

Due Diligence Report

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Indonesia: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project (INO- COREMAP-CTI) – Gili Matra

Due Diligence Report on Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Indonesia National Development Planning Ministry
BKAD	Regional Treasury and Asset Agency (Badan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah)
BPSPL	Technical Unit of Coastal and Marine Management
CDD	Community Driven Development
COREMAP-CTI	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program - Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
DCM	Duta Cipta Mandiri (Project Implementation Partner)
DGCF	Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
EA	Executing Agency
GOI	Government of Indonesia
IA	Implementing Agency
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LIPI	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (<i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia</i>)
LKKPN	National Marine Conservation Areas (<i>Loka Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional</i>)

Abbreviations

LPSTK	Coral Reef Management Board
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPAs	marine protected areas
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat / West Nusa Tenggara
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
Pokmas	Community groups (<i>kelompok kerja masyarakat</i>)
SIA	Social impact assessment
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
TIA	Trans Intra Asia – Project Implementation Partner
TKPRD	Regional Coordination Team on the Spatial Planning Management (<i>Tim Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah</i>)
UPTD	Regional Technical Implementation Unit (<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah</i>)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP CTI)** is funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) consists of three Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in Lesser Sunda seascape, Nusa Penida, Bali Province and Gili Mara and Gili Balu in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) provinces. The representative subproject in MPA Gili Matra is construction of a surveillance tower in Gili Trawangan and an Information Centre in Teluk Nare, Port Complex. The design of the information centre is $6 \times 6 \text{ m} = 36 \text{ m}^2$ and the surveillance post is $6.5 \times 7 \text{ m} = 45.5 \text{ m}^2$. The subproject aims to support ecotourism activities and community surveillance patrol in MPA Gili Matra.
- 2. Scope of impacts.** Due diligence on land acquisition impacts and the impacts of the subproject on the local indigenous peoples was conducted in June, 2021 – January, 2022 by the project's social safeguards consultant team. Results of the due diligence show that, the subproject has no impact to the local indigenous peoples (IPs) as the IP communities are more than 20 km far in distance from the subproject areas in Teluk Nare, Port Complex, in North Lombok District. The subproject's investments and interventions do not impact on livelihood, cultural values or social system of the IP communities. There is no land of private individuals and or households affected by construction of the surveillance tower and the information center.
- 3. Legal and policy framework:** The due diligence on resettlement and indigenous people is conducted following the requirements of the relevant policies and laws of Government of Indonesia and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). The overall objective of these-above mentioned policies is to ensure that impacts on the IPs, if any, are screened and avoided. If the identified impacts are not possible to be avoided, suitable measures will be prepared and consulted with the IP communities and relevant agencies to mitigate the identified negative impacts of the subproject to ensure that IPs affected by the subproject shall (i) improve or at least restore their living standards to at least pre-subproject levels; (ii) receive appropriate culturally socio-economic benefits from the subproject; (iii) not be negatively affected by the subproject; and (iv) actively participate in the subproject that have impacts on them. With resettlement, land acquisition impacts by the subproject will be avoided. If it is not possible to avoid the impact, land acquisition impacts by the subproject

will be mitigated – and if it is not possible to mitigate, the affected land and assets upon land will be compensated and suitable support and allowances will be provided to the affected households as envisaged in the relevant Government’s laws and regulations and ADB’s SPS.

4. Information disclosure, Community

consultation and participation: During conducting of the due diligence, village consultation meetings with the IP communities and the communities in the subproject’s area where the subproject’s schemes will be constructed – were conducted. In addition, focused group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were carried out with village heads of IP communities, fishing IPs, female IPs, local people in the subproject’s area and local officials. The subproject’s investments and interventions, the design of the schemes, the potential impacts of the subproject on IP communities and on land acquisition and the community development plan were discussed during the public meetings, FGDs and KIIs. The project level- grievance redress mechanism is designed, consulted with and disclosed to the people to ensure that concerns and grievances of the affected persons and communities, if any, are addressed and resolved in a timely, culturally appropriate and satisfactory manner.

5. Institutional Arrangements: Bappenas is the Project Executing Agency (EA). The

Project Implementing Agency (IA) is Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF). The IA engaged the Project’s Consultant to implement the COREMAP CTI Project including the development of subproject infrastructures (the surveillance tower and information centre) in Gili Matra. The project consultant, PT Duta Cipta Mandiri (DCM) and its Joint Venture PT. Ciria Jasa Engineering Consultant, Cakra Buana Aghna (CBA) and Gili Eco Trust are responsible to construct the subproject infrastructures and conduct engagement to the IP and affected communities.

6. Implementation schedule: The social management plan will be implemented along with the construction of subproject infrastructures. It is planned that the social management plan will be conducted from April, 2022 up to September, 2022.

7. Monitoring and evaluation: The subproject is category B for both Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IPs); therefore, external monitoring is not required to perform of external resettlement and IP monitoring for the Project. During the subproject implementation, Bappenas ICCTF will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation on IR and IPs to ensure the development of the subproject infrastructures under COREMAP CTI in Gili Matra in compliance with ADB’s SPS and the relevant Government’s laws and regulations.

A. Subproject Description

a. Background

8. The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAP–CTI, the Project)¹ aims to manage coral reef resources, associated ecosystems and biodiversity in a sustainable manner for increasing the incomes of coastal communities. Indonesia is the world’s largest archipelagic nation, with 18% of the world’s coral reefs with the richest biodiversity in the world. Low coastal community awareness and inadequate institutional capacity to manage land and marine-based pollution, insufficient institutional framework to effectively manage marine protected areas (MPAs), and persistent poverty in coastal areas have resulted in 70% of Indonesian coral reefs becoming degraded. To address these root causes, the Government of Indonesia has taken a three-phased incremental approach with interventions focusing on: (i) institutional capacity building; (ii) development of models for MPAs; and (iii) reduction of coastal poverty through income generating infrastructure and sustainable alternative livelihoods. The Project is the third and final phase of the three phases and will follow a sector financing modality with a community driven development (CDD) approach.
9. Consistent with the successful implementation arrangements under COREMAP Phase II, the Bappenas ICCTF will serve as the executing agency and Implementing Agency. COREMAP-CTI upholds the objective of strengthening capacities of key stakeholders with respect to decentralized co-management of Marine Protected Areas through a Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. Communities will have a role in the selection of subprojects and participate in the development of coral reef management plans and policies. Communities will be involved in the planning, designing, implementation/construction, and monitoring of (i) small-scale infrastructures specifically through a community contracting process; (ii) alternative livelihood development by taking a lead role in its development, promotion and implementation; and (iii) biodiversity management in partnership with NGOs, private sector and any other local stakeholders.²
10. The objective of the proposed Project is to deliver three effective MPA models that can be replicated to more than 100 MPAs in Indonesia for sustainable coral reef management. These Project interventions will move MPAs to blue

¹ The Government requested to change the Project title to Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) from COREMAP3-CTI Support Project, as reflected in ADB. 2012. *Country Operations Business Plan: Indonesia, 2013–2014*. Manila.

² Subprojects within, but not limited to the following sectors/concerns: infrastructure, livelihoods, and bio-diversity management.

(MPA managed optimally). The Project will align with Indonesia's National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI).³

11. Sustainable management of the coral reef ecosystem is a major objective of Indonesia's subsector goal of marine and coastal resources protection
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The Project's Impact and Outcome. The impact of the Project will be sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems in selected project areas. The outcome of the Project will be enhanced capacity to manage coral reef ecosystems inside target MPAs.

The Project's Outputs. The Project has four outputs:

(i) Output 1: coral reef management and institutions strengthened

12. This output has two sub-outputs comprise (a) Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plan implementation enhanced; and (b) Capacity development and targeted training on coastal and marine management. The first sub-output will be focus on implementation activities that relevant to the management plans of marine protected area, implementation of management action plans based on regional characteristics (ecotourism) and implementation on sustainable financing mechanism. Furthermore, the second sub-output will be focus on strengthening human resource capacity of key stakeholders from district, provincial, and as needed, central government professional on marine and coastal management to improve management institutions

(ii) Output 2: ecosystem-based resources management developed

13. The objective of this output is to restore the function of coastal ecosystems in selected rehabilitation zones of project MPAs. This will be based on initial cursory assessments already done by MMAF and its partners for the MPAs. Specific activities are: (i) identification for mangrove and coral reef restoration sites; (ii) project coordination meeting (iii) provide workshop and assessments on appropriate method to restore and rehabilitate mangrove and coral reef;(v) conduct cost-benefit analysis on mangrove and coral reef rehabilitation; (vi) restored at least 5% of degraded coral reef existing areas; (vii) restored at least 20% of degraded mangrove existing areas (viii) conduct monitoring and maintenance of mangrove and coral reef rehabilitation sites; (ix) conduct community awareness and public campaign;

³ Examples are integrated coastal management, MPA management and zoning plans, integrated coastal management plans, sustainable fisheries regulations, etc.

(x) conduct capacity development on MPA law enforcement; (xi) establish surveillance post; and (xii) supporting community surveillance activities.

(iii) Output 3: sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved

14. This output will implement the sustainable commodities management for tuna, snapper, and seaweed through the preservation of the traditional wisdom that has been used for generations in the project areas and newly develop sustainable marine resources initiatives in local and national level. Furthermore, this output will be ensure the sustainability of marine product value chains for local fishers and seaweed cultivation families in the project sites. Activities under this output include: (i) engagement of delivery and identification of potential sites in Nusa Penida for seaweed, in Gili Matra for snapper, and in Gili Balu for tuna; (ii) identification of potential cultivation site for seaweed and landing site for snapper and tuna; (iii) biophysical surveys and study on supply chain and market analysis of tuna, snapper, seaweed in project area; (iv) establishment of sustainable seaweed cultivation in Nusa Penida, and harvest strategy for fisheries in Gili Matra and Gili Balu; (v) post-harvest management improvement; (vi) packaging and marketing improvement for seaweed and fisheries product; (vii) cross visit/ learning exchange in sustainable fisheries and seaweed.

(iv) Output 4: project management

The project will support implementing agencies in administration and financial aspects to meet both ADB and Government regulations on, procurement and financial requirements. This output will manage and implement project activities, and also establish monitoring and evaluation system including monitoring of ecosystem health indicator as well as institutionalize national coral reef management arrangements.

15. The Project will be implemented in three districts that include Gili Matra and Gili Balu in West Nusa Tenggara province and Nusa Penida, Bali Province.

16. **Subproject Location.** The Subproject is Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Gili Matra, West Nusa Tenggara



Figure 1 Design of Information Center in Teluk Nare, North Lombok

17. Subproject Infrastructure. According to the preliminary design, the infrastructure of the subproject in Gili Matra, West Nusa Tenggara are listed in the following table:

No	Infrastructure	Unit	Location	Land Requirement	Land status
1	Information Centre	1 unit	Teluk Nare, North Lombok, Port complex	6x6 m = 36m ²	Property of North Lombok district, West Nusa Tenggara province
2	Surveillance Tower	1 unit	Gili Trawangan, North Lombok	6.5x7 m = 45.5 m ²	Property of North Lombok district, West Nusa Tenggara province

18. The subproject’s infrastructures will be constructed in the area of Teluk Nare harbour complex. The harbour is a body of water sheltered by artificial barriers which can provide safe anchorage and permits the transfer of passengers between ships and the shore. In the Teluk Nare harbour complex, other facilities for passengers to access to MPA Gili Matra are also provided.

19. The Information center will be built in area of Teluk Nare Port Complex, property of North Lombok District. The size of 6x6m building of the Information center will be equipped with information technology equipments to support the function of information center.

20. Meanwhile, the surveillance post will be built in the national strategic of tourism area adjacent to core zone of the MPA in Gili Trawangan as one out of three MPAs in Gili Matra. The size of the building is 7x6.5m = 45.5m².



Figure 2 Design of Surveillance Post in Gili Trawangan, MPA Gili Matra

21. After implementation, the subproject will assist the community for improvement of the management effectiveness of MPA Gili Matra, managed by *Balai Konservasi Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional* area of Gili Matra (BKKPN Wilker Gili Matra) under MMAF. Further, the surveillance tower aims to support the operational of Community Surveillance Group in MPA Gili Matra.

b. Scope of Due Diligence Activity and Requirements

22. The ADB's SPS 2009 defines "indigenous peoples" as a distinct, vulnerable, social and members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. This may cover a group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories within a project area because of forced severance. For the purpose of this project, the term of indigenous peoples (*masyarakat adat*) will be used.

The Due diligence was conducted to examine (i) if there are IP groups/communities residing within the subproject area and if any potential impacts, (including positive and negative

impacts, direct and indirect impacts) caused by the subproject on the local IP communities; and (ii) whether there is land acquisition and resettlement impacts that will be caused by construction of the subproject's infrastructures with the private land of individuals and or households in the subproject's area. If there are IPs groups/communities residing within the subproject area, meaningful consultation and identification of impacts on the local IP communities will be conducted and safeguard document will be prepared. If there is land acquisition impact of the subproject - inventory of losses, meaningful consultation, and socioeconomic survey of affected persons will be conducted for preparing the safeguard document following the requirements of ADB's SPS and the laws and regulations of the Government. The due diligence activities conducted, the findings obtained and the results of consultation with local authorities, IP communities and local people in the subproject area are described in this report.

B. Legal and Policy Background

23. The Due Diligence on Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples is conducted following the requirements of relevant policies and laws of Government of Indonesia and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples.

a. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009

24. Should the ADB's financed projects affect IPs, a set of general policy requirements will be observed to maintain, sustain, and preserve the IPs' cultural identities, practices, and habitats (SPS 2009, SR-3). The requirements include (i) Consultation and Participation; (ii) Social Impact Assessment; (iii) Indigenous Peoples Planning; (iv) Information Disclosure; (v) Grievance Redress Mechanism; (vi) Monitoring and Reporting; and (vii) Unanticipated Impacts.

25. The SPS 2009 provides a set of special requirements should a project (i) be within ancestral domains, lands and related natural resources; (ii) involve commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of IPs; (iii) be one that causes physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iv) involve commercial development of natural resources within customary lands, which would impact on livelihoods or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs.

26. With involuntary resettlement, the objectives of the ADB safeguards policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; and to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced and vulnerable persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels, and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

27. The ADB Policy on Gender and Development adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring participation of women and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities.

28. The ADB Public Communications Policy seeks to encourage the participation and understanding of people and other stakeholders affected by ADB-assisted activities. Information on ADB-funded projects should start early in the preparation phase and continue throughout all stages of project development, in order to facilitate dialogue with affected people and other stakeholders.

b. Equivalence and Gap Analysis

29. An equivalence-gap analysis of requirements is presented in Table 2 below as a result of the legal considerations on IPs by the GOI and ADB SPS 2009.

Table 2 Equivalence Gap Analysis

Requirement	GOI Anchored on the Constitution	ADB SPS 2009	Gap Filling/ Project Policy
Consultation and Participation	Recognized under GOI laws, more recently under Law 27 Article 7: The inclusion of the public based on principles, standard, and guidelines is carried out through public consultations and/or Adat consensus, be it formal or non- formal Law 27, Chapter 11, Article 62: (1) The public has the same opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, and control of the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands; (2) Provision on public participation in the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands as is stipulated in paragraph (1) shall be further regulated by a Minister Regulation.	Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development.	Equivalence noted: Project policy: The EA/IA will undertake meaningful consultation with affected IPs to ensure their informed participation.
Social Impact Assessment	Recognized under GOI law specifically under climate change initiatives of Regulation No. 30/2010, Article 20 states The adaptation and mitigation of climate change as meant in Article 18 shall be executed by observing aspects: 1. Social, economy and culture of communities; 2. Environmental conservation; 3. Benefit and effectiveness; as well as 4. Scope	Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits	Partial equivalence, not specific: Project policy: When screening confirms likely impacts on IPs, the EA/IA will retain qualified and experienced experts to carry out social impact assessment (SIA).

Requirement	GOI Anchored on the Constitution	ADB SPS 2009	Gap Filling/ Project Policy
	<p>Law 27 Chapter 11, Article 60: (2) In the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands, the public has the obligation to: d. monitor the implementation of the plan for the Management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands;</p> <p>Government Regulation Number 8 Year 2008 on Phases of Procedures for Formulating, Controlling and Evaluating the Implementation of Regional Development Plan (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 21, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4R17)</p>		

Table 2 Equivalence Gap Analysis

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
1	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives, the Appendix II of Government Regulation No. 22/2021 requires assessment of alternatives (project and / or design) for the analysis of the project environmental and social impacts assessment. Article 3 of Law No. 2/2012 stipulates that one of the objectives of land acquisition in the public interest shall have the objectives is to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people, state, and society by guaranteeing the legal interest of the entitled party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no explicit requirement to improve the living standards of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups after involuntary resettlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subproject shall try to avoid IR impacts from the feasibility stage of the design by exploring alternatives. If unavoidable to avoid, then minimize and if minimization is not possible, then mitigate. Measures are taken to prevent or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts with qualifiable data on impacts will be described in Resettlement Plans (RPs).

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
2	Scope and Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involuntary resettlement safeguard covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that the Land Acquisition Plan shall be prepared based on feasibility studies, including social impacts resulting from land acquisition and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no explicit requirement to cover any impacts caused by land-use restrictions or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scope shall include both economic displacement and physical displacement because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
3	Screening of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 14 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that every agency that requires land for public-interest development shall prepare a Land Acquisition Plan which is based on (i) spatial plan, (ii) development priorities as stated in the medium-term development plan, the strategic plan, and the working plan of the relevant agencies. Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 sets out that the Land Acquisition Plan shall be prepared based on feasibility studies which include (i) socio-economic survey; (ii) location feasibility; (iii) analysis of development costs and benefits for the region and community; (iv) estimated land value; (v) environmental impacts and social impacts that may arise as a result of land acquisition; and (vi) other necessary studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires a feasibility study for land acquisition that must include a socio-economic survey and discussion of social impacts but does not explicitly require screening for involuntary resettlement. The depth of screening for socio-economic impacts as mandated for a feasibility study is not stipulated in the law. There is no explicit requirement to conduct screening and assessment of impacts when land acquisition involves easement rights, land purchase, or land use restrictions, as opposed to direct acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen the Project to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks in accordance with the requirements of ADB's SPS.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons (DPs), including gender analysis, related explicitly to resettlement impacts and risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 6 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires identification of land possession, ownership, use, and utilization. Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires a socio-economic survey and analysis of social impacts that may arise as a result of land acquisition. Article 32 of Government Regulation No. 22/2021 requires the involvement of a community that is directly affected through public consultation, including vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples, and/or men's groups, and women's groups by considering gender equality. Therefore, determination of the scope of resettlement planning, including gender analysis, may be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gaps identified. 	

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
5	Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles 29, 30, 31, 32 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 describe in detail the requirements of public consultation with entitled parties, property managers, and/or property users and/or affected communities during land acquisition preparation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no mention of requirements on public consultation and community participation during land acquisition implementation and monitoring. Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires public consultation before a decision of location determination for land acquisition; however, the law does not require consultations with host communities. Article 30 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that affected communities and those who are directly affected are invited to participate in consultations. Still, there is no mention of ensuring that vulnerable groups are involved as per the definition of ADB's SPS (2009). Article 32 of Government No. 22/2021 requires the involvement of the vulnerable community in the public consultation. However, "vulnerable community" refers to the layer of the community most potentially affected by the business and/or activity. It requires more attention so that it does not adversely affect their lives – the definition is not clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaningful consultation and participation of DPs will be conducted in accordance with the requirement of the ADB's SPS during RP planning and implementation stages. Vulnerable groups (the poor, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land) will be paid particular attention. Ensure their participation in consultations

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
6	Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 55 of Law No. 2/2012 regulates that the entitled parties shall have rights to (i) have knowledge of the performance of the land acquisition; and (ii) receive information about the land acquisition. Article 31 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 regulates that a Land Acquisition Plan shall be explained during public consultation, including (i) purpose and objectives of public-interest development plan; (ii) stages and time of the land acquisition process; (iii) roles of the appraiser in determining the value of compensation; (iv) incentives to be granted to entitled parties; (v) affected assets; (vi) form of compensation; and (vii) rights and obligations of entitled parties, property managers and/or property users and affected communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no explicit provision that entitled parties under the laws and regulations of the GOI include DPs without titles to land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the DPs, including DPs without titles to land, will participate in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement and be informed of and consulted about their entitlements on compensation and assistance and resettlement options during consultation activities.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
7	Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure their participation in planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating resettlement programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 2 of Law No. 2/2012 stipulates that land acquisition shall be implemented under the principle of participation, which means any support through public involvement in the performance of land acquisition, either directly or indirectly, from planning to construction activity. Article 55 of Law No. 2/2012 stipulates that the public may participate by providing inputs either in writing or orally of the land acquisition and supporting the performance of the land acquisition. Article 32 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires that the presence of the entitled parties and affected communities shall be proven with a list of attendees and documentation in the form of photos and/or videos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gaps are identified 	

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
8	Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the DPs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of DPs and their host population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 135 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that if there are reports and/or complaints from the community to the head of ministries/agencies, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian National Police, governors, or regents/mayors regarding deviations or abuse of authority in the implementation of Land Procurement for Public-Interest Development and Nationally Strategic Projects, the settlement shall be conducted by prioritizing the administrative process in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations in the field of government administration. Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates some provisions regarding resolution of objections of DPs regarding the location of the development plan, results of the inventory, a form of compensation, compensation amounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement of GRM establishment based on the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Project-level GRM will be established in accordance with ADB requirements and the Government procedures. The GRM is a systematic process for receiving, recording, evaluating, and addressing an affected person's project-related grievances transparently and within a reasonable period. The project-level GRM will be consulted with and agreed upon by DPs and relevant stakeholders during consultations.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
9	Compensation unit rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following: elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments if any. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account The replacement cost shall be determined by an independent appraiser experienced in assessing acquired assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Article 1 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021, compensation is reasonable and fair compensation to the entitled parties, managers, and/or users of goods in the land acquisition process. According to Article 68 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021, an independent and professional appraiser who obtained a license of assessment practice from the minister in charge of government affairs in the state finance sector must appraise the amount of compensation per land plot covering (i) lands; (ii) aboveground space and underground spaces; (iii) buildings; (iv) plants; (v) objects related to land; and (vi) other assessable losses Article 69 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 states that compensation to be appraised by the Appraiser is the value of the time of announcement of the Determination of Location of Public-interest development by considering the waiting period at the time of compensation payment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Regulation No. 19/2021 is silent on the application of depreciation when calculating compensation for affected structures. The valuation standard set by the Independent appraisers' association (MAPPI, 2018) does not apply depreciation for the physical condition of the affected building.⁴ MAPPI uses solatium (emotional compensation) of 10% - 30% of the total compensation for physical loss for affected buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will cover all the impacts set forth in Article 68 of Law No. 19/2021. Compensation at full replacement cost will be applied. Depreciation of structures and assets shall not be taken into account. An independent and qualified appraiser will be mobilized to appraise the replacement cost of affected lands and non-land assets. In case of involuntary resettlement, capital gains tax and the costs of transferring ownership, including the cost of new land certificates, will not be deducted from the compensation of those who will lose lands. In case there will be a tax deduction for negotiated land acquisition, the deduction should be clearly consulted and agreed upon by the affected persons.

⁴ Indonesia Valuation Standards 306 (SPI 306). Land Acquisition Assessment for Development for the Public Interest. Code of Ethics Indonesia Appraisers and Indonesia Standard, 2015, Jakarta, GeloraKarya Bharata, 2015.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
10	Negotiated Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if the land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 126 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 states that land acquisition of an area not exceeding five (5) hectares may be carried out directly by the agency that requires land with the entitled parties, by way of sale and purchase, exchange, or other agreed methods; or by using the land acquisition stages for public-interest development including (i) planning; (ii) preparation; (iii) implementation; and (iv) handover of results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no requirements for transparent, consistent, and equitable procedures in the negotiated land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated land acquisition shall be undertaken in a transparent, free from intimidation. A negotiated settlement will offer an adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. An independent external party shall be mobilized to document the negotiation and settlement process.
11	Compensation for land users (tenant farmers / croppers / share- croppers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for affected land and non-land assets should be provided at replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perpres 62/2018 stipulates that compensation should consider the cost of mobilization, the cost for moving, house rent during the transition period, and loss of income according to valuation by an independent appraisal Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that owners of trees/plants are entitled to compensation of affected trees/plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gaps are identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for sharecroppers will be provided based on losses at replacement cost prior to economic and physical displacement.
12	Compensation and assistance to DPs without legal title or any recognizable legal rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure DPs without titles or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation at replacement cost for loss of non-land assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal framework provides compensation and assistance for DPs without title or recognizable legal land rights unless their legitimate claims cannot be proven/recognized prior to land LAR implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of full replacement cost for DPs without legal title or any recognizable legal rights is unclear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for non-land assets of DPs without title or any recognizable legal rights at replacement cost will be applied. However, the eligibility of the DPs will be defined by the cut-off date. Any informal settlers encroached on to the project area after the declaration of the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
13	Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 1/2011 and Government Regulation 88/ 2014 on Housing and Settlement Area stipulate general and technical guidelines applicable to housing and settlement projects for persons displaced due to land acquisition for public purposes. Central, provincial, regency, and city governments are responsible for developing norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for housing development. Provisions on settlement, housing, basic facilities, supporting facilities, general utilities, and other related requirements sufficiently stipulate that relocation must be conducted in an appropriate manner, including by providing secured tenure, decent housing, civic infrastructure, and community services. Article 76 and Article 80 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 regulate resettlement as one of the forms of compensation, however, they do not contain specific language regarding the issues of securing tenure to land ensuring better housing for DPs in resettlement sites and public facilities as stipulated by Law No. 1 (2011). There is no mention of additional transitional support/allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laws and regulations state on resettlement support, yet it is limited to support for housing and settlement area development and moving cost but does not include secured tenure to relocation land, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for income loss at full replacement cost based on the duration of business disruption, development assistance in the form of allowance for basic services, such as connection to the grid, water, etc., will be included in the entitlement matrix. Secured tenure to relocation land will be ensured through covering the cost of registration fees and facilitating the process of securing land tenure. Relocation households will be provided with transitional support and be entitled to participate in the Income Restoration Program.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
14	High Risk of Impoverishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land. Improve the living standards of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 5 of Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights states that all members of vulnerable groups in society, such as children, the poor, and the disabled, are entitled to more excellent protection of human rights Articles 5 to 12 of Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare prioritizes social welfare for people who have a lower standard of living because of conditions including displacement. Law No. 13/2011 on Handling the poor stipulates that the poor are entitled to obtain adequate living standards. Decree No. 39/2012 states: To cover or identify vulnerable / severely impacted people by the project as early as possible, it can be covered in the Social Impact Assessment of AMDAL as referred to in Environmental Law no. 32/2009 other relevant Government Regulation on Environmental Permits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no mention of vulnerable groups and no requirement of improving the living standards of displaced, vulnerable groups in cases of involuntary resettlement in Government Regulation No. 19/2021 and Law No. 2/2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods/ income restoration programs will be provided to severely affected households and vulnerable affected households. Programs for vulnerable groups refer to Law No. 11/2009 and implementing regulations. In this law, the local government is responsible for addressing these issues. The programs to be implemented are included in the Social Action Plan for DPs. Severely affected households and vulnerable affected households will be identified during RP preparation. Livelihood enhancement assistance will be provided to them through: i) social programs implemented by local governments; ii) community development programs under the project component. The Director-General of Regional Development will facilitate the coordination of program implementation at the regional level.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
15	Preparation of a resettlement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a resettlement plan (RP) elaborating on DPs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles 4 to 7 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 require a Land Acquisition Plan preparation based on the feasibility studies. The Land Acquisition Plan shall at least contain the following (i) purposes, and objectives of the development plan; (ii) conformity of spatial utilization activities; (iii) national/regional development priorities; (iv) location of the land; (v) required land area; (vi) general description of land status; (vii) estimated period for the implementation of land acquisition; (viii) estimated land value; (ix) budgeting plan; and (x) preferred form of compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no requirements on mentioning the income and livelihood strategy, monitoring and evaluation framework, and institutional arrangements in the Land Acquisition Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A RP will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009).

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
16	Disclosure of resettlement planning document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose a draft RP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles 12 to 16 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 regulate the requirements on development plan notification to the local communities. Article 31 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires the explanation of the Land Acquisition Plan during public consultation, including (i) purpose and objectives of the public-interest development plan; (ii) stages and time of the land acquisition process; (iii) roles of the appraiser in determining the value of compensation; (iv) incentives to be granted to entitled parties; (v) affected assets; (vi) form of compensation; and (vii) rights and obligations of entitled parties, property managers and/or property users and affected communities. Planning for land acquisition by the Office of the Governor at the preparation stage and implementation of land acquisition by BPN will be carried out by holding public meetings and consultations, and results of surveys and appraisal of affected assets will be disclosed to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Land Acquisition Plan exists only at the feasibility and planning stage as one document. Government Regulation No. 19/2021 requires notifications and disclosure of information throughout the land acquisition process, but there is no requirement to disclose a complete draft Land Acquisition Plan as a single document. There is no requirement to disclose a final Land Acquisition Plan or to incorporate updated information and re-disclose a revised Land Acquisition Plan to DPs and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agreed RP will be disclosed to entitled parties and other stakeholders in accessible forms, languages, and places and posted on the ADB and EA's websites.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
17	Compensation and assistance payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 78 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that the provision of compensation shall be carried out simultaneously with the waiver of rights by entitled parties. Article 118 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 regulates that in the event of an urgent situation due to natural disasters, widespread social conflicts, and disease outbreaks, public-interest development may be immediately implemented after a determination of location is issued by a governor/regent/mayor in accordance with their authorities. Article 79 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that provision of replacement land shall be carried out no later than six (6) months since the determination of the form of compensation by the Land Acquisition executor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no explicit requirement to pay compensation and other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil works at any affected area can only commence when (i) compensation is fully paid at replacement cost to all affected households; (ii) other RP entitlements are provided; (iii) relocation of physically displaced households have been fully completed; and (iv) the agreed comprehensive livelihood restoration program is in place.
18	Monitoring of Project Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 119 of Government Regulation No. 19/2021 stipulates that monitoring and evaluation of the performance of land acquisition for public interest development shall be conducted by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency, both physically and based on information technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement to monitor and assess resettlement impacts on livelihoods and living standards of DPs and no requirement to assess progress achieved on resettlement outcomes and mitigating impacts on livelihoods and standards of living of DPs. There is no requirement to disclose monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External monitoring of RP implementation is required for a project categorized as Category A for involuntary resettlement. Resettlement monitoring reports will be posted on the ADB website.

c. Project Policies

30. COREMAP-CTI under the ICCTF-BAPPENAS, shall uphold legal provisions of the GOI in harmony with ADB's SPS (2009) requirements applicable to indigenous peoples. With CDD as the overarching project approach, subprojects will only be undertaken on the basis of demand and agreement of the beneficiaries.

31. To recapitulate the equivalence-gap matrix, the following project policies will be upheld:

- (I) Screening for IPs will commence at the early stages in conjunction with subproject selection.
- (II) The Project consultant will undertake meaningful consultation with affected communities and IPs across subproject stages to ensure their informed participation.
- (III) When screening confirms likely impacts on IPs, the EA/IA will retain qualified and experienced experts to carry out social impact assessment (SIA). The assessment will cover both positive and adverse impacts on the local IPs as well as to develop the measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts with full participation of local IPs.
- (IV) If the screening and SIA indicate that the proposed project will have impacts, positive and/or negative, on IPs, the EA/IA will prepare an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) in the context of the SIA and through meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities. Consultants will be recruited to assist in the IPP preparation, implementation and monitoring.
- (V) The project will ensure the rights of local IPs to benefit from the use of their cultural resource and knowledge and in particular to protect local IP communities from commercial development of natural resources.
- (VI) The issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided as much as possible by participatory zoning and mapping exercises. Local IPs will participate in the zoning and mapping activities in order to fully benefit from the subprojects.
- (VII) In full consultation with local IP communities, the zoning and mapping exercises will define the areas with customary rights of the local IP and reflect the issues in the IPP with particular actions to protect, or compensate IP communities
- (VIII) If the screening and SIA indicate that the proposed project will have impacts, positive and/or negative, on IPs, the EA/IA will submit to ADB IPP and affected community to disclose on ADB's website upon completion; a new or updated IPP and a corrective action plan prepared during implementation, if any; and monitoring reports. The IPP and other project documents will be disclosed to IP communities in the language most understandable to them.

- (IX) The EA/IA will establish and disclose a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected IP communities' concerns, complaints, and grievances. Said mechanism shall be culturally acceptable and gender sensitive.
- (X) If the screening and SIA indicate that the proposed project will have impacts, positive and/or negative, on IPs, the EA/IA will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the IPP; EA/IA to ensure community involvement in monitoring.

32. Meanwhile, concerning the Involuntary Resettlement, following action should be observed

- a. Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible. If this is not possible, impacts shall be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives. Efforts to minimize resettlement impact will be continued during implementation;
- b. Screen subproject components during feasibility study or before preparation of resettlement plan to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and the likelihood of impacts per subproject activity.
- c. Carry out culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessments (SIA) to assess potential impacts on affected peoples (APs), particularly with affected vulnerable groups.
- d. Conduct meaningful consultations with affected APs, stakeholders, concerned NGOs, and community groups to solicit

their participation across land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process and monitoring. Inform APs about the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement process, entitlements, and compensation and assistance options. Pay attention to the need of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

- e. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate the affected persons' concerns
- f. Improve or at least restore the livelihood of the APs through (a) land-based income and livelihood program; (b) replacement of assets with equal or higher value; (c) compensation at full replacement cost for lost assets; and (d) additional assistance through benefit-sharing where possible.
- g. Assist and compensate APs without title or any recognizable legal rights to land for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- h. Pay compensation for lost land and non-land assets prior to physical or economic displacement. Civil works will not commence until APs are fully compensated and other entitlements take place.
- i. Disclose the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) document and its updates, if required to the APs and other stakeholders in an accessible place and a form and understandable language. The LARP will be disclosed on the subproject and ADB's website

- j. Negotiated land acquisition will follow the procedure in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner principles and be confirmed through a written record and verified by an independent third party.
- k. Monitor implementation of the resettlement planning and resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standards of living of APs. Disclose the monitoring reports on the subproject's website and make them available on the project office;
- l. The EA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each AP for subproject components that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix have been provided to the APs; and (iii) livelihood restoration program is in place to help APs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods
- m. Civil works can proceed in any given construction works zone (CWZ) when (i) all the AHs are fully paid compensation and assistance in accordance with the approved LARP; (ii) relocation of entitled parties to the new site is completed if any physical relocation; and (iii) income restoration program is in place.

d. Subproject Screening Criteria

33. Subproject are selected based on a set of criteria established, to with that the subproject (i) contributes directly to environmentally sound non-consumptive resource utilization across the MPAs (e.g. environmentally responsible eco-tourism); (ii) supports development of sustainable fisheries (enhancing fish market facilities, fish landing sites, fish catch monitoring and catch regulation); (iii) contributes to fostering alternative livelihoods that reduces fishing pressure or provides non-traditional gainful employment within the sub-sector; and (iv) enhances effectiveness, governance, and financial sustainability of co-managed marine protected area(s).

C. Methodology

34. The project's social safeguards team adopted various approaches for identification of the existence of indigenous people (IP), involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts of the subproject's schemes including desk study, public consultation (village meetings, FGDs), obtaining and examination of existing data and information, and conducting of in-depth interviews with the stakeholders.
35. Series consultation meetings were organized since August 2021 with participation of 351 meeting participants, of which, 57 participants are females. Meeting attendants included 11 (eleven) representative of the local people in the subproject's areas, and 3 (three) local authority leaders. In the meetings, design of the infrastructure schemes was presented and the land acquisition impacts as well as the potential impacts of the subproject on local IP communities were discussed. A part from the village meetings, the project's social safeguards team conducted 17 (seventeen) FGDs with community representatives of the area that the subproject infrastructures will be built on; and two (2) FGDs with local government officers, village leaders, Customary Forum Gilil Matra, including customary community in Gili Trawangan and representatives of Teluk Nare in Lombok Utara. Furthermore, consultation with 5 people who are community leaders in Gili Matra was also conducted to get information and confirm if IPs are residing in Gili Matra area.
36. To identify the existence of IP, the Project's social safeguards consultant for Gili Matra, PT. Duta Cipta Mandiri Engineering Consultant (DCM) conducted desk review including web based data and the information gathered. In addition, the project's social safeguards consultant held in-depth interviews with Social Agency in Government of Lombok Utara and also scholars who understand the existence of customary people around the project area.
37. During the detailed design and the subproject implementation, information dissemination to all members of the customary leaders will be continued conducting specifically targeting appropriate message routes in accordance with prevailing customs and traditions. The following shall be observed:
- Notices of meetings written in the commonly used IP language and authorized by IP community leaders shall be delivered and posted in conspicuous places or announced in the area where the meeting shall be conducted at least one (1) week before the scheduled meeting;
 - All meetings and proceedings shall be conducted in a process and language spoken and understood by the IPs and affected community; and

- The minutes of meetings or proceedings conducted shall be written in English or Bahasa Indonesia and in the language of the IPs and shall be validated with those who attended the meeting or assembly before the finalization and distribution of the same.
- To examine if land acquisition is needed for construction of the subproject's infrastructures in Gili Matra, the Project's Social Safeguards Consultants visited the area and document the land use and land ownership status in the locations of the subproject's schemes. The Consultants, PT. DCM also conducted community meetings in Gili Trawangan with the villagers on the utilization of Marine and Fisheries Office in North Lombok and coordination meeting with Regional Coordination on Spatial Planning Team or (TKPRD (Tim Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah), and Regional Treasury and Asset Agency or BKAD (Badan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah)) and if land is required to construct the schemes in the proposed locations.

38. Consultation was also conducted with authorized agencies in the West Nusa Tenggara Province and the North Lombok District.

Table 4 List of Community Consultation for Subproject Infrastructure in Gili Matra

Activity	Date	Participant		
		Male	Female	Total
Workshop on Identify Standard Operation Procedure (SOP)	12-08-2021	23	6	29
FGD for identification for two SOPs in Gili Matra	23-08-2021	13	6	19
Coordination meeting on concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	25-08-2021	8	1	9
FGD PES with community in Gili Matra	25-09-2021	15	0	15
Stakeholder meeting MPA Gili Matra	08-09-2021	15	5	20
FGD Coral Reef Survey in MPA Gili Matra	09-09-2021	12	3	15
FGD PES with community in Gili Matra	29-09-2021	20	3	23
Workshop coral restoration survey result	17-11-2021	23	4	27
Dissemination the instrument on Destructive Fishing in MPA Gili Matra	18-11-2021	38	2	40
Workshop to identify indicator biota for coral reef in MPA Gili Matra	19-11-2021	14	3	17
Workshop Coral Restoration Method, Case study in Gili Matra	22-11-2021	23	5	28
FGD for Drafting SOP	26-11-2021	16	3	19
Dissemination on SOP Priority Document	29-11-2021	20	3	23
FGD on Development of Information Centre, Sign Board, Boundary Signage, Sign Flag	01-12-2021	26	4	30
FGD on one gate system initiative for Visitor Management System (VMS)	03-12-2021	13	6	19
Coordination meeting on establishment of Teluk Nare as location for Information Center	08-12-2021	13	7	20

Source: Consultants for Gili Matra, PT DCM

D. Finding

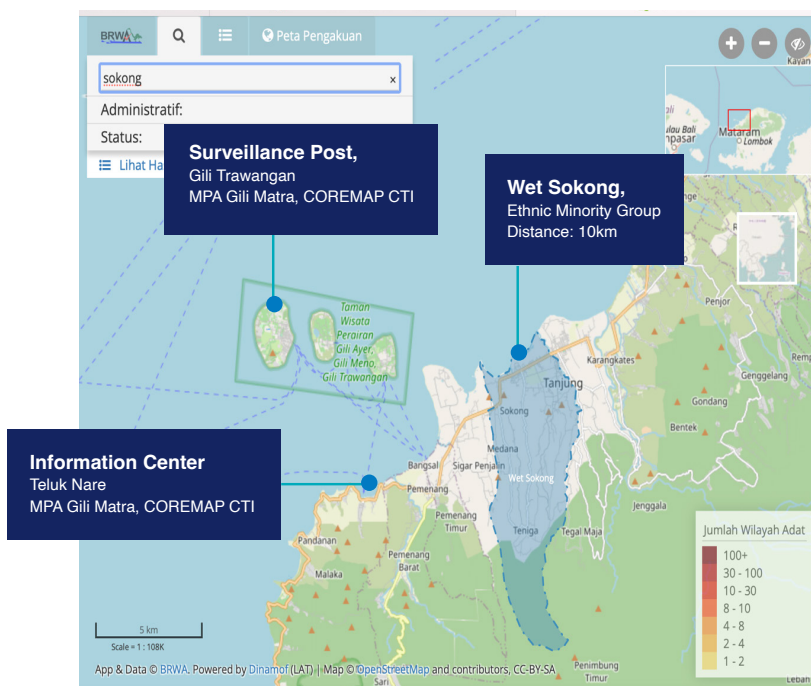
a. IP Screening

39. The presence of IPs in Gili Matra as indicated in COREMAP-CTI is Wet Sokong, North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara province, which are out of the subproject area (Figure 3). As shown in the map taken from website of the Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat (BRWA) as the country official agency for customary community registration, the location of IPs is about 20km from Teluk Nare, the subproject area for development of Information Center.
40. The IP community area is living in the coastal and with primary livelihood of farming, fishermen and livestock. The total population 7,748 households with total male is 8,240 and female is 8,530. The community leader structure called as Kemangkuan Adat Sokong, with structure consists of manager level is:

Pemangku, with categorization is Gumi for managing the farmer and Alas to manage natural resources. There is Pemusungan as the predicate to organize the community and Kiyai to manage the faith in the ethnic minority.

41. Consultation results with the IPs in the hamlets and the village leaders show that construction of the subproject's schemes does not impact on livelihood of the IP community. There is no income generating activity of the IP community in the subproject's area. As the hamlets are far from the subproject area, there is no impact by land acquisition and construction activities, neither the impacts on cultural values and heritages as well as social system of the IP community by the subproject.

Figure 3 Map of existence of the Indigenous People around the subproject location



Source: Map of Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat : <https://www.brwa.or.id/sig/>

b. Identification of involuntary resettlement and affected community

42. The Regional Secretary of The North Lombok District No. 030/50/BKAD/2022, dated January 24th, 2022 approve construction of the Information Center for COREMAP CTI in the Teluk Nare harbour complex. The area is property of the North Lombok District and no people live on the area.



Figure 4 Area for construction of the Information Center in Teluk Nare

43. The Surveillance Post will be built in Gili Trawangan, adjacent to area of National Strategic Tourism Area in Gili Trawangan or KSPN (Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional). This is a coastal area and there is no people or community live on the area.



Figure 5 Area for construction Surveillance Post in Gili Trawangan

44. During the FGD on January 12th, 2022, there was a concern from the resort owner around the subproject area regarding tower of the surveillance post. Consequently, the Assistant 2 of the Regional Government of North Lombok advice the surveillance post should not have a tower with height up to 12m and should consider the local concerns.

b. Community Development Plan (CDP)

45. The purpose of the CDP is to develop Gili Matra, focusing on surveillance operational activities for marine conservation and rehabilitation in Gili Matra, and marine-based livelihood activities, especially to the women groups as target beneficiaries.
46. In particular, the Project will support the North Lombok Government and BKKPN Kupang Area Gili Matra to conduct the Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) routine operation activities, equipment, and trainings. The member of Pokmaswas, as representative of community in MPA Gili Matra, will be trained and provided by the equipment including Patrol boat, and equipment for patrol, such as binocular.
47. The local community will be facilitated to develop a Community Group for Tourism Activities (Pokdarwis). They will be introduced to the Marine Ecosystem and will be trained as a tour guide in MPA Gili Matra.
48. Then, the community will also be facilitated to establish the business unit for fish production. The Project supports and facilitates the community groups, procure the equipment for fish product business activities, including developing marketing strategy.
49. The proposed Community Development Plan for the Gili Matra, as follow:

Table 5 The Community Development Plan

No	Activities	Estimate Budget	
1	Workshop and Training	Rp.	3,000,000,000
2	Equipment, Community Business Unit	Rp.	8,000,000,000
	TOTAL	Rp.	11,000,000,000

50. To ensure that the relevant information is disclosed sufficiently, consultations have been conducted properly and the agreed actions with the local people during the consultations are implemented effectively. Following is the consultation meetings that will be carried out by DCM, social safeguards consultant teams and relevant agencies.

Table 6 List of Public Consultation

No	Following up activities	Responsible party	Target compliance date
1	Conduct regular public consultations with IP community and local people in Gili Matra	DCM	May - September, 2022
2	Follow up public consultations on the surveillance post that not over 12m height and consider the local wisdom	DCM	May - September, 2022
3	Consultation with the subproject community	DCM Local Community	May, 2022
4	Community involvement in the subproject development activities	Local Community	February – August, 2022
5	Training on the Surveillance operational Procedure	DCM Local Community	June 2022`
6	Training on potential alternative business of the fish processing products	DCM Local community	May – June March 2022
7	Community involvement on the coral reef transplantation and restoration	Local community	February – June, 2022
8	Training on the fish processing products	Local community	February – June, 2022
9	Post production training – Packaging, Labelling, Halal Certification	DCM Local community	April – June 2022
10	Management Training to sustainable business activities	DCM Local community	July – September 2022

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

51. The ICCTF-BAPPENAS/PIU together with representation from concerned NGOs (includes academic and research entities) will ensure a culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism to receive and address, in coordination with provincial authorities, project related concerns and to resolve IP related disputes that may arise during project implementation.
52. The grievance redress mechanism can be delivered through implementing partner as well as PIU. During this project preparation, the implementing partners develop the grievance redress mechanism that easily accessible to community and related stakeholders. The implementing partner will be able to solve the problem before proceeding to the PIU. 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 PIU will have a team or channel to be a spokesperson and complaints manager for the whole project.
53. During the construction, when the community would like to express their concern due to disturbed by the construction activities, the process consists of following step:
- **Collecting the community concern**, in this stage, the affected people would address their concern through various media communication (form based, chat, or direct communication to the Project officer) that disturbed by the project construction activities.
 - **Verification the concern**, in this stage, the Project officer including site coordinator, project consultant and representative of village officer would check the validity of the community complaints or concern, the project team would response to the verified concern in no more than two days.
 - **Finding the solution**. When the concern or complaints from community is genuine and urgent to be solved, the project team with coordination with representative community leader and representative from local government will solve the complaints, with no more than 2 weeks.
 - **Close out the process**. When the complaints are solved and the community agreed with the process, the project team and representative of community leader will proceed the close out process with notification letter.
54. The grievance team is responsible for problem resolution and documentation of all grievance processes, from receiving, forwarding, responding, and closing of any grievance. This enables the PIU to track all grievances and take appropriate action. This channel or hotline number will be provided by both ICCTF-BAPPENAS and implementing partner.

ICCTF-BAPPENAS has an email address (secretariat@icctf.or.id) for grievance redress on the existing ICCTF-BAPPENAS website (www.icctf.or.id).

55. At the village level, affected IPs (if any) through their facilitator or representative may bring the complaints to the village leaders and/or customary leaders, then they may bring it to the officers in project's field office or sub-project site office.

56. The Site coordinator(s) and the project consultant, safeguards consultant(s) will assist affected community in registering their complaints with PIU, field office or sub-project site office, and preparing their specific grievance. The PIU Team Leader will consider the complaint and within 15 working days will convey a decision to the APs. These staff, along with local government district officials, will assist the Project Manager in reviewing and addressing the complaint. Project's district officer will record/file keeping the complaint.

57. The safeguards staff will facilitate communication between the affected IPs and

the PIU in this process. If the affected IPs are not satisfied with the PIU's decision, they may then take the grievance to the provincial government level, who will have two weeks to consider the complaint and following this will either instruct the PIU to rectify the situation or dismiss the complaint. If affected IPs are still not satisfied with the decision, they may take the grievance to the Indonesia judicial system through the State Court.

58. The above established project-level GRM was discussed with the IP communities and the local people in the subproject area during the consultation meetings. The GRM has been reflected in the information leaflet (Bahasa Indonesia as all the IPs can use the language) to deliver to all the participants in the consultation meetings and posted in the easily accessible places in the villages. During the detailed design and the subproject implementation, further information disclosure and consultation will be conducted with the IP communities and the GRM will be again discussed with IP communities and posted in the public places of the IP villages.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 59.** Bappenas-ICCTF will be responsible conducting of monitoring and submitting semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports to ADB covering both involuntary resettlement (IR) and IP.
- 60.** Objective of the internal monitoring reports is to confirm (i) if land acquisition is required to construct the subproject's schemes, (ii) if there is any IP groups/communities residing within the subproject area and whether there are any impacts during the subproject construction on the local IP communities; (iii) if the set-up institutional arrangement is functional and effective to manage the IR and the IP issues. The reports are also to confirm if there are any complaints or grievances of the local people in the subproject's area and the IP groups in the subproject's areas on any related issues of the subprojects during the monitoring periods. Outline of the Internal Monitoring Report is enclosed in the Appendix 7.
- 61.** In case there are IP groups/communities identified residing within the subproject area, and there are impacts identified on the IP groups in the subproject area, an IPP will be prepared – and in that case, monitoring schedule and monitoring indicators will follow these that are specified in the IPP. Similarly, if there are land acquisition impacts of the subproject identified with land of private individuals and or households, monitoring schedule and monitoring indicators will follow these that are specified in the LARP.
- 62.** As the Project is categorized B for both IR and IP safeguards, external monitoring on IR and IP is not required.

APPENDIX 1

IR and IP Due Diligence Checklist Gili Matra

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	REMARKS
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as “tribes” (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), “minorities” (ethnic or national minorities), or “indigenous communities” in the project area?		X		There is no IP in the subproject area. The identified IP stays at the distance of 20 km from the sub project area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to “ethnic minorities”, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/ or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as “Indigenous Peoples” or as “ethnic minorities” or “scheduled tribes” or “tribal populations” in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		X		

10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		X		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		X		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		X		
C. Identification of Special Requirements				
<i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Development subproject infrastructure: Information Centre and Surveillance Post,	None (as there is no IP in the subproject area)	None (as there is no IP in the subproject area)

APPENDIX 2

SCREENING CHECKLIST: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CHECKLIST FACILITY/ SITE DETAILS

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Project : Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative
(COREMAP CTI)

Subproject : Development of Information Centre and Surveillance Post

Province : West Nusa Tenggara

District : North Lombok

Category : B

Probable involuntary resettlement effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		Development of subproject infrastructure in property of the government of North Lombok District
a. If yes, is the land acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement?				
b. Is the land acquisition acquired through the government				
c. If the land is acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement, is there any coercion or unfair practices?				
d. Is there an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes?				
e. Is there a third-party to validate the process (d)?				
f. Are all affected people consulted?				
g. Has the compensation been offered?				
h. If so, is the compensation at a fair market value?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		<input type="checkbox"/>		No land of private individuals or households that will be acquired by the subproject.

3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to acquired known?	<input type="checkbox"/>			Land is property of the government of North Lombok district
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition		<input type="checkbox"/>		The subproject infrastructure in Gili Matra will be built in the empty area.
6. Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
8. Will there be loss of business or enterprises due to acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means livelihoods due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Involuntary restriction on land use or an access to legally design parks and protected areas				
10. Will people loss access to natural resources, communal, facilities and services?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
11. If land use is changed, will it have and adverse impact on social and economic activities?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by information of Displaces persons		<input type="checkbox"/>		The infrastructure will be built in property of Government of North Lombok District
Any estimate of the likely numbers of person that will displaced by the project? <input type="checkbox"/> No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No [] Yes				
Are any displaces person from indigenous or ethnic mintority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No [] Yes				

Prepared by: **PIU COREMAP CTI**

Organization: **ICCTF**

APPENDIX 3

Date: February 25th, 2022

Facility/Site Records Attached (please tick and attach)

- Land Ownership Title / Proof of Government Land

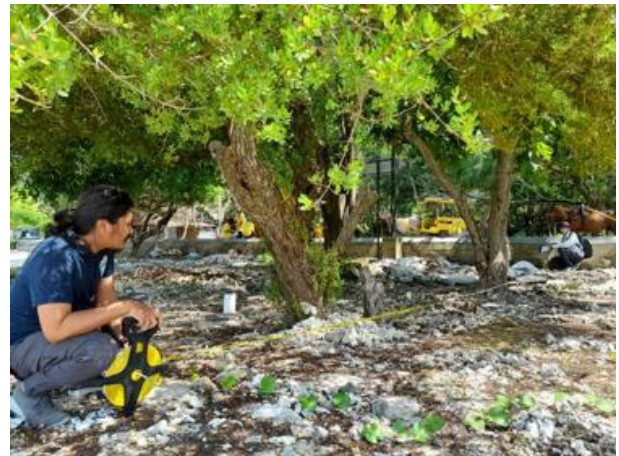
APPENDIX 4

Photos of existing facility/site land

Map of Project Site




Area for development Information Centre in Teluk Nare, North Lombok



Area for development of Surveillance Post. Gili Trawangan, Gili Matra, North Lombok, District



APPENDIX 5

 **PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA**
SEKRETARIAT DAERAH
Jl. Tioq Tata Tunaq - Kecamatan Tanjung ■ (0370) 6147504
Email : setda_kiu@yahoo.com Kode Pos.83352


Tanjung, 29 Januari 2022 M
Jumadil Akhir 1443 H

Nomor : 030 / 5b /BKAD/2022
Lampiran : 1 (satu) lembar
Perihal : Persetujuan Penggunaan Lahan Untuk Pembangunan Pusat/Pondok Informasi

Kepada
Yth : Direktur Utama
PT. Duta Cipta Mandiri
Engineering Consultant
(DCM)
di -
Tempat

Menunjuk surat Saudara Nomor : 78/ADM/XII/2021 tanggal 20 Desember 2021 perihal Permohonan Lahan untuk Pembangunan Pusat/Pondok Informasi, dengan surat ini disampaikan bahwa permohonan tersebut dapat disetujui di atas tanah milik Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Utara (Terminal Pelabuhan Teluk Nara) dengan ukuran 6 x 6 m² (sket lokasi terlampir)

Demikian untuk maklum atas perhatiannya disampaikan terima kasih.

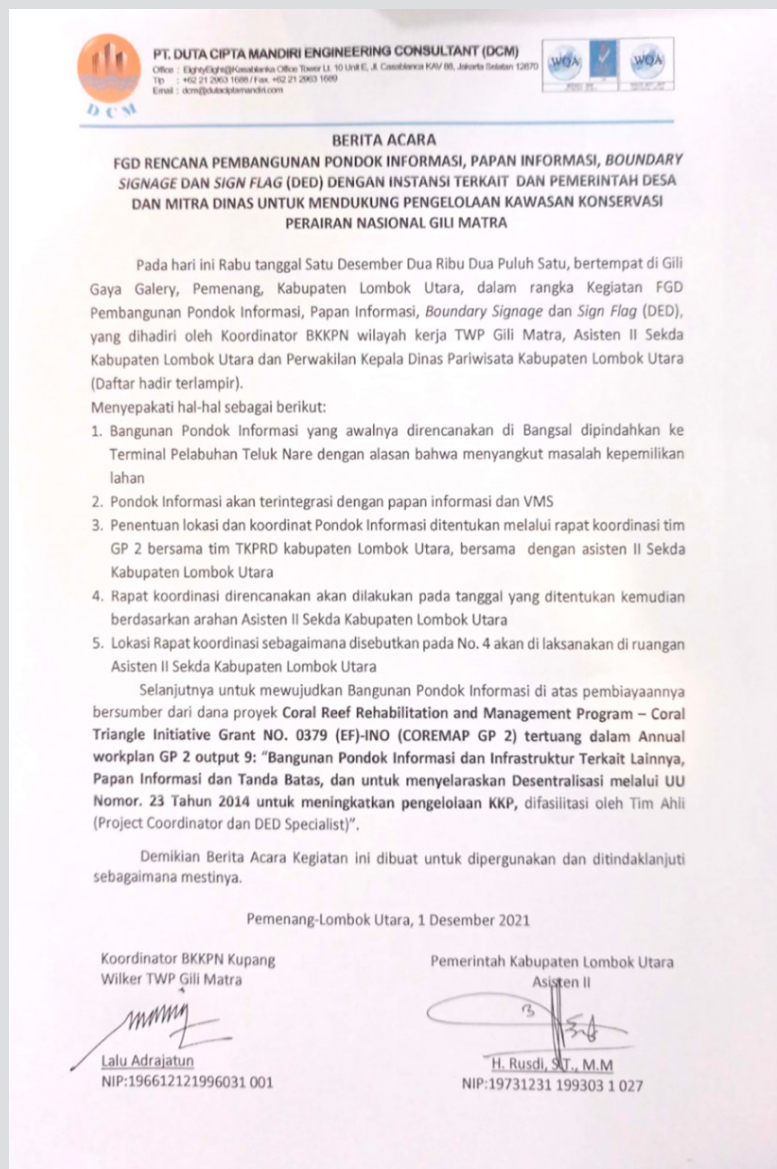
A.n. BUPATI LOMBOK UTARA
Penjabat Sekretaris Daerah,

ANDING DUWI CAHYADI, S.STP., M.M
Penjabatina Tk. I, (IV/b)
NIP. 19771112 199711 1 001

Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth :

1. Kepala BKAD Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung;
2. Inspektur Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung;
3. Kepala Bagian Hukum Setda KLU di Tanjung;
4. Dinas Perhubungan Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung;
5. Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung; dan

APPENDIX 6

List of Existing Assets in the Project Location





PT. DUTA CIPTA MANDIRI ENGINEERING CONSULTANT (DCM)

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Email : dcm@dutaciptamandiri.com



NOTULENSI KEGIATAN
FGD RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN PUSAT INFORMASI, PAPAN INFORMASI,
BOUNDARY SIGNAGE DAN SIGN FLAG (DED) DENGAN INSTANSI TERKAIT DAN
PEMERINTAH DESA DAN MITRA DINAS UNTUK MENDUKUNG PENGELOLAAN KAWASAN
KONSERVASI PERAIRAN NASIONAL GILI MATRA

- Bentuk Acara : Offline dan online
Hari/Tanggal : Rabu / 01 Desember 2021
Waktu : 09.30 WITA - Selesai
Tempat : Gili Gaya Galery, Pemenang Kabupaten Lombok Utara NTB
Acara : Konsultasi Publik Pembangunan Pondok Informasi, Papan Informasi, Boundary Signage dan Sign Flag (DED)
Jadwal Acara : Terlampir
Moderator : Tim DED
Peserta : Para peserta merupakan perwakilan dari (Undangan Terlampir)
1. Direktur Kelautan dan Perikanan, BAPPENAS
2. Direktur Eksekutif ICCTF
3. Koordinator Perikanan Direktorat Kelautan dan Perikanan, BAPPENAS
4. BKKPN Kupang
5. BKKPN Kupang TWP Gili Matra
6. Site Coordinator ICCTF untuk Gili Matra
7. Kepala Bidang Perencanaan Wilayah dan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Bappeda provinsi NTB
8. Asisten II Sekretaris Daerah KLU
9. Kantor Unit Penyelenggara Pelabuhan (KPP) Klas II Pemenang
10. Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara
11. Dinas Pendapatan Daerah (Dispenda) KLU
12. Aparatur Desa Bangsal KLU
13. BPD Desa Bangsal KLU
14. Kepala Dusun Bangsal KLU
15. Koperasi Karya Bahari Desa Bangsal KLU
16. Pokdarwis Desa Bangsal KLU
17. Pemandu wisata (Guide) Pelabuhan Bangsal KLU
18. Perkumpulan Travel Pelabuhan (Wisnuman) KLU
19. Perkumpulan Tenaga kerja Bongkar Muat (TKBM) Pelabuhan Bangsal KLU
20. PKL Pelabuhan Bangsal KLU
Susunan Acara :
1. Pembukaan dan Pengantar
2. Sambutan
3. Pemaparan Terkait Pusat Informasi oleh Narasumber
4. Diskusi
5. Penutup
a. Pembacaan Kesimpulan Hasil Diskusi
b. Penyusunan Berita Acara Pertemuan



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Email : dcm@dutaciptamandiri.com



Hasil Acara :

1. Pembukaan dan Pengantar

- MC
-

2. Sambutan

- **Sambutan BKKPN: Ibu Nira maya**
- Harapannya kita mendapatkan masukan-masukan dan hasil akhir yang baik mengenai kegiatan ini
- Terima kasih
-
- **Sambutan Asisten II Lombok Utara**
- Terima kasih, terutama kepada Bappenas yang melakukan kegiatan di Lombok Utara
- Mari kita sama-sama serius dalam hal ini, dan semoga bisa menjadi bagian dari kegiatan desa dalam Bumdes nantinya dalam Musrembang Desa
- Kita juga sedang mengkaji daya dukung dan daya tampung Kawasan, tidak cukup hanya untuk tiga gili tetapi termasuk semua Kawasan pantai Lombok utara perlu serius kita kelola
- Harapan saya semua tim nantinya, berkumpul dan ada ahli perencanaan yang membantu kami dari program coremap ini
- Untuk di maklumi kami sedang mengkaji Kawasan-kawasan yang belum termanfaatkan di wilayah kami
- 3 gili adalah destinasi andalan Kabupaten Lombok Utara untuk daratannya dan lautannya di kelola TWP
- Harapan kami betul-betul padu semua faktor, semua hal dan instansi terkait dengan segala keterbatasan
- Untuk Pembangunan Menara di tim lain, itu sangat korosif di daerah gili, mohon dipertimbangkan supaya dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan dalam pembangunannya.
- Kami ucapkan terima kasih
-

3. Pemaparan Terkait Pusat Informasi oleh Narasumber

- **I Wayan Subanda... (Perwakilan Kepala Dinas Pariwisata)**
- Apa yang kami sampaikan berfaedah
- 3 Rencana strategis: membangun destinasi di utara ini layak, membangun kembali ekonomi kerakyatan dari desa dengan membangun desa wisata-desa wisata, industri wisata segera mendapat izin,
- Terkait PIC: menjadi tempat dimana orang-orang yang berkunjung mendapatkan informasi-informasi yang jelas tidak hanya sekedar destinasi dan objek wisata saja
- Bicara akses, ini yang masih kami usahakan bagaimana untuk mencapai keterjangkauan
- Akselerasi sedang kita usahakan, menguatkan kelembagaan-kelembagaan desa
- Minimal SDM yang kita tempatkan di Pusat Informasi adalah yang berkompeten
- Data industri wisata (disebutkan), terkait akses sekitar dari 199 lebih objek wisata masih jadi bahasan kita adalah daya akses kita menuju objek wisata



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- Informasi ini tidak hanya sampai di stakeholder tetapi sampai kepada para pengunjung
- Minimal penyampai informasi juga cerdas dalam menyampaikan, terkait destinasi wisata dan daya tariknya, minimal ada koordinasi juga dengan pengelola Kawasan, hal-hal terkait juga harus difahami oleh tenaga yg ditempatkan di pusat informasi dari 6 destinasi ...
- lebih lanjut kita bicarakan dalam diskusi-diskusi nanti, terima kasih

- **Pemaparan TA DED (Slide Terlampir)**
- Beberapa output kami dari TA DED nantinya
- **1. Pondok informasi**
- **2. Papan Informasi**
- **3. Boundari signage, Mouring bouay**
- Rencana awal untuk Pondok Informasi (PIC) di Bangsal dan selanjutnya kita koordinasi seperti bagaimana terbaiknya
- DED bangunan PIC
- Jadwal rencana kegiatan konstruksi

- **Pemaparan Online oleh BAPPEDA NTB (H Agus Hidayatullah ST.MT) (slide terlampir)**
- (Kabid Infrastruktur dan Kewilayahan BAPPEDA NTB)
- Arah kebijakan
- Dasar hukum
- Aspek teknis dalam RTRW: ruang laut dan hal terkait...
- Hal-hal yang telah dilakukan pasca UU no. 11/2020 dan PP no 21 tahun 2021: Riset, Strategi dan Goal
- Proses Penetapan Peraturan Daerah ttg RTRW Provinsi
- Wilayah Provinsi
- Isu Strategis Pengembangan Wilayah
- Pendekatan Pengembangan Wilayah Provinsi NTB
- Kawasan Andalan Nasional di NTB
- Kawasan Strategis Prioritas Nasional
- Prubahan struktur Perda RTRW Provinsi NTB
- Tujuan Penataan Ruang Wilayah NTB
- Rencana Pola Ruang Wilayah NTB
- Kawasan Strategis Provinsi
- ...
- ...

4. Diskusi

No	Uraian	Tanggapan
1.	- Moderator: Rencana awal dibangsal tapi dalam perjalanan akan dipindahkan, ada masukan untuk di geser ke teluk nare, bagaimana teknis dan sebagainya terkait mari kita sama-sama bahas	- Martanina: yang kita bahas hari ini Pusat Informasi saja -



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- Kawasan Andalan Nasional di NTB
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- Tujuan Penataan Ruang Wilayah NTB
- Rencana Pola Ruang Wilayah NTB
- Kawasan Strategis Provinsi
- ...
- ...

4. Diskusi

No	Uraian	Tanggapan
1.	- Moderator: Rencana awal dibangsal tapi dalam perjalanan akan dipindahkan, ada masukan untuk di geser ke teluk nare, bagaimana teknis dan sebagainya terkait mari kita sama-sama bahas	- Martanina: yang kita bahas hari ini Pusat Informasi saja -



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DAFTAR HADIR

KEGIATAN: Pertemuan FGD tentang rencana pembangunan Pusat Informasi, papan informasi, Boundary Signage dan Sign Flag dengan Instansi terkait dan Pemerintah desa dan mitra dinas

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 1 Desember 2021

Tempat : Gedung Pertemuan Gili Gaya Galeri Pemenang Lombok Utara

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin*		Instansi	Jabatan	No. Telepon	Email	Paraf
		P	L					
1	Iry. Suban/100.		L	KAB. Baitan	KAB. Baitan	081917620309		[Signature]
2	Fadli		L	Dinas Pariwisata	Kasi	08233942455		[Signature]
3	MULUDIN			KAB		081939474060		[Signature]
4	Asmaat		L	Kantor Desa	Kades pabar	082359317633		[Signature]
5	Hafid		L	Bidang Perawatan	Kas. Perawatan	085227802348		[Signature]
6	Hepy yuliaty	✓		Bidang Dinas Pariwisata	Kepala Seksi	0819369769		[Signature]
7	M. Maulana		✓	pot. pariwisata	Sekretaris	082340745498		[Signature]
8	Bayu H. Cumbam		✓	Tour Guide	W. ketua.	082339908665		[Signature]
9	ASHREI FEBRIANTO		✓	Tour Guide	ketua	082342362669		[Signature]

*Ceklis salah satu (wajib diisi)



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- Dibangsal sudah ada dibangun Tourist Information center di depan kantor dinas pariwisata di bangsal.
- Kedepan rencananya semua pelayanan informasi itu akan disentralkan di terminal Bangsal yaitu di kantor dinas tadi, di

DAFTAR HADIR

KEGIATAN: Pertemuan FGD tentang rencana pembangunan Pusat informasi, papan informasi, Boundary Signage dan Sign Flag dengan Instansi terkait dan Pemerintah desa dan mitra dinas

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 1 Desember 2021

Tempat : Gedung Pertemuan Gili Gaya Galeri Pemenang Lombok Utara

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin*		Instansi	Jabatan	No. Telepon	Email	Paraf
		P	L					
1	Argy. Subana/ind		L	KABID Sijaya	KABID	081917020309		
2	Fadli		L	Dinas Pariwisata	Kasir	082339422435		
3	MUJUDIN			KAB		081939477060		
4	Asmaat		L	Kantor Desa	Kades pabab	082359317633		
5	Hafid		L	Bidang Perumahan	Kas. Perumahan dan permukiman	085237809378		
6	Hery gulyaty	✓		Bidang Dinas Pariwisata	Kepala Seksi	0819369769		
7	M. Maulana		✓	Pol. Pariwisata	Sekretaris	082340745408		
8	Bayu H. Cumbam		✓	Tour Guide	W. ketua	082339908665		
9	ASHARI FEBRIANTO		✓	Tour Guide	ketua	082342362669		

*Ceklis salah satu (wajib diisi)

List of Existing Assets in the project location

The area has only land with no any concrete or permanent building

Land / Assets Ownership Record

Minutes of Meeting during Public community consultation

Diskusi Penyepakatan dan Penunjukan Lahan Pembangunan Pos Pengawasan di TWP Gili Matra

Hari : Rabu, 12 Januari 2022

Tempat : di Gili Gaya Gallery, Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara

Agenda : Penyepakatan dan Penunjukan Lahan Pembangunan Pos Pengawasan di TWP Gili Matra

Peserta

Tim Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah

GP5 menyampaikan terkait Project COREMAP CTI ADB GP5 di Gili Matra

Usulan Stakeholder Pengelola?

Lokasi Usulan

Di Lahan KSPN

Design Pos Pengawasan di TWP Gili Matra

Pak Assisten:

- Terhadap pembangunan kita harus mempertimbangkan tidak menghalangi pemandangan
- Pemanfaatan bisa untuk kita semua
- Harapannya bisa digunakan sebagai pelayanan imigrasi
- Apapun yang menjadi opsi, aktifitas hari ini untuk mewujudkan langkah pembangunan ini
- Kami berharap bisa dibangun di tiga gili karena zona inti ada di setiap Gili
- Kita kolaborasi tempat ini sebagai bangunan pengawas bagi kami dan kita masih berfikir siapa yang akan mengelola bangunan ini
- Bangunan akan dimanfaatkan oleh Pokmaswas namun kita harus melihat legalitas secara administratif dari Pokmaswas tsb
- Kenapa tanpa menara karena fungsi menara sudah bisa digantikan dengan teknologi

- Bangunan diharapkan tidak menggunakan atap tapi flat
- Menghindari korosi agar tidak ada protes dari kabupaten terkait kondisi pantai
- Material bangunan dari PVC
- Berasumsi jadi 3 bangunan di masing-masing Gili karena menara sudah dikurangi, terserah nanti ukuran bangunannya bisa diperkecil
- Bangunan diserahkan ke Pemda dan pemanfaatannya di Pokmaswas namun perlu dikaji lebih jauh

Kabid Aset Pembangunan - Nur Asmaun Gunadi

Belum dapat gambaran luas, lokasi dan status hukumnya?

TA menjawab:

Luas bangunan 45 m² dan ada 1 teras lahan yang dibutuhkan setengah are atau 50m²

Terkait status hukumnya: sebaiknya ditentukan sekarang, lokasi usulan yang dari Pemda

Gunadi:

Berdasarkan data yang ada, kita memiliki keterbatasan lahan di tiga 3. Tanah pemda tidak memiliki lahan di pinggir pantai. Salah satu jalan keluar adalah dengan menggunakan tanah negara atau sepadan pantai. Tanah sepadan pantai pernah dilakukan dengan KSPN menggunakan tanah sepadan pantai, Status hukumnya tanah ini akan diurus setelah ada bangunan. Secara formal bisa disertifikatnya setelah ada bangunan. Tidak semua bangunan bisa diurus sertifikatnya, uu. No2 2012 terbatas pada kepentingan umum. Antara lain fasilitas olahraga utk umum, fasilitas umum, pengawasan dan ketahanan kemaanan bisa kita urus sertifikatnya.

Arahan asisten II di tiga gili kami belum d

TAtas:

untuk bappenas sendiri targetkan satu bangunan, dan di Gili Matra hanya terdapat satu Pokmaswas untuk mebentuk 3 pos dengan jumlah pokmaswas kurang bagus. pengelolaan nya oleh Pemda makan bappenas beranggapan akan kesulitan dalam pemeliharaan. Kami bukan hanya membangun infrasturktur saja tetapi termasuk perlengkapan.

Gunadi:

mengenai lokasi Kadus bisa memberikan masukan?

Kadus Gili Meno:

Lokasi di zona inti di selatan, itu khusus untuk zona inti di Gili Trawangan. Sedangkan pelanggaran sering terjadi di utara tiga gili. Kalau mau landing boat di sana tidak bisa setelah patroli karena di depannya adalah tempat surfing, saya rasa kurang startegis untuk tiga gili. Namun startegis hanya untuk Gili Trawangan. Saya rasa lebih efektif ada di tiga gili. Di tiga gili pelanggaran beda-beda. Dominan pelanggaran ada di Gili Meno. lebih startegis lagi dibangun di zona inti Gili Air

Gunadi:

Gili Meno ada Pokmaswas

Kadus Meno:

Belum ada, tapi kelompok masyarakat lain secara tidak langsung terlibat
Kalau saya lihat di calon Zona inti Gili Meno sering terjadi pelanggaran

Gunadi:

Kalau di Gili Meno masih memungkinkan?

Kadus Meno:

Masih memungkinkan, karena di Gili Meno juga ada lahan sepadan pantai

Kadus Gili Air:

kalau Lahan milik pemprov ada di sebelah timur, kalau misalnya ada anggaran di bangun di Gili Air bisa dibangun. Selain itu, yang kita perlu =kan adalah boat pantau. Karena pelanggaran ada di laut. Yang belum ada itu adalah boat pantau.

Gunadi:

Apakah sudah ada Pokmaswas di Gili Air?

Kadus Gili Air:

Tidak ada, tapi kalau ada kegiatan pengawasan kelompok di Gili air juga ikut membangun

Pak Tatas:

Pokmaswas yang resmi ada satu di Gili Matra. Rencananya kedepan kami akan memfasilitasi anggota pokmaswas ini berasal dari tiga gili. Berdasarkan koordinasi dengan DKP Provinsi, hanya satu

Pokmaswas yang akan difasilitasi oleh project ini.

Terkait Boat Pantau, COREMAP ini nanti ada kegiatan kapasitas Pokmaswas dan

Martanina:

Dimana pos bangunan ini ditaruh, tetap kapalnya harus ditaruh di zona pelabuhan. Karena untuk membentuk pokmaswas adalah

Gunadi:

mengenai lahan di Gili Trawangan di ZOna Inti KSPN masih ada slot masih ada untuk pembangunan.

Saya belum tahun KSPN ini mengambil luas lahan yg dibutuhkan berapa. Kami perlu arahan dari Assisten terkait lahan ini?

PSDKP (SEPTIONO):

Miq Drajat: TWP Gili Matra, untuk pos pengawasan dengan adanya perubahan DED bisa dibuatkan pos dimasing-masing Gili. Namun kita lihat kondisi saat ini hanya bisa satu, kita bisa mabil di tengah-tengah. Hasil pemantauan pelanggaran dominan di sebelah barat. Untuk pos pemantauan bisa diambil ditengah-tengah. Untuk sarana boat sangat membantu kta dipemantauan. Sehingga saat ada kegiatan yang membutuhkan quick respon hal tersebut bisa jadi pertimbangan. Tentu dengan pertimbangan peraturan yang pemanfaatan lahan yang ada.

Kabid - Saya berbeda, pengawas itu harus ada menara. Biar ada tindakan tepat

Boatnya tolong kapasitasnya lebih dinaikkan. Terkait tempat pembangunan sebaiknya ditengah-tengah.

Pokmaswas ini diharapkan nanti bisa mengakomodir semua Gili. pengelola jika membutuhkan back up dari pemda

Martanina:

Apakah penyuluh bisa memberikan pelatihan kepada Pokmaswas?

Assisten II:

Masalah pengalokasian terhadap opsional, boat, orang, dan perlatannya harus jelas yang mengurus.

Ibu Eva:

dari semua saran-saran dimanapun tiga Gili ini sudah menjadi kawasan startegis. Disertai dengan Pokmaswas anggota tiga gili.

Bangunan sebenarnya dibangun bersama fasilitas pendukung. Misalnya sudah ada pada implementasinya kami harus tahu pembiayaan operasionalnya. Dari Beppeda siap mengkomodir apa saja yang dibutuhkan dari bangunan ini

Kabag Pembangunan - ATmaja

Masukkan:

Kami siapa memfasilitasi dalam prapembangunan

Kita langsung putuskan saja ada menara atau hanya gedung. Sebaiknya dipertimbangkan dalam rangka konstruksi bangunan.

Kalau mencari tengah, bisa di meno. Namun harus melihat pendapat dari konsultan. Diputuskan saja. Bungkusnya tidak melihat lokasi dimana, namun niatannya sama untuk menjaga konservasi berkelanjutan. Dipastikan saja oleh Pak Assisten

Assisten:

Pemanfaatannya bersama, semua stakeholder bisa memnfaatkan bangunan tersebut.

1. Pos Pengawas diputuskan akan dibangun di Gili Trawangan kecenderungannya di Area KSPN
2. Mengenai status hukum nantinya dimiliki oleh Pemda dan Pemerintah Pusat (PSDKP) yang penting tidak jatuh kepada kelompok
3. Karena mengenai pengawasan pengairan lebih dekat pada tugas KKP
4. Status hukumnya jika dimiliki oleh negara tidak ada unsur kerugian negara
5. Kalau saya cenderung status hukum barang dan bangunan ini nantinya dimiliki oleh instansi yang lebih dekat dengan pengawasan kelautan
6. Setelah pembangunan diberikan kepada DKP atau PSDKP
7. Dukungan dari Pemda, siapapun yang mengelola pembangunan tersebut Pemda akan memfasilitasi terkait dokumen yang dibutuhkan
8. Pemerintah daerah menyatakan bersedia untuk menerima infrastruktur pos pengawasan yang akan dibangun
9. Lokasi pembangunan bangunan pos pengawas diputuskan dilaksanakan di Gili Trawangan tepatnya di areal KSPN

10. Desain bangunan tidak menggunakan bangunan yang tinggi (tanpa menara)
11. Karena belum tahu titik yang sebenarnya perlu diadakan survey lanjut terkait lokasi tersebut. Oleh karena itu perlu koordinasi dengan Kepala Desa atau Kepala Dusun
12. Coremap memberikan informasi terkait status hukum kepada BAPPENAS apakah bangunan tersebut bisa dikelola oleh PSDKP
13. Mengkoordinasikan dengan bappenas tiga lokasi pembangunan Pos Pengawas yakni di Gili Meno dan Gili Air

APPENDIX 7

14. Infrastruktur seharusnya dibangun sesuai dengan kearifan lokal
15. Terhadap struktur bangunan bidang dari Cipta Karya koordinasi terkait hal tersebut
16. Rekomendasi teknik dan bentuk-bentuk bangunan koordinasi dengan Kabag Pembangunan Bapak Atmaja
17. Usulan lahan pembangunan di area KSPN
18. DED pembangunan tanpa menara
19. Untuk proses perijinan

Outline of the Internal Monitoring Report

Executive Summary

The Project Details

- Background of the Project
- Key Construction work and site
- Social safeguard and involuntary resettlement
- Physical Progress of the Project activities

Indigenous People and Involuntary Resettlement: Summary Analysis

- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Resettlement Impact and impact on Ips
- Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

Objective and scope of monitoring

Monitoring result

- Compliance status with the requirements
- Compliance with social covenants

Social safeguard issues and risks

Institutional Arrangements for implementing the monitoring program

Conclusion and Finding

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Indigenous Peoples**

