

Due Diligence Report

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Due Diligence Report on Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples

Prepared by the National Development Planning Ministry - Indonesian Climate
Change Trust Fund for the Asian Development Bank

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Indonesia: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and
Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project
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**Due Diligence Report on Resettlement
and Indigenous Peoples**



Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / Indonesia National Development Planning Ministry – Executing Agency
BPSPL	Technical Unit of Coastal and Marine Management
CBA	Cakra Buana Aghna – Project Implementation Partner
CDD	Community Driven Development
COREMAP-CTI	coral reef rehabilitation and management: coral triangle initiative project
CTC	Coral Triangle Center – Project Implementation Partner
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
DGCF	Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
EA	Executing Agency
GOI	Government of Indonesia
IA	Implementing Agency
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (Project Implementation Unit)
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>)
LPSTK	Coral Reef Management Board

Abbreviations

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 (kelompok kerja masyarakat)
SIA	Social impact assessment
SPS	safeguards policy statement
TIA	Trans Intra Asia – Project Implementation Partner
UPTD	Regional Technical Implementation Unit (<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah</i>)

Table of Contents

A. Executive Summary	6
B. Sub-Project Description	9
a. Background	9
b. Scope of Due Diligence Activity and Requirements	14
C. Legal and Policy Background	15
a. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009	15
b. Equivalence and Gap Analysis	16
c. Project Policies	36
d. Subproject Screening Criteria	38
D. Methodology	39
E. Finding	42
a. IP Screening	43
b. Identification of involuntary resettlement and affected community	43
c. Community Development Plan	45
F. Grievance Redress Mechanism	48
G. Monitoring and Evaluation	49
Appendix	50

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 Nusa Penida is construction of a surveillance tower and an Information Centre in Batununggul, mangrove tracking and bird watching tower in Ceningan Harbour complex. The design of the information centre is $5 \times 6 \text{ m} = 36 \text{ m}^2$ and the surveillance tower is $5 \times 5 \text{ m} = 25 \text{ m}^2$ with height of the tower is 12 m. For the wooden bird watching tower, the design is height 7m, with capacity is 8 persons on top of the tower and integrated with the wooden mangrove tracking which length 100m and width 1,5m. The subproject aims to support ecotourism activities and community surveillance patrol in MPA Nusa Penida.
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-December 2021 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 18 km far in distance from the subproject areas in Ceningan and Batununggul in Nusa Penida islands. 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, information centre, and bird watching tower as these schemes will be constructed on the government owned land (property of Bali Province, under use of UPTD Nusa Penida and Klungkung Regency).

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, community development plan and income restoration measures were discussed during the 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 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, mangrove tracking and bird watching tower) in Nusa Penida. The project consultant, PT Trans Intra Asia a (TIA) with its joint venture Yayasan Bahtera Nusantara (Banur) and Coral Triangle Centre (CTC) 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 February 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. 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 Nusa Penida 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 build on Phase II interventions 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

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 Project will focus on strengthening and institutionalizing capacities developed under COREMAP Phase II to institutionalize Phase I and II community-based coral reef management initiatives with existing Government's legal systems and institutions. Significant key targets under this output are (i) Provincial and other Government staff trained sub-themes related to integrate coastal management; (ii) Post graduate degree obtained by 4 mid-career government staff; (iii) Guidance for co-management agreement between district, provincial and central government developed; (iv) Integrate eco-tourism capacity enhanced in selected area (with gender proportionate representation), (i) at least 20 staffs trained in marine ecotourism (tour-guide, community-based, dive tour), (ii) at least 50 staffs trained and certified on MPA rangers, (v) sustainable financing mechanism legitimized, strengthened and operation in 2 MPAs

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

13. The Project will strengthen MPA management effectiveness and biodiversity conservation. Under this output, identified targets are (i) at least two (2) endangered/threatened species action plans developed and implemented; (ii) 25-30% women participation in conservation training and implementation management groups; (iii) at least 20% of degraded mangrove areas in Nusa Penida and Gili Balu restored / rehabilitated; (iv) at least 5% of degraded coral reef restored/rehabilitated in Nusa Penida

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

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

14. Sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved by promoting sustainable livelihood and income generating infrastructure. Targets under this output are (i) sustainable fishery management / supply chains for tuna and snapper fisheries in selected communities improved; (ii) sustainable seaweed farming / supply chain for seaweed enterprise in selected communities improved; (iii) enhance livelihood capacity for at least 3 community-based enterprise with training for home industry in 10 villages and at least 100 participants

(iv) Output 4: project management

15. The Project applies the project performance monitoring system and quarterly project monitoring and evaluation reports.
16. The Project will be implemented in three Marine Protected Area (MPA) that include Gili Matra and Gili Balu in West Nusa Tenggara province and Nusa Penida, Bali Province.
17. **Subproject Location.** The Subproject is marine protected area in Nusa Ceningan and Batununggul, Nusa Penida,
18. **Subproject Infrastructure.** According the preliminary design, the infrastructure of the subproject in Nusa Penida, Bali are listed in the following table:

Table1: List of Infrastructures in Nusa Penida Subproject:

No	Infrastructure	Unit	Location	Land Requirement	Land status
1	Ecotourism Centre	1 unit	Batununggul, Fisheries Office complex	4x5 m = 20m ²	Property of Bali Province -UPTD Nusa Penida
2	Surveillance Tower	1 unit	Batununggul, Fisheries Office complex	5x5 m = 25 m ² Height 12m	Property of Bali Province - UPTD Nusa Penida
3	Mangrove Tracking	1 unit	Ceningan harbour complex	Length: 500 m	Property of Bali Province - Klungkung Regency
4	Bird watching	1 unit	Ceningan harbour complex	5x5 m = 25m ² Height = 12m	Property of Bali Province - Klungkung Regency



KETERANGAN

- bentuk denah persegi, denah lantai 2 lebih lebar dari lantai 1.
- akses dari jalan existing, orientasi bangunan menghadap ke laut.
- struktur atap menggunakan kayu dengan plafon anyaman lampit.
- penutup atap menggunakan genteng, hanya area tangga dan kamar tidur menggunakan atap plat beton

studio jvg

nusa penida-pos pengawasan (surveillance post)

16 september 2021
perspektif 1
gambar - 104

- The subproject's infrastructures will be constructed in the area of Ceningan 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 Ceningan harbour complex, other facilities for passengers are also provided such as administration matter and restaurants. The Klungkung government also develops mangrove tracking, and bird watching as ecotourism area within the harbour complex.
- Meanwhile, the Ecotourism center will be built in area of Marine and Fisheries Agency of Nusa Penida in Batununggul, Nusa Penida. The two stories of 4x5m building of the ecotourism center will be equipped with information technology equipments to support the function of ecotourism center.



KETERANGAN

- jalur mangrove terbuat dari kayu ulin dengan lebar 1.5 m.
- balustrade terbuat dari tali kapal.
- pondasi menggunakan bus beton (cyclope).
- jembatan lengkung untuk memudahkan akses perahu nelayan.

studio jpg

nusa ceningan-jalur mangrove (tracking mangrove)

16 september 2021
perspektif 3
gambar - 109



KETERANGAN

- jalur mangrove, pada area akses tangga dibuat lebih lebar
- bangku untuk duduk menunggu antrian.
- ruang tangga
- 2 buah bangku, masing masing dapat menampung 4 orang pengunjung

studio jpg

nusa ceningan-menara pengamatan burung (bird watching tower) gambar - 114

16 september 2021
perspektif 8

21. After implementation, the subproject will assist the community for improvement of the management effectiveness of Marine Protected Area (MPA) Nusa Penida, Bali. Further, the surveillance tower aims to support the operational of Community Surveillance Group in Nusa Penida.

b. Scope of Due Diligence Activity and requirement

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.

23. 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

a. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009

24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. 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.

30. 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.

b. Equivalence and Gap Analysis

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
	of territory size. Law 27 Part III Article 9: The planning for RZWP-3-K shall be carried out, taking into consideration: a. harmonization, synchronization, and balance with the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, the functions of exploitation and protection, space and time dimensions, socio- cultural and technological dimensions, and the security and defense functions; Law 27, Chapter VII, Article 42: (2) The Government shall regulate, encourage, and/or carry out research and development of the Management of Costal Zone and Small Islands, to produce the necessary science and technology for the management of Costal Zone and Small Islands, to make it more effective, efficient, economic, highly competitive and environment friendly, while respecting traditional wisdom or local culture.	and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter- generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.	
Indigenous Peoples Planning	Regulation No. 30/2010 Article 29: (1) Regional governments shall involve communities and stakeholders in every activity of planning and management of resources in maritime territory, (2) Regional governments, legal entities and individuals managing resources in maritime territory shall observe traditional law and custom effective in local communities.	Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.	Equivalence noted. Project policy: 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 IPP in the context of the SIA and through meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities.

Requirement	GOI Anchored on the Constitution	ADB SPS 2009	Gap Filling/ Project Policy
Information Disclosure	Regulation No. 30/2010 Article 28 states: The empowerment of traditional communities and coastal communities as meant in paragraph (1) letter a shall be executed through activities: (i) socialization of policies of the government, provincial governments and regency/municipal governments regarding resource management policy in maritime territory; (a) a. socialization of policies of the government, provincial governments and regental/municipal governments on management of resources in maritime territory Law 27 Article 12, para c: The outcomes of public consultations are equivalent to transparent and democratic agreement and is recorded in the public consultation documents.	Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.	Partial equivalence. Project policy: The EA/IA will submit to ADB the following documents to disclose on ADB's website (a) a draft IPP and/or an IPPF, endorsed by the EA, before appraisal; (b) a final IPP upon completion; (c) a new or updated IPP and a corrective action plan prepared during implementation, if any; and (d) monitoring reports. Project documents will also be disclosed to affected IP communities and other stakeholders and when applicable, using the prevailing local language.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Law 27, Chapter 15, Article 70: The civil government investigators as is stipulated in paragraph (2) has the competence to: receive a report or complaint from a person of an existence of crime in marine affairs and fisheries within the Coastal Zone and Small Islands; (4) The civil government investigators shall inform the commencement of investigation to the investigation officer of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia; and (5) The civil government investigators shall submit the result of his/her investigation to the public prosecutor through the investigation officer of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia.	Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.	Partial equivalence. Project policy: The EA/IA will establish a culturally acceptable and gender sensitive mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected IP communities' concerns, complaints, and grievances.

Monitoring and Reporting	Law 27 - Chapter VI, Article 36 (5) In the execution of control and monitoring of the Coastal Zone and Small Islands as is stipulated in paragraph (1), the Government and the Local Government has the obligation to monitor, carry field observation, and/or evaluating the plan and its implementation; (6) The Community may participate in the control and observation of the Coastal Zone and Small Islands as is stipulated in paragraph (1).	Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Equivalence noted. Project policy: The EA/IA will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the IPP; EA/IA to ensure community involvement in monitoring
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Requirement	GOI Anchored on the Constitution	ADB SPS 2009	Gap Filling/ Project Policy
	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; 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)		

involuntary land acquisition and resettlement – 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	← 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.	← 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.	← There is no explicit requirement to improve the living standards of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups after involuntary resettlement.	← 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	← 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.	← 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.	← There is no explicit requirement to cover any impacts caused by land-use restrictions or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	← 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	← Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement	← 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.	← 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.	← 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		← 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	← 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.	← 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	← Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. ← Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups	← 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.	← 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.	← 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	← Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement;	← 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.	← There is no explicit provision that entitled parties under the laws and regulations of the GOI include DPs without titles to land.	← 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	← Ensure their participation in planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating resettlement programs.	← 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.	← 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	← 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.	← 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.	← There is no requirement of GRM establishment based on the project.	← 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	← 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.	← 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.	← 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.	← 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	← Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if the land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement	← 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.	← There are no requirements for transparent, consistent, and equitable procedures in the negotiated land acquisition.	← 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)	← Compensation for affected land and non-land assets should be provided at replacement cost	← 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.	← No gaps are identified.	← 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	← 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	← 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.	← Application of full replacement cost for DPs without legal title or any recognizable legal rights is unclear.	← 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	← 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.	← 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	← 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	← 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	← 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.	← 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.	← 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.	← 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	← 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.	← 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.	← There are no requirements on mentioning the income and livelihood strategy, monitoring and evaluation framework, and institutional arrangements in the Land Acquisition Plan.	← 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	← 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.	← 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.	← 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.	← 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	← Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	← 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.	← There is no explicit requirement to pay compensation and other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	← 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.

No	Issues	ADB's SPS, 2009	GOI's Laws	Gaps between ADB's SPS and GOI's Laws	Proposed Gap-filling Measures
18	Monitoring of Project Implementation	← 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.	← 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.	← 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.	← 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

31. 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. 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 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 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 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. Three village consultation meetings were organized in June 2021 with participation of 640 meeting participants, of which, 171 participants are females. Meeting attendants included 11 (eleven) representative of the local people in the subproject's areas, and 5 (five) 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 9 (nine) 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 Nusa Penida, including customary community in Batu nungul (Kelian Banjar Kutapang Kangin and Bendesa Adat) and representatives of Kelian Banjar in Ceningan. Furthermore, consultation with 5 people

who are customary leaders in Nusa Penida (Jungut Batu, Lembongan, Suana, Ped, and Batunungul) was also conducted to get information and confirm if IPs are residing in Nusa Penida area.

36. To identify the existence of indigenous peoples, the Project's social safeguards consultant for Nusa Penida, PT. TIA and CTC 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 Klungkung District.

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) weeks 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.

38. To examine if land acquisition is needed for construction of the subproject's infrastructures in Nusa Penida, 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, CTC and PT TIA also conducted community meetings in Village of Batununggul with the villagers on the utilization of UPTD Marine and Fisheries Office in Batununggul and if land is required to construct the schemes in the proposed locations.

39. Consultation was also conducted with authorized agencies in the Bali Province and the Klungkung District.

Table 1 List of Community Consultation for Subproject infrastructure in Nusa Penida

No	Activities	Date	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Coordination Meeting with Stakeholders of COREMAP-CTI Package 4 Nusa Penida Project and Community Meeting for Coral and Mangrove Rehabilitation Program in Nusa Penida	June 30 and July 2-3, 2021	77	23	100
2	Technical Guidance and Evaluation of EVIKA KK Nusa Penida	July 26-28, 2021	20	4	24
3	Community Meeting and Dissemination of Baseline Survey Results of Mangrove Ecosystem and Seaweed Cultivation in Nusa Penida Conservation Area	August 30-31, 2021	64	18	82
4	Meeting with KWT Segara Caksu Lembongan	September 2, 2021	6	10	16
5	Training on Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) in the Nusa Penida Conservation Area for the Gili Buana Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) Lembongan Village, Klungkung Regency, Bali Province	September 7 – 10, 2021	13	0	13
6	COREMAP CTO-ADB Nusa Penida Monitoring and Evaluation Site Review	September 10, 2021	20	9	29
7	Community Meeting and Socialization of Monitoring Post Development in Batununggul Village	November 2, 2021	31	6	37

8	Community Meeting and Socialization of the Development of Mangrove Tracks and Bird Watching Towers in Nusa Ceningan	November 3, 2021	17	1	18
9	Training for RUM and the community surveillance group Baruna Jaya of Suana Nuasa Penida Village	November 24-27, 2021	26	4	30
10	Dissemination of Survey Results and Community Meetings for Coral Reef Rehabilitation Program	November 29, 2021	34	4	38
11	FDG Study on Cost-Benefit Analysis and Economic Valuation of Coral Reef and Mangrove Rehabilitation Program	November 30, 2021	37	5	42
12	Study Survey Cost-Benefit Analysis and Economic Valuation of Coral Reef and Mangrove Rehabilitation Program	December 1-5, 2021	295	87	382
Total			640	171	811

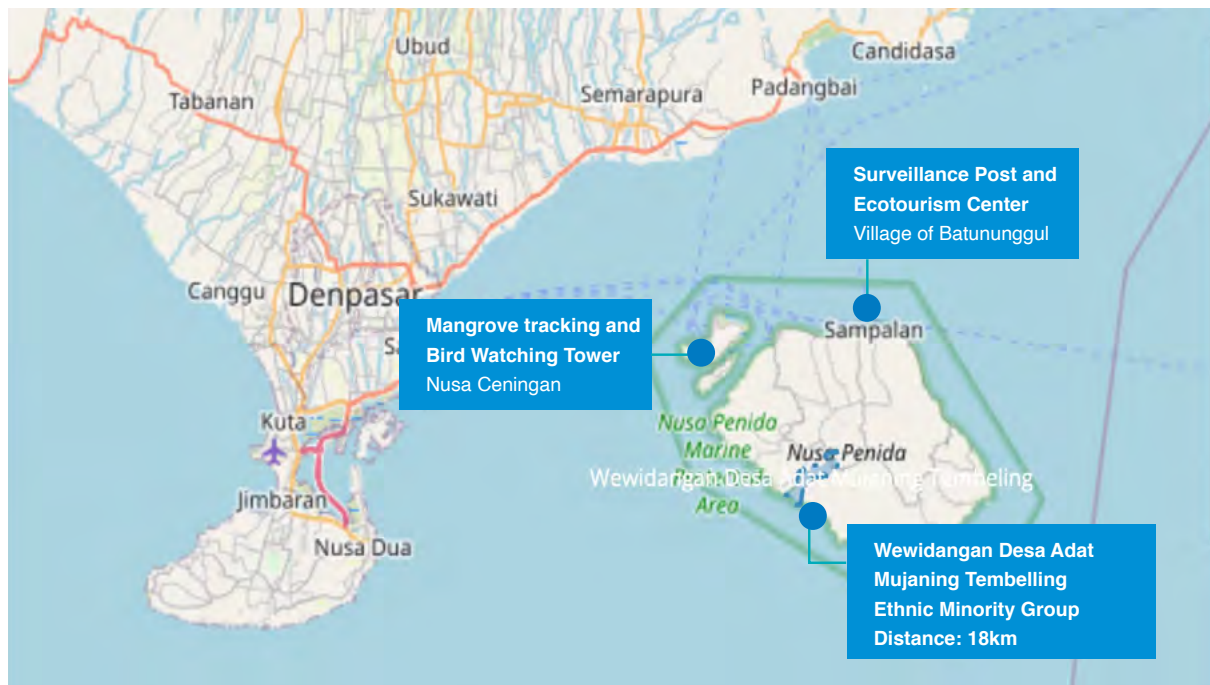
Source: Consultants for Gili Balu, PT. CBA and PT. Sucofindo

D. Finding

a. IP Screening

40. The presence of IPs in Nusa Penida as indicated in COREMAP-CTI is Krama Adat Mujaning Tembeling in Desa Batumadeg, Nusa Penida, Klungkung, Bali, which are out of the subproject area (Figure 1 and Appendix 2). As shown in the map taken from Website of the BRWA, the location of IPs is considered far with about more than 18km from the subproject area.
41. The IP community which is 18 km in distance to the subproject area is living in the hills and with primary livelihood of farming. They are all farmers, with the community leader structure is: chairman (kelian), treasury (juru raksa), secretary (penyarikan) dan public relation (juru arah). The community consists of three hamlets: Saren, Dehan, and Pangkung Anyar.
42. 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 2 Existence of Ethnic Minority Group in Nusa Penida



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

b. Identification of involuntary resettlement and affected community

43. Based on the Letter of Approval on the Utilization of Land signed by the Secretary of Government of Bali Province as attached in this report (the Document No. B.22.523.32/1315/UPTD.KKPB/Diskelkan, dated September 13, 2021) on the approved area for subproject infrastructures in Nusa Penida, Klungkung District, Bali, the available area for the subproject infrastructure will be located in the following areas:
- Surveillance Post will be located in the Marine and Fisheries Agency in Batu Nunggul
 - Mangrove Tracking and Bird watching Tower will be built in Ceningan Islands
 - The Information Centre will be built in area of Office of the Marine and Fisheries Agency Nusa Penida in Batu Nunggul.

The Project will not acquire land of private individuals and or households. The land is owned by the Government of Bali Province and is being used by UPTD Marine and Fisheries, Nusa Penida which there is no people currently living or using the area.

However, for development in Nusa Ceningan Complex (the mangrove tracking component), would affect the boat line access of five (05) households. The boat travels of five households to carry-out seaweed from their

house to the market would be limited during construction and operation of the mangrove tracking.

The five potentially affected households are as follow:

- I Made Murdana, in Banjar Adat Parangan Tengah, Nusa Ceningan
 - I Wayan Renan, in Banjar Adat Parangan Tengah, Nusa Ceningan
 - I Ketut Topan, in Banjar Adat Parangan, Nusa Ceningan
 - I Kadek Adi Putra, in Banjar Dinas Ceningan kangin, Nusa Ceningan
 - I Kadek Astawa, in Banjar Dinas Ceningan kangin, Nusa Ceningan
44. CTC together with the project's safeguards consultant has informed and consulted with the potentially affected household to find out the solution for the issue. An already access (travelling route) during the construction and operational phase has been agreed with the households during the consultation. With this access, there is no impact on boat travels of these five households to carry-out seaweed from their house to the market.
45. Additionally, the area for development in complex of Marine of Fisheries Agency, District of Klungkung, (the surveillance tower) will potentially disturb the community activities in

the area. Currently, the area is occupied for fishing boats to park. There are at-least six boats of the fishermen are parked in the area. Moreover the area is used to cultural events (Ngaben and Melasti).

46. In 28 September 2021 the CTC together with the project's social safeguards consultant team conducted public consultation in the house of the head of Batununggul village (Mr. Ketut Sulastra) to discuss the issues. Agreement reached in the consultation meeting, include:

- The community will support the development of the surveillance tower but required the consultant to conduct the public consultation with the affected community and should inform the subproject description clearly including the building size, function and operation. The community also requested the representative of local government officer to explain the remaining space of the area that would be occupied by the community. The affected fishermen agreed to temporary move their parking location for five (5) months, and they will be allowed to return to the original parking location later. There will be no impact on the livelihood of the fishermen during the construction of the surveillance post, neither the impacts during temporary moving of the parking area. The temporary parking area is just not more than 50m in distance from the existing parking area.
- The community has received the letter to conduct cultural events, (Ngaben and Melasti) in the same area without any prohibition. So that, the community wants the commitment of the authorized person and organization to continue the access for community to conduct these events.

c. Community Development Plan (CDP)

47. The purpose of the CDP is to develop Nusa Penida, focusing on surveillance operational activities for marine conservation and rehabilitation in Nusa Penida, and marine-based livelihood activities, especially to the women groups as target beneficiaries.
48. In particular, the Project will support the UPTD Marine and Fisheries Nusa Penida to conduct the Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) routine operation activities, equipment, and trainings. The member of Pokmaswas, as representative of community in Nusa Penida, will be trained and provided by the equipment including Patrol boat, and equipment for patrol, such as binocular.
49. Then, the community will be facilitated to established the business unit for seaweed cultivation. The Project supports and facilitate to establish the community groups, procure the equipment for seaweed business activities, including develop marketing strategy.
50. The proposed Community Development Plan for the Nusa Penida, as follow:

No	Activities	Estimate Budget
1	Workshop and Training	Rp. 1,600,000,000
2	Equipment	Rp. 1,500,000,000
	TOTAL	Rp. 3,100,000,000

51. To ensure that the relevant information is disclosed sufficiently, consultation is conducted properly and the agreed actions with the local people during the consultations are implemented effectively, following is the action plan that will be carried out by CTC, TIA, social safeguards consultant teams and relevant agencies.

No	Following up activities	Responsible party	Target compliance date
1	Conduct regular public consultations with IP community and local people in Nusa Lembongan and Batununggul, Klungkung	CTC, TIA	March, 2022
2	Follow up public consultations, identify representatives of the community including the households who will have to change the travelling route and move the boat parking area to participate in the subproject implementation activities	CTC, TIA	March, 2022
3	Engage of the subproject community, including the households who will have to change the travelling route and move the boat parking area on the subproject implementation activities	CTC, TIA / Affected people	March, 2022

5	Orientation to the subproject community, including the households who will have to change the travelling route and move the boat parking area - on code of conduct for sunfish (mola-mola) ecotourism activities	TIA Affected People	March, 2022
6	Community involvement in the subproject development activities	Affected People	February – June 2022
7	Training on the Surveillance operational Procedure	CTC Affected People	December 2021 `
8	Training on potential alternative business of the seaweed-based products	CTC Affected people	February – March 2022
9	Community involvement on the coral reef transplantation and mangrove restoration	Affected people	February – March 2022
10	Training on the seaweed-based products	Affected people	February – March 2022
11	Post production training – Packaging, Labelling, Halal Certification	CTC Affected People	April – June 2022
12	Management Training to sustainable business activities	CTC Affected People	July – September 2022

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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 community 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 verified the concern is not 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.

55. This 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).

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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

- 60.** Bappenas-ICCTF will be responsible conducting of monitoring and submitting semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports to ADB covering both involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous people (IP).
- 61.** 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; (iv) there is no impact or inconveniences on boat travels with five households; (v) there is no impact or inconveniences with those who have to change their board parking area; and (vi) the community activities (District of Klungkung) are not disturbed. 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 6.
- 62.** 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.
- 63.** As the Project is categorized B for both IR and IP safeguards, external monitoring on IR and IP is not required.

APPENDIX

Complete IR and IP Due Diligence Checklist Nusa Penida

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, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		X		There is IP in the subproject 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		

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, Mangrove Tracking and Bird Watching Tower	None (as there is no IP in the subproject area)	None (as there is no IP in the subproject area)

Appendix

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, Surveillance Post, Mangrove Tracking
and Bird Watching Tower

Province : Bali

District : Klungkung

Category: B

Probable involuntary resettlement effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				Development of subproject infrastructure in property of the government of Bali Province
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?				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?				Land is property of the government of Bali province
4.	Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5.	Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition				The subproject infrastructure in Nusa Ceningan will be built in the empty area.
6.	Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7.	Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets land acquisition?				
8.	Will there be loss of business or enterprises due to acquisition?				
9.	Will there be loss of income sources and means livelihoods due to land acquisition?				
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?				
11.	If land use is changed, will it have and adverse impact on social and economic activities?				
12.	Will access to land and resources owned communally or by information of Displaces persons				The infrastructure will be built in property of Government of Bali Province
Any estimate of the likely numbers of person that will displaced by the project?					
[] No [] Yes					
If yes, approximately how many? _____					
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?					
[] No [] Yes					
Are any displaces person from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?					
[] No [] Yes					

Prepared by : PIU COREMAP CTI

Organization : ICCTF

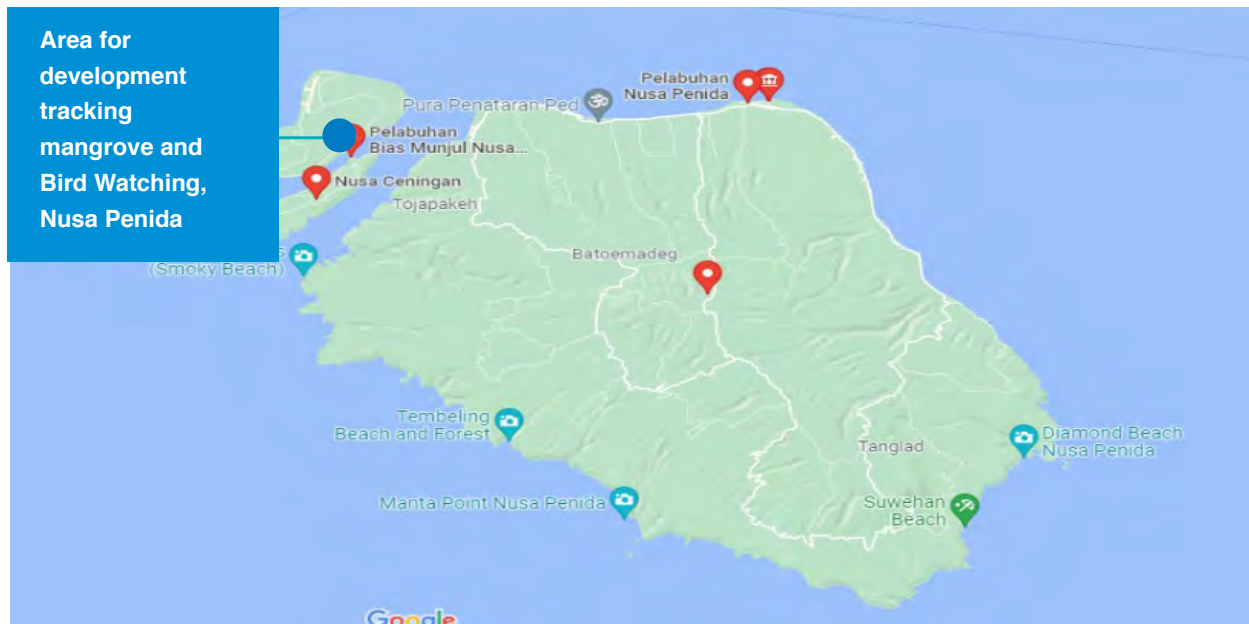
Date : January 28th, 2022

Facility/Site Records Attached (please tick and attach)

- Land Ownership Title / Proof of Government Land
- Photos of existing facility/site land

Appendix

Map of Project Site



Appendix

List of Existing Assets in the Project Location

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



Area for development Information Centre in Batununggu, Nusa Penida



Area for development of mangrove tracking and bird watching in Ceningan Harbour Complex, Klungkung District

Appendix

Land / Assets Ownership Record



பிணக்குப் புவமித் தாமி
PEMERINTAH PROVINSI BALI
අමාත්‍යාංශිකරාජ්‍ය
SEKRETARIAT DAERAH

අමාත්‍යාංශිකරාජ්‍ය - තාම් (වංචුචුචු) / අමාත්‍යාංශිකරාජ්‍ය (වංචුචුචු) / චුචුචුචුචු
JALAN BASUKI RAHMAT DENPASAR – BALI (80235), TELEPON (0361) 224671
WEBSITE : www.baliprov.go.id

Denpasar, 13 September 2021

Nomor	: B.22.523.32/1315/ UPTD.KKPB/Diskelkan	Kepada Yth. Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali
Sifat	: Biasa	di –
Lampiran	: -	Denpasar
Hal	: Persetujuan Pemanfaatan Lahan dan Pengelolaan Aset COREMAP CTI-ADB di Nusa Penida	

Menindaklanjuti Nota Dinas Saudara Nomor :
B.22.523.32/1280 /UPTD.KKPB/Diskelkan tanggal 2
September 2021 hal tersebut diatas pada prinsipnya kami
menyetujui pelaksanaan kegiatan tersebut antara lain :

1. Bangunan Pos Pengawasan (1 unit) dibangun pada tanah Aset Pemerintah Provinsi Bali yang tercatat pada Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali yang berlokasi di Desa Batununggul, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Klungkung;
2. Bangunan *Tracking Mangrove* dan *Bird Watching Tower* (1 paket) dibangun di kawasan hutan mangrove yang terletak di Pulau Ceningan, Nusa Penida dengan berkoordinasi dengan Pemerintah Kabupaten Klungkung.
3. Bangunan Pusat Informasi Wisata (1 unit) dibangun di Kantor KKP Nusa Penida dengan memanfaatkan lahan yang tersedia sesuai peruntukannya;
4. Menerima kapal pengawasan/*speedboat* (1 unit) yang akan dihibahkan kepada Pemprov Bali melalui Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali.
5. Sehubungan dengan 4 point tersebut diatas Saudara segera berkoordinasi dengan instansi terkait.



Bali
Sertifikasi
Elektronik

Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik
menggunakan sertifikat elektronik yang diterbitkan oleh BSrE

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan kepada Yth.

1. Gubernur Bali di Denpasar (sebagai laporan);
2. Bupati Klungkung di Semarapura;
3. Kepala BPKAD Provinsi Bali di Denpasar;
4. Kepala BPKAD Klungkung di Semarapura;
5. Direktur Eksekutif CTC;
6. Direktur Utama PT Trans Intra Asia;
7. Arsip.



Balai
Sertifikasi
Elektronik

Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik
menggunakan sertifikat elektronik yang diterbitkan oleh BSrE

Appendix

Minutes of Meeting during Public community consultation



Gambar 5. Nusa Penida, 2 Juli 2021 – Coral Reef Expert sedang menjelaskan rencana rehabilitasi terumbu karang. ÓCTC/Wira Sanjaya



Gambar 6. Nusa Penida, 3 Juli 2021 – Pertemuan warga untuk program rehabilitasi mangrove dan terumbu karang. ÓCTC/Wira Sanjaya

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Rapat Koordinasi dengan Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Konsolidasi Proyek COREMAP-CTI Paket 4 Nusa Penida dengan RPJMD/RPJMN (Kungkung, 30 Juni 2021). Laki-laki (29), Perempuan (10)

DAFTAR HADIR
Rapat Koordinasi dengan Pemangku Kepentingan di Provinsi Bali dan Kab. Kungkung
ADB ICCTP Nusa Penida Grant Package 4 - "Support for Ecosystem-based resource management plans and Sustainable marine-based livelihoods Nusa Penida"
Wyndham Tamansari Jiva Resort Kungkung Bali, Rabu 30 Juni 2021

No	Nama	Jabatan	Tanda Tangan	Institusi	U/P	NO TLP
1	Eri Muli Utami	Staff		CTC	(1)	
2	Kasim	Staff		CTC	(1)	
3	Yoga Purno	Staff		CTC	(1)	
4	T. Rada Sudarmana	Ketua		DKP Korp. Bali	(1) D	
5	INangih B. Singih	ka UPD		UPD. KEP. BALI	(1) D	
6	A. A. Mawati, Sike	Cekoran		Dinika Korp. Kungkung	(1) KV	
7	M. S. S. S. S. S.	Kabid		DINASTIKS Korp. Kungkung	(1) KV	
8	A. A. G. D. A. A.	Kabid		DSPPA Kungkung	(1) K	
9	Dwi V. S. S. S. S.	Kabid		DSPPA	(1) KV	
10	Ni Puti Guci Mardani	Kabid		UPD. KEP. BALI	(1) D	
11	I Ketut Mardani	KAS. P. K.		UPD. KEP. BALI	(1) D	
12	Rahmawati Prasetya	Tim Ahli		CTC	(1)	
13	Murkha	Kabid. P. K.		DINASTIKS Korp. Kungkung	(1) DV	
14	I. A. R. A. S. T. A. S.	Kabid. P. K.		DKP Korp. Bali	(1) DV	
15	A. A. M. I. S. T. A. S.	Kabid. K. K. P. Bali		DKP. P. K. P. Bali	(1) D	
16	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	Staff		UPD. KEP. Bali	(1) D	
17	Ibnu Rusdi	Ponelik		BBBLPP Gend. P. Bali	(1) D	
18	Dwi Ayu Pute Treanika	Staff		CTC	(1)	
19	I. K. A. D. E. R. Y. O. G. A. S. I. S. T. A. S.	Kabid. P. K.		Dinastiks Kungkung	(1) KV	
20	A. A. G. D. L. E. S. T. A. S.	Kabid.			(1) K	
21	I. B. G. D. L. E. S. T. A. S.	Kabid.			(1) KV	
22	Ketut Sudiatma	POKRI BALI		Univ. Warmadewa	(1) D	

DAFTAR HADIR
Rapat Koordinasi dengan Pemangku Kepentingan di Provinsi Bali dan Kab. Kungkung
ADB ICCTP Nusa Penida Grant Package 4 - "Support for Ecosystem-based resource management plans and Sustainable marine-based livelihoods Nusa Penida"
Wyndham Tamansari Jiva Resort Kungkung Bali, Rabu 30 Juni 2021

No	Nama	Jabatan	Tanda Tangan	Institusi	U/P	NO TLP
23	I Ketut Sudiatma	KABID		DEHAP Kungkung	(1) D	
24	Suta Naryana	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
25	I Ketut Sudiatma	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
26	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
27	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
28	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
29	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
30	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
31	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
32	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
33	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
34	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
35	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
36	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
37	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
38	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
39	I. G. A. D. I. S. T. A. S.	KABID		DINASTIKS Kungkung	(1) DV	
40						
41						
42						
43						
44						
45						

Rapat Koordinasi dengan Pemangku Kepentingan Proyek COREMAP-CTI Paket 4 Nusa Penida (Nusa Penida, 2 Juli 2021). Laki-laki (23), Perempuan (8)

Minutes of Meeting

RAPAT KOORDINASI PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN PROYEK COREMAP CTI ADB NUSA PENIDA DI KABUPATEN KLUNGKUNG

Tanggal	: 30 Juni 2021
Pukul	: 10:00 – 16:00
Venue	: Ruang Pertemuan Wyndham Hotel
Peserta	: Bappenas, ICCTF, Bahtera Nusantara, CTC, dan pemangku kepentingan.
Notulen	: Kasman/CTC

Pemateri:

Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali

Materi:

Arah dan kebijakan pemulihan ekonomi dan transformasi ekonomi di sektor kelautan dan perikanan Nusa Penida melalui penguatan pengelolaan KKP Nusa Penida.

Point Kunci:

- Bersama Dinas Pariwisata, DKP akan melakukan program wisata keliling Bali sebagai ide untuk pemerataan kunjungan wisata yang lebih berfokus di Klungkung dan Denpasar. Program ini sudah didiskusikan bersama Kelompok Ahli (Pokli) Provinsi dan Kabupaten. Selain itu, program ini juga usulan dari gubernur Bali.
- Semua produk perikanan dan kelautan yang memiliki merek “Bali”, akan laku dipasaran seperti Tuna dan Cumi Bali, informasi ini berdasarkan pengalaman dari Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali.
- Empat Quick Wins yang akan difiniliasi, seperti perikanan tangkap dan pariwisata.
- Komoditas Perikanan yang akan dikembangkan untuk di Budidaya seperti Rumput Laut, Abalon untuk dipesinggahan, Rumput Laut untuk di Nusa Penida, Kerapu, Kakap Putih, Lobster, Nila, Gurame, Lele, dan Ikan Hias (koi, koki) khas bali dengan keunikan warna cantik, dan ekornya seperti sutra dan Gerakan Gemulai seperti penari bali.
- Untuk HUB Wisata keliling Bali direncanakan di Benoa dan Pusat Kebudayaan di Klungkung. HUB di Klungkung bertujuan untuk meramaikan kegiatan wisata di Kabupaten Klungkung.

Pemateri:

Kepala Bapperlitbangda Kab. Klungkung

Materi:

Sinkronisasi dan sinergisme program pembangunan antar sektor dan antar pemangku kepentingan dalam rangka percepatan pemulihan dan transformasi ekonomi di Nusa Penida.

Point Kunci:

- Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Klungkung memiliki program unggulan “Bedah Desa”, program ini bertujuan untuk membedah semua masalah yang ada di desa dengan melibatkan masyarakat Desa untuk urusan pengembangan daerah. Awal dari program, masyarakat desa kurang memahami masalah-masalah di desa, namun saat ini, masyarakat lebih cepat tanggap dibandingkan pemerintah kabupaten. Peningkatan dari pemahaman masyarakat ini sangat membanggakan bagi pemerintah kabupaten.
- Kemiskinan yang masih terbilang tinggi di Kabupaten Klungkung dijadikan sebagai salah satu target untuk program “Bedah Desa” dalam mengurangi angka kemiskinan.
- Penguatan Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan sangat perlu untuk dilakukan dengan menggali potensi-potensi yang ada di desa beserta peningkatan pemahaman masyarakat agar dapat bertahan di desa kondisi pandemi.
- Keputusan Bupati Klungkung, 340/24/HK/2019 tentang penlok pembangunan Kawasan perdesaan berbasis pariwisata kepulauan Nusa Penida. Untuk saat ini, pemerintah daerah melakukan program Hidroponik untuk KK Miskin, namun program kurang terlaksana dengan baik dikarenakan biaya operasional yang tinggi dan tidak tertutupi dengan biaya panen. Pemerintah Daerah mengusulkan untuk melakukan kombinasi antara hidroponik dan Mina Ponik (kegiatan budidaya ikan seperti lele dan lain-lainnya).
- Inovasi Rumah Keong (Rumput Laut, Mangga, Kelapa, dan Singkong) sudah dijalankan dan dalam proses pengembangan. Memang pada dasarnya, inovasi ini dukungan dari Bappenas dengan kerjasama dengan Kanada untuk mengembangkan empat potensi produk unggulan. Saat ini, sudah ada produksi Pie.
- Program Inovasi Rumah Keong ini sangat melibatkan banyak perempuan sebagai produsen dan banyak mengikuti pelatihan.

Pemateri:

Kelompok Ahli Pembangunan Infrastruktur Sektor Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali (Dr. Ketut Sudiarta)

Materi:

Agenda pemulihan dan transformasi ekonomi Bali yang berkelanjutan di sektor kelautan dan perikanan untuk Nusa Penida

Poin Kunci:

- Agenda Pemulihan Bali sudah mulai dilaksanakan pada bulan desember 2020 yang ditandai dengan adanya analisis bersama tim bappenas. Dan akan launching dibulan agustus, dan untuk transformasi ekonomi akan dibiayai secara khusus oleh Bappenas karena Bali adalah provinsi terpuruk nomor satu, dan kedua adalah jogja.
- Program Pemulihan Bali akan berfokus pada pemulihan perikanan dibidang perikanan dan kelautan di semua daerah, dimana kegiatan pariwisata merupakan opsi terakhir.
- Pemulihan ekonomi dibidang kelautan dan perikanan akan berfokus kegiatan budidaya dan perikanan tangkap. Untuk Nusa Penida akan difokuskan untuk pengembangan ekonomi dibidang rumput laut dengan tujuan jangka pendek dapat melakukan produksi rumput laut sampai pada pengemasan dan memperoleh P-IRT.
- Ketika proses P-IRT sudah selesai, pemasaran produk akan mengacu pada peraturan no.99, untuk mewajibkan semua toko modern untuk menjual produk lokal Nusa Penida.

MASUKAN/SARAN/KOMENTAR	KEGIATAN	:	Rapat Koordinasi Pemangku Kepentingan Proyek Coremap CTI ADB Nusa Penida di Kabupaten Klungkung
	PENYELENGGARA	:	Coral Triangle Center
	TEMPAT	:	Ruang Pertemuan, WYNDHAM HOTEL

LAKI - LAKI	
NAMA: I Ketut Sudiarta	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Kelompok Ahli Kabupaten dan Provinsi
RUMPUT LAUT Riset terkait kalender musim rumput laut (waktu-waktu yang cocok untuk budidaya laut untuk menghindari kematian) akan sebagai keluaran di proyek COREMAP-CTI sebagai program jangka panjang. Pemerintah Daerah setuju dengan dua atau tiga produk yang akan ditargetkan oleh COREMAP-CTI, harapannya dua atau tiga produk ini sudah siap untuk dipasarkan, mengenai pemasaran akan mengacu pada kebijakan pemerintah daerah. Dalam peningkatan kegiatan kapasitas kelompok rumput laut harus melibatkan kelompok yang sudah ada dan tidak harus membuat kelompok yang baru dengan melibatkan pemuda-pemudi untuk pelatihan manajemen bisnis. WISATA 1. Pelatihan Pelatihan ekowisata di paket 1 yang menargetkan masyarakat atau kelompok perlu untuk mempertimbangkan meningkatkan lama waktu wisatawan berwisata di Nusa Penida. Sampai saat ini, banyak wisatawan yang hanya melakukan wisata satu hari. Pelatihan ekowisata dapat dilakukan di lokasi-lokasi yang sesuai seperti: 1. Ped – perlu diadakan pelatihan restorasi karang dan penambahan lokasi yang direstorasi. Kedepannya, kelompok ini diberikan pelatihan ekowisata untuk usaha snorkeling berbasis masyarakat. Hal ini dapat meningkatkan perekonomian di masyarakat desa ped. 2. Toyapakeh – diadakan kegiatan restorasi karang di sekitaran pontoon. 3. Jungutbatu – diadakan pelatihan ekowisata untuk kelompok wisata mangrove 4. Lembongan – memanfaatkan pontoon yang tenggelam. Di sekitaran pontoon yang tenggelam perlu dilakukan restorasi karang, dan pontoon tenggelam sebagai rumah ikan. Kedepannya, bisa dijadikan sebagai usaha snorkeling. RESTRIBUSI Restribusi atau jasa konservasi di provinsi hanya akan berfokus di laut, dimana akan ada survey daya dukung untuk menentukan lokasi yang cocok dan menentukan jumlah maksimal wisatawan dalam satu hari. Kita akan melibatkan dive resort untuk memantau wisatawan dalam pembayaran restribusi. Walaupun restribusi ada dilaut, kabupaten klungkung akan menerima 40% dari jumlah restribusi, namun bukan dalam bentuk uang cash. Sistem Manajemen Wisata Sistem Manajemen wisata akan di kaitkan dengan web Bali. Untuk kajian daya dukung dan Code of Conduct tidak perlu untuk didiskusikan bersama Masyarakat. TRACKING MANGROVE Untuk pemasangan tracking mangrove *MUTLAK* untuk di pasang di Ceningan bersama dengan bird's tower. Jika bukan di ceningan, tidak usah ada pembangunan tracking mangrove dan bird's tower. Untuk Desain tracking mangrove dan bird's tower akan didiskusikan kembali. Silahkan untuk menghubungi tenaga ahli (I Ketut Sudiarta) untuk desainnya. MANGROVE Mungkin tidak akan dilakukan rehabilitasi mangrove dalam jumlah banyak. Untuk mengganti kegiatan rehabilitasi, kita dapat melakukan kajian mangrove sebagai lokasi budidaya jenis yang cocok. Namun, dalam melakukan kajian dan riset perlu melibatkan masyarakat agar mereka juga tahu apa yang akan dikerjakan dan apa yang akan dikerjakan kedepannya. “TIM SUDAH MEMBANGUN KESEMPATAN DIMANA KAWASAN KONSERVASI PERAIRAN (KKP) DIJADIKAN SEBAGAI ECONOMIC CENTER UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEREKONOMIAN DAN MENJAGA BIOTA PENTING” “ORIENTASI PROGRAM INI HARUSNYA DAPAT MENINGKATKAN PEREKONOMIAN MASYARAKAT, PERCUMA STATUS TINGGI DAN BAGUS NAMUN TIDAK BERDAMPAK KEMASYARAKAT”	
NAMA: Kadek Angga	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Klungkung

Ada beberapa program yang sedang dan akan dilaksanakan:

1. Program Wisata Keliling
2. Ekonomi Kreatif Rumah Keong
3. dll

Semua program tersebut sudah terhubung, namun dari bagian bahari lebih banyak di provinsi. Untuk Dinas Pariwisata Klungkung lebih berfokus ke Nusa Penida baik laut dan daratan.

Terkait redistribusi yang akan diterapkan oleh provinsi, belum ada kejelasan terkait teknis redistribusi di Nusa Penida (apakah cuman daratan dan laut).

Saran saya, untuk redistribusi atau paket masuk dijadikan satu yang akan dikaitkan dengan Sistem Manajemen Wisata sehingga satu pintu seperti wisata mola-mola, daratan, ataupun lokasi lainnya.

Perlu adanya koordinasi dan diskusi secara teknis cara pemungutan paket masuk, dikarenakan pintu masuk banyak, maka secara teknis memerlukan petugas yang banyak. Sehingga, perlu untuk mendiskusikan bersama untuk menyelesaikan beberapa permasalahan.

Untuk kelompok masyarakat yang dijadikan subjek oleh program “Bedah Desa”, untuk memperkuat kedudukan dan dasar hukum kelompok dapat dijadikan sebagai “Desa Wisata Bahari”

TANGGAPAN:

Nama: Bli Darma

Instansi: Yayasan Bahtera Nusantara

Terkait Sistem Manajemen Wisata yang akan mengfokuskan informasi redistribusi dan jumlah kunjungan lokasi favorit seperti lokasi penyelaman mola-mola di Crystal Bay, Blue Corner, maupun lokasi yang potensial.

Sebelum pandemi, tingginya jumlah wisatawan yang melakukan aktifitas di lokasi mola-mola akan berdampak buruk kondisi mola-mola. Untuk mengurangi dampak terhadap mola-mola, kita perlu untuk mengkaji daya dukung kegiatan wisata mola-mola dimana berujung pada menentukan batas maksimal wisatawan dalam satuan waktu atau satu hari.

Terkait redistribusi, sudah ada beberapa kajian yang dilakukan oleh Kabupaten Klungkung baik di laut maupun di darat sebelum UU no. 23 dimana kewenangan dipindahkan ke Provinsi, sehingga Pemda hanya melakukan pungutan di daratan, dan untuk dilaut kewenangan ada di provinsi.

Dalam proses menentukan redistribusi maupun pemungutannya masih akan diadakan kegiatan meeting secara berkelanjutan (meeting series) sampai keputusan final.

Nama: Evi Nurul Ihsan

Instansi: CTC

Terkait tujuan, sasaran dan program-program yang akan dilaksanakan sudah merupakan turunan ataupun arahan dari COREMAP-CTI.

Namun, jika terkait teknis kegiatan maupun pelatih untuk kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas sangat bisa ditentukan bersama mitra. Misalkan, pelatihan rumput laut dapat mendatangkan pelatih dari BPPP Denpasar maupun BPPP Banyuwangi sesuai kebutuhan.

NAMA: Suta Maryana

**INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Kepala Dinas Ketahanan Pangan
Klungkung**

Tulis Masukan Disini:

1. Apakah program dari COREMAP-CTI sudah baku atau tidak dapat diubah agar dapat disesuaikan dengan program-program yang dibutuhkan oleh masyarakat Nusa Penida? Jika masih memungkinkan, berdasarkan program PEMDA klungkung terkait pembangunan tambak, tracking mangrove, restoran, dan pelabuhan di Nusa Penida. Kami sangat berharap agar program COREMAP-CTI bisa dibuatkan salah satunya.

2. Target PEMDA sebanyak 100.000 ton produksi rumput laut setiap tahunnya. Saat ini, ada 20 kelompok aktif yang jumlahnya sekitar 900an. Kebutuhan real untuk kelompok rumput laut di Nusa Penida adalah bibit, diharapkan bibitnya adalah bibit indukan (F1), bukan anakannya (F2, F3, maupun yang lainnya).

Terkait pelatihan rumput laut, dimohon untuk melibatkan pelatih yang kompeten atau memiliki kualitas sesuai bidang rumput laut.

Salah satu permasalahan terkait rumput laut adalah penyakit ice-ice yang disebabkan oleh suhu dan musim. Diharapkan anggaran COREMAP-CTI untuk melakukan riset untuk mencari akar permasalahan penyakit ini dengan memasang logger selama setahun.

Untuk peningkatan kapasitas melalui pelatihan, UMKM atau ketahanan pangan berkoordinasi dengan tim COREMAP-CTI untuk menentukan kelompok yang sesuai agar tidak berulang kelompok yang menerima. Karena ada beberapa kelompok sudah memperoleh bantuan bibit dan sarana dari situbondo.

Selain rumput laut, kita akan melakukan budidaya abalone.

TANGGAPAN:

EVI NURUL IHSAN

Dalam program COREMAP-CTI, kami merencanakan akan melakukan pembangunan tracking mangrove, pos pengawasan, pusat informasi. Beberapa program PEMDA akan direalisasikan dalam program ini.

Mengenai pelatih yang akan dilibatkan dalam peningkatan kapasitas kelompok rumput laut pastinya akan memiliki kemampuan dibidangnya. Ibu Ria dan Pak Wilson selaku tenaga ahli dibidang rumput laut juga mengemukakan pendapat bahwa “mereka membutuhkan bantuan dari beberapa ahli untuk melakukan pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas kelompok rumput laut di Nusa Penida”

NAMA: Ibnu Rusdi

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: BBPPBL Gondol

KKP sudah melakukan banyak riset terkait rumput laut dan mangrove, dimana sudah dilakukan riset terkait agrikultur rumput laut.

Terkait koordinasi dan sinkronisasi, mungkin kita bisa melakukan kegiatan secara bersama-sama, seperti budidaya abalone yang teknologi sudah di kuasai, dimana Balai Budidaya Karangasem sudah banyak melakukan produksi.

Untuk teripang, kita bisa melakukan dengan menebarkan di padang lamun. Untuk Budidaya rajungan, dalam kurang waktu dua bulan kita sudah menghasilkan kepitingan soka, untuk teknologi rajungan tidak harus dilakukan di tambak, namun bisa dilakukan di laut maupun mangrove tapi tetap melakukan perlindungan ombak dan gelombang.

Budidaya rajungan ini dapat disinkronkan dengan kegiatan tracking mangrove, agar dapat dilakukan wisata ilmiah, dimana wisatawan dapat melakukan wisata sambil belajar.

Kedepannya, nusa penida dapat dijadikan sebagai lokasi wisata ilmiah terkait mangrove, rumput laut, abalone. Dimana, rumput laut yang tidak produksi dapat dijadikan pakan untuk Abalone.

Terkait mangrove, BBPPBL Gondol diarahkan untuk mengkaji mangrove dari segi luasan dan produktivitas untuk budidaya rajungan.

Selain kajian wisata, perlu dilakukan kajian di daerah mangrove terkait suplai kekerangan untuk pakan lobster di beberapa lokasi yang ada budidaya lobster yang saat ini masih mengekspor dari Jawa. Atau jika memungkinkan dijadikan sebagai lokasi budidaya lobster, karena budidaya lobster memerlukan lokasi dengan arus yang kencang.

NAMA: Anak Agung Anom

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Dinas Sosial Klungkung

Kondisi Kesejahteraan Masyarakat, sampai saat ini masalah sosial terkait kemiskinan di Nusa Penida mencapai 6.237 yang tersebar di semua desa Nusa Penida yang didominasi di daerah pesisir. Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Klungkung sangat mengharapkan selalu melibatkan masyarakat di setiap kegiatan-kegiatan yang menyentuh masyarakat untuk meningkatkan perekonomian.

Karang Taruna yang berada di Desa yang berusia 13 sampai 40 tahun yang merupakan representasi pemuda di desa, Sesuai arahan dari Pak Ketut Sudiarta, program ini perlu melibatkan pemuda(i) yang sudah ada di dalam Karang Taruna.

PEREMPUAN

NAMA: Ellan Yupa

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: BPSPL Denpasar

Tulis Masukan Disini:

1. BPSPL Denpasar akan mendukung program ini, dimana BPSPL sudah pernah mengikuti kegiatan riset Mola-Mola, semua terkait monitoring kita akan membantu.
2. Terkait EVIKA, tahun ini BPSPL juga melakukan bimbingan, diharapkan kedepannya masih dapat melakukan bimbingan EVIKA.
3. Pada tahun 2019, BPSPL sudah memberikan bantuan KOMPAK kepada salah satu kelompok di Nusa Penida untuk Rumah Produksi, untuk kedepannya bisa mengusulkan kelompok yang sudah dibina.
4. Untuk pemasaran produk seperti rumput laut dan garam sudah dilakukan di Nusa Dua yang disebut "Nusa Grand Spa"
5. BPSPL juga sudah memberikan bantuan di Nusa Lembongan terkait tempat pengolahan sampah plastik, mungkin COREMAP-CTI dapat kembali mendukung kelompok ini.

TANGGAPAN:

EVI NURUL IHSAN

Terkait EVIKA, rencananya CTC bekerjasama dengan KKHL akan mengadakan loklatih EVIKA untuk pengelola dan mitra pada tanggal 12-13 Juli 2021, yang dilanjutkan dengan verifikasi hasil evika KKP Nusa Penida dan KKM Benoa pada tanggal 14 Juli 2021.

**RAPAT KOORDINASI PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN PROYEK COREMAP CTI ADB DI KAWASAN
KONSERVASI NUSA PENIDA**

Tanggal : 2 Juli 2021
Pukul : 10:00 – 16:00
Venue : Ruang Pertemuan Semabu Hills Hotel
Peserta : CTC, DKP Bali, UPTD KKP Bali dan pemangku kepentingan.
Notulen : Kasman/CTC

Pemateri:

Ir. I Nengah B. Sugiarta

Materi:

Arah Kebijakan dan Program Pengelolaan KKP Nusa Penida

Poin Kunci:

Sama dengan materi pak kadis di Rapat Koordinasi dan Sinkronisasi di Klungkung

Pemateri:

Dewa Sujane

Materi:

Bidang Transit – Kecamatan Nusa Penida

Poin Kunci:

- Sampai saat ini, Pemerintah Kecamatan Nusa Penida belum ada kegiatan atau program pesisir karena bukan kewenangan. Untuk bagian laut kewenangan ada di Bappeda dan PUPR.
- Selama ini (sebelum pandemic dan wisatawan masih aktif) banyak pontoon-pontoon yang dipasang disekitaran zona perlindungan atau daerah-daerah dengan karang bagus seperti di Jungut Batu dan lokasi lainnya, dimana karang mengalami kerusakan. Mohon untuk ditindak lanjuti ketika masalah ini Kembali muncul.
- Kami dari pemerintah kecamatan sangat setuju dengan kegiatan ini, dan saya sangat berharap agar para perbekel dapat memberikan masukan dan memberikan informasi pada kegiatan hari ini.

MASUKAN/SARAN/KOMENTAR	KEGIATAN	:	Rapat Koordinasi Pemangku Kepentingan Proyek Coremap CTI ADB di Kawasan Konservasi Nusa Penida
	PENYELENGGARA	:	Coral Triangle Center
	TEMPAT	:	Ruang Pertemuan Semabu Hills Hotel

LAKI - LAKI	
NAMA:	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Majelis Desa Adat Kecamatan Nusa Penida
• Setuju dengan pendapat dengan Pak Prasetyo terkait pembangunan berpusat di masyarakat. • Kami menyarankan agar UPTD KKP Bali memberikan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat desa adat yang memiliki pesisir untuk meningkatkan kesadaran memiliki terutama pelaku wisata dan anak cucu kita.	
TANGGAPAN: EVI NURUL IHSAN Kedepannya, kita akan melakukan pertemuan-pertemuan di tingkat desa berdasarkan masing-masing kegiatan seperti Kegiatan Restorasi karang di desa ped, Rumput Laut di lembongan, jungut batu dan suana. Ir. Nengah Sugiarta Kami berharap, setelah masing-masing perbekel telah mengikuti kegiatan ini, dapat menyampaikan informasi ke masyarakat masing-masing desa adat.	
NAMA:	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Perbekel Desa Sakti, Ketua Forum Perbekel Nusa Penida

- Semua rencana program kami sangat sambut dengan baik.
- Banyak laporan dari masyarakat bahwa banyak penangkap ikan yang melakukan aktifitas di-malam hari tanpa diketahui asal, alat tangkap, maupun hasil tangkapan. Kami menyarankan untuk melakukan pengawasan atau mengumpulkan informasi terkait masalah ini. Nelayan yang melakukan penangkapan ini dari lombok
- Kami sangat berharap UPTD KKP Bali dapat menyediakan HT atau kontak person untuk dijadikan sebagai alat melapor informasi secara cepat.
- Masyarakat sering melakukan kegiatan “Bameti (menangkap di sulut terendah) untuk menangkap enak-enak, kegiatan ini dapat merusak terumbu karang.
- Banyak nelayan yang melakukan penangkapan dengan jaring, dimana jaring tersebut sampai ke dasar laut, dan berpotensi merusak terumbu karang

TANGGAPAN:

Ir. Nengah Sugiarta

Beberapa hari yang lalu, UPTD KKP Nusa Penida memperoleh informasi dari intel terkait aktifitas jual beli karang di daerah Denpasar. Intel melakukan kontak dengan UPTD KKP Nusa Penida terkait aturan pengambilan dan penjualan karang di Provinsi Bali.

Untuk menindaklanjuti penemuan ini, UPTD KKP Nusa Penida akan berkoordinasi dengan PSDKP Bena, dan Polres.

Ibu Astari

DKP Bali sudah memiliki PKS dengan PPKM Jawa timur untuk menindaklanjuti masalah nelayan dari luar yang tidak memiliki ijin.

DKP Bali perlu untuk melakukan penelitian dan mengumpulkan informasi terlebih dahulu.

Pak Prasetyo

Terumbu karang adalah sumber mata pencaharian bagi masyarakat. Jika, masyarakat mencari-cari ikan yang terjebak, cumi, dan kerrang-kerangan pada saat surut masih bisa ditolerir. Yang menjadi masalah ketika masyarakat mengambil karang.

NAMA:	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Perbekel Desa Jungut Batu
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- Kami sangat berharap pengelola KKP Nusa Penida selalu memantau daerah ikan berkembang agar tidak rusak.
- Mohon untuk menertibkan pontoon yang berada di daerah mangrove atau sekitarnya agar tidak mengganggu atau merusak terumbu karang. Banyak pontoon-pontoon disekitar lokasi yang kurang tertib.

TANGGAPAN:

Pak Prasetyo

Saya sangat setuju untuk menertibkan pontoon dan memerlukan regulasi yang jelas. Selain itu, pemilik pontoon atau bangunan lainnya untuk menyertakan UKL UPL dikarenakan tali pontoon dan jangkar yang berpotensi merusak terumbu karang.

NAMA:	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Perbekel Desa Ped
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- Pemerintah Desa Ped sangat senang karena ditengah pandemi masih ada kelompok pemuda yang melakukan kegiatan restorasi karang dan perlindungan karang. Beberapa investor juga ikut membantu kegiatan ini.
- Namun, banyak kegiatan-kegiatan yang tidak memiliki dasar ukuran atau aturan jelas. Misalkan, banyaknya pontoon wisata yang berjejer di Desa Ped dan tidak adanya regulasi yang jelas. Kami sangat mengharapkan, tim Pengelola untuk melakukan sosialisasi regulasi kegiatan-kegiatan wisata seperti Pemasangan Mooring Bouy, dan Pontoon (dimana lokasinya, besarnya, dan lokasi yang mana yang tepat).
- Selain itu, dengan adanya regulasi yang jelas maka pengusaha akan nyaman melakukan investasi

TANGGAPAN:

Ir. Nengah Sugiarta

- DKP bersama tim ahli telah menyusun RZWP-3-K dalam jangka waktu yang lama, namun sampai saat belum ada titik terang.
- Beberapa tahun ini, semua pontoon di provinsi Bali belum memiliki ijin. DKP Bali dan beberapa mitra terkait melakukan komunikasi instens dan persuasive ke pemilik pontoon, dan sudah memiliki aturan perijinan. Namun, Bupati Klungkung meminta kebijakan untuk dilonggar dikarenakan wisata Nusa Penida sudah mulai berkembang.
- Kedepannya ketika jasa konservasi sudah mulai berjalan, kita akan membangun mooring buoy per desa yang aktif melakukan wisata. Mooring buoy ini akan dipasang sesuai dengan aturan dan tidak akan merusak karang.

Ibu Astari

Semua pemanfaatan yang menggunakan ruang laut harus memiliki ijin kecuali masyarakat lokal didaerah tersebut.

NAMA:	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Perbekel Desa Lembongan
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- Permasalahan tracking mangrove di lembongna harus dikaji dengan baik. Mulai dari lokasi pemasangan dimana, gimana dampak nya terhadap wisata. Di jungut batu sudah ada kegiatan tracking mangrove, dan kami di Lembongan juga ingin namun perlu untuk melihat mangrove yang sesuai.
- Terkait kegiatan restorasi, apakah restorasi dilakukan di sekeliling Nusa Penida? atau hanya di beberapa lokasi saja?

TANGGAPAN:

Pak Prasetyo

Tim akan melakukan survey awal untuk menentukan lokasi yang cocok untuk kegiatan restorasi. Selain itu, kami juga akan memulai berdiskusi dengan kelompok-kelompok yang sudah ada dan telah melakukan kegiatan restorasi karang seperti Kelompok Nuansa Pulau (KNP) di Desa Ped.

Pak Sapto

Sampai saat ini, aturan terkait pengelolaan ruang laut belum dibawah kewenangan desa. Dan beberapa kegiatan-kegiatan di darat belum menjadikan kepala desa sebagai pemilik wewenang pembangunan selain kegiatan-kegiatan di desa.

Biasanya kita menggunakan prinsi Pentahelic yang melibatkan akademisi, pemerintah, pengusaha, media massa, dan masyarakat.

Terkait pemasangan tracking mangrove. Kita akan mengkaji terlebih dahulu potensi mangrove di wilayah-wilayah yang memiliki mangrove. Setelah menentukan lokasi tracking mangrove, kita akan melakukan pelatihan kepada masyarakat untuk mata pencaharian alternatif dari mangrove seperti pengolahan nya.

Minutes of Meeting

COMMUNITY MEETING FOR RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION CORAL DAN MANGROVE IN NUSA PENIDA MPA

Tanggal : 3 Juli 2021
Pukul : 10:00 – 16:00
Venue : Ruang Pertemuan Semabu Hills Hotel
Peserta : CTC, DKP Bali, UPTD KK Bali, dan pemangku kepentingan.
Notulen : Kasman/CTC

MASUKAN/SARAN/KOMENTAR	KEGIATAN	:	Community Meeting for Coral Restoration and Mangrove
	PENYELENGGARA	:	Coral Triangle Center
	TEMPAT	:	Ruang Pertemuan Semabu Hills Hotel

LAKI - LAKI	
NAMA: Prasetyo	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Konsultan Restorasi Karang CTC
Biasanya kegiatan wisatawan di crystal bay untuk mola-mola, dan manta point untuk manta. Saya menyarankan untuk membuat karang restorasi yang berbentuk masker dan dapat dijadikan sebagai masker point. Jika digabungkan dengan Mola-Mola, Manta Point, dan Masker Point menjadi 3 M (bisa juga merujuk ke protocol kesehatan) dan dapat dijadikan sebagai Ikonik Nusa Penida. Masker point ini akan terjadi dari masing-masing struktur karang (beton, besi, dan lainnya), masker point ini juga akan membentangkan panjang dan merupakan rencana panjang yang tidak akan selesai di COREMAP CTI, namun akan terus dibangun jika ada donor lainnya.	
NAMA: I Ketut Murde Asmare	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Pokmaswas Desa Suana (Ketua)
Kami setuju dengan rencana program yang akan dijalankan. Kegiatan wisatawan banyak dilakukan di suana karena terumbu karang bagus di sekitara pura segare. Kami mengusulkan desa suana untuk direstorasi dengan masterplan masker point. Faktor yang membuat terumbu karang di Desa Suana rusak karena sebelum adanya KKP, nelayan dari desa kutampi dan beberapa desa lainnya sering menangkap ikan menggunakan jaring dasar. Maka dari itu kami menyarankan untuk melakukan kegiatan restorasi di Desa Suana. Namun, sekarang sudah mulai berkurang nelayan yang menangkap dengan jaring karena sudah adanya aturan. TANGGAPAN: PAK PRASETYO Kami sangat senang jika masyarakat setuju dengan ide ini. Selain itu, saya menyarankan untuk bibit karang diletakkan di satu tempat agar kedepannya barang siapapun ingin melakukan restorasi mengambil bibit karang dari tempat tersebut.	
NAMA: I Ketut Partita	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Perbekel Desa Sakti

Perlu melakukan kajian atau penelitian sebaran lokasi karang yang sudah rusak. Crystal Bay dan Gamat Bay di desa sakti terumbu karangnya sudah mengalami kerusakan karena aktifitas wisata dan gelombang

TANGGAPAN:

Pak Prasetyo

Terkait restorasi karang, tim ahli terlebih dahulu akan melakukan pemetaan lokasi kerusakan karang dan lokasi yang teoat untuk dilakukan restroasi karang.

Di Crystal Bay sudah ada mooring buoy permanen, dan bisa ditambahkan beberapa buah di Program COREMAP-CTI. Nantinya, semua nelayan harus menambatkan kapal di mooring buoy ini dan tidak menggunakan jangkar.

NAMA: I Wayang Sugra

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Majelis Adat Nusa Penida

- Di Nusa Penida banyak tradisi-tradisi yang kadang muncul, kadang tidak muncul (mengalami pasang surut misalkan Pak Nenun dan samyan). Pertanyaan saya, bagaimana caranya agar tradisi-tradisi atau budaya masyarakat dapat dimasukkan ke laut agar tetap tercatat? Misalkan, membuat objek-objek yang menggambarkan pak nenun yang dipaketkan dengan kegiatan wisata lainnya.
- Catatan kami adalah jangan sampai yang di masukkan kedalam laut adalah patung yang biasa kami sucikan seperti patung siwa dan sebagainya. Hal ini akan berdampak pada penurunan pemahaman generasi selanjutnya yang menganggap patung-patung tersebut dikeramatkan.

TANGGAPAN:

PAK SAPTO

Indonesia pernah menerapkan WISATA BAHARI TERPADU, konsep ini dapat diterapkan jika mengakomodir semua desa dan kalangan. Jangan sampai, konsep ini hanya diberlakukan untuk satu atau dua desa saja.

Pak Prasetyo

Pernah ada Pura dibawah laut di Pumeteran, namun sebenarnya bukan pura secara utuh namun sisa patung-patung bekas pura yang ditenggelamkan di sekitaran sana. Nah, inilah pentingnya cerita dalam menjalankan wisata. Sama halnya kantor pos di Ameth, dalam kurung waktu dekat bali akan memperoleh dua kapal yang akan ditenggelamkan untuk dijadikan sebagai seawreck.

Ide untuk membuat patung nenun, buat patung, dan selamat datang merupakan ide yang bagus untuk meningkatkan daya tarik wisatawan. Kita akan memilih lokasi-lokasi yang tepat untuk dijadikan lokasi target.

NAMA: I Wayang Darwata

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Kepala Desa Ped

- Dihari sebelumnya (rapat koordinasi dan sinkronisasi program), saya menyarankan untuk mengundang para investor pontoon dan mooring buoy di Desa Ped. Namun, ternyata belum diundang, berarti kita tidak usah membahas masalah ini.
- Wilayah Desa Ped dari Sental sampai banjar new.
- Jika berbicara Nusa Penida maka yang paling terkenal adalah crystal bay, manta bay, dan manta point. Kami berharap untuk menambah ikon-ikon nusa penida untuk dijadikan sebagai lokasi favorit wisata seperti desa ped yang sudah melakukan restorasi karang (kelompok nuansa pulau).
- Kami juga berharap agar para investor yang melakukan kerusakan di desa kami untuk selesai diselesaikan.
- Terkait donor karang, Kelompok Nuansa Pulau sudah banyak melakukan kegiatan restorasi dan dapat dijadikan sebagai daerah donor karang. Tim peneliti bisa melakukan penelitian terlebih dahulu di lokasi tersebut untuk menilai cocok atau tidaknya dijadikan sebagai lokasi restorasi dan donor karang.

TANGGAPAN:

NAMA: Kadet Tono

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Pokmaswas Lembongan

- Pokmaswas Lembongan pernah melakukan pengawasan dan patroli, sejak dulu selalu muncul masalah mengenai kompresor Hoki, kenapa belum penyelesaian masalah?
- Masyarakat lembongan juga pernah melakukan penanaman, pengawasan, pemeriksaan, namun belum melakukan pengelolaan karena terbatas pengalaman. Saran, lembongan saya cocok dibuatkan jeti yang berisi tracking mangrove dan restaurant.
- Terkati restorasi karang, di sekitaran mangrove point adalah spot “kapal atau pontoon tenggelam” yang dijadikan sebagai lokasi favorit penyelaman, namun beberapa tahun lalu sudah dilakukan pemindahan besi-besinya. Saat ini, disekitaran pontoon bali Hai ada pontoon tenggelam (kepemilikan bounty) dan belum melakukan pengangkatan. Pontoon ini dapat dijadikan spot baru dengan memindahkan kelokasi yang cocok.
- Saat ini, di Lembongan tidak ada ikonik untuk dikunjungi. Masker Point bisa dijadikan sebagai ikonik baru untuk lembongan.
- Diselat ceningan pernah ada buddha point, alangkah baiknya jika Kembali diadakan.
- Banyak kerusakan terumbu karang di daerah sakenan karena tali dan jangkar pontoon, dilokasi tersebut juga baik dilakukan restorasi karang.

TANGGAPAN:

PAK PRASETYO

- Sangat penting untuk mengudakasi pemuda(i) tentang ekosistem terumbu karang dan mangrove agar tidak hanya sekedar berwisata untuk meningkatkan daya tarik dan kepekaan terhadap ekosistem.
- Kita bisa membuat konsep edukasi ekosistem terumbu karang dan ekosistem, wisatawan akan dipandu oleh Guide sambil bercerita tentang biota-biota diterumbu karang sambil melihatnya.
- Edukasi dibidang ecotourism dapat diterapkan dengan menggunakan system adopter untuk mangrove dan karang, sehingga adopter akan datang berkunjung untuk melihat mangrove dan karang adopsinya di masa depan.

NAMA: Nyoman Karyawan

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Ketua Kelompok Nuansa Pulau

- Kami sangat setuju dengan usulan pak perbekel yang menjadi ped sebagai lokasi nursery karang.
- Ide untuk membuat patung-patung untuk menarik wisatawan adalah ide bagus dan dapat dikerjasamakan dengan beberapa kelompok untuk membuat proposal.
- Di Suana pernah diturunkan rumah ikan, namun hancur. Penurunan rumah ikan di ped dan suana memiliki peluang kecil untuk tumbuh, di suana lebih cocok untuk seawreck dan patung-patung.
- Reflex dan Indoocceanproject sudah melakukan uji coba penanaman karang dan daerah pembibitan di crystal bay, saat ini masih uji coba restorasi.
- Kelompok Nuansa Pulau siap untuk membantu, menyediakan bibit karang, dan Pendidikan kepada masyarakat yang akan terlibat di kegiatan restorasi walaupun lokasinya bukan di ped.
- Di ceningan termasuk sebagai hutan desa, dan sekarang di ceningan ada pembangunan Pelabuhan segitiga emas, dan hutan desa akan mengurangi tutupan mangrove. Untuk hutan mangrove di lembongan dibawah kewenangan dinas kehutanan. Kegiatan pengelolaan mangrove sudah kami usulkan dan rencanakan dari tahun 2018 untuk kegiatan-kegiatan terkait mangrove seperti ecotourism, pemanfaatan bagian mangrove. Saya mengusulkan untuk membuat kegiatan rehabilitasi dan kegiatan lainnya di daerah mangrove yang lebih sedikit diantara mangrove yang padat.
- Yang perlu difikirkan adalah setelah kegiatan ini sudah diwujudkan, siapa yang melakukan pengawasan atau kewenangan? agar terawatt dan ada yang mengurus.
- Terdapat 12-15 nelayan dari warga sakti yang memanfaatkan crystal bay sebagai tempat berlabuh boat.

TANGGAPAN

Pak Sapto

- Semua lokasi yang tidak bisa control (pengawasan dan perawatan) pasti akan mengalami kerusakan.
- Banyak wisata mangrove tracking yang mengalami kerusakan karena kurangnya biaya perawatan dan pengawasan. Maka dari itu, dalam program COREMAP-CTI sangat berhati-hati untuk menentukan lokasi tracking mangrove dengan mempertimbangkan:
 - Lokasi yang tepat,
 - Status hutan mangrove - apakah milik desa atau dinas kehutanan. Jika, milik dinas kehutanan maka perlu untuk membentuk KPH (kelompok petani hutan) yang dapat mengelola tracking mangrove.
 - Jika hutan desa, tracking mangrove akan diserahkan ke desa di bawah wewenang BUMDES, namun pelaku bisa kelompok yang disepakati bisa pokmaswas, pokdarwis, atau kelompok lainnya)
 - Kondisi hutan mangrove (apakah kondisinya lebih bagus dari yang lainnya).
 - Selanjutnya bagaimana cara mengolahnya, dan adakah produk lain selain kegiatan wisata

NAMA: -

INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Camat Nusa Penida

• Di Pulau Lembongan ada dua jenis mangrove, hutan mangrove ada di lembongan dan hutan desa ada diceningan. • Terkait mangrove tracking, perlu untuk melakukan pemetaan dimana lokasi yang tepat dan bagaimana kaitannya dengan Pelabuhan. • Mohon kewenangan diperjelas, karena desa tidak memiliki kewenangan di daerah laut. Namun, di lembongan ada hutan mangrove yang dibawah kewenangan kelompok sebagai kelompok kehutanan. • Kerusakan karang di mangrove point sudah termasuk besar, sama halnya dengan teman-teman yang disakti, ped, dan suana yang aktifitas wisatanya lebih besar sehingga karang rusak. Nah, perlu di lakukan kajian lokasi yang tepat untuk kegiatan restorasi.	
NAMA: I Gede Artawan	INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: UPTD KKP Nusa Penida
• Rapat koordinasi ini masih kurang mengundang masyarakat-masyarakat di desa pesisir dan pihak-pihak lain seperti pengusaha dan media. • Sudah banyak yang melakukan kegiatan restorasi karang seperti quicksilver, bali hai, dan lainnya. Namun, pengawasan belum dilakukan secara merata sehingga banyak restorasi karang yang kurang berhasil. • Setiap wilayah Nusa Penida sangat bervariasi, telah dilakukan kegiatan restorasi karang di crystal bay, namun semua struktur restorasi mengalami kerusakan karena arus. Hal ini harus menjadikan catatan penting dalam menentukan lokasi dan struktur restorasi karang, • Perlu untuk menentukan lokasi prioritas untuk melakukan kegiatan restorasi dengan mempertimbangkan potensi ancaman kedepannya. Karena kondisi pandemi, banyak pontoon yang sudah berhenti beroperasi, ketika kita sudah melakukan kegiatan restorasi di lokasi tersebut, dan selanjutnya mereka meminta lokasi yang sama untuk pemasangan pontoon, tim UPTD KKP Nusa Penida dapat memberikan arahan untuk memindahkan jauh dari lokasi restorasi karang.	
NAMA: Masyarakat INSTITUSI/ALAMAT: Peserta Forum	

Apakah pemanfaatan mangrove selain wisata ada?

- Tidak digunakan kayu bakar, bangunan, maupun yang lainnya.
- Tidak digunakan untuk patok rumput laut tidak ada, dulu pernah digunakan namun sudah ada larangan dari kepala desa.
- Belum ada usaha untuk penjualan bibit mangrove
- Belum ada produk dari mangrove baik untuk dimakan maupun diperjual belikan
- Belum ada kegiatan budidaya, baru rencana
- Pondok dan alih lahan untuk bangunan tidak pernah terjadi

Apakah kerusakan mangrove karena masyarakat atau alami?

Kerusakan mangrove masih secara alami.

Outline for Internal Monitoring Report on Land Acquisition and Indigenous Peoples

I Introduction on the Project and the Subproject

1.1 The Project

1.2 The Subprojects

II Objectives of Internal Monitoring on Land Acquisition and Indigenous Peoples

III Monitoring Methodology

IV Impacts on Land Acquisition and the Indigenous Peoples in the subproject areas

- **Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

(This section describes if there are land acquisition and resettlement occur during implementation of the subprojects, the scope of impacts and the investments/ interventions that caused land acquisition impacts, etc.)

- **Impacts on Local Indigenous Peoples in the subproject areas.**

(This section describes if there are IP groups identified in the subproject areas and impacts occur during implementation of the subprojects to the IP groups in the subproject's areas, types and scope of impacts and the investments/ interventions that caused the impacts, etc.)

- **Action Plan for the Identified Land Acquisition and the Impacts on Local Indigenous Peoples.**

(This section describes, if land acquisition of private individuals and or households - and or impacts are identified on the IP groups in the subproject areas, actions to be carried out by the relevant agencies (due diligence, preparation of safeguard planning documents, compensation, implementation of IP mitigative and beneficial measures, budget allocation, etc.)

- **Action Plan for other Identified Issues**

(This section describes the activities that have been done with the affected households and the community, for example, five households that might have the access of boat travels affected or those who have to change the boat parking place and the community with social/cultural event disturbed in Nusa Penida subproject, etc; if the impacts have been avoided or if the impacts have been mitigated, if the agreed actions have been carried out, if the affected households and the communities are satisfied with the implemented actions, etc.)

V Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

5.1 Information Disclosure

5.2 Consultation and Participation

VI Grievance Redress

(This section describes, if there have been any complaints and or grievances lodged during the monitoring period, nature of the complaints and grievances, how the complaints and grievances received, responded and recorded, how the complaints and grievances have been settled; pending complaints and grievances, plan to settle the pending grievances, satisfaction of the complainants with the provided responses and actions, if the established GRM functional, etc.)

VII Institutional Arrangement and Capacity of Relevant Agencies in Managing of Land Acquisition and Indigenous Peoples Issues.

VIII Conclusions

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

**Due Diligence Report on Resettlement and
Indigenous Peoples**