine National Park)
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWP	<i>Taman Wisata Perairan</i> (Marine Tourism Park)
UKL/UPL	<i>Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan/Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Management/Monitoring Plan)
UU	<i>Undang-undang</i> (Law)
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program - Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI), sponsored by the Government of Indonesia (originally the Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands, of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) and funded by the World Bank (WB), is a continuing program of the COREMAP-II project. The COREMAP-CTI project (henceforth, "the project") underwent restructuring in June 2017 to simplify and streamline activities in light of the exit of MMAF as executing agency. This first restructuring transferred the role of executing agency to the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI). Due to internal Government of Indonesia (GoI) budget cycle timelines, the first restructuring was not processed for activities financed by the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) at the same time. As a result, implementation of, and disbursements for, GEF activities were put on hold with an agreement to restructure GEF financing once the revised activities financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) were under effective implementation.

The second restructuring of 2019 (henceforth, "the restructuring") aims to ensure that the remaining GEF financing, together with activities financed by IBRD and implemented by LIPI, will incrementally build on and complement ongoing efforts by MMAF. By implementing ecosystem management interventions that will contribute to objectives and goals specified in MMAF's strategic and policy frameworks, the remaining GEF resources are used to maximize impact and improve effective management of priority coastal ecosystems. IBRD-financed activities continue as before, with minor amendments as part of this restructuring.

In the restructuring, LIPI remains the executing agency for the loan whereas for GEF grant financing, the role of executing agency is transferred from MMAF to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS). Key revisions in this restructuring include: (i) revision of the Project Development Objective (PDO) to reflect efforts towards improving management of priority coastal ecosystems; (ii) change of executing agency for GEF activities from MMAF to BAPPENAS with one of its working units, the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF), playing the role of co-executing agency alongside LIPI; (iii) including a demand-driven grants mechanism to support on-the-ground management activities through experienced and established NGOs; (iv) adjustment and realignment of project activities for consistency with the updated PDO, implementation progress to date, and government priorities including MMAF's strategic and policy frameworks; (v) modification of implementation, safeguard management, financial management, procurement, and disbursement arrangements, to reflect the change in implementing agency; and (v) an 18-month extension of the closing date.

The restructured COREMAP-CTI aims to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resources management information, and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems. The restructured project will have similar potential environmental and social risks to COREMAP-CTI prior to the June 2017 restructuring. There is no change in project safeguard categorization (B category). The project is not expected to generate significant adverse and/or irreversible long-term direct, induced, or cumulative environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented.

The restructured project has the following four components:

- 1) Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring;
- 2) Support for Demand-Driven Coastal Ecosystems Research;
- 3) Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems; and
- 4) Project Management.

This Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) has been prepared to set out procedures required by COREMAP-CTI to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur due to implementation of this project and any of its sub-projects.

The ESSF covers all activities planned under the restructuring, including activities at eleven Western Indonesia sites that are former ADB COREMAP-CTI sites. LIPI has been conducting monitoring activities at these sites consistent with the monitoring conducted at WB COREMAP-CTI sites. LIPI, as an existing project implementing entity, is familiar with the Bank's project-related safeguard policies and requirements. The ESSF also covers all activities related to Component 3 (improved management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems), implemented by ICCTF-BAPPENAS.

The restructured COREMAP-CTI is still classified as a Category B project and does not entail any change to the WB Operational Policies (OP) triggered:

1. **OP 4.01** Environmental Assessment (EA)
2. **OP 4.04** Natural Habitats (NH)
3. **OP 4.10** Indigenous People (IP)
4. **OP 4.12** Involuntary Resettlement (IR)

2. Environmental and Social Safeguard Frameworks

This ESSF comprises a series of environmental and social safeguard frameworks that are applicable to all proposed activities of COREMAP-CTI. This framework consists of two main processes: 1) environment and social screening processes, and 2) preparation of environmental and social safeguard instruments, namely an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP), and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), following the guidelines in the Framework.

All proposed activities will perform environmental and social screening, which include:

- 2.1 Screening against a negative list: LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS have defined activities that will not be financed under COREMAP-CTI.
- 2.2 Screening against an Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist: This checklist guides implementing units in identifying any required impact-mitigation action plans. It serves as a tool for PMO/PIUs to recognize potential risks of planned activities to the environment, presence of indigenous peoples, and any land acquisition.

The screening process is carried out by the Project Implementing Units (PIU), in this case, LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS.

If the approved activities pass the Negative List screening, the next screening process is the ESSF Checklist. This checklist provides tools for PMO / PIUs to identify potential risks of the activities / sub-projects related to the environment, priority of indigenous peoples and land acquisition.

If the answer to any of the questions in the checklist is “Yes”, then the ESSF guidance should be followed and applied to the project/activity.

The ESSF guidance includes:

1. Environmental Management Framework (EMF);
2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF);
3. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).

3. Implementation Arrangement and Grievance Redress Mechanism

3.1 ESSF Implementation Arrangements for COREMAP-CTI

The ESSF implementation arrangements are designed to ensure that all key parties understand their responsibility in implementing the ESSF safeguard screening process as well as preparing relevant instruments for mitigating impacts.

All activities which may generate environmental and social impacts must follow ESSF guidance. Once the impacts are identified, the relevant action plans should be prepared.

Any cost related to provision of ESSF implementation should be borne by the COREMAP-CTI budget.

COREMAP-CTI is a single integrated project including GEF- and IBRD-financed activities.

The implementation arrangements reflect an integrated COREMAP-CTI project, in which the three Project Implementing Units (PIUs) are coordinated through a single Project Management Office (PMO). This will be chaired by a Project Coordinator (from LIPI) who is assisted by a Deputy Project Coordinator (from BAPPENAS). As the coordinator, LIPI is responsible for compiling information. Reporting on environmental and social safeguard performance for ICCTF-BAPPENAS implemented activities remains the responsibility of ICCTF-BAPPENAS. Reporting on environmental and social safeguard performance for LIPI implemented activities remains the responsibility of LIPI.

LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS, as PIUs, are responsible for ensuring their own safeguard compliance and documentation for their respective activities. Each PIU will have a special safeguard team that is responsible for safeguards requirements for their PIU's planned activities.

Each safeguard team is accountable for monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and documenting the implementation of the ESSF, as well as for addressing safeguards-related issues. A safeguards report will be a part of the COREMAP-CTI progress report.

In collaboration with the PMO, the WB safeguard team will review the safeguard documentation. The WB will undertake supervision for the implementation of the ESSF.

3.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance procedures will include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and will be provided without charge to any affected people or community.

The grievance redress mechanism can operate through two modes. The first mode has the complainant's first point of contact being the extension officer, who has the role of finding a solution, documenting it, and taking it to the PIU. The PIU should be able to solve the problem before proceeding to the PMO. However, there may be a need to escalate the grievance from the activity level to the project level due to vested interests. For this purpose, the PMO should have a communications specialist who can be a spokesperson and complaints manager for the whole project.

The second mode is a telephone “hotline” number that individuals can call to report grievances. This mode is characterized by direct involvement of the PMO in every grievance. The PMO will cross-check the grievance with reasonable facts prior to responding. This mode requires that there be a unit at the PMO who can deal with these complaints and act in a timely manner. This grievance unit is responsible for problem resolution and documentation of all grievance processes, from receiving, forwarding, responding, and closing of any grievance. This enables the PMO to track all grievances and take appropriate action. This hotline number will be provided by both LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS.

As an addition to the PMO hotline number, ICCTF-BAPPENAS will place information and an email address for grievance redress on the existing ICCTF-BAPPENAS website (www.icctf.or.id). A separate hotline telephone number for GEF activities grievance redress will also be provided by ICCTF-BAPPENAS upon the commencement of the sub-projects (and placed on their website). LIPI already has a hotline for grievance redress (0896-1212-1222) (which is also the PMO hotline number), as well as an online form (www.pengaduan.lipi.go.id). In addition, complaints can be delivered by mail (fax, email, or post) to central and regional COREMAP-CTI implementing units, according to the scope of the complaint.

In summary, grievances can be submitted via:

1. Telephone/Fax: (021) 64713850 / (021) 64711948 (Puslit Oseanografi LIPI) (with ICCTF-BAPPENAS phone number to be provided by commencement of the sub-projects);
2. Face to face (discussions, workshops, and training);
3. Mailing address: Tim Pelaksana Kegiatan COREMAP CTI, Puslit Oseanografi LIPI, Jalan Pasir Putih I, Ancol Timur, Jakarta 14430.

4. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

Safeguards supervision, monitoring and evaluation will be performed by different levels of the COREMAP-CTI organization:

1. Project Implementing Unit (PIU)
2. Project Management Office (PMO)
3. The World Bank (WB)

The PIU oversees supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the ESSF implementation of the activity carried out by implementers.

The PMO shall conduct regular supervision and monitoring of implementation of the safeguard performance and report periodically on the findings as part of COREMAP-CTI project progress reports to the WB. The PMO will also carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the safeguard implementation of each activity about a year after completion of that sub-project, to ascertain whether the objectives of the safeguard application were attained.

The WB will conduct regular supervision missions to review implementation of safeguards and to recommend to the PMO follow-up actions, as necessary.

5. Capacity Building

To complement the existing capacities and address any gaps in environmental and social safeguards management, it is necessary to build capacity in implementation and monitoring of safeguards.

COREMAP-CTI PMO/PIUs will conduct a capacity needs assessment and provide training on ESSF requirements for conducting, managing, and monitoring safeguards to any implementing units involved.

For effective environmental and social safeguards management, the PMO will require implementation support in three main areas:

1. dedicated staff and resources;
2. technical assistance; and
3. training and awareness.

Capacity development for safeguard implementation should include: (i) an institutional development strategy and organizational framework to manage the affected area and project activities; (ii) workshops and training programs to build capacity of involved staff, community and other agencies.

The WB will monitor and provide guidance in the implementation of the capacity building program. The WB will also assist with capacity building in the implementation of approved safeguard action plans.

6. Documentation and Information Disclosure

The PMO and PIUs shall make accurate ESSF documentation available for local public access, particularly that related to the mitigation of social or environmental impacts. The ESSF document (both in Indonesian and English) and any action plans (LARAP, ESMP and IPP) will be disclosed online at LIPI's and ICCTF-BAPPENAS' websites (in Indonesian and English) as well as on the WB's website (ImageBank) (in English). The action plans will also be disclosed at places accessible to all levels of the community which may be affected.

Stakeholder consultation for finalizing the updated ESSF document was conducted in Makassar on 23 July 2018. Comments and input from the participating stakeholders are included in this updated ESSF document, disclosed as per above.

7. Budget and Financing

COREMAP-CTI will provide budget for the provision of the ESSF and related activities such as monitoring, evaluation, supervision, documentation, dissemination, and capacity building.

Costs related to the provision of ESSF will occur in the following forms:

- Preparation of the safeguard instruments (ESMP/UKL-UPL, SPPL, LARAP, IPP, and TOR for GEF-funded proponents) at activities/sub-projects preparation stage;
- Capacity building for the provision of safeguard instruments;
- Costs for the implementation and monitoring of safeguard instruments;
- Establishment/appointment of a safeguard unit/persons and grievance unit/person in the PMO and PIUs.

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I. Introduction

1.1 The ESSF

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) is designed to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that potentially occur due to the implementation of Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program–Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI). It is anticipated that this program will not generate significant negative social or environmental impacts. However, there is the possibility that some sub-components could unavoidably involve some activities that trigger environmental and social issues highlighted by the WB Operational Policies.

The ESSF has been prepared to set out procedures required by the COREMAP-CTI to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur due to implementation of this project and any of its sub-projects. The ESSF ensures that the implementation of the COREMAP-CTI complies with WB Operational Policies and Indonesian regulations.

The ESSF will provide guidelines to ensure that any proposed/planning activities or sub-projects will have no significant environmental or social impacts from the implementation. If adverse impacts are unavoidable, efforts for minimizing and mitigating the impacts are set up in the framework.

The ESSF also considers the environmental and social impact management framework of the COREMAP-2 and COREMAP-CTI before restructuring. It was found that offering continuous safeguards management training to local stakeholders and project staff is important to ensure safeguards due diligence. This action will be reflected throughout implementation of the restructured COREMAP-CTI.

1.2 COREMAP-CTI Project Description

The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI), sponsored by the Government of Indonesia (i.e. originally Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands, of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, DG-MCSI/MMAF) and funded by the World Bank (WB), is a continued program of the COREMAP-II project. The COREMAP-CTI project underwent restructuring in June 2017 to simplify and streamline activities in light of the exit of MMAF as executing agency. This first restructuring transferred the role of executing agency to the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI). Due to internal Government of Indonesia (GoI) budget cycle timelines, the first restructuring was not processed for GEF financed activities at the same time. As a result, implementation of and disbursements for GEF activities were put on hold with an agreement to restructure GEF financing once the revised activities financed by IBRD were under effective implementation.

The second restructuring of 2019 (henceforth, "the restructuring") aims to ensure that the remaining GEF financing, together with activities financed by IBRD and implemented by LIPI, will incrementally build on and complement ongoing efforts by MMAF. By targeting project activities on the implementation of ecosystem management interventions that will contribute to objectives and goals specified in MMAF's strategic and policy frameworks, the remaining GEF resources are used to maximize impact and improve effective management of priority coastal ecosystems. IBRD-financed activities continue to be implemented, with minor amendments proposed as part of this restructuring.

In the restructuring, LIPI remains as the executing agency for the loan whereas for GEF grant financing, the role of executing agency is transferred from MMAF to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), an entity capable of delivering the project through to closure in response to MMAF's exit. Key revisions in this restructuring include: (i) revision of the Project Development Objective (PDO) to reflect efforts towards improving management of priority coastal ecosystems; (ii) changing the executing agency for GEF activities from MMAF to BAPPENAS with one of its working units, the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF), playing the role of co-executing agency alongside LIPI; (iii) including a demand-driven grants mechanism to support on-the-ground management activities through experienced and established NGOs; (iv) adjusting and realigning project activities to be consistent with the updated PDO, implementation progress to date, and government priorities including MMAF's strategic and policy frameworks; (v) modification of implementation, safeguard management, financial management, procurement, and disbursement arrangements, to reflect the change in implementing agency; and (vi) an 18-month extension of the closing date.

The restructured COREMAP-CTI aims in general to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resources management information, and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems. The restructured project will have similar potential environmental and social risks to the COREMAP-CTI prior to the June 2017 restructuring. The restructured project will have similar potential environmental and social risks to COREMAP-CTI prior to the June 2017 restructuring. There is no change in project categorization (B category). The project is not expected to generate significant adverse and/or irreversible long-term direct, induced, or cumulative environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented.

This restructuring provides an opportunity to:

- i. Simplify project design to ensure achievement of objectives within the remaining life of the project;
- ii. Improve potential for post-closure sustainability of the project and program results and outcomes;
- iii. Accommodate activities focused on improving the management of priority coastal ecosystem at the local level.

1.2.1 Components and Sub-components of the COREMAP-CTI Program

To achieve objectives, the restructured COREMAP-CTI program has four main components:

- 1) Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring
- 2) Support for Demand-Driven Coastal Ecosystems Research
- 3) Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems
- 4) Project Management

Each of those components comprises sub-components summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1: COREMAP-CTI PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

No	Component	Sub-components
1	Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring	Sub-component 1.1: Support for robust coastal ecosystems monitoring: a) Conduct comprehensive and scientifically robust coastal ecosystems monitoring surveys in 39 locations:

No	Component	Sub-components
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 districts in Eastern Indonesia (Pangkep, Selayar, Sikka, Buton (3 locations), Wakatobi, Biak, Raja Ampat and Merauke) • 9 districts in Western Indonesia (Tapanuli Tengah, Nias Utara, Mentawai, Batam, Bintan, Lingga, Natuna, Sabang and Derawan) • 11 marine protected areas in Eastern Indonesia (Kapoposang, Sawu/Kupang, Aru Tenggara, Banda, Waigeo Barat (Raja Ampat), SAP Raja Ampat, Padaido, Komodo, Sumbawa/Moyo, Takabonerate, and Tual) • 4 marine protected areas in Western Indonesia (Gili Matra, Anambas, Pulau Pieh, and Kepulauan Seribu) • 7 locations responding to national priorities, including: Spermonde, Lombok/Sekotong, Kendari, Ternate, Lampung, Belitung and Pulau Wetar <p>b) Develop and launch the new Coral Reef Health Index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the new Index: The index will provide a practical approach that will link field data to an intuitive interpretation for management. Specific aspects of the proposed metric will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coral cover ○ Potential for coral recovery ○ Total fish biomass • Building the bridge between monitoring and management: The lack of connection between monitoring data and management decisions is a global problem. LIPI's skill in monitoring and interpreting data will help deliver a coral reef management strategy identification tool developed in collaboration with international research partners (e.g., University of Queensland and the WB GEF Coral Reef and Related Ecosystems Project (CCRES)). • Centralized online database: To aid future usage and entering of data by those collecting and using the reef health index, a centralized web-enabled database will be developed by LIPI. • Web-based reporting: For the reef health index to form the basis of a coastal report card. This will be publicly available through an online mapping portal, including InaGeoPortal. <p>c) Establish National Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring Certification Standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIPI will obtain accreditation from the National Agency for Professional Certification (Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi, BNSP), to become the Indonesian Professional Certification Agency for coastal ecosystems monitoring, enabling LIPI to become the National Certification Entity for

No	Component	Sub-components
		<p>coastal ecosystems monitoring. Certification will be secured for 5 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess coral reef conditions ○ Assess biodiversity of coral reef fish species ○ Assess megabenthos ○ Assess mangrove habitat condition ○ Assess seagrass habitat condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a long-term staffing and financing plan for the Professional Certification Agency and the national network. LIPI will develop a national professional competency standard and obtain accreditation from BNSP. • Undertake a promotional campaign to launch the national standard. <p>d) Establish sub-national training and monitoring plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a national network of 10 assessment centers within existing LIPI partner monitoring institutions (i.e., universities) linked to district and provincial coastal ecosystem monitoring programs under Government's Marine Affairs and Fisheries Agencies. • Train and certify at least 100 assessors and surveyors per year. <p>Sub-component 1.2: Strengthen technical capacity for target coastal monitoring end-users:</p> <p>a) Award 20 International Master's Degree Scholarships for qualified technical staff of national and sub-national coastal ecosystems monitoring and management units across Indonesia.</p> <p>b) Deliver coastal ecosystems monitoring and management training to technical staff of national and sub-national coastal ecosystems monitoring and management units across Indonesia.</p> <p>Sub-component 1.3: Strengthen institutional capacity for coastal ecosystems monitoring.</p> <p>a) Investments will upgrade several existing LIPI facilities. LIPI has marine and coastal campuses that need upgrading to become a regional training center of excellence. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit, Bitung, Sulawesi • Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit, Tual, Maluku • Field Research Station, Ternate, North Maluku • Marine Bio-Industry Technical Unit, Mataram, Lombok • Facilities at LIPI's Ancol Headquarters, DKI Jakarta • MarBEST Center Raden Saleh, DKI Jakarta • MarBEST field station, Pulau Pari, DKI Jakarta

No	Component	Sub-components
		<p>b) COREMAP's Coral Reef Information and Training Centre facilities have been operational for more than 10 years and require renovation to support LIPI's objective of becoming a regional training center of excellence. As such, the project will finance small to moderate civil works to renovate interior training facilities at LIPI's central Jakarta (Jl. Raden Saleh) site. These renovations will also support development of the MarBEST Regional Training and Research Center and strengthen LIPI's position within the UNESCO/IOC Western Pacific regional network.</p> <p>c) The success of the national data repository depends in part on timely and efficient provision of data from regional nodes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIPI will upgrade and renovate at least 7 regional data nodes within existing institutions (i.e., universities), including through procurement of IT systems. <p>d) Concurrently, LIPI will establish a sub-national network of 8 data loggers and automated marine monitoring stations/buoys that will input data to the national data repository.</p>
2	Support for Demand-Driven Coastal Ecosystem Research	<p>Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening institutions for demand-driven coastal ecosystems research</p> <p>a) Strengthen the demand-driven research process, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved engagement with and involvement of end users in defining research priorities and disseminating research outcomes. • Two national symposia per year to enhance cross-sectoral and inter-agency engagement in the coastal ecosystems research prioritization and delivery process. • A demand-driven competitive coastal ecosystems research grants system that awards at least 10 grants per year, LIPI will support implementation of coastal ecosystems research priorities while simultaneously strengthening national research networks and capacity. • LIPI will undertake priority research based on a clear demand-driven basis to produce at least 50 research publications during the life of the project. Indicative studies may include the following themes, among others: climate change, biodiversity, threatened species, marine debris and rights-based fisheries management. <p>Sub-component 2.2: Strengthen technical capacity for coastal ecosystems research</p> <p>a) LIPI will strengthen its own human resources skills, knowledge and capacity and that of its research partners via delivery of targeted training (e.g., GIS,</p>

No	Component	Sub-components
		<p>data analysis, research and laboratory techniques), for at least 100 researchers per year.</p> <p>b) Development of LIPI's role as a regional center of excellence will be achieved by developing national and international training offerings within the MarBEST Center.</p> <p>Sub-component 2.3: Strengthen coastal ecosystems monitoring and research data and knowledge networks</p> <p>a) Augment national holdings of coastal ecosystems data and enhance availability for end users by ensuring outputs from competitive grants and demand-driven studies are incorporated into the national data repository.</p> <p>b) Develop a long-term strategy and development plan to meet the growing demand for coastal ecosystems data provision and dissemination that will result from its new mandate from the National Geospatial Agency. LIPI will also commission a review of intellectual property rights and legal requirements associated with data management, and develop data sharing processes, agreements and standards.</p> <p>c) Implement a series of public information and awareness campaigns to enhance public knowledge about coastal ecosystems and the outputs of LIPI's monitoring and research programs. Undertake a "deep dive" study to develop and launch a COREMAP Program legacy campaign to raise awareness of the critical environmental, social and economic importance of coastal ecosystems in Indonesia.</p>
3	Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems	<p>Sub-component 3.1: Management effectiveness of marine protected areas and conservation of threatened species</p> <p>a) Accelerate progress towards "Green" and "Blue" management effectiveness scores for priority MPAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, NGOs and other eligible organizations will support and accelerate the implementation of MPA management plan priority actions that will contribute to improved management status under MMAF's e-KKP3K score card. Investments will strengthen monitoring, compliance and management systems, improve strategic infrastructure and build capacity. Priority MPAs are: SAP Raja Ampat, SAP Waigeo, TNP Savu Sea, and KKPD Kabupaten Kepulauan Raja Ampat. <p>b) Accelerate the implementation of three new National Plans of Action for threatened species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, NGOs and other eligible organizations will support and accelerate the implementation of priority goals for threatened species management. Implementation activities will be

No	Component	Sub-components
		<p>focused on the four priority MPAs and their surrounding ecosystems and communities, and include population data collection (mapping and trend analysis), awareness raising, and capacity building. Priority goals are defined under several new National Plans of Action for threatened species launched by MMAF, namely: National Plan of Action for Manta Rays, National Plan of Action for Sharks, and National Plan of Action for Cetaceans.</p> <p>Sub-component 3.2: Integrated Coastal Zone Planning</p> <p>a) Support implementation of one provincial level Integrated Coastal Zone Management plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, NGOs and other eligible organizations will implement activities derived from the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) plan for West Papua Province. Activities include providing information regarding the carrying capacity to support sustainable utilization of coastal resources, Coastal Ecosystem Habitats Rehabilitation, and trainings to support of ICZM in the province. To further enhance the effectiveness of ICZM implementation, ICCTF-BAPPENAS will also provide a monitoring tool/system for Marine Spatial Planning implementation. <p>Sub-component 3.3: Community Stewardship of Coastal Resources</p> <p>a) Strengthening community surveillance of coastal ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, NGOs and other eligible organizations will develop and strengthen 18 community surveillance groups (POKMASWAS) across the four priority MPA in line with MMAF's POKMASWAS Standard Operating Procedures. Objectives will include: (a) Facilitating registration of POKMASWAS via <i>Surat Keputusan</i>; (b) delivering training in line with MMAF syllabus and curriculum; (c) supporting operations and equipment. <p>b) Piloting a community rights-based approach to coastal resources and coral reef fish management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, NGOs and other eligible organizations will support and accelerate the implementation of rights-based fishery management (<i>Hak Pengelolaan Perikanan</i>) in line with draft revisions to Indonesia's Fishery Law (UU 45/2009). Objectives will include: (a) undertaking site feasibility assessment and

No	Component	Sub-components
		<p>selecting two pilot sites associated with the four priority MPAs; (b) establishing community engagement via <i>Surat Keputusan</i>; (c) obtaining legal recognition of community rights via licensing in line with UU 1/2014; (d) implementing an 18 month community management pilot; (e) supporting the implementation of harvest control measures consistent with MMAF's draft "Policy on Management of Coral Reef Fishes in the Live Reef Food Fish Trade"; and (f) evaluating social, economic and environmental outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through ICCTF-BAPPENAS awarded sub-grants, NGOs and other eligible organizations will implement measures informed by bio-economic modelling of reef fisheries, namely (a) support processing technology for post-capture fisheries management, (b) management of inputs, processes and output controls, and (c) sustainable fisheries resources utilization.
4.	Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of project performance. Compliance monitoring on safeguards and fiduciary management. Coordination with partners.

1.2.2 Program Location

The restructured COREMAP-CTI project covers former ADB COREMAP-CTI sites in Western Indonesia, and WB COREMAP-CTI sites in Eastern Indonesia established previously (Tables 2-3).

Tabel 2. Lokasi-Lokasi monitoring COREMAP-CTI 2018-2021

No	Location	Group	Province	Regency/City	No. Stations
1	Pangkep	East	Sulawesi Selatan	Kab. Pangkep	15
2	Kepulauan Selayar	East	Sulawesi Selatan	Kab. Kepulauan Selayar	12
3	Sikka	East	NTT	Kab. Sikka	14
4	Buton	East	Sulawesi Tenggara	Kab. Buton, Buton Tengah, Buton Selatan	15

5	Wakatobi	East	Sulawesi Tenggara	Kab. Wakatobi	15
6	Biak	East	Papua	Kab. Biak Numfor	13
7	Raja Ampat	East	Papua Barat	Kab. Raja Ampat	12
8	TWP Kapoposang	MCA	Sulawesi Selatan	Kab. Pangkep	13
9	TNP Laut Sawu*	MCA	NTT	Kab. Kupang dan Kab. Rote Ndao	12
10	SAP Kep. Aru Tenggara	MCA	Maluku	Kab. Kepulauan Aru	12
11	TWP Laut Banda	MCA	Maluku	Kab. Maluku Tengah	12
12	SAP Waigeo Barat	MCA	Papua Barat	Kab. Raja Ampat	8
13	SAP Raja Ampat	MCA	Papua Barat	Kab. Raja Ampat	9
14	TWP Padaido	MCA	Papua	Kab. Biak Numfor	13
15	Tapanuli Tengah	West	Sumatera Utara	Kota Sibolga dan Kab. Tapteng	13
16	Nias Utara	West	Sumatera Utara	Kab. Nias Utara	8
17	Mentawai	West	Sumatera Barat	Kab. Mentawai	9
18	Batam	West	Kepulauan Riau	Kota Batam	19
19	Bintan	West	Kepulauan Riau	Kab. Bintan	14
20	Lingga	West	Kepulauan Riau	Kab. Lingga	11
21	Natuna	West	Kepulauan Riau	Kab. Natuna	18
22	Sabang	West	Aceh	Kota Sabang	12
23	TWP Gili Matra	MCA	NTB	Kab. Lombok Utara	8
24	TWP Kep. Anambas	MCA	Kepulauan Riau	Kab. Kepulauan Anambas	12
25	TWP Kep. Pieh	MCA	Sumatera Barat	Kab. Padang Pariaman	10
26	Makassar	National Priority	Sulawesi Selatan	Kota Makassar	13
27	Sekotong	National Priority	NTB	Kab. Lombok Barat	12
28	Kendari	National Priority	Sulawesi Tenggara	Kota Kendari, Kab. Konawe, Kab. Konawe Selatan	9

29	Ternate	National Priority	Maluku Utara	Kota Ternate, Kota Tidore, Kab. Halmahera Barat	14
30	Lampung	National Priority	Lampung	Kab. Lampung Selatan	10
31	Belitung	National Priority	Bangka Belitung	Kab. Belitung	11
32	Sawu/Sumba Timur*	East	NTT	Kab. Sumba Timur	10
33	Merauke	East	Papua	Kab. Merauke	New
34	Kep. Seribu	MCA	DKI Jakarta	Kab. Kepulauan Seribu	New
35	Derawan	MCA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Berau	New
36	Komodo	MCA	NTT	Kab. Manggarai Barat	New
37	Sumbawa (P. Moyo)	MCA	NTB	Kab. Sumbawa	New
38	Takabonerate	MCA	Sulawesi Selatan	Kab. Kepulauan Selayar	New
39	Pulau Wetar	East	Maluku	Kab. Maluku Barat Daya	New
40	Tual	East	Maluku	Kab. Maluku Tenggara	New
	Total		16 provinces	7 cities, 38 regencies	388

TABLE 3. OTHER LOCATIONS OF COREMAP-CTI MARINE AND COASTAL CAMPUSES

No.	Regional Training Centre of Excellence	Location (Province)
1.	Facilities at LIPI's Ancol Headquarters	DKI Jakarta
2.	MarBEST Center, Raden Saleh, Jakarta Pusat	DKI Jakarta
3.	MarBEST Field Station, Pulau Pari, Kep. Seribu	DKI Jakarta
4.	Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit - Bitung	North Sulawesi
5.	Marine Species Conservation Technical Unit – Tual	Maluku
6.	Field Research Station – Ternate	North Maluku
7.	Marine Bio-Industry Technical Unit – Mataram Lombok	West Nusa Tenggara

TABLE 4. LOCATION OF COREMAP-CTI GEF GRANT IMPLEMENTATION

No.	Marine Protected Areas (MPA)	Province
1	Taman Nasional Perairan Laut Sawu	Nusa Tenggara
2	Kepulauan Wayag Sayang dan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Raja Ampat	Papua Barat
3	SAP Waigeo Sebelah Barat	Papua Barat

4	KKLD Kabupaten Kepulauan Raja Ampat	Papua Barat
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1.3 Document Structure

This document consists of seven parts:

- 1) **Introduction:** introduces the ESSF, summarizes the COREMAP-CTI program and justification, and describes the components.
- 2) **Regulatory and Policy Review:** outlines the major laws, regulations, national standards and technical guidelines, including WB Policies and relevant documents that are required to mitigate and manage all adverse environmental and social impacts likely to be generated by the project.
- 3) **Implementation Arrangement and Grievance Redress Mechanism:** summarizes implementation of the safeguard framework, the responsibilities of key parties, and grievance processes and responsibilities.
- 4) **Environmental Assessments and Screening Process:** outlines the process of assessing potential environmental or social impacts against the Negative List of Prohibited Activities, Indigenous Peoples and Land Acquisition Frameworks.
- 5) **Environmental Management Framework:** outlines how an environmental management framework will be used to determine potentially adverse impacts of sub-projects and mitigation measures.
- 6) **Social Management Framework:** outlines the social management framework to address social concerns.

The annexes consist of the following:

Annex A.	ESMP and SPPL Template
Annex B.	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)
Annex B1.	Outline of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)
Annex B2.	Example of a Letter of Land Donation
Annex C.	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)
Annex D.	Environmental Codes of Practices (ECOPs)
Annex E.	Physical and Cultural Change Find Procedures
Annex F.	Types of Public Works Requiring ESMP (UKL/UPL)
Annex G.	Standard Clauses for Environmental Management during Construction
Annex H.	Standard Monitoring Plans
Annex I.	Gap Analysis of GoI Regulations and World Bank Policies
Annex J.	Minutes of the ESSF Public Consultation Workshop
Annex K.	List of Participants for the ESSF Public Consultation Workshop

II. Regulatory and Policy Review

2.1 National Legislation, Regulation and Policies relating to Environmental and Social Safeguards

2.1.1 Environmental Safeguards

National legislation related to coastal and marine management and conservation, and relevant to Coremap-CTI, are as follows:

A. Laws – Undang-Undang (UU)

1. UU No. 32/2014, on Marine;
2. UU No. 23/2014, on Regional Government;
3. UU No. 27/2007, on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands jo UU No. 1/2014, on Coastal and Small Island Management;
4. UU No. 7/2012, on Handling of Social Conflict;
5. UU No. 32/2009, on environmental management and protection confirming that control of impacts is governed by AMDAL (Article 22) and UKL - UPL (Article 34);
6. UU No. 31/2004 on Fisheries jo UU No.45/2009 on Fisheries;
7. UU No. 5/1990, on Conservation of Natural Resources.

B. Government Regulations – Peraturan Pemerintah (PP)

1. PP No. 24/2018, on Electronically Integrated Permitting Service;
2. PP No. 46/2016 on Strategic Environmental Assessment Implementation Procedure
3. PP No. 27/2012, on Environmental Permit (*Izin Lingkungan*). This PP regulates that obliged-AMDAL or UKL-UPL projects shall have the Permit;
4. PP No. 60/2007 on Conservation of Fisheries Resources;
5. PP No. 19/1999, on Pollution Control and/or Marine Degradation;
6. PP No. 82/2001, on Management of Water Quality and Pollution Control.

C. Ministry Regulations – Peraturan Menteri (Permen)

1. Minister of Home Affairs No. 07/2018, on the Preparation and Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment in the Formulation of Medium-Term Regional Development;
2. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 34/2017, on the Recognition and Protection of Local Wisdom in the Management of Natural Resources and Environment
3. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 47/PERMEN-KP/2016, on the Utilization of marine protected areas;
4. Minister of Environment Regulation (PERMEN) No. 05/2012, concerning types of business plan and/or activities requiring AMDAL. This regulation also deals with screening criteria for any projects that are not stated within the list of obliged-AMDAL projects (Appendix II of the PERMEN LH No. 05/2012);
5. Minister of Environment Regulation (PERMEN) No. 16/2012, concerning Guidelines for Providing Environmental Documents (i.e. AMDAL documant, UKL-UPL forms, and SPPL);
6. Minister of Public Works Regulation No.10/PRT/M/2008, determining the types of public works business plans and/or activities requiring environmental management and monitoring plans (UKL-UPL).

D. Ministry Decrees – Keputusan Menteri (Kepmen)

1. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No.5/2014, on Water Conservation National Areas of Savu Sea and Surrounding Seas in Nusa Tenggara Province;
2. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 6/2014, on Management and Zoning Plans of Water Conservation National Areas of Savu Sea and Surrounding Seas in Nusa Tenggara Province in 2014-2034;

3. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 64/2009 on National Marine Protected Areas of the Raja Ampat Islands and Surrounding Seas in West Papua Province;
4. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 63/2014 on Management and Zoning Plans of the Marine Nature Reserve of the Raja Ampat Islands and Surrounding Seas in West Papua Province in 2014-2034;
5. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 65/2009 on the National Marine Protected Areas of the West Waigeo Islands and Surrounding Seas in West Papua Province;
6. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 60/2014 on Management and Zoning Plans for Marine Nature Reserve of the West Waigeo Islands and Surrounding Seas in West Papua Province in 2014-2034;
7. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 36/2014 on the Marine Conservation Area of the Raja Ampat Islands in Raja Ampat Regency West Papua Province;
8. Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree (KEPMEN) No. 4/2014 on the establishment of the Fully Protected Status of Manta Rays;
9. Minister of Environment Decree (KEPMEN) No. 4/2001, on criteria for coral reef degradation;
10. Minister of Environment Decree (KEPMEN) No. 51/2004, on Sea Water Quality Standards;
11. Minister of Environment Decree (KEPMEN) No. 201/2004, on Standard Criteria and Guidelines for Determination of Mangrove Degradation.

E. Directorate General Decree - Keputusan Direktorat Jenderal (Kepdirjen)

Director General Decree (KEPDIRJEN) of Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands No. 44/KP3K/2012, on approval of the release of the E-KKP3K book regarding evaluation and effectiveness of the management of marine protected areas, coastal areas, and small islands.

2.1.2 Social Safeguards

National legislation related to social safeguards including land acquisition and indigenous peoples issues, and relevant to Coremap-CTI, are as follows:

Land acquisition:

- a. UU No. 2/2012, on Land Acquisition for Developments of Public Interest;
- b. Regulation of National Land Agency (*Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional*) No. 5/2012 on the Implementation Guidelines on the Land Acquisition for Development of Public Interests;
- c. Presidential Regulation No. 71/2012, on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development of Public Interests;
- d. Presidential Regulation No. 62 Tahun 2018, on Social Impact Management of Land Acquisition for National Development.

Indigenous Peoples:

- a. UU No. 41/1999, on Forestry;
- b. Presidential Decree No. 111/1999, on Development of Isolated Traditional Communities (KAT);
- c. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 52/2014, on Guidelines for the Recognition and Protection of Indigenous People;
- d. Social Ministry Decree No. 06/PEGHUK/2002, on Implementation Guidelines of Isolated Traditional Community Empowerment;

- e. Social Empowerment Director General Decree No. 020.A/PS/KPTS/2002, on Implementation Guidelines for Isolated Traditional Communities.

2.2 Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank applied to COREMAP-CTI

The COREMAP-CTI is classified as a Category B project and triggers the following four WB Operational Policies (OP):

1. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)
2. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)
3. Indigenous People (OP 4.10)
4. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

The WB environmental and social safeguard policies that apply to COREMAP-CTI are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5: THE WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES

Code	Operational Policy (OP)	Description and Objectives
OP 4.01	Environmental Assessment (EA)	<p>Description:</p> <p>The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land), human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources) and transboundary and global environmental aspects. EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project. EA's should include analysis of alternative designs and sites, or consideration of "no option" requiring public consultation and information disclosure should be done throughout the project cycle.</p>
		<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To inform decision makers of the nature of environmental, social risks and opportunities; • To ensure that projects proposed for Bank financing are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable (promote positive impacts, avoid/mitigate negative impacts); • To increase transparency and participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process as one essential element.

Code	Operational Policy (OP)	Description and Objectives
OP 4.04	Natural Habitats (NH)	<p><u>Description:</u></p> <p>The bank will not support significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. If it is unavoidable, compensation through additional protected area of equivalent value. This policy implies precautionary approach to natural resource management in interest of sustainable development. If potential for impacts exists, the WB insists the client implement protection which also includes preparation, appraisal, and supervision that must involve qualified experts. Local participation should include views/roles/needs of the local community including non-governmental organizations (NGO) involved in planning and implementation, and should support local conservation incentives.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, maintain, and restore natural habitats and their biodiversity; • To ensure the sustainability of services and products that natural habitats provide to human society.
OP 4.10	Indigenous Peoples (IP)	<p><u>Description:</u></p> <p>The term Indigenous Peoples (IP), which includes “indigenous ethnic minorities” describes social groups with a vulnerable, social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society, and attached to geographically distinct habitats or historical territories, with a separate culture than that dominant in the project areas, and usually different language.</p> <p>The Bank requires that a project involving indigenous peoples design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect to indigenous peoples’ dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness and so that they: (a) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits; and (b) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process. Indigenous peoples are identified as possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) a close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas; (b) self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group; (c) an indigenous language, often different from the national language; and (d) presence of customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions.</p> <p>Also, the Bank requires that a process of free prior and informed consultation with the indigenous peoples’ communities should be conducted during project preparation and project implementation to fully identify their views and receive broad community support.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster full respect for human rights, economies, and cultures of IP;

Code	Operational Policy (OP)	Description and Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid adverse effects on IP during the project development.
OP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	<p>Description: Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize displacement; To treat resettlement as a development program; To provide affected people with opportunities for participation; To assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their incomes and standard of living, or at least to restore them; To assist displaced people regardless of legality of tenure; To pay compensation for affected assets at replacement cost.

It is important to note that neither OP 4.36 on Forests nor OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources are triggered by the project.

For Forests (OP 4.36), the rationale is that the project will not finance any activities that would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats as defined under the policy. No net loss of mangroves would occur because of project activities.

For Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11), the rationale is that there are no known PCRs in any of the project sites, which are the same sites as under COREMAP I and II. The project will not finance any activities that will adversely affect archeological, paleontological, historical, religious, or unique natural values as defined under the policy. To address possible chance finds, the project ESSF includes an annex on standard chance finds procedure clauses that will be included in all construction contracts financed by the project.

2.3 Gap Analysis of GoI Regulations and World Bank Policies

The activities in the project need to comply with both Indonesian laws and regulations, and WB safeguards policies. One goal of the ESSF is that all safeguards documents prepared will meet both sets of requirements. The gap analysis of GoI regulations and WB policies matrix is included in Annex I.

III. Environmental and Social Safeguard Frameworks (ESSF)

The ESSF is applied to all proposed and planned activities of COREMAP-CTI. This framework consists of two main processes: (1) environmental and social screening processes, and (2) preparation of environmental and social safeguard instruments (ESMP, LARAP, IPP) following the guidelines in the individual frameworks. Environmental and social screening is performed to assess the potential negative impacts (if any) of the COREMAP-CTI program.

3.1 Social and Environment Screening

All planned activities will undergo environmental and social screening, which includes:

1. Screening against the COREMAP-CTI negative list;
2. Screening against the environmental and social safeguards checklist.

Screening is carried out by LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS as PIUs.

3.1.1 COREMAP-CTI Negative List

The COREMAP-CTI negative list is the first screening tool for any planned activities. The COREMAP-CTI will not facilitate and finance the following activities that could potentially have adverse environment and social impacts:

- Any activities with significant, sensitive, complex, irreversible and unprecedented potential adverse environmental and social impacts requiring a full environmental assessment to manage and mitigate such impacts in accordance with the Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 5, 2012, or Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 10, 2008.
- Any activities requiring large scale acquisition. If land is needed for construction of small scale infrastructure, it will need to be a part of the community contribution and an elected village forum will need to provide written confirmation that affected individuals have not been negatively affected. Land purchase on a small scale is possible.
- Activities that result in significant conversion or degradation of natural habitats including those of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, or activities where the conservation and/or environmental gains do not clearly outweigh any potential losses and/or necessitate any resettlement.
- Coral mining (dead or alive).
- Large-scale construction expected to lead to significant adverse environmental and social impacts.
- Any activity that is likely to create major or significant adverse impacts to ethnic groups or Indigenous Peoples within the village and/or in neighboring villages, or any activity that is unacceptable to ethnic groups living in a village of mixed ethnic composition.
- Activities that will cause loss or damage to cultural property, including sites with archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, cultural and unique natural values.
- Activities that do not appreciate the traditional knowledge and cultural values of indigenous and local peoples by referring to international legal obligations including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Activities that violate human rights, including gender discrimination and child labor.

- Activities producing or using materials or commodities that directly or indirectly disrupt public health, such as asbestos, tobacco, liquor, narcotics and others as defined in GOI regulations.
- Activities that are political in nature.

3.1.2 Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

If the proposed activities have passed through the Negative List screening, the second screening, the environmental and social safeguards checklist, is applied (Table 6). The checklist provides a tool for PIUs to recognize potential risks of planned activities to the environment, to the presence of Indigenous Peoples, or any land acquisition.

If the answer to any of the questions in the checklist is “Yes”, then the ESSF guidance should be followed and relevant safeguard instruments (action plans) should be prepared along with the project/activity proposal.

The ESSF guidance includes:

1. The Environmental Management Framework (EMF)
2. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)
3. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

If proposed activities pass the screening against the negative list, the activities shall identify key safeguard issues and provide mitigation measures set up in the respective safeguard instruments as indicated in the associated environmental and social frameworks.

TABLE 6: SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

		Yes	No	ESSF Guidance
A. Environment – Will sub-projects during construction and operational phase:				
1.	Risk causing contamination of drinking water?			
2.	Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water related diseases such as malaria?			
3.	Harvest or exploit a significant amount of natural resources such as trees, mangroves, fuel wood, fish, or water?			
4.	Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, coral reefs, wetlands) or threatened species?			
5.	Create a risk of increased soil degradation or erosion?			
6.	Create a risk of or potential for landslides?			
7.	Create a risk of increasing soil salinity?			
8.	Produce or increase the production of solid or liquid wastes (e.g. water, medical, domestic or construction wastes)?			
9.	Affect the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g. sea, rivers, streams, wetlands) or groundwater (e.g. wells)?			
10.	Result in the production of solid or liquid waste, or result in an increase in waste production, during construction or operation?			

		Yes	No	ESSF Guidance
<i>If the answer to any of the questions 1-10 is “Yes”, please include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or SPPL supplemented by Environmental Codes of Practice with the activity application.</i>				Annex A ESMP, SPPL.
B. Land acquisition – Will the sub-projects:				
11.	Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for development?			
12.	Most probably acquire land from the community through land donation?			
13.	Acquire land by purchasing from land owners?			
14.	Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, a fishing location, forests)?			
15.	Result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure such as outside toilets and kitchens?			
16.	Result in the loss of income sources and means of livelihood due to land acquisition?			
<i>If the answer to any of the questions 11-18 is “Yes”, please consult the ESSF and, if needed, prepare a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) or a letter of land donation with the activity application.</i>				Annex B LARPF
C. Indigenous Peoples:				
17.	Are there social-cultural groups present in the project area, or who use the project area, who may be considered as “indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities/tribal groups”?			
18.	Are there community members of the indigenous groups in the project area who will either receive benefits or are adversely impacted by the project?			
19.	Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?			
20.	Do such groups have a close attachment to ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in the project area?			
21.	Do such groups use indigenous languages that differ from the national language or language used by the majority, in the project area?			
22.	Do such groups have customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions?			
23.	Have such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?			
24.	Are such groups represented in any formal decision-making bodies in the national or local levels?			
<i>If the answer to any of the questions 19-26 is “Yes”, please consult the ESSF and, if needed, prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) with the activity application.</i>				Annex C IPPF

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is an important aspect of project implementation. The involvement of all parties, both men and women, is needed to ensure that all modalities can be utilized to achieve the goal of improving the welfare of the community. The implementation of the COREMAP-CTI

project is expected to apply the principles of gender equality. In this case, both men and women are equal partners who receive fair treatment in terms of access to resources of, control of, participation in, and benefit from, all activities.

To mainstream gender equality, the project can not ignore women's right to make decisions. For example, in meetings it is expected that women can attend and vote, and can also be decision makers. In addition, this project is expected to recognize the status of women as head of a particular group. This project provides equal opportunities for women to exercise control or power over the implementation of activities in a household or community group. Regarding basic services and employment opportunities, the project is expected to provide equal access to all parties.

Women's involvement in the COREMAP-CTI project is carried out through women's participation in capacity building activities such as training in mangrove management, training in coral reef conservation, and the provision of equipment for home industries and handicrafts for women's groups, so that women's participation can be utilized to protect the environment and improve the economic position of households.

3.2 Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

The framework consists of a set of monitoring, mitigation and institutional measures to be taken during planning and implementation of the planned physical activities to eliminate or reduce adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. Potential environmental impacts of sub-projects financed by Coremap-CTI and the associated mitigation measures are presented in Table 7. No specific safeguard instruments will be prepared for the Technical Assistance; however, WB policies will be complied with in the approach and outputs of these activities.

3.2.1 Environmental Assessment

The EMF consists of environmental assessment instruments required by the Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) policy of the WB and Law (UU) 32/2009 on Environmental Management and Protection of the Government of Indonesia, which will be applicable to any activities proposed for COREMAP-CTI. The framework provides guidance for preparation, appraisal and implementation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and the roles and responsibilities of each party/institution.

The instruments include:

A. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (or UKL/UPL PERMEN LH 16/2012)

Environmental management and monitoring efforts and plans are required by any activity that is not obliged to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA or AMDAL). The ESMP contains standard mitigation and monitoring plans to cover typical impacts from any construction activities, including worker/community health and safety, earthworks, and solid and hazardous waste management. The ESMP also contains standard ESMP monitoring, reporting and review processes to streamline processes across the PIU and the activities. The ESMP should be prepared by competent entities and follow the requirements stated in the Permen LH No. 16/2012 as well as WB safeguard policies. The ESMP should contain information on project initiator identity, proposed activity, potential environmental impacts, proposed management (including mitigation) and monitoring programs, and institutional measures. Detailed explanation of the ESMP (UKL/UPL) is available in Environmental Ministry Regulation (PERMEN LH) No. 16/2012 which refers to Law (UU) No. 32/2009. The ESMP shall also be reviewed by the Bank to ensure that WB safeguard policies have been incorporated. **The ESMP template can be seen in Annex A.**

B. Environmental Management and Monitoring Commitment Letter (SPPL)

The SPPL is used for activities not included in the list of the AMDAL and UKL-UPL. The SPPL is compiled by any implementing unit (PMO/PIU/other implementing units) following **the SPPL templates provided in the Permen LH 16/2012 (Annex B).**

Since COREMAP-CTI activities are not expected to cause significant and severe impacts to the environment, full EIA or AMDAL documents should not be required for any proposed activities. If there are any proposed activities that require the AMDAL, they will not be financed under COREMAP-CTI.

Activity's physical activities shall not commence before the environmental permit (if UKL-UPL is required) or SPPL is obtained from the authorities. PP 24/2018 and PP 27/2012 serve as GOI references for environmental permitting processes.

ESMP documents with action items relevant to the Construction Contractor should be part of the bidding document, therefore the cost associated with implementing the ESMP should be recognized by the bidders. The GOI environmental permit and WB safeguard requirements are to be incorporated in the contract document.

TABLE 7: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF LIKELY PROJECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Activity Typology	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Construction/refurbishment/upgrading of venue to become a Regional Training Center of Excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints, engine oil, etc. Soils - erosion and flooding from new construction • Water quality and flow – water contamination due to materials and chemicals • Water quality and flow - blockage of drains • Water quality and flow - contamination from latrines • Air quality - dust, noise, odor, and indoor pollution • Air quality - air and vector borne diseases due to improper maintenance or neglect of latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provision of adequate waste disposal services • Appropriate design and siting of building, away from slopes and with adequate drainage • Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials • Regular cleaning of drains • Proper siting of facility and latrines in relation to water sources, and maintenance of latrines • Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrictions on construction to certain times • Insure maintenance plan and schedule for latrines • Consider alternative sites

Activity Typology	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas • Biodiversity and forests - vegetation loss • Social - increased refuse • Social - construction accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize vegetation loss during construction • Regular clean-up • Provision of basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials
Monitoring and research activities	Marine Biodiversity - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas	SOP for conducting monitoring activities
Construction of information center, hiking track, and mangrove track for ecotourism infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints, engine oil, etc. • Soils - erosion and flooding from new construction • Water quality and flow – water contamination due to materials and chemicals • Water quality and flow - contamination from latrines • Air quality - dust, noise, odor, and indoor pollution • Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas • Biodiversity and forests – mangrove vegetation loss • Increased waste volume due to increased numbers of visitors/tourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provision of adequate waste disposal services • Appropriate design and siting of building, away from slopes and with adequate drainage • Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous wastes • Proper siting of facility and latrines in relation to water sources, maintenance of latrines • Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain times • Consider alternative sites • Minimize vegetation loss during construction • Regular clean-up • Public awareness

Activity Typology	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social - construction accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided trash bins around ecotourism infrastructure • Consider environmental carrying capacity of the location • Provision of basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials
Construction of jetty and surveillance post for POKMASWAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints, engine oil, etc. • Soils - abrasion • Water quality and flow – water contamination due to materials and chemicals • Air quality - dust, noise, odor, and indoor pollution • Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas • Biodiversity and forests - mangrove vegetation loss • Increased waste volume due to increased numbers of visitors/tourists • Social - construction accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provision of adequate waste disposal services • Appropriate design and siting of building, • Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials • Proper siting of facility and latrines in relation to water sources, maintenance of latrines • Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain times • Consider alternative sites • Minimize vegetation loss during construction • Regular clean-up • Public awareness • Consider the environmental carrying capacity of the location • Provide trash cans around ecotourism infrastructure • Provision of basic safety training and equipment,

Activity Typology	Potential Adverse Environmental Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
		first aid facilities or materials
Coastal habitat rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of seedling habitat • Loss of coastal ecosystems due to inappropriate rehabilitation methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings will only be harvested from areas with at least 50 percent coverage of vegetation • Proper guidance on mangrove and coral reef rehabilitation
Tagging of marine mammals, manta rays and sharks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premature death of tagged animals due to procedural error 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper guidance and technical training for tagging

3.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the ESMP

Environmental and social monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental and social aspects of the project, and about the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides:

1. A specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definitions of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions.
2. Roles and responsibilities of key project staff tasked with primary oversight for monitoring environmental and social impacts and management.
3. Monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate specific mitigation measures, and furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation and any remedial or capacity building steps deemed necessary.

The Safeguards teams of LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS will carry out monitoring and provide periodical monitoring reports to the PMO. The community or contractor will conduct monitoring and inspection of the site and perimeter on a regular basis and act when necessary. The standard monitoring plans can be seen in Appendix C.

3.3 Social Safeguard Framework

The Social Safeguards Framework includes:

- a. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF, Annex B)
- b. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF, Annex C)

3.3.1 Frameworks for Land Acquisition

If the planned activities require land acquisition, and affect the settlement of local communities, the ESSF requires the activities to respect a **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)**.

The LARPF requires any project involving land acquisition to provide the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP). Based on the scale of impacts, there are two types of LARAP, which are **(1) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)**, which is required when land acquisition affects more than 200 people, takes more than 10 percent of household productive assets and/or involves physical relocation; and **(2) Abbreviated LARAP**, which is acceptable if fewer than 200 persons are affected by land acquisition, and less than 10 percent of all productive assets of the affected households are taken. The instruments aim to ensure that any such potential impacts are minimized, and that any persons affected by such impacts are provided ample opportunity, through provision of compensation or other forms of assistance, to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards.

Component 3 of the project has indicated that no large-scale infrastructure (that leading to large-scale land acquisition/resettlement) will be financed. No LARAP is anticipated in any activities; the activities will only involve small-moderate scale infrastructure with limited land acquisition, which will be acquired through land donation or will only need an abbreviated LARAP. For physical works under LIPI (Sub-component 1.3), no additional land is needed as the activities are renovating/upgrading existing offices and laboratories.

Experience from projects, such as PAMSIMAS, PNPM, among others, shows a clear track record of instances where land owners donated their land for public facilities (without coercion) and the statement letters are available for review.

3.3.2 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is prepared to provide some general principles and procedures that will be applied during activity preparation and implementation, if IP are to be affected. The purpose of the framework is to ensure consultation, give IP a voice, and give IP an opportunity to benefit from the program.

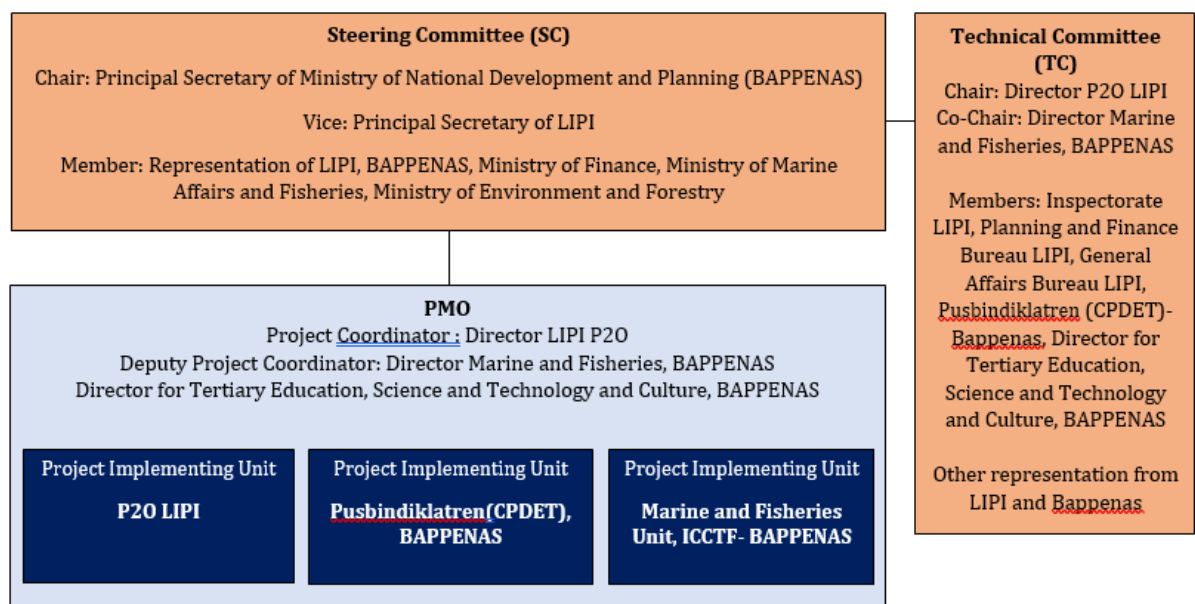
The detail guideline for the IPPF is given in Annex C.

If, the activities will affect (positively or negatively) the indigenous peoples or ethnic minority, the project implementer should develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), as directed in the Framework. The IPP should be reviewed and approved by the WB prior to implementation. If the indigenous peoples are beneficiaries of the activities, a stand-alone IPP may not be needed. The IP inclusion or development will be part of the project design itself.

COREMAP-CTI components support sub-projects across several provinces of the country. IP and/or ethnic minorities are found in areas of participating provinces including East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Papua. IP and/or ethnic minority communities are likely to be positively affected by the sub-projects/activities.

3.4 Implementation Arrangements for the ESSF of the COREMAP-CTI

Institutional arrangements for COREMAP-CTI can be seen in the following organogram:



*PMO designated consultants report to head of their hiring PIU and work on loan from PIUs

The implementation arrangement for the COREMAP-CTI ESSF aims to ensure that all parties understand their responsibility in implementing ESSF safeguard screening and the associated environmental and social frameworks.

All activities that may generate adverse environmental and social impacts must follow the ESSF guidance. Once the impacts are identified, the relevant action plan should be prepared.

The ESSF document starts with LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS, the PIUs that prepare annual lists of proposed activities/sub-projects (Annual Work Plans). Each PIU screens the proposed activities against the negative list and the safeguards checklist. Alongside LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS, the Center for Planners Development, Education and. Training CPDET-BAPPENAS also plays a PIU role. However, the activity implemented by CPDET-BAPPENAS, the provision of master's degree scholarships, does not trigger environmental-social impacts and thus CPDET-BAPPENAS does not hold responsibility for ESSF implementation.

If the activity / sub-project is not listed in the Negative List and all answers from the safeguard checklists are NO, then the activity / sub-project can be carried out without safeguard instruments / action plans.

If the activities involve any environmental and social issues (i.e. any YES answer in the checklists), the PIU should provide relevant action plans, i.e. ESMP (UKL/UPL), SPPL, LARAP (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan), and/or IPP (Indigenous Peoples Plan) as directed herein.

If the activities are not listed in the negative list and all the answers of the safeguard checklist are NO, the activity can be implemented without safeguard instruments/action plans.

The PMO oversees evaluation and review of the project's safeguards work, due diligence and compliance. The PMO will have a safeguard unit responsible for evaluating safeguard documents for all planned activities, and for ensuring that the implemented activity has a proper safeguard document/action plan. Each PIU will assign a safeguard focal point responsible for ensuring that the ESSF is followed during the implementation of sub-projects.

Moreover, the PMO safeguard unit is accountable for monitoring and evaluation (MONEV), reporting, and documentation of the implementation of the project ESSF, as well as problem resolution. The safeguard report will be a part of the COREMAP-CTI progress report.

In collaboration with the PMO, the WB safeguard team will review the safeguard documentation as required and during supervision missions.

3.5 Institutional Responsibilities

The overall responsibility of ESSF implementation and environmental and social safeguard performance is held by the PMO and the PIUs. The PMO is the focal point for all matters relating to safeguard issues during the COREMAP-CTI project. The roles and responsibilities of the different agencies involved in implementing safeguards are as follows:

TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PARTIES.

Organization	Responsibilities
LIPI - Project Management Office (PMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate activities safeguards documents. • Develop, organize and deliver training programs and workshops for the project implementer at all levels of ESSF implementation. • Report to WB on the overall environmental and social safeguard performance of the project (by consolidating all sub-projects reports) as part of periodic progress reporting.
LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS - Project Implementing Units (PIUs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen the planned activities against the negative list and environmental and social safeguard checklist. • Review activity proposals and the safeguards checklist and ensure that it is complete and accurate. • Ensure no prohibited activities or budget items are included in the activity proposal, as per the negative checklist. • Identify potential impacts and prepare appropriate mitigation measures and required documents and plans such as the ESMP, LARAP and IPP. The proposed plan and/or actions should be made in consultation with the affected population (positive or negative). • If needed, make site visits during the safeguard screening to those sub-projects that trigger safeguards to verify the physical characteristics of the activities with social and environmental impacts and/or to verify the consultation process with Project-Affected Persons (PAP). • Facilitate agreements between communities/stakeholders and implementers for safeguards mitigation measures, as necessary. • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of sub-grant activities carried out by NGOs/other parties. • Disclose the action plans in places accessible to affected people. • Implement the agreed action plans and submit progress reports periodically. • Document/report to PMO and WB on a quarterly basis. • Ensure that ESMP documents (UKL-UPL or SPPL acceptable to the Bank) are attached to the bidding and contract documents as part of the requirements. • Monitor and supervise the implementation of ESSF in the sub-projects.
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the PMO during the preparation of any safeguard instruments/action plans, as necessary. • Review safeguards instruments/action plans (ESMP, LARAP, IPP). • Supervise regularly the implementation of any social and environmental mitigation plans.

3.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance procedures will include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and will be provided without charge to any affected people or community.

The grievance redress mechanism can operate through two modes. The first mode has the complainant's first point of contact being the extension officer, who has the role of finding a solution, documenting it, and taking it to the PIU. The PIU should be able to solve the problem before proceeding to the PMO. However, there may be a need to escalate the grievance from the activity level to the project level due to vested interests. For this purpose, the PMO should have a communications specialist who can be a spokesperson and complaints manager for the whole project.

The second mechanism is a telephone “hotline” number that individuals can call to report grievances. This mechanism is characterized by direct involvement of the PMO in every grievance. The PMO will cross-check the grievance with reasonable facts prior to responding. This mechanism requires that there be a unit at the PMO who can deal with these complaints and act in a timely manner. This grievance unit is responsible for problem resolution and documentation of all grievance processes, from receiving, forwarding, responding, and closing of any grievance. This enables the PMO to track all grievances and take appropriate action. This hotline number will be provided by both LIPI and ICCTF-BAPPENAS.

As an addition to the PMO hotline number, ICCTF-BAPPENAS will place information and an email address for grievance redress on the existing ICCTF-BAPPENAS website (www.icctf.or.id). A separate hotline telephone number for GEF activities grievance redress will also be provided by ICCTF-BAPPENAS upon the commencement of the sub-projects. LIPI already has a hotline for grievance redress (0896-1212-1222), as well as an online form (www.pengaduan.lipi.go.id). In addition, complaints can be delivered by mail (fax, email, or post) to central and regional COREMAP-CTI implementing units, according to the scope of the complaint.

In summary, grievances can be submitted via:

1. Telephone/Fax: (021) 64713850 / (021) 64711948 (Puslit Oseanografi LIPI) (with ICCTF-BAPPENAS phone number to be provided by commencement of the sub-projects);
2. Face to face (discussions, workshops, and training);
3. Mailing address: Tim Pelaksana Kegiatan COREMAP CTI, Puslit Oseanografi LIPI, Jalan Pasir Putih I, Ancol Timur, Jakarta 14430.

IV. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

Safeguards supervision, monitoring and evaluation will be done by different levels of the COREMAP-CTI organization:

- Project Implementing Unit (PIU)
- Project Management Office (PMO)
- The World Bank (WB)

The PIU shall oversee supervision, and monitoring and evaluation of the ESSF of the activities/sub-projects carried out by implementers.

The PMO shall conduct regular supervision and monitoring of implementation of the safeguard performance and periodic reporting as part of the COREMAP-CTI project progress reports to the WB. The PMO will also carry out a post-implementation evaluation of safeguards implementation around a year after completion of a sub-project, in order to ascertain whether the objectives of the safeguards application were attained.

The WB will conduct regular supervision, to review safeguards implementation and to recommend follow up action to PMO as necessary.

V. Capacity Building

To complement the existing capacities and address any gaps in environmental and social safeguards management, it is necessary to build capacity in implementation and monitoring of safeguards.

COREMAP-CTI PMO/PIUs will conduct a capacity needs assessment and provide training on ESSF requirements for conducting, managing, and monitoring safeguards to any implementing units involved.

For effective environmental and social safeguards management, the PMO will require implementation support in three main areas:

1. dedicated staff and resources;
2. technical assistance; and
3. training and awareness.

Capacity development for safeguard implementation should include: (i) an institutional development strategy and organizational framework to manage the affected area and project activities; (ii) workshops and training programs to build capacity of involved staff, communities, and other agencies.

The WB will monitor and provide guidance in the implementation of the capacity building program. The WB will also assist with capacity building in the implementation of approved safeguard action plans.

The ICCTF will support the implementation of capacity building programs for NGOs, universities and other partners through various national trainings and workshops related to the implementation of activities under the ICCTF

VI. Documentation and Information Disclosure

The PMO/PIU shall provide accurate ESSF documentation, as well as make information available for local public access, particularly that related to the ESMP e.g. mitigation of social or environmental impacts. The ESSF document (both in Indonesian and English) and any action plans (LARAP, ESMP and IPP) will be disclosed online at LIPI's and ICCTF-BAPPENAS' websites (in Indonesian and English) as well as on the WB's website (ImageBank) (in English). The action plans will also be disclosed at places accessible to all levels of the community that may be affected.

Stakeholder consultation for finalizing the updated ESSF document of COREMAP-CTI was conducted in Makassar on 23 July 2018. Comments and input from the participating stakeholders are included in this updated ESSF document, disclosed as per above. Minutes of consultation and list of participants are attached as Annex J and K.

VII. Budget and Financing

Cost related to the implementation of ESSF will occur in the following forms:

- Preparation of the safeguard instruments (ESMP/UKL-UPL, SPPL, LARAP, IPP, TOR for GEF-funded proponents) at activities preparation stage;
- Capacity building for the provision of the safeguard instruments;
- Cost for the implementation and monitoring of safeguard instruments;
- Establishment/appointment of a safeguard unit/persons and grievance unit/person in the PMO and PIUs.

ANNEX A. ESMP (UKL-UPL) Format (in accordance with Environmental Ministry Regulation (Permen LH) No 16/2012) and SPPL Format (in accordance with Environmental Ministry Regulation (Permen LH) No 16/2012)

A. Identitas Pemrakarsa

1.	Nama Pemrakarsa *)	
2.	Alamat Kantor, kode pos, No. Telp dan Fax. email.	

*) Harus ditulis dengan jelas identitas pemrakarsa, termasuk institusi dan orang yang bertanggung jawab atas rencana kegiatan yang diajukannya. Jika tidak ada nama badan usaha/instansi pemerintah, hanya ditulis nama pemrakarsa (untuk perseorangan)

B. Rencana Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan

1.	Nama Rencana Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan	
2.	Lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dan dilampirkan peta yang sesuai dengan kaidah kartografi dan/atau ilustrasi lokasi dengan skala yang memadai.	
3.	Skala/Besaran rencana usaha dan/atau Kegiatan	<p>Keterangan:</p> <p>Tuliskan ukuran luasan dan atau panjang dan/atau volume dan/atau kapasitas atau besaran lain yang dapat digunakan untuk memberikan gambaran tentang skala kegiatan. Sebagai contoh antara lain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bidang Industri: jenis dan kapasitas produksi, jumlah bahan baku dan penolong, jumlah penggunaan energi dan jumlah penggunaan air 2. Bidang Pertambangan: luas lahan, cadangan dan kualitas bahan tambang, panjang dan luas lintasan uji seismik dan jumlah bahan peledak 3. Bidang Perhubungan: luas, panjang dan volume fasilitas perhubungan yang akan dibangun, kedalaman

		<p>tambahan dan bobot kapal sandar dan ukuran-ukuran lain yang sesuai dengan bidang perhubungan</p> <p>4. Pertanian: luas rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan, kapasitas unit pengolahan, jumlah bahan baku dan penolong, jumlah penggunaan energi dan jumlah penggunaan air</p> <p>5. Bidang Pariwisata: luas lahan yang digunakan, luas fasilitas pariwisata yang akan dibangun, jumlah kamar, jumlah mesin laundry, jumlah hole, kapasitas tempat duduk tempat hiburan dan jumlah kursi restoran</p> <p>6. Bidang-bidang lainnya...</p>
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4. Garis besar komponen rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan

Pada bagian ini pemrakarsa menjelaskan:

a. Kesesuaian lokasi rencana kegiatan dengan tata ruang

Bagian ini menjelaskan mengenai Kesesuaian lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan rencana tata ruang sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundangan. Informasi kesesuaian lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan rencana tata ruang seperti tersebut di atas dapat disajikan dalam bentuk peta tumpang susun (*overlay*) antara peta batas tapak proyek rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan peta RTRW yang berlaku dan sudah ditetapkan (peta rancangan RTRW tidak dapat dipergunakan).

Berdasarkan hasil analisis spasial tersebut, pemrakarsa selanjutnya menguraikan secara singkat dan menyimpulkan kesesuaian tapak proyek dengan tata ruang apakah seluruh tapak proyek sesuai dengan tata ruang, atau ada sebagian yang tidak sesuai, atau seluruhnya tidak sesuai. Dalam hal masih ada hambatan atau keragu-raguan terkait informasi kesesuaian dengan RTRW, maka pemrakarsa dapat meminta bukti formal/fatwa dari instansi yang bertanggung jawab di bidang penataan ruang seperti BKPTRN atau BKPRD. Bukti-bukti yang mendukung kesesuaian dengan tata ruang wajib dilampirkan.

Jika lokasi rencana usaha/atau kegiatan tersebut tidak sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang, maka formulir UKL-UPL tersebut tidak dapat diproses lebih lanjut sesuai dengan ketentuan pasal 14 ayat (3) PP No. 27 Tahun 2012.

Disamping itu, untuk jenis rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan tertentu, pemrakarsa harus melakukan analisis spasial kesesuaian lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan peta indikatif penundaan izin baru (PIPIB) yang tercantum dalam Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011, atau peraturan revisinya maupun terbitnya ketentuan baru yang mengatur mengenai hal ini.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis spasial tersebut, pemrakarsa dapat menyimpulkan apakah lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan

tersebut berada dalam atau di luar kawasan hutan alam primer dan lahan gambut yang tercantum dalam PIPB. Jika lokasi rencana usaha/atau kegiatan tersebut berada dalam PIPB, kecuali untuk kegiatan-kegiatan tertentu yang dikecualikan seperti yang tercantum dalam Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011, maka formulir UKL-UPL tersebut tidak dapat diproses lebih lanjut. Kesesuaian terhadap lokasi rencana usaha dan atau kegiatan berdasarkan peta indikatif penundaan izin baru (PIPB) yang tercantum dalam Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011, berlaku selama 2 (dua) tahun terhitung sejak Instruksi Presiden ini dikeluarkan.

- b. Penjelasan mengenai persetujuan prinsip atas rencana kegiatan
Bagian ini menguraikan perihal adanya persetujuan prinsip yang menyatakan bahwa jenis usaha kegiatan tersebut secara prinsip dapat dilakukan dari pihak yang berwenang. Bukti formal atas persetujuan prinsip tersebut wajib dilampirkan.
- c. Uraian mengenai komponen rencana kegiatan yang dapat menimbulkan dampak lingkungan
Dalam bagian ini, pemrakarsa menuliskan komponen-komponen rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang diyakini dapat menimbulkan dampak terhadap lingkungan. Uraian tersebut dapat menggunakan tahap pelaksanaan proyek, yaitu tahap pra-konstruksi, konstruksi, operasi dan penutupan/pasca operasi. Tahapan proyek tersebut disesuaikan dengan jenis rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan.

Contoh: Kegiatan Peternakan

Tahap Prakonstruksi :

- 1) Pembebasan lahan (jelaskan secara singkat luasan lahan yang dibebaskan dan status tanah).
- 2) dan lain lain.....

Tahap Konstruksi:

- 1) Pembukaan lahan (jelaskan secara singkat luasan lahan, dan tehnik pembukaan lahan).
- 2) Pembangunan kandang, kantor dan mess karyawan (jelaskan luasan bangunan).
- 3) dan lain-lain.....

Tahap Operasi:

- 1) Pemasukan ternak (tuliskan jumlah ternak yang akan dimasukkan).
- 2) Pemeliharaan ternak (jelaskan tahap-tahap pemeliharaan ternak yang menimbulkan limbah, atau dampak terhadap lingkungan hidup).
- 3) dan lain-lain...

(Catatan: Khusus untuk usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang berskala besar, seperti antara lain: industri kertas, tekstil dan sebagainya, lampirkan pula diagram alir proses yang disertai dengan keterangan keseimbangan bahan dan air (*mass balance dan water balance*))

4. Institusi pengelola dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup

Kolom Institusi Pengelola dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup, yang diisi dengan informasi mengenai berbagai institusi yang terkait dengan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup yang akan:

- melakukan/melaksanakan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup;
- melakukan pengawasan atas pelaksanaan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup; dan
- menerima pelaporan secara berkala atas hasil pelaksanaan komitmen pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup sesuai dengan lingkup tugas instansi yang bersangkutan, dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Dalam bagian ini, Pemrakarsa dapat melengkapi dengan peta, sketsa, atau gambar dengan skala yang memadai terkait dengan program pengelolaan dan pemantauan lingkungan. Peta yang disertakan harus memenuhi kaidah-kaidah kartografi.

CONTOH MATRIKS UKL-UPL:

SUMBER DAMPAK	JENIS DAMPAK	BESARAN DAMPAK	UPAYA PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP			UPAYA PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP			INSTITUSI PENGELOLA DAN PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	KETERANGAN
			BENTUK UPAYA PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	LOKASI PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	PERIODE PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	BENTUK UPAYA PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	LOKASI PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	PERIODE PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP		
(Tuliskan kegiatan yang menghasilkan dampak terhadap lingkungan) Contoh: Kegiatan Peternakan pada tahap operasi Pemeliharaan ternak menimbulkan limbah berupa: 1. Limbah cair	(Tuliskan dampak yang mungkin terjadi) Contoh: Terjadinya penurunan kualitas air Sungai XYZ akibat pembuangan limbah cair	(Tuliskan ukuran yang dapat menyatakan besaran dampak) Contoh: Limbah cair yang dihasilkan adalah 50 liter/hari.	(Tuliskan bentuk/jenis pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang direncanakan untuk mengelola dampak lingkungan yang ditimbulkan) Contoh: Limbah cair dikelola dengan: - memasang drainase permanen pengumpul limbah cair di sekeliling kandang - mengolahnya dalam instalasi biogas sebelum dibuang ke sungai.	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai lokasi dimana pengelolaan lingkungan dimaksud dilakukan) Contoh: Lokasi pengelolaan limbah cair adalah di sekeliling kandang dan di area biogas (secara rinci disajikan pada peta pengelolaan lingkungan hidup pada lampiran)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai waktu/periode dilaksanakannya bentuk upaya pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang direncanakan) Contoh: Pengelolaan limbah cair dilakukan secara menerus sepanjang operasi kegiatan	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai cara, metode, dan/atau teknik untuk pemantauan atas kualitas lingkungan hidup yang menjadi indikator keberhasilan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup) Contoh: Melakukan pemantauan kualitas effluent dari instalasi biogas sesuai dengan baku mutu air limbah peternakan PERMENLH Nomor ... Tahun 20... melakukan pemantauan kualitas air sungai XYZ sesuai dengan PP 82/2001 untuk parameter kunci yaitu BOD, minyak, lemak	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai lokasi dimana pemantauan lingkungan dimaksud dilakukan) Contoh: Pemantauan kualitas effluent dilakukan pada saluran outlet dari instalasi biogas (secara rinci disajikan pada peta pemantauan lingkungan hidup pada lampiran)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai waktu/periode dilaksanakannya bentuk upaya pemantauan lingkungan hidup yang direncanakan) Contoh: Pemantauan kualitas effluent dilakukan 3 bulan sekali Pemantauan kualitas air sungai dilakukan di 3 titik sebelum outlet, di bawah outlet dan setelah outlet (secara rinci pada peta pemantauan lampiran....)	(Tuliskan institusi yang terkait dengan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup) Contoh: a. Instansi Pelaksana yaitu PT X selaku pemrakarsa b. Instansi Pengawas yaitu BLHD Kabupaten X, Dinas Peternakan Kab X c. Instansi Perantara Laporan yaitu BLHD Kabupaten X, Dinas Peternakan Kab X	(Tuliskan informasi lain yang perlu disampaikan untuk menjelaskan hal-hal yang dianggap perlu)
2. Limbah padat (kotoran)	Terjadinya penurunan kualitas air Sungai XYZ akibat pembuangan limbah padat	Limbah padat yang dihasilkan adalah 1,2 m ³ /minggu.	90% limbah padat akan dimasukkan ke biogas, 10% lagi akan dijadikan pupuk kandang	Lokasi pengelolaan limbah padat adalah di sekitar kandang (secara rinci disajikan pada peta pengelolaan lingkungan hidup pada lampiran)	Pengelolaan limbah padat dilakukan sehari sekali, kandang dibersihkan dan kotoran akan dibagi ke biogas dan dibuat pupuk					

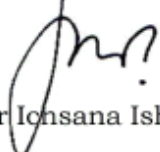
- D. Jumlah dan Jenis Izin IZIN PPLH yang Dibutuhkan
Dalam hal rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang diajukan memerlukan izin PPLH, maka dalam bagian ini, pemrakarsa menuliskan daftar jumlah dan jenis izin perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang dibutuhkan berdasarkan upaya pengelolaan lingkungan hidup.
- E. Surat Pernyataan
Bagian ini berisi pernyataan/komitmen pemrakarsa untuk melaksanakan UKL-UPL yang ditandatangani di atas kertas bermaterai.
- F. Daftar Pustaka
Pada bagian ini utarakan sumber data dan informasi yang digunakan dalam penyusunan UKL-UPL baik yang berupa buku, majalah, makalah, tulisan, maupun laporan hasil-hasil penelitian. Bahan-bahan pustaka tersebut agar ditulis dengan berpedoman pada tata cara penulisan pustaka.
- G. Lampiran
Formulir UKL-UPL juga dapat dilampirkan data dan informasi lain yang dianggap perlu atau relevan, antara lain:
1. bukti formal yang menyatakan bahwa jenis usaha kegiatan tersebut secara prinsip dapat dilakukan;
 2. bukti formal bahwa rencana lokasi Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan telah sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang yang berlaku (kesesuaian tata ruang ditunjukkan dengan adanya surat dari Badan Koordinasi Perencanaan Tata Ruang Nasional (BKPTRN), atau instansi lain yang bertanggung jawab di bidang penataan ruang);
 3. informasi detail lain mengenai rencana kegiatan (jika dianggap perlu);
 4. peta yang sesuai dengan kaidah kartografi dan/atau ilustrasi lokasi dengan skala yang memadai yang menggambarkan lokasi pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan lokasi pemantauan lingkungan hidup; dan
 5. data dan informasi lain yang dianggap perlu.

MENTERI NEGARA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

BALTHASAR KAMBUAYA

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Humas,


Inar Ionsana Ishak

**SPPL Format (in accordance with Environmental Ministry Regulation (Permen LH)
No. 16/2012)**

**FORMAT
SURAT PERNYATAAN KESANGGUPAN PENGELOLAAN DAN
PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP (SPPL)**

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

☐ Nama :
☐ Jabatan :
☐ Alamat :
☐ Nomor Telp. :

Selaku penanggung jawab atas pengelolaan lingkungan dari:

☐ Nama perusahaan/Usaha :
☐ Alamat perusahaan/usaha :
☐ Nomor telp. Perusahaan :
☐ Jenis Usaha/sifat usaha :
☐ Kapasitas Produksi :

dengan dampak lingkungan yang terjadi berupa:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. dst.

merencanakan untuk melakukan pengelolaan dan pemantauan dampak lingkungan melalui:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. dst.

Pada prinsipnya bersedia untuk dengan sungguh-sungguh untuk melaksanakan seluruh pengelolaan dan pemantauan dampak lingkungan sebagaimana tersebut di atas, dan bersedia untuk diawasi oleh instansi yang berwenang.

Tanggal, Bulan, Tahun
Yang menyatakan,

Materai dan tandatangan

(.....NAMA.....)

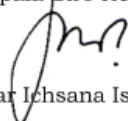
Nomor bukti penerimaan oleh instansi LH	
Tanggal:	
Penerima:	

MENTERI NEGARA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

BALTHASAR KAMBUAYA

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Humas,


Inar Ichsana Ishak

ANNEX B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)

1. Introduction

This document constitutes the policy framework for land acquisition, and for compensation and assistance for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for COREMAP-CTI. COREMAP-CTI has agreed to apply WB environmental and social safeguard policies in its design and implementation, including OP 4.12, “Involuntary Resettlement.” Because this program identifies activities during the implementation phase, it is not possible to determine land acquisition requiring resettlement plans during project preparation.

This framework establishes principles and procedures to be followed if activities undertaken during the COREMAP-CTI implementation causes land acquisition (including land donation). In such instances, the framework requires that a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) is prepared for the sub-projects causing those land acquisitions. The purpose of these action plans is to ensure that any potential impacts are minimized, and that any persons affected are provided ample opportunity, through compensation or other forms of assistance, to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards.

2. Policy Objectives and Key Definitions

Every reasonable effort will be made to avoid or minimize the need for land acquisition, and to minimize all adverse impacts. If land acquisition and associated adverse impacts cannot be avoided, the principle objective of the LARPF is to ensure that all persons subjected to adverse impacts (“Project Affected Persons” as defined below) are compensated at replacement cost (as defined below) for lost land and other assets or for lost productive assets, and are otherwise provided with any rehabilitation measures or other forms of assistance necessary to provide them with sufficient opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards.

Key definitions are as follows:

- a. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** refers to all people who, on account of the project-related activities, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; or (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (iii) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (iv) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected. “PAP” means any such type of Project Affected Persons.
- b. **Land acquisition** is the process whereby a person involuntary loses ownership, use of, or access to, land as a result of the project. Land acquisition can lead to a range of associated impacts, including loss of residence or other fixed assets (fences, wells, tombs, or other structures or improvements that are attached to the land).
- c. **Rehabilitation** is the process by which PAPs are provided sufficient opportunity to restore productivity, incomes and living standards. Compensation for assets is often not sufficient to achieve full rehabilitation.
- d. **Replacement cost** is the method of valuation of assets which determines the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, including any necessary transaction costs. Replacement cost shall normally be assessed by an independent appraisal team/institution, properly constituted in accordance with Indonesian Law and applying the appropriate rules for valuation. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented to meet the replacement cost standard.

3. Key Principles

- Wherever possible, activity designs should be conceived as development opportunities, so that PAPs may benefit from the services and facilities created for, or by, project activities.
- All PAPs are entitled to compensation for lost assets or loss of access to productive assets, or to alternative but equivalent forms of assistance in lieu of compensation; to ensure that they will not be worse-off due to the activity implementation. Compensation rates as established in a LARAP refer to amounts to be paid in full to the individual or collective owner of the lost asset, without depreciation or deduction for taxes, fees or any other purpose.
- The value of assets to be compensated for will be assessed by an independent appraisal team/institution as required in national regulation (UU No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Development of Public Interest). Valuation methods need to reflect use of the replacement cost standard.
- When cultivated land is acquired, effort should be made to provide land-for-land replacement. Replacement house plots, sites for relocating businesses, or replacement agricultural land should be of equivalent use value to the land that was lost.
- PAPs should be consulted during the process of LARAP preparation, so that their preferences are solicited and considered. The action plans are publicly disclosed in a manner accessible to PAPs.
- Methods by which PAPs can pursue grievances will be established, and information about grievance procedures will be provided to PAPs.

4. Preparing Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)

Land Acquisition

Under sub-component 3.1, the project will finance the costs for developing infrastructure and preparing detailed designs for infrastructure construction, which is very likely to involve land acquisition. The potential investments in infrastructure include construction, rehabilitation, and/or refurbishment of venues to become regional training centres of excellence.

The PIU will screen and pre-identify the scale of impact of the land acquisition, based on the estimated number of affected people and the size of the land to be acquired. Based on the OP, there are two main resettlement planning instruments for project impacts, namely the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP), and the Abbreviated LARAP.

- **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)** is required when land acquisition affects more than 200 people, takes more than 10 percent of household productive assets, and/or involves physical relocation.
- **Abbreviated LARAP** is acceptable if fewer than 200 persons are affected but land acquisition is minor, and less than 10 percent of all productive assets of the affected households are taken.

The project has indicated that no large-scale infrastructure leading to large-scale land acquisition or resettlement will be financed. No LARAP is anticipated in any sub-projects to be financed. The sub-projects will only involve small-moderate scale infrastructure with limited land acquisition, which will only need an Abbreviated LARAP, or will acquire land through donation. For this project, the term LARAP will be used instead of the term Abbreviated LARAP. (*See Annex B.1 for Outline of LARAP and Annex B.2 for a sample of a Letter of Land Donation.*)

All action plans must be reviewed and approved by the PMO prior to activities'/sub-projects' final approval, must be locally disclosed in a manner accessible to PAPs, and kept on file by the PMO.

Each LARAP should be reviewed and approved by the WB before being implemented.

5. Public Consultation and Disclosure

The PMO/PIU shall disclose information about the project and land acquisition process to PAPs and the village leader, explaining the proposal, potential impacts, and legal rights of the PAPs under this framework.

PAPs should be provided with opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of any activities that will affect them adversely or positively. All PAPs are to be informed of potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures, including compensation and assistance schemes.

The PMO/PIU will ensure that women will be involved in any consultation process. In case of under-representation or where needed, separate meetings with marginalized households, including women shall be organized so that their specific concerns can be discussed. Consultations will be undertaken at venues and times that are suitable for women and will not disadvantage them. Where it is inconvenient for women to attend the meeting, these women will be consulted by visiting their homes.

The documents of action plans should be available in Bahasa Indonesia, taking into account literacy levels, and will be disclosed at places accessible to the PAPs, in particular to ensure that the PAPs understands their entitlements. The document will also be disclosed at the COREMAP-CTI website as well as on the WB website.

6. Eligibility and Entitlement Policy

All PAPs are eligible for compensation and/or other forms of assistance, as relevant to the nature of the impacts affecting them.

Specifically, PAPs will be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

- PAPs losing agricultural land:
 - The preferred mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of replacement land of equal productive capacity and satisfactory to the PAP. If satisfactory replacement land cannot be identified, compensation at replacement cost may be provided.
 - PAPs will be compensated for the loss of standing crops at market prices, for economic trees at net present value, and for other fixed assets (ancillary structures, wells, fences, irrigation improvements) at replacement cost.
 - Compensation will be paid for temporary use of land, at a rate tied to duration of use, and the land or other assets will be restored to prior use conditions at no cost to the owner or user.
- PAPs losing residential land and structures:
 - Loss of residential land and structures will be compensated either *in-kind* (through replacement of house site and garden area of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAP) or *in-cash* compensation at replacement cost.
 - If, after partial land acquisition, the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild or restore a house of other structures of equivalent size or value, then at the request of the PAP, the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at replacement cost.
 - Compensation will be paid at replacement cost for fixed assets.
 - Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three month's rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.
- Project Affected Persons losing business:
 - Provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the project affected business operator.

- Cash compensation for lost business structures.
- Transitional support for loss of income (including employee wages) during the transition period.
- Transitional support for loss of income.
- Infrastructure and access to services:
 - Infrastructure will be restored or replaced at no cost to the communities affected.

There will be no deduction for taxes, transaction, or administrative costs for compulsory land acquisition. For negotiated land acquisition, where there is a willing seller and a willing buyer, no administrative cost will be deducted, and tax obligations will be covered by the negotiated transaction.

7. Voluntary Land Donation

It is very likely that the sub-projects will involve voluntary land donation, in which PAPs voluntarily contribute a small portion of land for the projects. Land contribution is acceptable only if there is *informed consent* and *power of choice*.

Informed consent means that the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications, and freely agree to participate in the project.

Power of choice means that the people involved have the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition.

Because determining informed consent can be difficult, the following criteria are suggested as guidelines:

- The infrastructure must not be site specific.
- The impact must be minor, that is, involve no more than 10 percent of the area of any holding and require no physical relocation.
- The land required to meet technical project criteria must be identified by the affected community, not by line agencies or project authorities (nonetheless, technical authorities can help ensure that the land is appropriate for project purposes and that the project will produce no health or environmental safety hazard).
- The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claim or encumbrance.
- Verification (for example, notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each person donating land. *See Annex B.2 for sample of Letter of Land Donation.*
- If community services are to be provided under the project, land title must be vested in the community, or appropriate guarantees of public access to services must be given by the private title holder.
- Grievance mechanisms must be available.

8. Implementation Arrangements

The LARAP should describe organizational arrangements to ensure that implementation procedures are clear, that responsibility is clearly designated for provision of all forms of assistance, and that there is adequate coordination among all agencies involved in action plan implementation.

The action plans must include a detailed implementation schedule, linking the project construction timetable to land acquisition-related activities. The implementation timetable should establish that *in-cash* or *in-kind* compensation provision should be completed before activity implementation.

The PIU will handle the daily activities of the project. The PIU has overall responsibility to oversee adherence to the LARPF as well as to action plan preparation and implementation. The PIU will

ensure that entitlements and measures in the action plans for LARAP are consistent with LARPF, and that suitable budgetary provisions are made for timely implementation of the action plans.

For sub-projects involving acquisition of customary land, the PIU will ensure that (i) any land disputes are resolved and a written agreement on use of land is signed with customary landowners and included in the LARAP; (ii) compensation or lease rates are agreed with landowners before work begins on the site.

9. Costs and Budget

The action plans will include detailed costs of compensation (*in-cash* and *in-kind*), establish sources for all funds required, and ensure that fund flow is compatible with the timetable for payment of compensation and provision of all other assistance. All costs covered under this LARPF shall be borne by the COREMAP-CTI project or by the GoI. Funds flow will follow the procedures established under the overall project funds flow.

10. Grievance Procedure

Grievance procedures are established for the PAPs to bring their complaints to PMO/PIU, which include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and should be provided without charge to PAPs. The procedure should follow the grievance redress mechanism outlined in this ESSF. The name and contact detail of the designated unit/persons for handling complaints shall be displayed at each disclosure site. However, should the project related mechanisms fail to resolve complaints, the action plans should also state other ways of obtaining grievance redress. The local practice for conflict resolution should be considered when seeking resolution.

11. Monitoring of Implementation of the Action Plans

PIUs will ensure that the action plans' implementation will be externally monitored by a qualified entity. The action plans should establish the scope and frequency of monitoring and reporting activities. External monitoring reports will be prepared for simultaneous submission to the PMO and the WB. Periodic reporting should track items such as:

- a. disclosure of information and consultation with PAPs;
- b. status of land acquisition;
- c. payments for assets compensation and loss of income;
- d. income restoration activities, including alternative income generation;
- e. public information dissemination and consultation;
- f. the benefits of the project;
- g. number and types of grievances received, how they are being addressed and when they have closed out.

ANNEXB.1. Outline of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)

The scope and level of detail of the action plan varies with the magnitude and complexity of land acquisition. The plan covers the elements below as relevant:

- A description of the project and identification of how the project has given rise to land acquisition;
- Identification of potential project impacts;
- Asset and livelihood census of 100 percent of PAPs and a valuation of their assets and respective income sources;
- The institutional framework and organizational responsibilities;
- Eligibility and the entitlement matrix;
- Methodologies for valuation of losses and compensation for losses;
- PAP participation, consultation and disclosure;
- Grievance mechanism procedures;
- Implementation schedule and budget; and,
- Monitoring and evaluation activities.

ANNEX B.2 Example of a Letter of Land Donation

Statement Letter of Land Donation

I, the undersigned this:

Name :
Occupation :
Address :

declare that I voluntarily donate my land or assets affected for the project / sub-project
... .. (Write the name of project / sub-projects to be constructed)

Location of land :
Size of land :
Current land use :
Status of ownership :
with reasons :
Map/sketch of donated land with borders:

.....
.....
.....

This statement was made in good faith without any coercion.

Place and date of the agreement

Knowing,
Landowner Signature

Signature of COREMAP - CTI

Name:

Name:.....

Acknowledgement by Head of Village

Name :

Signature of heirs and witnesses:

1. Name: signature:
2. Name: signature:
3. Name: signature:

1. Introduction

COREMAP-CTI components may support activities across several provinces. These are likely to affect IP or ethnic minorities in several activity areas including East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Papua.

This IPPF is prepared to provide general principles and procedures that will be applied during activity preparation and implementation, if IP are to be affected. The purpose of the framework is to ensure consultation, giving IP a voice and an opportunity to benefit from the program.

Objective

The primary objectives of the IPPF are to ensure that:

- such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in the planning of activities that affect them.
- opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered.
- any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided, to the extent possible. If unavoidable, mitigation measures should be developed.
- This is in line with the national objective of empowering indigenous communities (*Masyarakat Adat* – MA and *Komunitas Adat Terpencil* - KAT), by granting authority and self-determination, through local development activities, protection, reinforcement, consultation, and advocacy to improve their socio-economic standing.

2. Definition

Presidential Decree No. 111/1999 sets characterizes KAT as follows: (a) small, closed and homogenous communities; (b) societies supported by familial relationships; (c) geographically remote and relatively difficult to reach; (d) occupying a sub-section of the economy; (e) limited and simple GOI equipment and technology access; (f) relatively high dependency on the local environment and natural resources; and (g) limited access to social and economic services and political representation.

The terms “indigenous peoples”, “indigenous ethnic minorities” and “tribal groups”, describe social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to disadvantage in the development process. For purposes of this document, the term “indigenous peoples” will be used to refer to these groups.

Indigenous peoples are commonly among the poorest segments of a population. According to WB policy, the term “indigenous peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics to some degree: (a) close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas; (b) self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group; (c) an indigenous language, often different from the national language; and (d) presence of customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions.

For this framework, the definition of IP will try to follow both the criteria of the WB and Indonesian legislation.

3. Screening for indigenous peoples among the affected populations

Initial screening of the potential presence of IP in sub-projects area will be conducted using a combination of WB and national legislation criteria. All activity areas that have IP communities and are candidates for COREMAP-CTI support will be visited (at the time of first consultation

with communities) by a PIU and relevant local authorities, including personnel with appropriate social science training or experience. Prior to the visit, the relevant PIU will send notice to the communities, informing their leaders that they will be visited for consultation. The notice will request that communities invite to the meeting representatives of farmers, women associations, and village leaders for discussion on the sub-project. During the visit, the community leaders and other participants will be consulted and have a chance to present their views on the sub-project.

At this visit, personnel with social science training or experience will undertake a further screening for IP populations with the help of local leaders, local authorities, and NGOs, as necessary. The screening will check for the following: (a) names of IP groups in the affected village; (b) total number of IP in the affected villages; (c) percentage of IP in affected villages; (d) number and percentage of indigenous households within a described zone of influence of the proposed sub-project.

If the results show that there are IP communities in the zone of influence of the proposed sub-project, a social assessment will be planned for those areas.

Preliminary screening of the IP presence was done in reference to the WB's IP mapping (2010) which provides data on IP distribution in Indonesia using the WB definition of IP, combined with Ministry of Social Affairs criteria. The screening result for the participating districts is presented in the table below. For several districts, data are not available. The result of this screening is still to be verified with other sources, including through consultation with local community leaders in the field.

COREMAP-II defined Bajo communities as IP in Kabupaten Buton and Wakatobi (although "ethnic minority" is a better term as in most areas they are not the indigenous group but an immigrant group). The experience under COREMAP-II was that there was no significant adverse impacts to the groups, other than they were less involved in the local institutions. In Kabupaten Sikka and Biak, the IP groups are present in the highland area. In Kabupaten Raja Ampat they reside in coastal area. Further screening will be conducted during the preparation of each activity under COREMAP – CTI to determine IP presence and vulnerability.

TABLE 10. LIST OF IP VILLAGES IN PROJECT LOCATIONS

No.	District (Province)	Sub-district	Village	Name of IP
	EASTERN PART			
1.	Pangkep (South Sulawesi)	No data		
2.	Selayar (South Sulawesi)	No data		
3.	Sikka (East Nusa Tenggara)	Paga	<i>Ranggarasi</i>	Lio (highland)
		Mego	<i>Wolodhesa</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Liakutu</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Parabubu</i>	Lio Mego (inland)
		Lela	<i>Sikka</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Wukur</i>	No name (highland)
		Bola	<i>Hale</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Egon Gahar</i>	No name (highland)
		Talibura	<i>Natarmage</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Pruda</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Werang</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Talibura</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Darat Gunung</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Hikong</i>	No name (highland)
		Waigete	<i>Watudiran</i>	No name (highland)
			<i>Runut</i>	No name (highland)
		Maumere	<i>Samparong</i>	No name (highland)
4	Buton (Southeast Sulawesi)	Lasalimu	<i>Bonelalo</i>	No name (coastal)

No.	District (Province)	Sub-district	Village	Name of IP
		South Lasalimu	<i>Metanauwe</i>	No name (coastal)
			<i>Kumbewaha</i>	
			<i>Umalaoge</i>	Malaoge (inland)
			<i>Lasalimu</i>	No name (coastal)
		Pasar Wajo	<i>Holimombo</i>	No name (coastal)
			<i>Wakaokili</i>	Kaliwuliwu (inland)
		Kapontori	<i>Todanga</i>	Buton (inland)
		Lakudo	<i>Lolibu</i>	Malimpano (inland)
		Telaga Raya	<i>Kokoe</i>	No name (coastal)
5.	Wakatobi (Southeast Sulawesi)	Binongko	<i>Waloindi</i>	No name (coastal)
			<i>Wali</i>	No name (coastal)
		Tomia	<i>Lamanggau</i>	No name (coastal)
6.	Raja Ampat (West Papua)	Misool	<i>Waigama</i>	Biak (coastal)
		Samate	<i>Samate</i>	Biak (coastal)
			<i>Yesawai</i>	Biak (coastal)
		Waigeo Barat	<i>Gag</i>	Biak (coastal)
		Waigeo Utara	<i>Andey</i>	Biak (coastal)
7.	Biak (Papua)	Biak Utara	<i>Wonabraid</i>	Biak (highland)
	WESTERN PART			
8.	Tapanuli Tengah (North Sumatera)	Sorkam Barat	<i>Aek Nadua</i>	Batak (coastal)
		Andam Dewi	<i>Sogar</i>	Batak (inland)
		Manduamas	<i>Saragih</i>	
9.	Nias Utara (North Sumatera)	No data		
10.	Mentawai (West Sumatera)	Siberut Selatan	<i>Pasakiat Teleleu,</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Madobak Ugai</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Katurai</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Muara Siberut</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Milepret</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Muntei (Siberut Ulu)</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Silaguma</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Sarareket Ulu</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Sagalubek Tailu</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Saibi Samukop</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
		Siberut Utara	<i>Simatallu Sipokak</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Cimpungan</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Sirilogui</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Muara Sikabalu</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Mongan Poula</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Bojakan</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Simaligi Tengah</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Malancan</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
			<i>Singapokna</i>	Mentawai (coastal)
11.	Batam (Kep. Riau)	No IP		
12.	Bintan (Kep. Riau)	Teluk Sebung	<i>Berakit</i>	Laut (coastal)
		Bintan Timur	<i>Sungai Enam</i>	Laut (coastal)
		Tambelan	<i>Pulau Pinang</i>	No name (coastal)
			<i>Pulau Mentebung</i>	No name (coastal)
13.	Lingga (Kep. Riau)	Singkep Barat	<i>Sungai Buluh</i>	Laut (coastal)
		Lingga	<i>Penuba</i>	Laut (coastal)
			<i>Mentuda</i>	No name (coastal)
		Lingga Utara	<i>Limbung</i>	No name (coastal)
		Senayang	<i>Mamut</i>	Laut (coastal)
			<i>Senayang</i>	No name (coastal)

No.	District (Province)	Sub-district	Village	Name of IP
			<i>Pasir Panjang</i>	No name (coastal)
			<i>Pulau Medang</i>	No name (coastal)
14.	Natuna (Kep. Riau)	No data		
15.	Sabang (DI Aceh)	No data		

Source: EGIMap – WB IP Mapping (2010)

4. Social Assessment and Consultation

During preparation of the activity proposal and/or activity approval, a social assessment process will determine appropriate information dissemination methods to reach all members of the IP community. This will specifically determine appropriate messaging in accordance with prevailing customs and traditions, and will use the commonly used IP languages in every meeting, minutes, and brochure, etc.

5. Indigenous Peoples Plan

Free, prior and informed consultations will be conducted through a series of meetings, including separate group meetings for indigenous village leaders, indigenous men, and indigenous women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under the sub-project. Discussions will focus on activity impacts (positive and negative), and recommendations for the design of sub-projects. If the social assessment indicates that the proposed activity will cause adverse impact or that the IP community rejects the proposal, the activity will not be approved (and therefore no further action is needed). If the IP supports activity implementation, an IPP will be developed to ensure that the IP will receive culturally appropriate opportunities to benefit from the activity.

The IPP is prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner, and its level of detail varies depending on the specific project and the nature of effects to be addressed. It will include the following elements, as needed:

- A summary of the Social Assessment (SA);
- A summary of the results of the free, prior, and informed consultation that was carried out during activity preparation;
- A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected indigenous communities during project implementation;
- An action plan of measures to ensure that IP receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate;
- The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP;
- An accessible grievance mechanism, which considers the availability of customary mechanisms;
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms.

The IPP of each activity should be reviewed and approved by the WB before activity implementation begins.

The IPP should be disclosed publicly so that it is accessible to the affected indigenous community.

Upon agreement by the WB, for the sub-projects that work with existing systems of community-decision making processes, a stand-alone IPP may not be required. The process to ensure that IP are included as beneficiaries, and participate in any activities, will be incorporated in the activity design.

6. Principles if an activity affects indigenous peoples

There are a number of measures to be applied when IP are present in the activity area and are beneficiaries, in relation to the development of the IPP:

- COREMAP-CTI will ensure that free, prior and informed consultations are undertaken, in a language spoken by, and in a location convenient for, potentially affected IP. The views of IP are to be considered during preparation and implementation of any sub-project, while respecting their current practices, beliefs and cultural preferences. The outcome of the consultations will be documented in the activity documents.
- If the IP conclude that activities will be beneficial to them, and that minor adverse impacts, if any, can be mitigated, a plan to assist them will be developed based on consultation with the IP and local representatives. The community should also be consulted to ensure that their rights and culture are respected. The assistance may also include institutional strengthening and capacity building of indigenous villages and community groups working with the sub-project.
- Where indigenous people are identified that represent a sufficiently large interest, efforts will be made to ensure that the group is represented, and that regular and formal communication is established with the group.
- Where the indigenous peoples speak a language different from Bahasa Indonesia, relevant brochures and documents will be translated in the appropriate language. Provision has been made in the project budget to allow for additional translations of relevant project documents.

These steps will be aimed at ensuring that indigenous peoples participate fully in the project, are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and are able to voice their needs during the social/economic preliminary survey exercise and in the formulation of the sub-projects and operational policies. In addition, they will be encouraged to submit activity proposals that cater to their group's needs, if necessary.

7. Reporting, Monitoring and Documentation

Besides specific attention to IP issues in supervision and monitoring, COREMAP-CTI will include these matters in their progress reporting. WB supervision missions will periodically pay special attention to ensure that the sub-projects affecting IP afford benefits to them and have no adverse impacts on them.

8. Implementation Arrangements

PIUs will be responsible for training designated staff or local authorities to undertake the work of consulting, screening, assessing, analyzing, and preparing IPP and addressing any grievances.

PIUs of individual sub-projects and local authorities are responsible for implementing IPP, including arranging adequate staff and budget.

ANNEX D. Environmental Codes of Practices (ECOPs)

This Annex describes environmental codes of practices that are based on good environmental management practices. The Coremap-CTI activities or sub-projects should use these practices to minimize negative environmental impacts. These good practices are provided as examples, but measures are not limited to the ones described here. Some measures will be locally specific and can be adapted using the best locally available technology.

a. Environmental Duties of Contractors

- Compliance with all relevant legislative requirements in Indonesia
- Implementation of the ESMP for the duration of the construction period
- Undertake monitoring of the effectiveness of the implementation of the ESMP and keep records
- Report the monitoring records to PIU/PMO
- Employ and train suitably qualified staff to take responsibility for the ESMP
- Comply with the “chance find procedures” for physical and cultural resources

b. General Conditions

- Use only legal timber for construction
- No chainsaws should be used
- Do not use any materials that contain asbestos
- Do not buy or use any explosives, especially not for fishing
- Do not buy any pesticides for the project
- Do not take coral rocks (alive or dead) from the sea
- Do not realign any river

c. Site Screening

- Consider potential water pollution
- Avoid building roads in erodible soils
- Build roads or structures away from river banks
- Protect wetlands from infrastructure construction
- Prevent pollution in or near marine habitat
- Protect special wildlife habitat from infrastructure construction
- Respect protected areas

d. Construction Site Management

- Keep construction sites free of hazards
- Reduce and control noise
- Make efforts to control dust during construction

e. Water Supply

- Always practice good watershed management
- Protect and manage forested watersheds
- Do not allow outsiders to clear large forest areas in hilly and mountain watersheds
- Protect primary forest in watersheds
- Protect water sources from pollution and contamination
- Share scarce water sources between different users
- Locate dug wells a safe distance from septic tanks
- Use household water treatment where needed
- Always provide good drainage at public and yard taps

- f. Sanitation
 - Build a complete septic tank system and make sure all parts of the system are working properly
 - Use septic tanks for wastewater treatment and disposal of effluent; properly pump out septic sludge periodically
 - Treat septic tank effluent before final disposal
 - Keep toilets clean
- g. Solid Waste Management
 - Collect garbage; do not litter
 - Separate waste at source for recycling
- h. Erosion and Sediment Management
 - Disturb as little ground area as possible and stabilize that area as quickly as possible.
 - Direct storm water around the work site using temporary drains.
 - Install sediment control structures where needed to slow or redirect runoff and trap sediment until vegetation is established. Sediment control structures include sediment catchment basins, straw bales, brush fences, and fabric silt fences.
 - In areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance will take place, re-vegetation should commence as soon as possible.
- i. Worker Health and Safety
 - The community/contractor must comply with all Indonesia regulations for worker exposure
 - All staff/workers will be provided with suitable personal equipment for minimizing accidents.

Reference is made to the WBG's General EHS Guidelines <http://ifc.org/ehsguidelines> (see below) to identify and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts from construction activities.

Environmental, Health, and Safety General Guidelines

Introduction

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)¹. When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. These **General EHS Guidelines** are designed to be used together with the relevant **Industry Sector EHS Guidelines** which provide guidance to users on EHS issues in specific industry sectors. For complex projects, use of multiple industry-sector guidelines may be necessary. A complete list of industry-sector guidelines can be found at:

www.ifc.org/ifcext/enviro.nsf/Content/EnvironmentalGuidelines

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. Application of the EHS Guidelines to existing facilities may involve the establishment of site-specific targets, with an appropriate timetable for achieving them. The applicability of the EHS Guidelines should be tailored to the hazards and risks established for each project on the basis of the results of an environmental assessment² in which site-specific variables, such as host country context, assimilative capacity of the environment, and other project factors, are taken into account. The applicability of specific technical recommendations should be

based on the professional opinion of qualified and experienced persons. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures than those provided in these EHS Guidelines are appropriate, in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for any alternate performance levels is protective of human health and the environment.

The **General EHS Guidelines** are organized as follows:

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¹ Defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would be reasonably expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally. The circumstances that skilled and experienced professionals may find when evaluating the range of pollution prevention and control techniques available to a project may include, but are not limited to, varying levels of environmental degradation and environmental assimilative capacity as well as varying levels of financial and technical feasibility.

² For IFC, such assessment is carried out consistent with Performance Standard 1, and for the World Bank, with Operational Policy 4.01.

ANNEX E. Physical Cultural Chance Find Procedures

1. Definitions

Physical cultural resources are the sites, areas, objects, or artifacts that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural, religious or spiritual significance to a commune, religious group, ethnic group and/or to the wider public or nation. They include movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes. For example, sacred landmarks, sacred burial sites or human remains, pilgrimage sites or routes, fossils, rock drawings, ancient structures, and places of worship.

2. Chance Find Procedures

If any person discovers a physical cultural resource, such as (but not limited to) archeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, or a cemetery and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the contractor shall:

- a) Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- b) Delineate the discovered site or area;
- c) Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities take over;
- d) Notify the local authorities immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- e) Responsible local authorities oversee protection and preservation of the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by archeologists. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; these include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- f) Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding irremovable remains of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- g) Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant local authorities; and
- h) Construction works should resume only after permission is granted from the responsible local authorities concerning safeguard of the physical and cultural resource.

ANNEX F. Types of Public Works Requiring ESMP (UKL/UPL) (in accordance with PERMEN PU No.: 10/PRT/M/2008)

The below table is an attachment of the PERMEN PU No.: 10/PRT/M/2008 on the types of public works business plans and/or activities that require an environmental management and monitoring plan (UKL-UPL). This attachment has been modified in ways that relate to COREMAP-CTI (in *Bahasa Indonesia*).

NO.	JENIS KEGIATAN	SKALA/BESARAN	PERTIMBANGAN ILMIAH	ALASAN KHUSUS
I.	JALAN DAN JEMBATAN			
7.	Pembangunan jalan/peningkatan jalan dengan kegiatan pengadaan tanah			
	a. Di kota metropolitan/besar - Panjang, atau - Pengadaan tanah	1 km s/d < 5 km 2 ha s/d < 5 ha	Perubahan bentuk lahan, serta pengaruhnya terhadap lingkungan fisik, kimia, biologi, sosekbud masyarakat	Timbulnya gangguan lalu lintas, kemacetan lalu lintas, kebisingan, emisi gas buang, berkurangnya keanekaragaman hayati, serta gangguan estetika lingkungan
	b. Di kota metropolitan/besar - Panjang, atau - Pengadaan tanah	3 km s/d < 10 km 5 ha s/d < 10 ha		
	c. Di kota metropolitan/besar - Panjang, atau - Pengadaan tanah	10 km s/d < 30 km 10 ha s/d < 30 ha		
III	KECIPTAKARYAAN			
13.	b. Pembangunan bangunan gedung di atas tanah/bawah tanah			
	1. Fungsi usaha, meliputi bangunan gedung perkantoran, wisata dan rekreasi, terminal dan bangunan gedung tempat penyimpanan	5.000 m ² s/d 10.000 m ²	Perubahan pada sifat-sifat fisik dan/atau hayati lingkungan Perubahan komponen lingkungan Menimbulkan kerusakan atau gangguan terhadap kawasan lindung Mengubah atau memodifikasi areal yang mempunyai nilai tinggi serta mengakibatkan/menimbulkan konflik atau kontroversi dengan masyarakat dan/atau pemerintah Penurunan daya tampung lingkungan	Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya
	1. Fungsi keagamaan, meliputi bangunan masjid termasuk mushola, bangunan gereja termasuk			Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya

NO.	JENIS KEGIATAN	SKALA/BESARAN	PERTIMBANGAN ILMIAH	ALASAN KHUSUS
	kapel, bangunan pura, bangunan vihara, dan bangunan kelenteng		sebagai akibat dari pemanfaatan intensitas lahan yang melampaui daya dukung lahan itu sendiri yang mengakibatkan perubahan terhadap kondisi social, ekonomi, dan budaya masyarakat	
	2. Fungsi social dan budaya, meliputi bangunan gedung pelayanan pendidikan, pelayanan kesehatan, kebudayaan, labolatorium, dan bangunan gedung pelayanan umum			Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya
	3. Fungsi khusus, seperti reactor nuklir, instalasi pertahanan dn kemanan dan bangunan sejenis yang ditetapkan oleh menteri			Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya Kegiatan bangunan gedung fungsi khusus menimbulkan dampak penting terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungannya Bangunan gedung fungsi khusus mempunyai tingkat kerahasiaan tinggi tingkat nasional seringkali mempunyai system pertahanan dan keamanan tertentu yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap ekosistem Mempunyai resiko bahaya tinggi apabila terjadi kegagalan/kecelakaan
	a. Pembangunan bangunan gedung di bawah dan/atau di atas air			

NO.	JENIS KEGIATAN	SKALA/BESARAN	PERTIMBANGAN ILMIAH	ALASAN KHUSUS
	1. Fungsi usaha, meliputi bangunan gedung perkantoran, perdagangan, perindustrian, perhotelan, wisata dan rekreasi, terminal dan bangunan gedung tempat penyimpanan	5.000 m ² s/d 10.000 m ²	Perubahan pada sifat-sifat fisik dan/atau hayati lingkungan Perubahan komponen lingkungan Menimbulkan kerusakan atau gangguan terhadap kawasan lindung Mengubah atau memodifikasi areal yang mempunyai nilai tinggi serta mengakibatkan/menimbulkan konflik atau kontroversi dengan masyarakat dan/atau pemerintah Penurunan daya tampung lingkungan sebagai akibat dari pemanfaatan intensitas lahan yang melampaui daya dukung lahan itu sendiri yang mengakibatkan perubahan terhadap kondisi social, ekonomi, dan budaya masyarakat	Kegiatan berpotensi mengganggu keseimbangan lingkungan, fungsi lindung kawasan, dan dapat menimbulkan pencemaran Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan
	2. Fungsi keagamaan, meliputi bangunan masjid termasuk mushola, bangunan gereja termasuk kapel, bangunan pura, bangunan vihara, dan bangunan kelenteng			Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan
	3. Fungsi social dan budaya, meliputi bangunan gedung pelayanan pendidikan, pelayanan kesehatan, kebudayaan, labolatorium, dan bangunan gedung pelayanan umum			Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan
	4. Fungsi khusus, seperti reactor nuklir, instalasi pertahanan dn kemanan dan bangunan sejenis yang ditetapkan oleh menteri	Semua bangunan yang tidak dipersyaratkan untuk Amdal maka wajib dilengkapi UKL dan UPL		Kegiatan berpotensi mengganggu keseimbangan lingkungan, fungsi lindung kawasan, dan dapat menimbulkan pencemaran Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan

NO.	JENIS KEGIATAN	SKALA/BESARAN	PERTIMBANGAN ILMIAH	ALASAN KHUSUS
				Kegiatan bangunan gedung fungsi khusus menimbulkan dampak penting terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungannya. Bangunan gedung fungsi khusus mempunyai tingkat kerahasiaan tinggi tingkat nasional seringkali mempunyai system pertahanan dan keamanan tertentu yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap ekosistem. Mempunyai resiko bahaya tinggi apabila terjadi kegagalan/kecelakaan
15.	Peningkatan kualitas Pemukiman			
	<p>Kegiatan ini dapat berupa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penanganan kawasan kumuh di perkotaan dengan pendekatan pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar (basic need) pelayanan infrastruktur, tanpa pemindahan penduduk; • Pembangunan kawasan tertinggal, terpencil, kawasan perbatasan, dan pulau-pulau kecil; • Pengembangan kawasan pedesaan untuk meningkatkan ekonomi lokal 	Luas kawasan ≥ 10 ha	Adanya perubahan tata air lingkungan, dan penurunan daya dukung lingkungan, serta peningkatan eksploitasi air tanah	Timbulnya gangguan lalu lintas, banjir lokal, serta timbulnya penumpukan sampah dan limbah. Terganggunya pelayanan infrastruktur umum, misalnya tertutupnya saluran drainase, penyempitan jalan umum, penurunan muka air tanah.

NO.	JENIS KEGIATAN	SKALA/BESARAN	PERTIMBANGAN ILMIAH	ALASAN KHUSUS
	(penanganan kawasan agropolitan, kawasan terpilih pusat pertumbuhan desa KTP2D, desa pusat pertumbuhan DPP)			

Catatan:

- Kota Metropolitan : Jumlah penduduk > 1.000.000 jiwa
- Kota Besar : Jumlah penduduk 500.000 - 1.000.000 jiwa
- Kota Sedang : Jumlah penduduk 200.000 - 500.000 jiwa
- Kota Kecil : Jumlah penduduk 20.000 - 200.000 jiwa

ANNEX G. Standard Clauses for Environmental Management during Construction

Construction contracts under COREMAP-CTI will be required to include the following clauses aimed at minimizing the adverse impacts of construction, and to provide regular reporting.

F.1. GENERAL

F.1.1. Description

- a) This section covers the provision of environmental counter measures and actions that are needed to perform any civil works required under the contract. In most cases the clauses have been extracted from other Sections of these Specifications and are included here to ensure awareness and compliance.
- b) The contractor shall take all reasonable steps to protect the environment (both on and off the site, including base camp and other installations under the control of the contractor) and to limit damage and disturbance to people and property resulting from pollution, noise and other results of his operations. The contractor should also ensure that transportation and quarrying activities are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- c) As a means of minimizing environmental disturbance to all nearby communities, all construction and transportation activities must be confined to the hours of operation as defined unless otherwise approved by the engineer.
- d) To assist in ensuring the effective implementation of all environmental safeguards referred to in this section, the engineer shall complete on a monthly basis the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan identifying the adverse environmental activities or environmental omissions, with details of those activities and omissions, and activities carried out to rectify or remedy that omissions.

F.2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

F.2.1. Impacts on Water Resources

- a) The contractor shall ensure that polluting effluent from all the contractor's activities shall not exceed the values stated in the prescribed applicable Laws (Refer specifically to Government Regulation (*Peraturan Pemerintah*) No.82 Year 2001 regarding Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control).
- b) The contractor shall make every effort to ensure no construction materials and liquids, waste materials and liquids, and any other materials and liquids are not allowed to enter any irrigation or other channel.
- c) Natural streams or channels within or adjacent to the works of this contract shall not be disturbed without the approval of the engineer.

ANNEX H. Standard Monitoring Plans.

Environmental or Social Impact	Parameters	Place	Method	Schedule	Cost	Responsible	Time
Dust	Mg/cm ²	Construction site	Visual inspection	Daily	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Noise	dBA	All locations of complaints	Measurements to be made by following the Indonesian regulations for noise monitoring	Within 2 weeks following a complaint	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Non-toxic solid wastes (metal, packing and used equipment, etc.)	Community or contractors' skills and capacity	Prior to access of construction sites	Visual inspection	Prior to granting access to construction sites	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Oil spill or leaks from construction equipment	Vehicles inspected for leaks	On-site	Visual inspection	Weekly and following a complaint	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Soil erosion	Evidence of soil erosion	On-site	Visual inspection	Daily, during rainy days	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Soil contamination	Evidence of soil contamination	At location of construction	Visual inspection	Once, prior to construction starting	Minor. Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
.	Contaminant concentrations	At location of construction	Soil sampling to be carried out to international standards by a suitably qualified environmental consultant	If visual inspection identifies potential contamination, soil sampling should be undertaken to confirm the nature of contamination prior to construction starting and following any clean up.	Moderate. Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Site restoration and landscaping	Vegetation has been established and there are no exposed areas	Construction site	Once at the end of construction period	Minor. Included in construction contract	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction
Water quality for water supply and aquaculture	Physical, inorganic and organic, and microbiological	Construction site	Measurements to be made by following the Indonesian regulations for water quality monitoring.	Prior to construction, monthly and following a complaint	Included in construction contract	Community/construction contractors	Beginning until end of construction

ANNEX I. Gap Analysis of GoI Regulations and World Bank Policies

Scope/Topic	Bank Policy	Government of Indonesia Regulation	Gaps Identified	Gap-Filling Measures
OP 4.01 Environmental Analysis				
Reference to legal and administrative frameworks such as international environmental treaties and agreements, international standard policies, etc.	OP 4.01 paragraph 3. OP 4.01 EA considers obligations of the country pertaining to project activities under relevant international treaties or agreements.	Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 Section G.5 and B.4.a, stipulates that other data and information required in reporting UKL-UPL shall be incorporated, including reference to other requirements.	Lack of reference to legal and administrative frameworks such as international environmental treaties, agreements, international standard policies, etc. The current regulation only refers to “other data and information”.	The activity ESMP/UKL-UPL (and ESIA/AMDAL if required) will cover this shortage, as shown in the templates in Appendix 2.
Project area of influence	OP 4.01 paragraph 2. OP 4.01 EA evaluates a project’s potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence, identifies ways of improving project selection and siting, etc.	Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 Section B.4.c, requests project proponents to provide information in detail including “ <i>map, scale of operation and activities</i> ” that could be used to determine the project’s area of influence, and to make available information on ancillary facilities and associated facilities during UKL UPL preparation as good practice. However, it does not address the project’s area of influence outside the project’s footprint.	Lack of analysis about the project’s area of influence, ancillary facilities, induced impacts and site selection analysis for activities requiring UKL-UPL.	The activity ESMP/UKL-UPL (and ESIA/AMDAL if required) will cover the project area of influence, as shown in the templates in Appendix 2.
Environmental impact screening	OP 4.01 paragraph 8. OP 4.01 specifies environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA.	Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 Section 4.C regulates the requirement to evaluate all possible impacts from the project and prepare mitigation measures to tackle those issues. Ministry of Public Works Regulation No. 18/PRT/M/2007 on Water Supply Systems Development, Appendix 2, provides guidelines for Feasibility Study Preparation. However, further screening based on significant environmental impact evaluation is not clearly stated.	Environmental screening based on technical thresholds only will result in inappropriate extent and type of EA.	The screening procedure in this ESSF (see Chapter 5) includes environmental impact screening and scoping.
Environmental monitoring data	OP 4.01 Environmental monitoring data to evaluate the success of mitigation and to foster corrective actions.	Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 Section C.3 clearly regulates the requirement for data monitoring of UKL-UPL.	Insufficient follow up, analysis, use of environmental monitoring data for evaluation and continual improvement. The environmental monitoring program is not sufficient or is not corresponding to the scale of the impact of the project.	This is addressed in the EMP and UPL implementation reports and possibly in the form of MIS of the Project as discussed in Chapter 6.
Capacity development and training	OP 4.01 Paragraph 13: When the borrower has inadequate technical capacity to carry out environmental safeguards management functions, the project includes components to strengthen that capacity. OP 4.01 Paragraph 4: Technical Assistance program for EMP implementation.	Not covered.	Insufficient capacity development and training for EMP implementation	This is addressed in Chapter 6 of this ESSF and in Component 4 of the Project.
Institutional Arrangements: Institutions responsible for environmental management and ESMP implementation	OP 4.01 Para 4 and 5: EMP must provide specific description of institutional arrangements and implementation schedules for mitigatory and monitoring measures.	Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 Section C.4 clearly regulates the institutional arrangement for UKL UPL implementation, monitoring and reporting, and the frequency and detailed location of monitoring and implementation efforts (section C.3).	No gaps identified.	NA
Cost estimate of EMP to ensure “ <i>the adequacy of financing arrangements for EMP</i> ”	OP 4.01 Paragraph 5: EMP provides the capital and recurrent cost estimates and source of funds for EMP implementation.	MPW Guidelines No. 08/BM/2009 page 50 clearly specifies budget allocations for UKL UPL studies that shall include the cost for personnel, equipment, materials, field survey, laboratory analysis and report preparation etc.	No gaps identified.	NA

Public Consultation	<p>OP 4.01- paragraph 14: Consulted with project affected groups and CSO during preparation and implementation</p> <p>OP 4.01 (Annex B): For AMDAL, but gap analysis for UKL UPL is also useful as good practice.</p> <p>Consultation requirements are less clearly specified in the UKL UPL preparation especially during project implementation</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment Regulation no. 17/2012 on The Guidelines for Public Involvement in Environmental Assessment and Environmental Permitting Processes, including UKL UPL documents.</p> <p>Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 16/2012 Section C.4 clearly regulates regular reporting requirements for UKL UPL implementation (every 6 months).</p> <p>MPWH Guidelines no. 09/BM/2009 <u>section 4.1.3</u> on Public Consultation.</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works Regulation No. 18/PRT/M/2007 on Water Supply System Development- in article 4 (6), article 10, and Appendix 1 section 6.5 regulates for three public consultations within 12 months for master plan development involving NGOs, academics, and local communities. Also, in Appendix 2 during the preparation of Feasibility Study.</p>	No gaps identified.	NA
Public Disclosure	OP 4.01--Paragraph 15: Timely disclosure and understandable document in local language.	Not covered in the Ministry of Environmental Regulations but stipulated in the Ministry of Communication and Information.	Public Disclosure is not covered in the Ministry of Environmental Regulations.	This is addressed in Chapter 8 of this ESSF.
OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement				
Direct Impacts	Covers provision of benefits to address direct social and economic impacts caused by the involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihoods.	Relates to compensation for loss of land and assets and other losses that can be caused by taking of land for a project. Once fair compensation is given, further consideration and impact mitigation measures are not elaborated.	Adverse social and economic impacts due to access restrictions are not explicitly covered under Law 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Infrastructure.	ESSF includes a Process Framework (Appendix 3) to address impacts due to access restrictions.
Indirect impacts	States that indirect social and economic impacts caused by the project should be addressed under OP 4.01.	Not covered, however indirect impacts regulated in Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management (AMDAL/ESIA).	Indirect impacts are not covered in the Law 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Infrastructure.	Will be covered in the UKL-UPL as shown in the template in Appendix 2.
Linked activities	Covers impacts that result from other activities if they are (i) directly and significantly related to the proposed project; (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives; and (iii) carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project.	Not covered.	Linked activities are not covered.	Addressed in the LARPF (see Chapter 5 of this ESSF).
Host Communities	Impacts on host communities need to be considered, and host communities need to be consulted.	Not covered since option of resettlement/relocation is not sufficiently elaborated.	Host communities are not explicitly covered in Law 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Public Infrastructure.	This is addressed in the LARPF as shown in the template in Appendix 4.
Resettlement as a Sustainable Development Program	Resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable persons displaced to share in project benefits.	The law and regulations provide options for compensation for land acquisition due to development for public interests. Compensation level is defined based on the assessment carried out by the licensed, independent appraisers. See compensation options in this Table 14 and Table 15 below.	The implementation of other forms of compensation outside cash compensation are not elaborated in the law and regulations.	LARPF provides options for compensation and entitlements.
Vulnerable Groups	Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.	PAPs and eligibility criteria for compensation are not differentiated by vulnerability or gender.	No specific separation by vulnerability or by gender.	The LARAP required information on vulnerable groups (women, very poor, disabled, etc), this will be obtained from the census survey.
Resettlement	Planning instruments must be prepared. The	A land acquisition plan ¹ is prepared by the Land Acquisition Team	The Land Acquisition Plan does not fully cover elements and	Requirement to prepare a LARAP at the

¹ Not the same as the World Bank LARAP/RP, this is more of an implementation procedure than a development plan.

Planning Instruments	resettlement plan, resettlement policy framework or process framework must cover all aspects of the proposed resettlement.	based on a feasibility study, a sub-project ² should comply with the spatial development plan. ³	details of those in the LARAP. Timing of the preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan with results of inventory of affected land plots should be advanced to the planning stage.	planning stage in compliance with the LARPF in this ESSF.
Eligibility of PAPs without legal rights to the land they occupy	For those without formal legal rights to lands or claims to such land that could be recognized under the laws of the country, provide resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods. Covers squatters and Encroachers.	Does not cover squatters (unless in good faith on public land), encroachers and renters on private land. This issue is addressed by Presidential Regulation (Perpres) 56/2017 on Handling for Social Impacts in Land Acquisition for National Strategic Projects ⁴ . This regulation was issued on May 31, 2017. It provides a legal basis to compensate squatters (those who occupy land that belonged to other parties, in this case, the Government). This regulation has addressed the concern of squatters not being eligible for any compensation. Currently the Ministry of ATR/BPN is preparing a Technical Guideline for Preparing a Land Acquisition Plan ⁵ , which covers, among other approaches, compensation of informal settlers, sharecroppers, and those who do not have land. Landless and laborers are not expected to be compensated and provided with rehabilitation measures, it is the responsibility of the landowner to compensate them.	Commonly, compensation is only given for the affected structure, but with Perpres 56/2017, PAPs are entitled for compensation not only for the affected structures, along with assistance.	The LARPF specified the eligibility criteria and entitlement for each category of PAP, including informal occupiers.
Eligibility of Indigenous Peoples	OP 4.12 applies to PAPs as a result of involuntary land taking and/or access restrictions to legally designated parks and protected areas.	IP are covered once they have been legally recognized. ⁶ Law 39/1999 article 6 on Human Rights requires that the differences and needs of <i>MHA</i> should be noticed and protected by law, community and government. Their identity including customary land rights should be protected in harmony with the current development.	Law 2/2012 does not specify any groups including IP. This law applies to any affected persons due to the land taking for infrastructure development for public interest. Law 39/1999 article 6 requires that in the context of enforcement of human rights, <i>MHA</i> including their customary land rights should be protected in harmony with the current development.	IPPF specifies that if an activity needs to acquire land, LARPF applies.
Land for Land	Preference for land to land compensation for the displaced people whose livelihoods are land based.	Law 2/2012 provides options for land to land compensation, but no detailed procedures to implement this resettlement scheme.		LARPF provides compensation option including land to land compensation.
Compensation options	Provide technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance, including (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation, assistance during relocation, and residential housing, or housing sites, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law 2/2012 provides options for compensation. The MAPPI (Association of Appraisers) guideline determines compensation based on market price plus transaction and other costs, plus a premium (to cover costs beyond those valued, such as emotional loss). Property (Physical Assets) Land Buildings & Facilities Plants Other things related to the land required to restore to the owner a property of at least the same quality as that owned prior to the land acquisition. Cost & Loss (Non-Physical Losses) Transaction costs Moving costs Loss of on-going business (business interruption) Other losses of special nature, subjective and difficult to calculate Premium 		LARPF provides requirements for compensation options, eligibility criteria, and entitlement for various PAP categories.

² The proposed project should follow the spatial development plan. If not, the project location has to move to another place or, the spatial development plan should be revised by the local government. The revised spatial development plan should be approved by the local parliament. Revision of the Plan should be issued by the local parliament proposed by the relevant government institution.

³ At present the spatial-planning zoning could accommodate the function proposed by the project. If not, the project has to move to another place or a revision of zoning should be issued by the local parliament proposed by the relevant government institution.

⁴ Presidential Regulation No. 56/2017 on the Handling of Social Impacts in Land Acquisition for National Strategic Projects (as specified in Perpres 3/2016 and its update, Perpres 59/2007). This regulation stipulates that the Government will handle the social impacts on the occupants of land owned by the Government (national, provincial and district/city), state-owned enterprise, and local-government enterprise that will be used for national strategic projects. The regulation specifies the criteria of such occupants (have ID cards endorsed by sub-district and do not have rights on the land; have physically controlled and used the land continuously for 10 years, and have controlled and used land with good intentions openly, not contested, and been recognized by the land owners and/or head of village); coverage of compensation (costs for dismantling houses, mobilization, house rents and support for income loss). The regulation requires the land owners to prepare a Social Impact Handling Plan (SIHP) to be submitted to the Governor, who will then establish an Integrated Team to make an inventory and verify the occupants and the occupied land; assign an independent party to calculate the compensation; facilitate issues; recommend the list of occupants eligible for compensation, amount of compensation based on the calculation of the independent party, mechanisms and procedures to give the compensation to the occupants; and control the implementation of the delivery of the compensation. The Integrated Team consists of various government officials from province and district/city and land owners. Based on the recommendation from the Integrated Team, the Governor will establish the list of eligible occupants for compensation; amount of compensation and mechanism and procedures to give the compensation. The regulation also specifies that the land owners should provide the financing for the compensation and the compensated occupants should move from the land within a maximum of seven days after the compensation is received.

⁵ This initiative is supported by ADB Technical Assistance.

⁶ In BPN and Forestry Regulations IP institution should be recognized by local government, while institutions that in favor of IP prefer that the recognition comes from independent IP Committee.

	(e) provision of civic infrastructure and community services as required.			
Full Replacement Cost	Provide compensation for land and assets at full replacement cost.	“Fair and reasonable” compensation, based on a value assessment made by a licensed, independent appraiser. See above on compensation options and MAPPI’s criteria for determining compensation.		The licensed, independent appraiser assesses costs and loss of physical assets, non-physical assets, and the premium.
Livelihood Restoration	The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are: Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance or similar arrangements; and Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6 (a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.	Once fair compensation is given, further consideration and impacts mitigation are not elaborated.	Law 2/2012 and its implementing regulations do not elaborate on the option for, and implementation of, assistance and livelihood restoration.	LARPF includes resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration options.
Indigenous Peoples	Land of IP is addressed in both OP 4.12 and OP 4.10. If land of IP is to be taken, broad community support and FPIC is required.	Affected land that privately/individually belongs to IP is treated in the same way as for common people.	Law 2/2012 and its implementing regulations do not differentiate PAPs by origin, race, etc.	LARPF as applied to a activity involves land acquisition and/or resettlement, regardless of who owns the land. Consultation as specified in the LARPF and LARAP should be tailored to the local context and the characteristics of the affected persons (in the case of IP, it should adopt the FPIC that leads to broad community support).
Resettlement Costs	The full costs of land acquisition and/or resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total cost of the project.	The land acquisition plan includes cost estimation.	Although Law 2/2012 requires the land acquisition plan to include estimated costs for land acquisition and/or resettlement, usually it does not include the costs for providing assistance and livelihood restoration. Cost estimation and proposals for budget allocation are carried out at the planning stage, whereas detail surveys for each land plot and measurement are carried out during the implementation stage of land acquisition.	LARPF and LARAP require that estimated costs for land acquisition and/or resettlement is budgeted based on the social economic survey/census, including the affected assets.
Consultation and Complaint Procedures	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs Grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourses and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	Consultations with PAPs are needed to obtain a permit for the proposed location of the project, for defining forms of compensation. The law and regulations stipulate that the process of consultations is carried out with a dialogue approach. Negotiations are carried out to agree on the compensation level. The mechanisms to complain due to disagreement on the compensation is elaborated in Law 2/2012 and its implementing regulations, including how and where to file complaints, timing for responses, and judicial procedures.		LARAP specifies the requirement for monitoring implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The Project is required to monitor and report the preparation and implementation of LARAP (and EMPs and IPPs as well).
OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples (IP)				
Identification of presence of Indigenous Peoples Includes identification of affected IP, potential impacts, and measures to address impacts	Recognition and identification of IP presence as per criteria specified in OP 4.10 Undertake FPIC if IP are potentially affected (positively or negatively), to determine whether there is broad community support for project activities.	accordance with the development of the society and the State unity as regulated in the laws; cultural identity and rights of traditional community are respected in accordance with the development of civilization. With these provisions, the BAL recognizes “ <i>hak ulayat</i> ” (customary rights) of MHA. Various sectoral laws provide articles that recognize the existence of IP, respect and promote the empowerment and participation of IP, and provide access to benefit from natural resources. Other laws and regulations pertaining to regional and local governments and development planning also have provisions on IP. However, these regulations point out that IP’ rights would be recognized and respected as long as the IP concerned have	The process to obtain legal recognition is cumbersome, bureaucratic, and in some cases, political. The extent of conditionality for recognition of IP’s existence varies across regulations. Screening does not specify gender analysis; however, it provides an opportunity for gender analysis if necessary as indicated in the scope or area that is covered in other studies. Regulations on AMDAL and UKL-UPL do not explicitly require screening on IP and social assessment on affected IP. They also do not require preparation of an IPP if IP are affected by physical investments. There are no explicit requirements to carry out social assessment for affected IP and	IPPF provides criteria for identifying IP as specified in OP 4.10. It also specifies the screening and preparation for social assessment (SA), and procedures to prepare an IPP to address the potential impacts of sub-projects identified in the social assessment. In identifying affected IP and preparing SA and IPP, the activity proponent should use a FPIC that leads to broad community support. This ESSF provides the Bank’s IP Screening (2010) tool for the Project to carry out initial screening

		fulfilled the determined conditions of constitutional recognition, such as existence, conformity to national development visions and civilization, aligned with the national interest, and with the principles of the unitary state. Such conditionality is further translated into criteria such as the existence or presence of in-group feeling, traditional territory, <i>adat</i> rules and organization to obtain legal recognition from respective district/provincial governments.	to prepare IPP to address potential impacts (positive and negative).	(Appendix 8). Results should be verified at the activity sites.
Monitoring of outcomes	Requirement to carry out adequate monitoring and evaluation of all activities is set out in the resettlement plan. It assesses whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.			LARAP specifies required monitoring for implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The Project is required to monitor and report on the preparation and implementation of LARAP (and EMPs and IPPs as well).
Free, Prior, Informed Consultation (FPIC) that lead to broad community support	OP 4.10 requires FPIC that leads to broad community support during the Social Assessment, preparation and implementation of the IPP.	Various sectoral laws and regulations (see Chapter 5.3) also require empowerment and participation of IP. For instance, Law No. 27 (2007) on Coastal Zones and Small Island Management, stipulates specific provisions on public consultations for the development of coastal management plans. In the forestry sector, provisions of FPIC are not explicitly specified in the Law No. 41 (1999) on Forestry and its guiding ministerial regulations. However, standards for such consultations are available in the General Director of Forestry Business Units' Directive No. P.14/VI-BPPHH/2014 on Standards and Guidelines for Performance Assessment in Sustainable Production Forest Management and Legal Timber Verification.	Although some laws and regulations contain provisions for empowerment and participation of IP, they do not specify requirements for obtaining broad community support through the FPIC. There is a need under this project to develop specific guidelines or protocols for FPIC that lead to broad community support to avoid multiple interpretations.	IPPF and IPP provide guidelines and protocols for FPIC that lead to broad community support to be used for identifying the affected IP and for preparing SA and IPP. The guidelines and protocols need to be expanded by the Project as part of the Project Operations Manual.
Access to natural resources and opportunities to share benefits	Indigenous Peoples can participate in devising opportunities to benefit from exploitation of customary resources or indigenous knowledge, the latter with the agreement of the Indigenous Peoples.	Various laws and regulations (refer to Section 4.2) stipulate that MA, MHA or MT have the rights to access and manage natural resources and to benefit from their development.	Principles, procedures, requirements and options for these rights need to be developed.	The ESSF provides guidance for benefit sharing (Appendix 3). This guidance should be elaborated in the Project Operations Manual.
OP 4.04 Natural Habitats				
Conservation of biodiversity, preservation of natural habitat and forests	Bank policy prohibits conversion of critical habitat and forests and restricts conversion of other natural habitat, giving preference for development on lands already converted.	Ministry of Environment (MOE) regulation (<i>PermenLH</i>) No. 05 (2012) requires AMDAL for any business/activities in or directly adjacent to protected areas, including watersheds, protected forests, cultural preservation areas, ground water recharge areas, national parks, etc. Presidential Decree No. 32 (1990) stipulates that: (i) in protected areas, cultivation which interferes with the environmental function of the protected area is prohibited; and	The screening process may not be responsive to the presence of natural habitats or cultural resources that do not have official protected status. The UKL-UPL (or AMDAL) documents only provide limited information on natural and/or critical habitats. Physical investments located in protected areas automatically require AMDAL, but Indonesian regulations do not prohibit or restrict activities that involve	ESSF requires that the prohibitions, procedures and restrictions in OP 4.04 and OP 4.36 are applied in the project as well as in the design of investments.
		(ii) in nature reserves and areas of cultural heritage, cultivation which alters the landscape, land use conditions, natural ecosystem, environmental function of the nature reserves or cultural heritage, is prohibited.	conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats or natural habitats including critical forests.	

ANNEX J. Minutes of ESSF Public Consultation Workshop

Minutes of Meeting Forum Konsultasi Pemangku Kepentingan Penyusunan Kerangka Perlindungan Lingkungan dan Sosial

Tanggal : Senin, 23 Juli 2018
Waktu : 09.00 – selesai
Tempat : RR. Kapoposan 1, Hotel Aston – Makassar

Agenda :

1. Pembukaan oleh Direktur Kelautan dan Perikanan Bappenas
2. Presentasi oleh Direktur Eksekutif ICCTF-BAPPENAS
3. Diskusi dan Tanya Jawab
4. Kesimpulan dan Penutup

Pembahasan :

1. Pembukaan oleh Direktur Kelautan dan Perikanan Bappenas:

- 1) COREMAP- CTI merupakan program pemerintah Indonesia sejak tahun 1998 yang didanai oleh beberapa donor dengan tujuan “untuk melindungi, merehabilitasi dan mencapai pemanfaatan terumbu karang dan ekosistem terkait secara berkelanjutan di Indonesia, melalui upaya-upaya tersebut, juga akan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat pesisir” dan sudah mengalami 3 fase dari sejak berdirinya hingga saat ini, yaitu: i) Fase I, tahun 1998 – 2004; ii) Fase II, tahun 2005 – 2011; iii) Fase III, 2014 – sekarang)
- 2) Proses *restructuring* COREMAP-CTI dilatarbelakangi adanya perubahan kebijakan Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (KKP) yang kemudian melalui proses diskusi di antara kementerian/lembaga terkait di Pemerintah Indonesia sehingga disepakati bahwa komponen GEF dari COREMAP-CTI akan dilaksanakan oleh Bappenas.
- 3) Sejak Januari 2018 hingga saat ini, Bappenas berkoordinasi dengan World Bank dan kementerian/lembaga terkait untuk melakukan proses *restructuring*. Dari proses tersebut disepakati beberapa perubahan dalam *Project Objective* dan *Project Components*. Durasi program adalah selama 4 tahun (2018-2022) di 2 lokasi yakni Raja Ampat (Papua) dan Laut Sawu (NTT). Adapun nilai hibah yang akan dikelola adalah 6,2 juta USD dari total hibah program sebesar 10 juta USD.
- 4) Untuk melanjutkan proses *restructuring*, diusulkan *timeline* dan *action plan* sebagaimana tercantum dalam Draft Aide Memoire. Salah satu *agreed action* berdasarkan hasil *wrap up* COREMAP GEF Preparation mission pada tanggal 03 Juli 2018 yaitu pelaksanaan *Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework* (ESSF).
- 5) Pertemuan ini merupakan tindak lanjut dari *agreed action wrap up meeting preparation mission* GEF Grant-WB, untuk membahas hal – hal sebagai berikut: (i) Konsultasi dokumen *Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework* (ESSF) COREMAP – CTI kepada stakeholder terkait (KKP, LIPI, World Bank, PEMDA Provinsi, Universitas, dan NGO); (ii) Input dan feedback terhadap Dokumen ESSF dari stakeholders.

2. Presentasi oleh Direktur Eksekutif ICCTF-BAPPENAS

- 1) Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESSF) disiapkan untuk menetapkan prosedur yang disyaratkan oleh COREMAP-CTI untuk meminimalkan dampak lingkungan dan sosial yang mungkin terjadi karena pelaksanaan proyek. COREMAP-CTI yang

direstrukturisasi diklasifikasikan sebagai **proyek Kategori B** dan tidak menyebabkan perubahan terhadap Kebijakan Operasional (OP) Bank Dunia sbb: (i) OP 4.01 Kajian Lingkungan / *Environmental Assessment* (EA); (ii) OP 4.04 Habitat Alami / *Natural Habitats* (NH); (iii) OP 4.10 Masyarakat Adat / *Indigenous People* (IP); (iv) OP 4.11 Pemukiman Kembali / *Involuntary Resettlement* (IR).

- 2) ESSF meliputi 2 proses utama yaitu: i) proses screening, yang terdiri dari *Screening terhadap Negative List; dan Screening terhadap Check List ESSF* dan; ii) penyiapan instrumen yang terdiri dari *Environmental Management Framework (EMF)*, *Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)* dan *Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)*.
- 3) Dokumen ESSF menjadi acuan pelaksanaan kegiatan COREMAP karena memuat berbagai macam aspek yang harus diperhatikan dan menjadi koncern sebelum pelaksanaan kegiatan seperti sebagai berikut: i) Pengaturan Pelaksanaan & Mekanisme Penanganan Keluhan; ii) Pengawasan, Pemantauan dan Evaluasi; iii) *Capacity Building*; iv) Dokumentasi & Keterbukaan Informasi serta; v) Anggaran & Pembiayaan

3. Diskusi dan Tanya Jawab

No	Nama	Pertanyaan/Masukan	Tanggapan
1	Djamaludin Jompa (Universitas Hasanuddin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proyek COREMAP sempat terhenti sejak mulai diberlakukannya UU No. 23 Tahun 2014 tentang kewenangan Pemerintah daerah, yang membagi kewenangan antara pemerintah pusat dan daerah. Sehingga apakah bisa direncanakan untuk kegiatan di COREMAP tahap III untuk menyelamatkan kawasan konservasi dari <i>ex</i> lokasi COREMAP fase II? Mengingat Dinas Kabupaten/Kota tidak lagi memiliki kewenangan untuk pengelolaan kelautan. - Perlu diantisipasi pada dokumen ESSF terkait implementasi di kawasan konservasi, mengingat kawasan konservasi tidak hanya di laut, tetapi juga bisa di pulau yang memiliki masyarakat yang dibina oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten. - COREMAP CTI diharapkan menjadi pilot dalam transisi kewenangan dari Kabupaten ke Provinsi agar menjadi lebih baik. 	<p>Direktur KP, Bappenas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terkait kekhawatiran berlakunya UU No. 23 tahun 2014, Bappenas sebisa mungkin menjembatani kegiatan-kegiatan antara Provinsi dan Kabupaten sehingga diharapkan program COREMAP bisa menjadi pilot pelaksanaan UU Nomor 23 yang baik. - KKP sudah berkomitmen untuk tetap melaksanakan komitmennya dibawah anggaran KKP, sehingga sebagian kegiatan COREMAP II masih dilaksanakan oleh KKP, serta Bappenas berperan untuk mengawasi pelaksanaan komitmen KKP melalui penganggaran mereka.
2	Muh Lukman (Universitas Hasanuddin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pada dokumen ESSF, harus ditambahkan mengenai UU No 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. Dengan adanya UU Nomor 23 tahun 2014, sehingga DKP Provinsi berwenang untuk kegiatan kelautan dan konservasi, karena Kabupaten tidak dapat 	<p>Direktur KP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UU Nomor 23 tahun 2014 akan ditambahkan di Dokumen ESSF

		<p>mengalokasikan kegiatan konservasi dalam rencana kegiatan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pada komponen 3 dan sub-komponen 3.2 dari COREMAP mengenai rencana zonasi. Sebagai informasi bersama, bahwa ICM tidak bisa disertakan jika tidak ada dokumen KLHS (Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis). Jika mau mengusulkan ICM, maka harus melampirkan dokumen KLHS.a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KLHS akan dilampirkan dalam dokumen pelaksanaan (dalam
3	Taufik (RARE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pelaksanaan ESSF diharapkan masih find tuning dengan kegiatan-kegiatan KP dan dengan kebutuhan komponen 3 COREMAP. - Butir penting: status laut sangat berbeda dengan kawasan hutan, karena teritorialnya masih bebas sehingga pembahasan screening checklist tidak hanya koncern pada konservasi perairan, namun juga perlu lebih memperhatikan lautnya. - Harus ada pengakuan akan tanah yang dikelola oleh masyarakat adat. - Terkait UU Nomor 23, program COREMAP diharapkan bisa menjadi bleaching dimana next stepnya kegiatan tidak lagi di level Kabupaten tetapi sudah berada di level Provinsi yang akan melaksanakan kegiatan. 	
4	Umbu L Dawa (FKIP Artha Wacana, NTT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apakah ada evaluasi untuk penentuan lokasi pelaksanaan COREMAP CTI? 	<p>Direktur KP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Penentuan lokasi diutamakan berada di ex lokasi COREMAP sebelumnya.
5	Catherina Paulus (Univ Nusa Cendana, NTT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terkait kelembagaan, di NTT sudah ada kolaborasi antara Universitas dengan NGO dan Dinas terkait, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh adat dalam Dewan Konservasi Perairan Provinsi. Beberapa tahun lalu telah dilaksanakan forum konsultasi perairan pada setiap Kabupaten NTT bersama dengan Dinas kabupaten, sehingga kedepannya diharapkan dapat mengundang mengundang instansi lain yang lebih banyak 	<p>Pak Tonny</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terkait lokasi, arahan GEF adalah agar cakupannya jangan terlalu luas. - Untuk pertemuan berikutnya yang lebih teknis mengenai activities, akan diundang Pemerintah Kabupaten dan lebih banyak stakeholder yang kompleks.
6	Glody Perdana (TNC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seberapa fleksibel untuk memasukan input dan pertanyaan-pertanyaan untuk dimasukan dalam kerangka yang sudah ditentukan oleh GEF? - Dokumen ESSF dirasa terlalu general karena belum merepresentasikan rencana kegiatan yang akan dilakukan di Laut Sawu dan Raja Ampat. 	<p>Pak Denny:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dokumen ESSF memuat kegiatan termaksud yang LOAN untuk LIPI.
7	David Nauw (Bappeda Papua Barat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disarankan agar Pemda Kabupaten juga dapat diundang sehingga mengetahui kegiatan Provinsi. 	<p>Untuk pertemuan berikutnya yang lebih teknis mengenai activities, akan diundang Pemerintah Kabupaten dan lebih</p>

			banyak stakeholder yang kompleks.
8	Victor (Bappeda NTT)	- Pada prinsipnya dari Bappeda menyambut baik program ini, selama programnya menyentuh langsung masyarakat dan dapat meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat.	
9	Andri (BPSPL Makassar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KKP tetap mendukung program COREMAP namun tidak lagi menggunakan LOAN, melalui berbagai kegiatan konservasi. - Pelembagaan: sudah dibentuk jejaring konservasi dan jejaring kemitraan (Usaha BUMD), yang bertujuan untuk upaya pelestarian dikawasan konservasi. 	
10	Muh Lukman (Universitas Hasanuddin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dokumen ESSF bersifat umum, sehingga jika program dilaksanakan dokumen tersebut yang dijadikan acuan, dan jika proyek tersebut masuk dalam UKL/UPL maka diperlukan AMDAL, namun sepertinya kegiatan COREMAP CTI tidak memerlukan Amdal. - Mekanisme pengaduan: mengenai “Hotline” apakah sudah ada konsep terkait nomornya?siapa yang mengoperasikan?dan bagaimana prosedurnya? - Pembuatan dokumen KLHS sendiri merupakan dokumen yang mengintegrasikan rencana dan program dari semua pihak, karena ESSF tidak bisa menambahkan program baru yang telah ditetapkan oleh Bappenas dan LIPI. Sehingga perlu adanya KLHS, dimana KLHS menjawab tujuan pembangunan Global (SDGs). Pengintegrasian SDGs dalam pembangunan provinsi (karena memuat 17 points, termaksud RZWP3K) 	
11	Ade Rahmi Y (TNC)	- Karena pelaksananya ICCTF, apakah tidak ada rencana menlinkan dengan SDGs dan climate change.	Direktur KP: Semua kegiatan Pemerintah, pasti terkait dengan kebijakan-kebijakan Pemerintah dan SDGs.

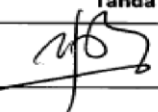


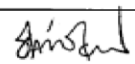




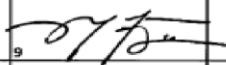

12	Taufik Alimi (RARE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perlu ditambahkan Peraturan Perundangan Kepmen LH tentang baku mutu air laut No 51 Tahun 2014. - Dalam tabel check list hanya terkait pada konstruksi namun tidak ada screening yang menunjukkan konsern pada saat operasionalnya, sehingga perlu direview kembali terkait screeningnya agar disesuaikan dengan kegiatan COREMAP yang kegiatannya banyak di laut, seperti contohnya: pertanyaan Apakah air lautnya tercemar atau tidak, etc. - Perlu menjadi kajian khusus terkait kepemilikan lahan (khususnya di daerah Papua). - Pelaksanaan kegiatan COREMAP secara lingkungan sebenarnya dinilai aman, namun jika dilihat dari sisi konservasi dan terutama dampak ekologis dan sosial yang diyakini akan sangat berdampak dari sisi tersebut, sehingga perlu lebih diperhatikan lagi. - Masyarakat adat dan masyarakat Lokal perlu ditambahkan FPIC yang diberikan oleh World Bank, setiap perubahan pada kawasan karena adanya kegiatan perlu diinfokan kepada masyarakat. Meningkatkan adaptive generatif competitive masyarakat yang berkontribusi pada climate change. 	<p>Pak Tonny:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kegiatan dibawah GEF tidak memerlukan banyak lahan/ pembangunan lahan skala besar - Workshop yang dilakukan sekarang bertujuan untuk konsultasi dokumen dengan stakeholder sebagai persyaratan WB untuk Grant agreement. Kedepannya Bappenas dan ICCTF jika diperlukan akan mengadakan pertemuan yang lebih teknis untuk membahas program dan activities dan akan melibatkan lebih banyak pihak yang terlibat. <p>Irfan (P2O LIPI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kegiatan mengenai konstruksi, yang menjadi konsern utama adalah pembangunan dan penggunaan lahan, dan sejauh ini kegiatan pembangunan berada pada lahan LIPI sehingga tidak melibatkan masyarakat adat. <p>Bu Ninin (World Bank)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifikasi masyarakat adat, jika tidak terdaftar pun selama masuk dalam kriteria Bank, tetap bisa dimasukkan dalam kategori masyarakat adat. - FPIC (PADIATAPA) selalu masuk dalam IPPF.
13	Ninin Kania D (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dokumen ESSF merupakan dokumen acuan pelaksanaan kegiatan, dan untuk kegiatan dibawah GEF tidak banyak menyebabkan dampak lingkungan dan sosial. - Masukan yang bersifat design akan didiskusikan kembali di Jakarta, karena ESSF sendiri tidak terlalu membahas mengenai Design. - Perlu diemail softfile dokumen ESSF kepada stakeholder untuk feedback mereka, dan diberikan dateline penerimaan email input dari stakeholder ke LIPI dan ICCTF 	
14	Agustina Prawitosari (World Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standar dan kebijakan lingkungan Sosial ESSF World Bank tidak bertentangan dengan Pemerintah Indonesia. - Banyak input yang bersifat positif terhadap dokumen ESSF, termaksud masukan mengenai KLHS. 	-

15	Pak Andri (BPSPL Makassar)	- Adapun beberapa peraturan perundangundangan yang perlu ditambahkan di dokumen ESSF yaitu: i) Kepmen KP no 5 tahun 2014 tentang kawasan konservasi perairan Nasional, pengelolaan laut sawu ii) UU No. 27 tahun 2007 tentang pengelolaan wilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil	
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4. Tindaklanjuti dan Kesimpulan

- 1) Apresiasi terhadap masukan dan feedback dari para peserta yang hadir untuk penyempurnaan dokumen ESSF
- 2) Dokumen akan didistribusikan melalui email kepada semua stakeholder yang hadir, untuk diberikan komentar/masukan pada dokumen tersebut. Masukan dari pihak stakeholder terhadap dokumen ESSF ditunggu **sampai tanggal 27 Juli 2018**.
- 3) Kegiatan COREMAP diusahakan seoptimal mungkin agar tidak menurun dari kegiatan COREMAP sebelumnya, hasil yang diharapkan paling tidak sama dengan sebelumnya.
- 4) Kedepannya untuk pertemuan yang lebih teknis mengenai program dan *activities*, Bappenas akan melibatkan lebih banyak pihak termaksud didalamnya Pemerintah Kabupaten karena pelaksanaan kegiatan COREMAP perlu pengawalan semua pihak.

ANNEX K. List of Participants for ESSF Document Consultation Workshop with Stakeholders**DAFTAR HADIR****Hari/Tanggal** : Senin, 23 Juli 2018**Pukul** : 09.00 WIB - Selesai**Tempat** : Hotel Aston Makassar**Agenda** : Konsultasi Stakeholder Penyusunan dokumen *Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework* (ESSF) COREMAP-CTI

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4	David Nauer	Bappeda Papua Barat	david.nauer75@gmail.com	
5	SEMUEL KONGOL 1012.	DKP-PB	sehic77@gmail.com	
6	Budi Kabosu	DUP. NTT	budikabosu@gmail.com	
7	Fiktor H Rasy B	Bappeda NTT	fiktor0202@gmail.com	
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13	Glaudy Perdanahardja	TNC	gperdanahardja@tnc.org	13	
14	Taufiq Alimi	Rare	taufiq@rare.org	14	
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19	Chaterina A. Paulus	FKP Undana	chatepaulus@staf.undana.ac.id	19	081319985509
20	Setyawan	Bozapper		20	
21	Foby F	Bozapper		21	
22	Dr. LUKMAN	FKP UNHAS	anduckydaey@gmail.com	22	
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24	Agustina Parwitosari	WB	aparwitosari@worldbank.org	24	
25				25	