



## **INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE):**

**Subproject:** ENHANCING MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS, GILI MATRA, WEST NUSA  
TENGGARA, INDONESIA

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Document Stage: - Draft for Review

Project Number: Grant 0379 – INO

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**INO: CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAM – CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE (COREMAP-  
CTI) PROJECT**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of January 1, 2022)

Currency Unit – IDR IDR 1.00 = \$ 0.00001032

\$1.00 = IDR 14,242

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AMDAL	- <i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup</i> or Indonesian Environmental Impact Assessment system
ANDAL	- Analisis Dampak Lingkungan or Environmental Impact Assessment - Environmental Impact Control Agency ( <i>Badan Pengendalian Dampak</i>
BAPPENAS	- National Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional)
BKKPN	- National Marine Conservation Center (BKKPN) of Kupang
BPLHD	- Local Environmental Management Agency ( <i>Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah</i> )
Bupati	- District Mayor
COREMAP	- Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program
CTI	- Coral Triangle Initiative
DCM	- Duta Cipta Mandiri (Project Implementation Partner)
EARF	- Environmental Assessment and Review Framework
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
GEF	- Global Environment Facility
GoI	- Government of Indonesia
ICCTF	- Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
IDR	- Indonesian Rupiah
MMAF	- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries ( <i>Kementarian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> or KKP)
MPA	- Marine Protected Area (Kawasan Konservasi Perairan)
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
PIU	- Project Implementation Unit
PMO	- Project Management Office
POKMAS	- Community groups
SPPL	- Statement of readiness to manage and monitor the environment
UKL	- Environmental Management Plan (UKL)
UPL	- Environmental Monitoring Plan (UPL)
UPT	- Technical Management Unit
USD	- US Dollars



# 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.

2. **Scope of impacts.** Initial Environmental Examination and impact of the subproject on the land, biodiversity, water and air was assessed in the June – September 2021 by the project implementation consultants. The infrastructure will be constructed on the government owned land (property of North Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province). The construction of subproject infrastructure have positive impact or will support function of the Marine and Fisheries Agency in North Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara attn. BKKPN Kupang area of Gili Matra. Information Center will support transportation in Teluk Nare accros to MPA Gili Matra and Surveillance Post will support sea patrol activities conducted by Pokmaswas supervised by Marine and Fisheries Agency West Nusa Tenggara Province.

3. **Legal and policy framework:** The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is conducted following the requirements of the relevant policies and laws of Government of Indonesia and ADB's safeguard policy statement (SPS 2009). The overall objective of these-above mentioned policies is to ensure that impacts of the environmental, if any, are screened and avoided. If the identified impacts are not possible to be avoided, suitable measures will be prepared and conducted.

4. **Project description and scope:** The representative subproject in MPA Gili Matra is the construction of Surveillance Post in Gili Trawangan Island and Information Centre in Teluk Nare, North Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara. The design of the Information center is 6 x 6 m = 36 m<sup>2</sup> and the surveillance post is 6,5 x 7 m = 45,5 m<sup>2</sup>. The subproject aims to support ecotourism and transportation activities and community surveillance patrol in MPA Gili Matra.

5. **Environmental Impact.** The IEE concludes that no identifiable significant environmental impact is the project deemed environmentally sensitive. Impact arising the construction and operational phase of the project are minor, localized and acceptable, providing that the set of mitigation measures set out in the environmental management plan (EMP) are incorporated in the design, implementation and monitored properly. Key impact include:

- The construction of surveillance post is located in the Gili Trawangan Islands and does not any terrestrial ecological or biological (flora fauna) endemic, endangered biodiversity.
- The construction point of the subproject infrastructure does not impact any terrestrial or marine conservation and protected area, sites of cultural, customary of heritage significant nor any national or international endangered.
- Impacts on the environmental associated with the coastal ecosystem resulting from the physical dredging of the area and subsequent increased short-lived sedimentation has a low impact on the marine fauna and flora due to the scarcity of resources located within and adjacent to the project area of influence.

- Proactive management of all pre-construction, construction and operational activities will ensure limited disturbance to the daily business activities undertaken within the subproject infrastructure surrounding and community activities.

6. **Environmental management Plan.** The contractor for construction of the subproject infrastructure will refer to the Statement of Readiness to manage and monitor environment (SPPL) in form of Letter of Commitment to the Environmental Management infrastructure in Gili Matra then the Environmental management Plan (EMP), which provides a set of mitigation and operational phases and implementation to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for adverse environmental impact. Additionally, as a commitment to the environment, the contractor/project Implementation partners will prepare the construction EMP (CEMP) of code of construction practices document (CoCP).

7. **Implementation arrangement.** 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 (Surveillance Post and Information Centre, in Gili Matra. The project consultant, PT Duta Cipta Mandiri (DCM) is responsible to construct the subproject infrastructures and conduct engagement to environmental examination.

8. **Implementation schedule:** This Environmental management plan will be implemented along the construction of subproject infrastructures. It is planned that the social management plan will be conducted from May 2022 up to September 2022.

9. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The subproject is category B for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), therefore, it is not required the external monitoring experts to perform of external environmental performance on the subproject infrastructure. During the subproject implementation, Bappenas ICCTF will conduct internal monitoring and evaluation on Environmental Examination to ensure the development of the subproject infrastructure COREMAP CTI in Gili Matra in compliance with ADB's SPS 2009 and the relevant Government's laws and regulations.

# 1. Introduction

## A. Background

10. The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program - Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAP-CTI, the Project) aims to manage coral reef resources, associated ecosystems and biodiversity in a sustainable manner for the welfare of coastal communities. The design of COREMAP-CTI reflects a phased and incremental approach. The first or initiation phase known as COREMAP Phase I (1998–2004) represented the pilot phase leading to the design of COREMAP Phase II (COREMAP II). The second or acceleration phase, COREMAP II (2004–2011) represented the initial implementation phase. The proposed Project is the third and final phase which intends to (i) complete remaining gaps in Phase II; (ii) “institutionalize” Phase II interventions; and (iii) build a “model” of coral reef rehabilitation and management program in Indonesia for replication and up-scaling in new areas. “Institutionalization” will mean integrating community-based activities within local government functions and policies, and facilitate learning networks and institutional partnerships across regional and national institutions for project sustainability. The project will follow a project financing modality for a sector grant.

11. COREMAP-CTI will be aligned with Indonesia’s National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and aims to manage coral reef resources, associated ecosystems and biodiversity in a sustainable manner for increasing the incomes of coastal communities in Indonesia. Building upon Phase II interventions, the project will deliver 3 effective Marine Protected Area (MPA) models that can be replicated across the country for sustainable coral reef management. The project will help to move the MPAs to the next higher stage and reach 80% “blue” category by increasing and evaluating their management effectiveness.

12. The selection of subprojects within this sector modality will be based on the following key criteria: the subproject (i) contributes directly to environmentally sound non-consumptive resource utilization across the MPAs (e.g., environmentally-responsible tourism); (ii) supports development of sustainable fisheries (e.g., enhancing fish market facilities, fish landing sites, fish catch monitoring and catch regulation); (iii) contributes to fostering alternative livelihoods that reduce fishing pressure or provides non-traditional gainful employment within the sector; and (iv) enhances effectiveness, governance, and financial sustainability of co-managed MPAs. Subprojects will be formulated and implemented using a community-driven development (CDD) approach.

13. Based on these criteria, the feasibility study for the project preparation will appraise representative (core) subprojects, for a national level MPA and for a subnational MPA. The core subprojects may include: (i) enabling infrastructure for private sector participation in ecotourism development (e.g., Information Centre, mooring buoys, telecommunications etc.); (ii) alternative livelihood-related infrastructure (fish ponds, fish cages, fish processing etc.) and (iii) MPA governance (e.g., management board, academic paper for endemic species, management plans, threatened species management plans, application for Tourists Management System, coral monitoring and database systems, monitoring and surveillance operations).

14. This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report focuses on the environmental assessment of the management and livelihood interventions for MPA Gili Matra as a sample subproject, and is limited to infrastructures and livelihood, as these project interventions have potential for environmental impacts.

## **B. Objective of the IEE**

15. The environmental assessment was undertaken collaboratively by the national consultant and project proponent through intensive communication with representative local government in the project sites, interviews/consultation and focus-group discussions with officials or representatives from project stakeholders such as the regencies, cities and municipal governments, villages, and district/field offices of national government agencies, including the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Regional Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah or BAPPEDA).

16. The IEE has been prepared based on the Environmental Assessment and Review Framework (EARF) developed by the ADB and endorsed by Government of Indonesia (GOI). The IEE also follows the guidelines of the Department of Forest and Environment (DOFE) and in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009) of ADB and will be disclosed in the websites of the ADB and the implementing agencies. This document shall serve as the base of environmental assessment of the proposed sub-project to be implemented by the executing agency and guideline for environmental management activities on-site.

17. The IEE report aims to provide guidance on safeguard screening, assessment, institutional arrangement and process to be followed for components of the project, where design takes place after Bappenas ICCTF approval. This report also fulfils the requirements of IEE under the provisions of the Project Implementation Consultant.

## **C. Scope of this report**

18. The scope of this report and the subsequent IEE is specific to the sub-project. It does not provide any assessment for any other/future developments or activities at the location or anywhere else within other project areas. Should any further development be planned as result of either this Project or other related work, additional planning and assessment to the requirements of the Government of Indonesia (GOI) must be carried out specifically in relation to that proposed development.

## **D. Structure of the Report**

19. The IEE Outline consists of:

- Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
- Description of the Project
- Description of the Environment (Baseline)
- Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
- Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation
- Analysis of Alternatives
- Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Environmental Management Plan
- Conclusion and Recommendation

## **2. Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework**

### **A. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement**

20. Type. This sector grant project is associated with environment and natural resources. It is multi-component, and related to investment in capacity building, coastal and fishery management, and livelihood development.

21. The Project is categorized as Category B for Environment under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, due to the project's emphasis on conservation of marine and coastal resources and the localized impacts for which mitigation measures can be readily designed and implemented. This is equivalent to Indonesia's requirement for Environment Management Effort/Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL). This categorization will be enforced through selection criteria of subprojects to ensure that no subproject interventions under any component will exceed this category. The purpose of this IEE is to provide sufficient information and analyst impacts of the proposed subproject to the existing environmental elements. In addition, this document also provides mitigation plan to minimize negative environmental impacts of the subproject.

### **B. Environmental Regulatory Framework in Indonesia**

22. **Government of Indonesia.** The policy, legal, and administrative frameworks relevant to the environmental assessment of infrastructure projects in the Republic of Indonesia have been established by the following laws and regulations: (i) Environmental Management Law of 1997 (Law No. 23/1997), (ii) Environmental Protection and Management Law of 2009, Guideline for Preparing Environmental Document (Government Regulation No.16/2012) and (iii) Environmental Permit Regulation (Government Regulation No.27/2012).

23. The Government Regulation No. 22 Year 2021 concerning Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management

24. The Omnibus law in Job creation (Law No, 11/2020) required a permit to utilize the protected area, and have to conduct the impact assessment. The Act also stated the Coastal and small islands Ecosystem is coastal area and small island with uniqueness and being conserved to sustainable coastal and small islands management. Coastal ecosystem consists of mangrove, seagrass and coral reef. Then, the protected and conservation means to protect the ecosystem from adverse impact of the environmental and social elements.

25. The supporting letter from Regional Secretary of the North Lombok District, No: 030/50/BKAD/2022 dated 24 January 2022, concerning Permission on property of local government area to build the subproject infrastructure of COREMAP CTI Project.



**Table 1 Comparison between ADB and Indonesian environmental safeguard systems**

ADB Project Categories	Indonesian Project Categories (AMDAL system)
<p><b>Category A:</b> Projects with potential for significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. Therefore, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) including environmental management plan (EMP) is required.</p>	<p><b>AMDAL:</b> Projects with potential for substantial impacts on the environment requiring Environmental Impact Analysis or AMDAL report and environmental management and monitoring plan (RKL-RPL)</p> <p>The criteria and scale of the project that trigger an Amdal are defined in the MOEF regulation No. P.4/2021.</p>
<p><b>Category B:</b> Projects judged to have some adverse environmental impacts, but of lesser degree and/or significance than those for category A projects, and requiring an initial environmental examination (IEE) including environmental management plan (EMP).</p>	<p><b>UKL-UPL:</b> Projects not required to have AMDAL are obliged to have Environmental Management Efforts/Plan (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Efforts/Plan (UPL) as stipulated in the MOEF regulation No. P.4/2021.</p>
<p><b>Category C:</b> Projects unlikely to have adverse environmental impacts. No EIA and IEE required, but environmental implication of the project need to be reviewed</p>	<p><b>SPPL:</b> Projects that do not require AMDAL or UKL-UPL are obliged to submit a 'statement of management and environmental monitoring ability' or SPPL</p>

26. **Relevant International Agreement** - The Government of Indonesia is signatory to a number of international conventions, treaties, agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU's) that relate to terrestrial, coastal and marine species habitats and environmental issues which signify the interest in the protection of global and Pacific environments for the benefit of future generations.

### C. ADB Safeguard Policy

27. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) has the objectives to (i) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people; (ii) where possible; minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and (iii) help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

28. Safeguard policies are the cornerstone of the assistance provided to developing countries by their development partners. The safeguards included within the ADB's policy relate to the environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples. The environment safeguard requires due diligence which entails addressing environmental concerns, if any, of a proposed activity in the initial stages of project preparation.

29. A category B determination of a project is judged to have some adverse environmental impacts all of which are of low significance and through due diligence manageable with no long-term significant effect on the environment.

### 3. Description of the Project

#### A. Project Location Plan

30. **Need for project.** 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. The Government of Indonesia plans to address these root causes of resource and environmental degradation by undertaking this project.

31. **Location.** The Project will be implemented in areas of three districts in two provinces in Bali and West Nusa Tenggara. Additional project activities will focus on MPA management effectiveness at three national MPAs: KKPD Nusa Penida in District Klungkung, Province of Bali and Gili Balu in West Sumbawa District and Gili Matra in North Lombok District of West Nusa Tenggara province.

32. **Magnitude of Operation.** The ADB-financed portion of the project would cover (MPAs) in Province Bali and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) as Indonesia Super Premium Tourism Destination.

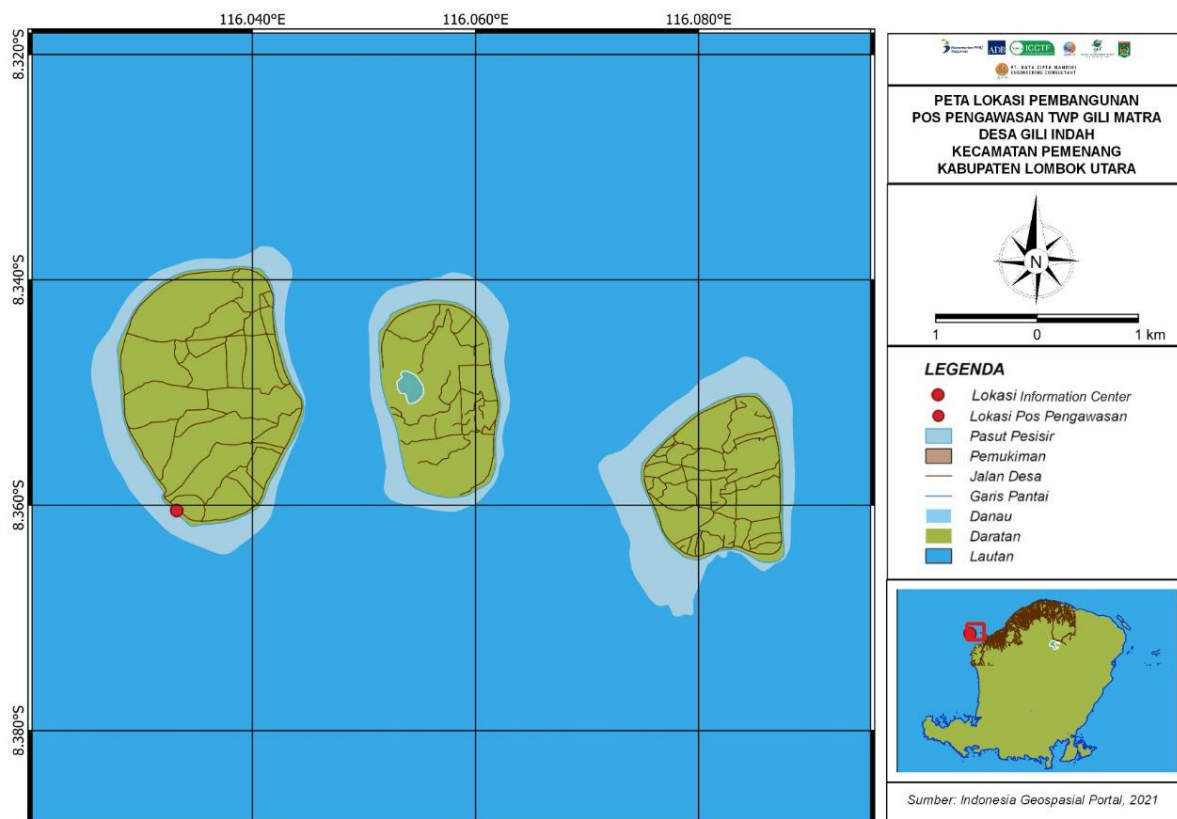


Figure 1. Location Map of Gili Matra Islands Subproject Area (Surveillance Post)

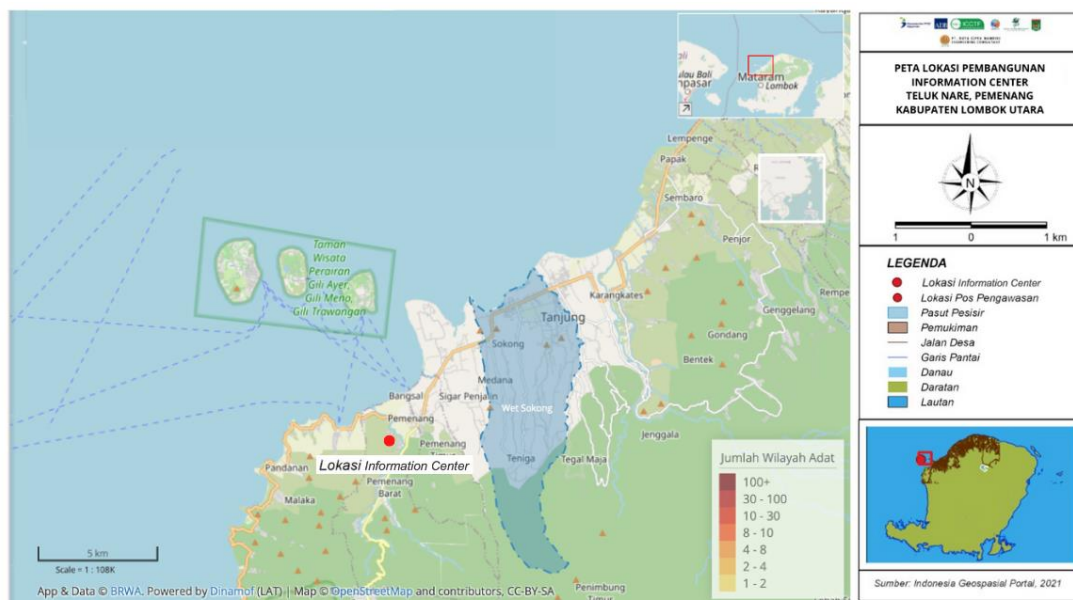


Figure 2. Location Map of Teluk Nare Subproject Area (Information Center)

## B. Proposed Main and Supporting Activities

33. **Description of Project Components.** The Project has four major components or outputs:

- Output 1: Coral reef management and institutions strengthened. This component will focus on strengthening and institutionalizing capacities developed under COREMAP II.
- Output 2: Ecosystem based resources management developed. This component will strengthen MPA management effectiveness and biodiversity conservation.
- Output 3: Sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved. This component will promote sustainable livelihoods and income-generating infrastructure.
- Output 4: Project coordination and management.

34. The Gili Matra has a lot of amazing natural beauty, including beaches, diving spot or snorkeling to see underwater creature. Various types of impacts are predicted to arise as a result of the planned subproject infrastructure activities development. Environmental Management and Monitoring efforts that need to be done in an effort to increase the positive impact and minimize the negative impacts that will occur can be described in this document.

35. The biodiversity and fishery resource are under threat and some coral reefs have been damaged from destructive fishing practices. Overfishing of some species has placed them in an endangered category and the government has taken steps to carry out surveys and draft a management plan. This regional MPA requires establishment of biodiversity inventory and monitoring, stock assessments and monitoring, management support, capacity building, awareness raising and empowerment of local people to co-manage the resource and establish environmentally responsible tourism.

36. The outcome of the subproject is to enhance management effectiveness of Marine Protected Area (MPA) Gili Matra to be sustainable managed. The main outputs are: (i) management plan implemented; (ii) biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based fisheries management enhanced; (iii) basic infrastructure for management operations provided; and (iv) financial sustainability and livelihoods enhance.

37. Basic infrastructure of the subproject in Gili Matra are listed in Table 2, below:

Table 2 Subproject Intervention in Gili Matra

No	Infrastructure	Number of Unit	Location	Grant Package	Estimated Building Requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Information Center	1 unit	Teluk Nare, NTB	GP-2	Est building area 6x6m = 36 m <sup>2</sup>
2	Surveillance Post	1 unit	Gili Trawangan, NTB	GP-5	6,5m x 7m = 45,5m <sup>2</sup> High Est 5,5m.

38. **Project Phase.** The Project is proposed to be implemented within two years from 2020 to 2022, with the Directorate of Marine and Fisheries, Bappenas, and Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) as Executing Agency and Implementing Agency (EA/IA).

39. Table below presents the work volume include quarry sources will be used in the subproject infrastructure, as follow:

Table 3 Work volume of subproject components

No	Infrastructure	Work volume		
		Quarry resources	Wood*	Other material
1	Information Centre	52.5 m <sup>3</sup>	5 m <sup>3</sup>	
2	Surveillance post	65 m <sup>3</sup>	5 m <sup>3</sup>	

Note: \* The wood is commonly provided wood

40. **Implementation Schedule.** The schedule of implementation for Output 3: Basic infrastructures are shown in Table 4, below.

Table 4 Schedule of Implementation

Type of Interventions	Unit	Physical Target	Implementation Schedule				
			Q-3 2021	Q-4 2021	Q-1 2021	Q-2 2022	Q-3 2022
Detailed Engineering Design							
Information Center	1	Unit					
Surveillance Post	1	Unit					



Figure 3 Design of Information center and surveillance post in Gili Matra

## 4. Description of the Environment (Baseline Data)

### A. Physical Environment

41. **Climate.** Climate condition in Gili Matra is dry season in early June to late of September and rainy season in October to November, with temperature ranging from 23<sup>o</sup> C to 32<sup>o</sup>C and the average precipitation is 259 mm per year.

42. **Geography and Geology.** Gili Matra MPA is part of North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, which consists of three small inhabitant islands, are: Gili Matra, Gili Meno and Gili Air, the position of the MPA Gili Matra is 08<sup>o</sup> 20' – 08<sup>o</sup> 22' SL and 116<sup>o</sup> 01' – 116<sup>o</sup> 12' WL.

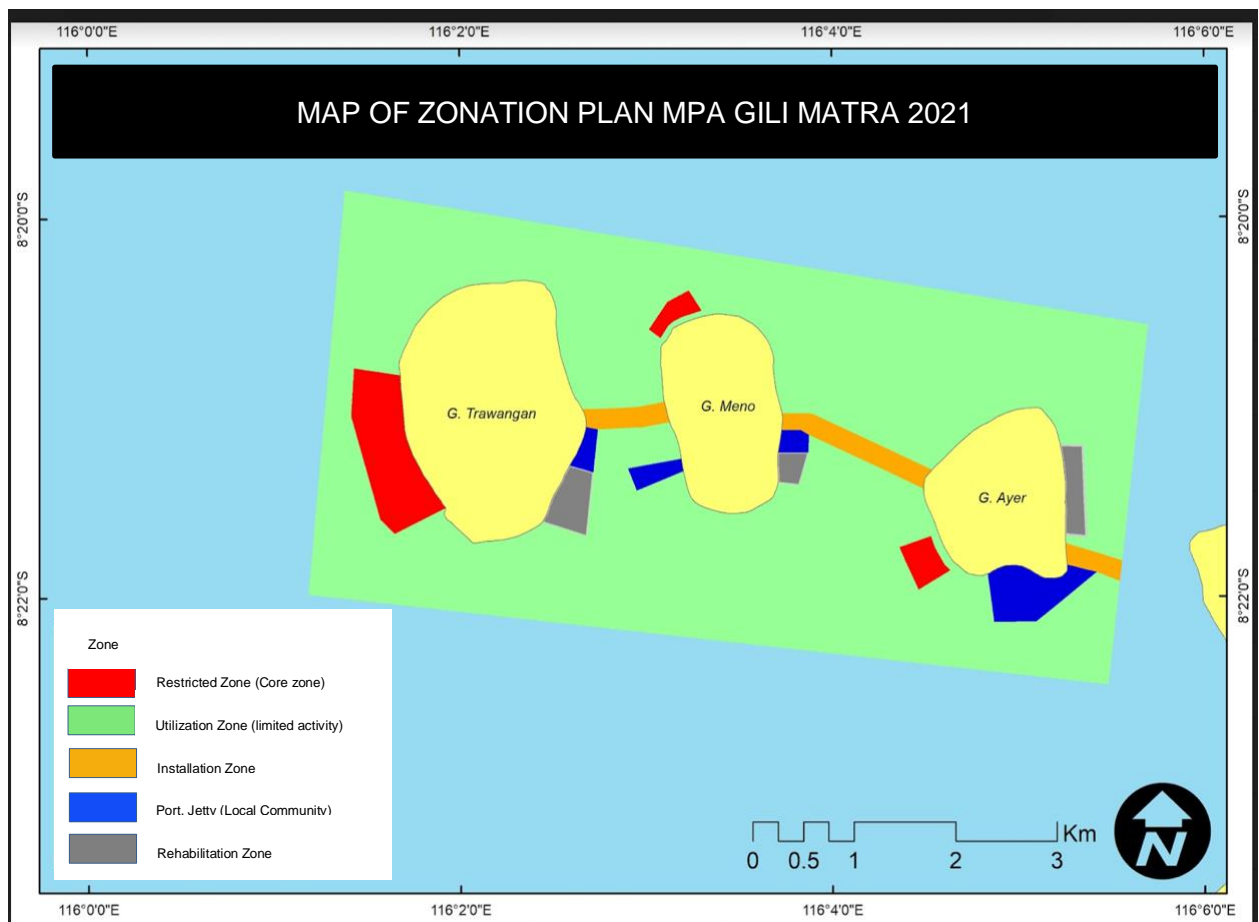
43. **Water quality.** Parameters of water quality in Gili Matra salinity ranged from 32.95 psu – 33.33 psu. Then the dissolved oxygen parameter ranges from 5.79 mg/l – 6.54 mg/l spread evenly in many data collection stations. The pH parameter in Gili Matra waters ranges from 7.6 to 7.7. The parameters of the brightness of the waters in Gili Matra range from 2 m - 20 m with the lowest brightness being at stations near the coast. Temperature parameters in Gili Matra waters range from 28.2°C – 30°C with an average temperature of 29°C.

44. **Temperature and Wave.** In Gili Matra the sea surface temperature ranges from 27°C - 30.5°C with different patterns in the west and east monsoons. The highest salinity in Gili Matra occurs in the second Transitional Season around September and October, while the peak of low salinity generally occurs in the first Transitional Season around March and April with a range from 31 psu – 34.5 psu. Surface currents in the Gili Matra area from January 2010 to December 2021 range from -0.5 m/s – 0.5 m/s and vary with time. In Gili Matra the chlorophyll concentration tends to be stable with chlorophyll concentrations ranging from 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> with variations in the West Season, Transitional Season I, East Season and second Transitional Season. Based on the calculation, it is found that the tidal harmonic constant on Gili Matra has a mixed tidal type which tends to be double.

45. **Climate Change.** Increased sea surface temperatures due to global warming that occurred from early to mid 2016 cause of coral bleaching in several location in Gili Matra, Observation of coral bleaching obtained from coral colonies compotition affected by bleaching (50%), white (18%), death (1%) and was not affected (31%). These implication resulting decline in coral cover but not significant ( $F(1,013) = 0.333, p < 0.05$ ) from 23,43% +- 2,61 SE in 2012 to 18,48% +- 4,14 SE in 2016 and a significant decrease ( $P(58,06) = 3,8e^{-06}$ ) recruitment of coral (coral Juvenil) from 6,66 ind.m<sup>-1</sup> +- 1,04 SE in 2012 to 1,41 ind.m<sup>-1</sup> +- 0,16 SE in 2016. The other impact is significant reduction, the abundance of reef fish. The decline of coral recruitment resulted in the recovery of the affected areas bleaching becomes slow because of the juvenile new coral mostly dead. The second impact of bleaching is and abundance of fish decrease, indicating that is available only fish big size (adult) and very less of small fishes, including juvenile<sup>1</sup>.

46. **MPA Gili Matra** waters in West Nusa Tenggara Province has a total area of 2,954 hectares, consist of area Gili Air is 175ha, Gili Meno is 150ha, and Gili Trawangan is 340ha. The coordinate location in 80 200 230 SL, 1160000 – 1160 080 EL and administratively under Subdistrict Pemenang, North Lombok Distri, in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

47. The planned location for infrastructure development will be in two area, the Information Centre will be built in Teluk Nare in mainland Lombok Island, and the Surveillance Post will be built in Gili Trawangan, as one of the three island in MPA Gili Matra.



Source: COREMAP CTI, DCM, 2021

Figure 4 Zonation of the MPA Gili Matra

## B. Ecological Resources



Source: COREMAP CTI, DCM, 2021

Figure 5 Map of Biodiversity Distribution MAP of MPA Gili Balu

## **Coral Reef in MPA Gili Matra**

48. The consultant team of the PT. DCM conducted coral reef survey in MPA Gili Matra in September – November, 2021 and result of the survey presented below:

49. Type of the coral reef in Gili Matra is fringing reef, with total of area is 696,22ha. Coral cover in the marine protected area is 24,48% of the total conservation area. In 2016, there was coral bleaching in certain underwater tourism spot in protected area such as Air core, Hans reef, and Meno wall. Currently, the condition is improving based on the research results of Setiawan *et al*/year 2017, where in several survey locations there was an increase in coral reefs such as Meno Wall (18.67% to 46%), Shark points (20% to 22.33%), Bat Sire (9.33% to 9.83 %), Tanjung Sire (23.5% to 36%), Medane Bay (26.67% to 28.17%), and Ujung Sire (7.67% to 20%).

50. The benthic cover within the Gili Matra water is dominated by dead coral smothered in algae,  $38.4\% \pm 3.4$  SE (standard error). Hard coral constituted  $20.4\% \pm 2.8$  SE of the reef and sponges constituted  $16.6\% \pm 3.9$  SE. The benthic community has a low percentage cover of soft coral  $4.4\% \pm 1.3$  SE and fleshy seaweed  $0.1\% \pm 0.1$  SE.

51. An ecological survey of the Gili Matra TWP conservation area was carried out in 2016 by Setiawan *et al* with the aim of knowing the ecological conditions in the conservation area, the survey was carried out at 14 observation locations (10 points in Gili Matra TWP and 4 points on the mainland as controls). The method of data collection for coral reefs uses the method of collecting substart cover data using a Point Intercept Transect (PIT) along a 50 m length by recording 100 substart points following the method carried out in previous observations. Observation of the impact of coral bleaching was carried out using a rapid survey method at 6 observation sites. Recording was done by estimating the bleaching category of coral colonies recorded with genera information and classified into 7 bleaching categories, normal, puvat, 1-20% white, 20-50% white, 50-80% white, 80-100% white and dead. The ecological parameters of reef fish observed were species diversity, abundance and biomass. Statistical analysis was carried out by testing whether there were significant differences in each of the research samples taken.



*Table 5 Analysis of survey result in Gili Matra*

No	Titik Survei/Stasiun	Longitude	Latitude	HC %	FS %	R %	Biomass Fish target kg/ha	Fish Density (individuals/250m2)	Fish Species Richness	Resilient reef FS (1=yes; 0=no)	Coral Health Index
1	GT1	116.042304	-8.358226	16.67	5.56	0.00	25.87	37	4	0	1
2	GT2	116.043944	-8.349058	5.56	20.00	14.44	59.48	52	6	0	1
3	GT3	116.043089	-8.34454	2.00	0.00	9.33	5.60	19	6	1	3
4	Zona Rehabilitasi Meno	116.0624	-8.354232	1.11	5.56	43.11	5.11	37	4	0	1
5	Calon Zona Inti Meno 1	116.052224	-8.34169	44.89	6.44	1.78	63.44	61	8	0	4
6	Calon Zona Inti Meno 2	116.052961	-8.341006	73.56	0.44	2.44	36.25	98	6	1	6
7	Sunset House Meno	116.052098	-8.359427	18.89	0.00	54.44	44.53	53	6	1	3
8	GA1	116.074727	-8.352980	35.56	10.00	11.78	35.40	86	6	0	4
9	GA2	116.088336	-8.349955	8.22	0.00	29.33	19.85	110	5	1	3
10	GA3	116.088407	-8.3626	10.44	16.22	6.00	307.81	156	5	0	1
11	Zona Rehabilitasi Air	116.08419	-8.364747	51.78	2.67	5.78	41.36	86	7	1	6
12	Area Abrasi Air	116.085697	-8.365952	3.33	12.22	30.00	47.56	90	5	0	1
13	Warung Sasak Air	116.088511	-8.35878	10.00	32.22	0.00	38.57	48	6	0	1

Note: HC% is the increase in coral reef coverage, FS% is Fleshy Seaweed (Algae) is the percentage of algae cover and R% is (Rubble) the percentage of coral rubble.

52. **Seagrass and mangrove.** Mangrove would be found in Gili Meno and Gili Trawangan, with condition is coverage up to 75% in the moderate category. The type of mangrove consist of *Bruguiera cylindrica*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Avicennia alba*, *Lumnitzera aureum*, Meanwhile, based on the assessment found total area of seagrass in Gili Matra is 116,816ha, with type of seagrass are: *Thalassia pinofolia*, *Syringodium isotifolium*, and *Halodule uninervis*.

53. **Fish community average.** The density of the targeted fish families (*Snapper*, *Grouper*, *Parrotfish*, *Rabbitfish*, *Surgeonfish*, *Butterflyfish*) ranged from 42.0  $\pm$ 14.0 SE at Sunset Point to 121.7  $\pm$ 40.9 SE at Turtle City. The density of butterflyfish, which are considered a reliable indicator of reef health (Hourigan, Timothy, Reese., 1988), was highest at Halik, which is consistent with the current study's CHI index scores. Interestingly, the biomass of the target fish families was lowest at Turtle City 17.3kg/ha  $\pm$ 7.4, and highest at Shallow Turbo 129.1kg/ha  $\pm$ 20.1 (Figure 10). Across all dive sites, there was a large variation in fish density between the target fish families, with a notably low density of Snappers, Groupers, Rabbitfish and Parrotfish relative to Butterflyfish and Surgeonfish. The most common fish was the Lined *Bristletooth*, *Ctenochaetus striatus* from the Surgeonfish family and the least common fish were from the Snapper family.

54. Refer to table 4 above, across all dive sites within the MPA Gili Matra, the average CHI score is 3.7, which suggests "low-medium" reef health on the CHI scale of 1 to 10. According to these CHI scores, the healthiest sites within the Gili Matra are Halik (6), Shark Point (5) and Statue Garden (5). With respect to the zonation of the MPA Gili Matra, it appears that the three healthiest reefs all exist within 'No Fishing' zones.

### C. Social Economic Condition

55. **Administration.** Administratively, the area of MPA Gili Trawangan located in the Village of Desa Gili Indah with total area 678ha, which is part of the Subdistrict of Pemenang, North Lombok District. The village consists of three small islands with administrative border area, as follow: up North is Java sea, and West is Lombok strait, and South is Kombal Bay, and East: Sira sea.

56. **Social Economic Resources.** In Gili Matra, Pemenang Sub District, North Lombok district, there are 5 schools including elementary school, junior high school and senior high school. Total students are 588 pupils and total of the teachers is 55 person. Based on survey of the Statistic Berau in 2019, the main livelihoods of the people in Gili Matra are tourism activities, with almost 80% of the people who work as assistant in hotel and restorants, tour guide. The other activities are handcraft with small medium enterprises. Other than that, the livelihood of the community is fishermen especially capture fis. The majority of the people of Gili Matra are almost 100% are Moslem with adequate means worship in Village of Gili Indah, either Mosque or mushalla. Customary rules in Gili Matra mostly domestic migrant including Bugis, Sasak, Bali, Jawa and Madura. International migrants are stay and develop business in Gili Trawangan and acculturate with local community. Related to the community Health, there is no Hospital and Health Community Centre (Puskesmas) in Gili Matra, only 2 units for the Auxiliary Health Center Unit, 3 unit for Integrated health center (Posyandu) and 4 units for the Polyclinic and 4 unit for drugstores. Total 13 units of health facilities in Gili Matra. There are also 12 health practitioners, including medical practitioners (docter), nurses, and tocologist (midwife).

57. **Gender Context.** Based on the BPS year of 2020, the population of village of Gili Indah, MPA Gili Matra in 2019 (Statistic 2020, Poto tano in figure) is estimated to be around 6,829 people, consisting of a male population of 3,660 people and a female population of 3,169 people.

## 5. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

58. **Screening and categorization of subproject component.** The ADB Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklists (See ADB REA Checklists) screening process, as applied to the Gili Matra MPA Effectiveness Subproject interventions, (Attachment 2). The initial category/type of the screening subproject components are presented in table below:

*Table 6 Screening subproject component in Gili Matra*

Component	Impact	Mitigation	Residual impact
Information center	<p><b>Positive.</b> The information center will provide various information concerning interesting tourism attraction and Transportation arrangement around Gili Matra</p> <p><b>Negative.</b> Visitor might limited information travel arrangement in MPA Gili Matra</p>	The Transportation and Tourism agency should promote ecotourism based on the natural beauty, traditional value and promoting conservation value of MPA Gili Matra	To ensure the visito keep the environment of Gili balu cleanliness, beauty and original culture
Surveillance post	<p><b>Positive.</b> The surveillance post will increase the effectiveness of monitoring in conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Negative.</b> Need sustainable financing to support the surveillance patrol activities</p>	The management authority, BKKPN Area Gili Matra and Local Government of North Lombok should develop innovative sustainable financing for surveillance patrol activities	To ensure the Continuity of the surveillance patrol activities under the proper SOP of the sea patrol

59. The ADB Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklists for screening process, as applied to the Nusa MPA Effectiveness Subproject interventions as Attachment 2. The initial category/type of the subproject components, under ADB SPS 2009 and the Indonesian AMDAL regulations, just recent Minister Regulation of Environment and Forestry No. 4 dated, April 1, 2021.

The Consultant Team for Gili Balu, PT. DCM has obtained a permit for building approval in the form of a letter SK-PBG (application for building approval) number: SK-PBG-520805-03062022-001, and have been advised by the Environment and Forest Agency, and Marine and Fisheries Agency and Local Government of Province of West Nusatenggara and West Sumbawa District to continue with the statement of readiness to manage and monitor the environment (SPPL). Currently, the Consultants is finishing the revised Detail Engineering Design (DED) for Information center and Surveillance Post and continue to process the SPPL letter.

As a form of commitment of development implementing partners to the environment. Each ADB development process in Gili Matra will comply with the environmental permit requirements, in form of IEE for ADB, and SPPL as an AMDAL document.

*Table 7 ADB and AMDAL Environmental Approval*

<b>Subproject Intervention</b>	<b>ADB Category</b>	<b>AMDAL Type</b>
Information center Surveillance Post	B – IEE needed (integrated in this IEE)	SPPL (Statement of readiness to manage and monitor environment)

## **Environmental Impacts and Mitigation**

60. Following matrix presented the monitoring effort for the establishment infrastructure in Gili Matra

Table 8 Matrix of Environmental Management and Mitigation Efforts of the Subproject Intervention

No.	Impact			Environment management efforts				Environment management institutions
	Impact Source	Types of Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Effort	Location	Period	Mitigation Cost (IDR)	
			Pre-Construction					
1.	Socialization of activity plans	The occurrence of negative public perceptions.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conduct direct socialization to the community to provide clear and transparent information related to the benefits, positive impacts and negative impacts of the project.</li><li>Put up a noticeboard at the location of the activity plan so that the public is aware of the development activities of Information Center</li><li>Create harmonious social interactions with the community and groups that are active around the project site as well as participate in various social activities.</li><li>Cooperation with BKKPN Area Gili Matra and North Lombok district officials in dealing with social problems arising from project activities.</li></ul>	Around the project area	Every day during pre-construction activities at the beginning of planning and after the completion of DED ahead of construction	5,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b>  DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b>  DLH NTB Province, <b>C. Report recipients:</b>  DLH NTB Province
2	Land clearing for the surveillance Post and Information Center	The occurrence of negative impact along the beach in Gili Trawangan for development of Surveillance Post	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conduct briefing to the contractor concerning clear procedure (SOP) on construct the pile for surveillance post as refer to The Management Plan and Zonation for MPA Gili Matra, North Lombok District, Province of West Nusa Tenggara</li><li>Put up a noticeboard at the location of the activity plan so that the public is aware of the development activities</li><li>Create harmonious social interactions with the community and groups that are active around the project site as well as participate in various social activities.</li></ul>	Around the project area	Once a week during construction phase	25,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b>  DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b>  DLH NTB Province, Government of North Lombok District <b>C. Report recipients:</b>  DLH NTB Province,
			Construction					
1.	Mobilization of equipment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decreased air quality</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>small,</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Material carrier vehicles use covers to reduce dust.</li></ul>	The roads traversed by	Every day during construction activities,	15,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b>  DCM (Project Implementation





No.	Impact			Environment management efforts			Mitigation Cost (IDR)	Environment management institutions
	Impact Source	Types of Impacts	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation Effort	Location	Period		
				environment (the location for domestic waste and hazardous waste included the transportation schedule and the waste water sanitation system in the basecamp location).				DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province
4.	Secondary impact if the primary impact is not handled properly	The occurrence of negative public perceptions	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technically manage all primary impacts that are technically inflicted as described on each impact.</li> <li>Manage using a socioeconomic approach to all primary socioeconomic impacts as outlined in each impact.</li> <li>Conducting ongoing socialization of activity plans, including Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which will be managed by the Project Implementation Partner</li> <li>The initiator takes a social approach to communities that may be directly affected</li> </ul>	Around the project area	Conducted daily during construction activities	5,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b> PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>C. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province
			Operational Phase					
1.	Operational of Information Center	The occurrence of negative public perceptions	Medium,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct inspection of Information Center and surveillance post to comply with the planned DED.</li> <li>Cleaning or returning the land used for base camp, where the material hoarding as it was originally.</li> <li>Provide sufficient maintenance funds on a regular basis so that in the event of immediate damage can be addressed / repaired by GRM which will be managed by Project Implementation Partner</li> </ul>	Around the project area	every day during operational / post-construction activities and incidental in case of damage to the Information Center for a year	50,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b> PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>C. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province

## 6. Analysis of Alternative

61. The Table 9 presents the examination analysis of alternative to the proposed project as follow:

*Table 9 Analysis of Alternate of the subproject Infrastructure*

Item	No project	With project	Design of the Subproject infrastructure
Information center	As a tourists destination, the potential coastal resources would not being aware by the visitors including in MPA Gili Matra	The Information center will provide various documentation material regarding the wonderful natural resources Gili Matra including information on conservation areas, protected animals and documentation of coral planting activities, mangrove rehabilitation, and turtle tanging.which is implementing by the community	
Surveillance post	There is no surveillance and monitoring on illegal activities in MPA Gili Matra activities including illegal fishing	The Pokmaswas will oversee community activities on the sea and coastal area in MPA Gili Matra	



## 7. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

### Consultation to Date

62. The implementing partner has conducted public consultation to refine the project concept and design, selection criteria used, and sub-project component coverage. On 12 June 2021, implementing partner has conducted discussion with community including indigenous people regarding this project in Gili Balu. Public consultation will be continuing during construction activities to ensure that development of infrastructure is accepted by community and will not have significant impact to the community and environment.

This final IEE will be made available to the public on both ICCTF and ADB website as part of information disclosure. IEE will be using English, while SPPL and UKL UPL will be using Bahasa Indonesia, as it is requirement from national government, and also to make easier for community near project area to understand the SPPL or UKL UPL.

*Table 10 List of Public Consultation in Gili Matra*

Date	Activity	Issue	Participant		
			M	F	Total
12-08-2021	Community Workshop to identified SOP	To introduce the procedure to increase effective manage the MPA Gili Matra and to ensure community involvement on the MPA Management	23	6	29
23-08-2021	FGD to identified the Standard operation Procedure (SOP) in Gili Matra	To discuss concerning community concern on the management MPA Gili Matra	13	6	19
25-08-2021	Coordination meeting on concept of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	To discuss concerning of the stakeholders concern on the implication of the implementation PES in Gili Matra	8	1	9
25-09-2021	FGD PES with community in Gili Matra	To discuss concerning community concern on the implementation PES in Gili Matra	15	0	15
08-09-2021	Stakeholder meeting on the cost benefit analysis in MPA Gili Matra	Discussion with community on benefit from MPA activities	15	5	20
09-09-2021	FGD Coral Reef Survey in MPA Gili Matra	Discuss with community on social and economy condition and benefit from the existence of MPA Gili Matra	12	3	15
29-09-2021	FGD PES with community in Gili Matra	Discussion on the community capacity to support the operational MPA and get benefit from tourism activities in Gil Matra	20	3	23
17-11-2021	Community workshop on coral restoration in Gili Matra	Discussion on community involvement on coral reef restoration as rehabilitation activities and also tourism activities	23	4	27

18-11-2021	Dissemination the instrument on Desctructive Fishing in MPA Gili Matra	Community consultation on the destructive fishing that fishermen should aware with the consequences	23	4	27
19-11-2021	Workshop to identify indicator biota for coral reef in MPA Gili Matra	To inform community concerning marine biota	14	3	17
22-11-2021	Workshop on Coral Restoration, method, case study in Gili Matra	Discussion on coral condition and potential on marinte tourism in Gili Matra	20	3	23
26-11-2021	FGD for drafting SOP	Discussion on community opportunity in underwater tourism activities in Gili Matra	16	3	19
29-11-2021	Dissemination on SOP Priority Document	Community consultation on potential underwater tourism in Gili Matra	20	3	23
01-12-2021	FGD on Development of Information center, sign board, boundary signed, sign flag	Stakeholder meeting on establishment area for construction in Teluk Nare	26	4	30
03-12-2021	FGD on one gate system initiative for Visitor Management System	Stakeholder meeting on opportunity for community on tourism activities in Gili Matra	13	6	19
08-12-2021	Coordination meeting on establishment of Teluk Nare as location for information center	Stakeholder meeting for local government decided government are in Teluk Nare for construction of the information center	13	7	20

Source: Consultants for Gili Matra, PT DCM

## 8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

63. 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. It is anticipated that all grievances related to benefits and other assistance will be resolved at the subproject and PIU level.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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](mailto:secretariat@icctf.or.id)) for grievance redress on the existing ICCTF-BAPPENAS website ([www.icctf.or.id](http://www.icctf.or.id)).

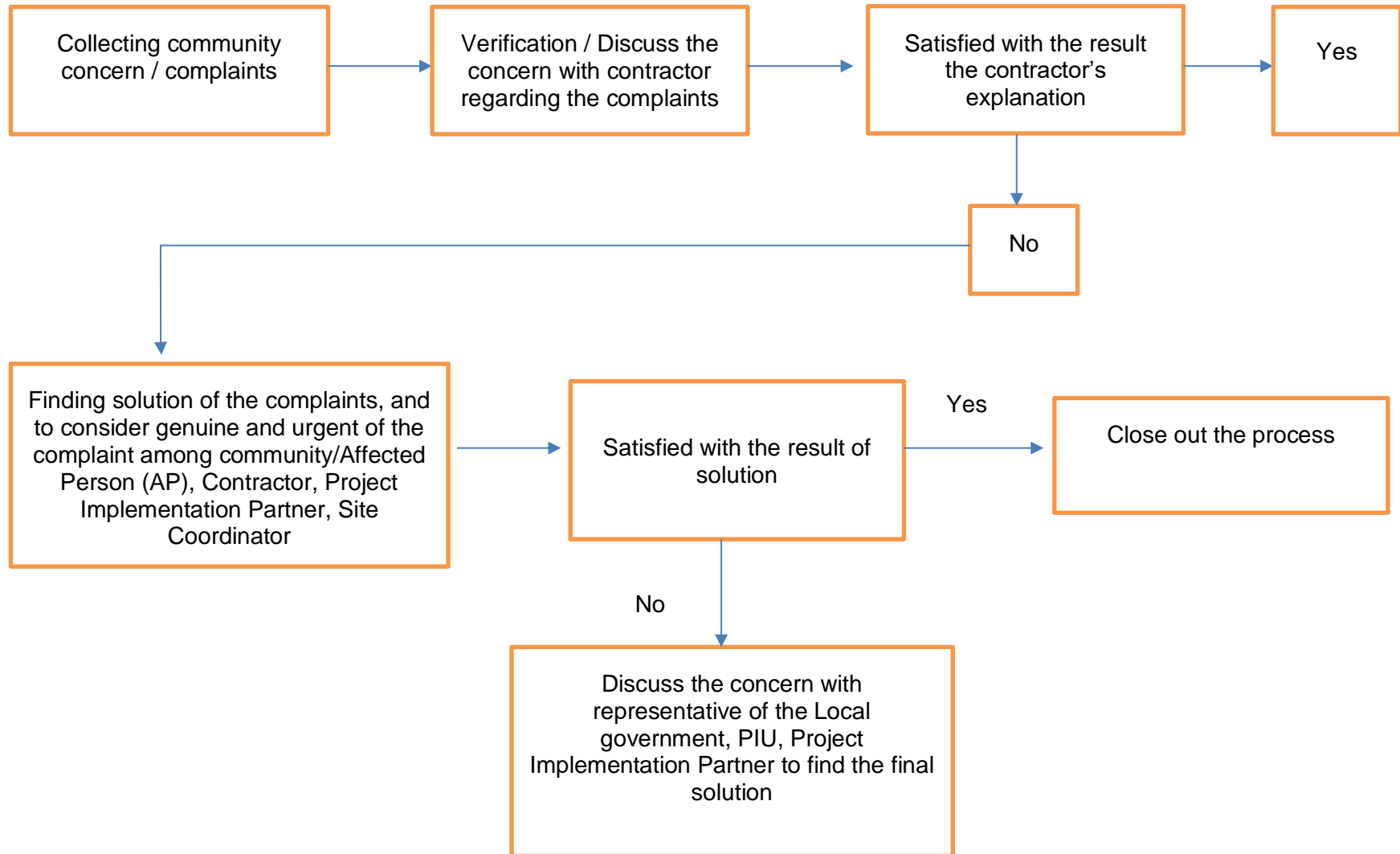
67. At the village level affected IPs through their facilitator or representative may bring the complaints to the village leaders and/or customary leaders, then they may bring it to the officers in project's field office or sub-project site office.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been disseminated during consultation with the community and will continue to disseminate to ensure the community aware to express their concern especially during the construction phase.

**Flowchart 1. Flowchart of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**



## 9. Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)

Table 11 Environmental Management Plan for Tourist Information Center

No.	Impact			Environmental monitoring Plan				Environment monitoring institutions
	Impact Source	Types of impacts	Magnitude of impact	Monitoring	Location	Period	Monitoring cost (IDR)	
			Pre construction Phase					
1.	Socialization of activity plans	The occurrence of negative public perceptions.	Medium, but after getting an explanation about the process of implementation of activities that will be carried out later and the handling that has been prepared to minimize the impact that will occur is expected the public began to understand and welcome the plan of information center development	qualitative with direct observations and interviews about the perception and attitude of the community towards the development plan of Information Center	Teluk Nare	At the pre-construction phase is carried out routinely and incidentally every report when deemed necessary	5,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b>  PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>C. Report Recipients:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province
			Construction Phase					
1.	Mobilization of equipment and materials, construction of physical buildings and demobilization of equipment and building materials.	Decreased air quality and noise	small, impact will occur whenever there are activities (at any time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quantitative monitoring. The results of the analysis compared to the quality standard of air dust content of 230 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> according to PPRI No. 49 of 1999 concerning Ambient Air Quality Standards and Indirectly received reports from contractors or village</li></ul>	The roads traversed by vehicles (car) transporting equipment and materials around the project site (Teluk Nare).	Routinely and incidentally when there are reports from the public about disturbances due to dust pollution, noise, and traffic	5,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b>  PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>C. Report Recipients:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province

No.	Impact			Environmental monitoring Plan				Environment monitoring institutions
	Impact Source	Types of impacts	Magnitude of impact	Monitoring	Location	Period	Monitoring cost (IDR)	
		<p>Traffic disruptions</p> <p>Tacking mangrove will be built in groundwater flow which would no sediment identified</p>	<p>Small, because the volume of movement of project vehicles for the purposes of mobilization of equipment, and materials in construction activities is carried out gradually and supervise this activity so that the use of vehicles with heavy loads can be selected.</p>	<p>officials regarding air quality and noise disturbances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic disruptions can be observed in the field directly.</li> <li>Conducting structured interviews with the community around the location of the activity, then analyzed qualitatively.</li> </ul>			5,000,000	
2.	Base camp operations, equipment and materials warehouses, and physical development.	Occurrence of aesthetic decrease	<p>Medium, due to the plan to make emergency buildings that serve as a support for activities at the construction stage such as base camp, material warehouse, and management office if not managed properly can cause slums that decrease aesthetics.</p>	<p>Visually, that is, there can be observed a direct decline in aesthetics in the field. Conducting structured interviews with the community around the location of the activity, then analyzed qualitatively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will include monitoring for the sanitation basecamp water.</li> <li>Placing basecamp, warehouse</li> </ul>	Across the project site area, equipment and materials warehouses, and base camp areas.	During the construction stage and incidentally carried out any protests or reports of aesthetic problems at the site of the activity.	5,000,000	<p><b>A. Executor:</b></p> <p>PT. DCM Implementation Partner)</p> <p><b>B. Supervisor:</b></p> <p>DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province,</p> <p><b>C. Report Recipients:</b></p> <p>DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province</p>

No.	Impact			Environmental monitoring Plan				Environment monitoring institutions
	Impact Source	Types of impacts	Magnitude of impact	Monitoring	Location	Period	Monitoring cost (IDR)	
				materials, equipment, and waste materials away from settlements and social activities. The construction worker will clean up the area at the end of the every stage of construction work • Provide good toilet facilities				
3.	Secondary impact if the primary impact is not handled properly	The occurrence of negative public perceptions	Medium, depending on the management and results of primary impact management that occurs.	Qualitatively with direct observations and interviews and indirectly by requesting reports from relevant parties as outlined in each primary impact that occurs.	Around the project area in Teluk Nare	During the construction stage is carried out routinely and incidentally any reports when deemed necessary.	5,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b> PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>C. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province
			Operational Phase					
1.	Operational Information Center	The occurrence of negative public perceptions	Medium, regarding their place to do their current activities so as not to change later after the construction of the Information Center	Qualitative monitoring with direct observations and interviews on people's perceptions and attitudes towards Information Center building that have been built in their area. And the application of GRM mechanism (grievance hotline board will be placed)	Around the project area	During operational / post-construction activities and incidentally in case of damage to The Information Center building.	50,000,000	<b>A. Executor:</b> PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>B. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>C. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province



Table 12 Environmental Management Plan for Surveillance Post

No.	Impact			Environmental monitoring Plan				Environment monitoring institutions
	Impact Source	Types of impacts	Magnitude of impact	Monitoring	Location	Period	Monitoring cost (IDR)	
			Pre construction Phase					
1.	Socialization of activity plans	The occurrence of negative public perceptions.	Medium, but after getting an explanation about the process of implementation of activities that will be carried out later and the handling that has been prepared to minimize the impact that will occur is expected the public began to understand and welcome the plan of this development	qualitative with direct observations and interviews about the perception and attitude of the community towards the development plan of surveillance post.	Around the project area in Gili Trawangan island.	At the pre-construction phase is carried out routinely and incidentally every report when deemed necessary	5,000,000	<b>D. Executor:</b>  PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner)  <b>E. Supervisor:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province,  <b>F. Report Recipients:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province
			Construction Phase					
1.	Mobilization of equipment and materials, construction of physical buildings and demobilization of equipment and building materials.	Decreased air quality and noise (there will be used Gili Trawangan harbour)	small, impact will occur whenever there are activities (at any time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quantitative monitoring. The results of the analysis compared to the quality standard of air dust content of 230 µg/Nm<sup>3</sup> according to PPRI No. 49 of 1999 concerning Ambient Air Quality Standards and Indirectly received reports from contractors or village officials regarding air quality and noise disturbances</li></ul>	The roads traversed by vehicles transporting equipment and materials around the project site.	Routinely and incidentally when there are reports from the public about disturbances due to dust pollution, noise, and traffic	5,000,000	<b>D. Executor:</b>  PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner)  <b>E. Supervisor:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province,  <b>F. Report Recipients:</b>  DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province

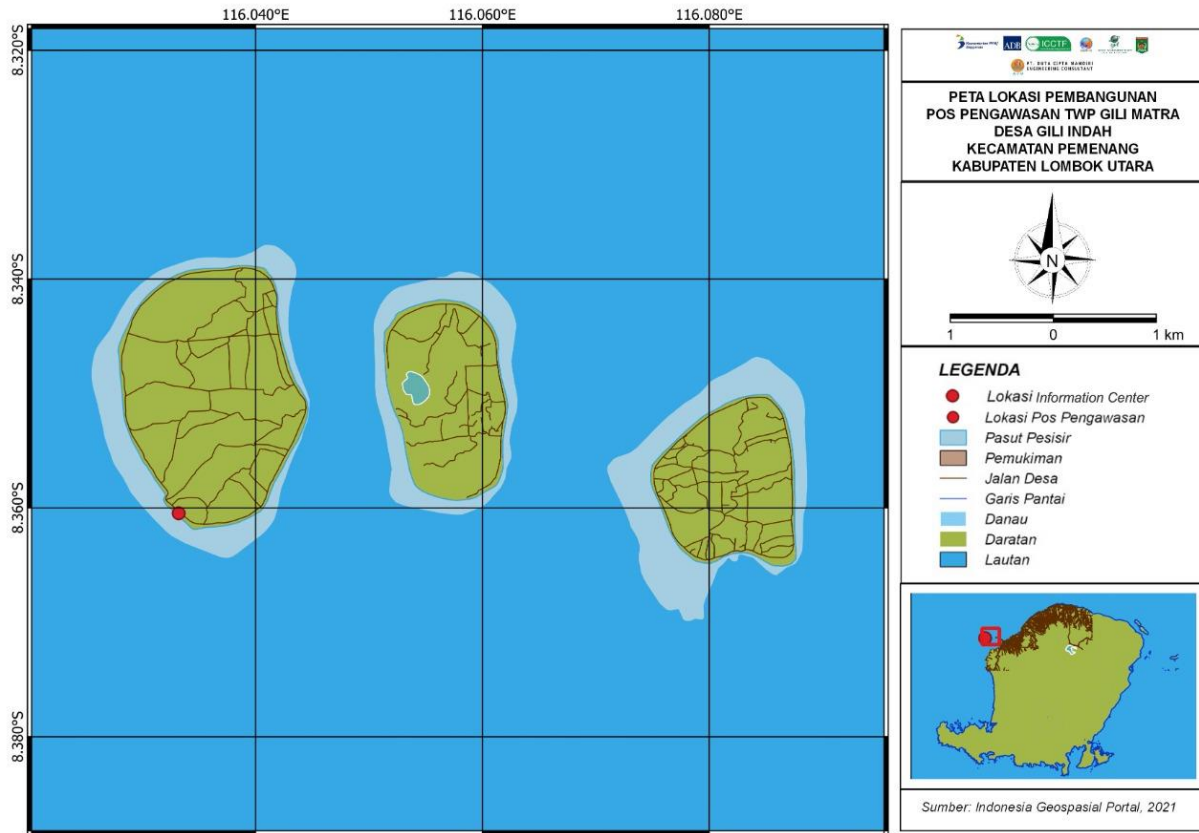
No.	Impact			Environmental monitoring Plan				Environment monitoring institutions
	Impact Source	Types of impacts	Magnitude of impact	Monitoring	Location	Period	Monitoring cost (IDR)	
		Traffic disruptions	Small, because the volume of movement of project vehicles for the purposes of mobilization of equipment, and materials in construction activities is carried out gradually and supervise this activity so that the use of vehicles with heavy loads can be selected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic disruptions can be observed in the field directly.</li> <li>Conducting structured interviews with the community around the location of the activity, then analyzed qualitatively.</li> <li>Placing basecamp, warehouse materials, equipment, and waste materials away from settlements and social activities. The construction worker will clean up the area at the end of the every stage of construction work</li> <li>Provide good toilet facilities</li> </ul>			5,000,000	
2.	Base camp operations, equipment and materials warehouses, and physical development.	Occurrence of aesthetic decrease including the water sanitary.	Medium, due to the plan to make emergency buildings that serve as a support for activities at the construction stage such as base camp, material warehouse, and management office if not managed properly can cause slums that decrease aesthetics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visually, that is, there can be observed a direct decline in aesthetics in the field.</li> <li>Conducting structured interviews with the community around the location of the activity, then analyzed qualitatively.</li> </ul>	Across the project site area, equipment and materials warehouses, and base camp areas.	During the construction stage and incidentally carried out any protests or reports of aesthetic problems at the site of the activity.	5,000,000	<p><b>D. Executor:</b> PT. DCM Implementation Partner)</p> <p><b>E. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province,</p> <p><b>F. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province</p>

No.	Impact			Environmental monitoring Plan				Environment monitoring institutions
	Impact Source	Types of impacts	Magnitude of impact	Monitoring	Location	Period	Monitoring cost (IDR)	
3.	Secondary impact if the primary impact is not handled properly	The occurrence of negative public perceptions	Medium, depending on the management and results of primary impact management that occurs.	Qualitatively with direct observations and interviews and indirectly by requesting reports from relevant parties as outlined in each primary impact that occurs.	Around the project area	During the construction stage is carried out routinely and incidentally any reports when deemed necessary.	5,000,000	<b>D. Executor:</b> PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>E. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>F. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province
			Operational Phase					
1.	Operational Surveillance Post	The occurrence of negative public perceptions	Medium, regarding their place to do their current activities so as not to change later after the construction of the surveillance post.	Qualitative monitoring with direct observations and interviews on people's perceptions and attitudes towards surveillance tower building that have been built in their area.	Around the project area	During operational / post-construction activities and incidentally in case of damage to The surveillance post	50,000,000	<b>D. Executor:</b> PT. DCM (Project Implementation Partner) <b>E. Supervisor:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province, <b>F. Report Recipients:</b> DLH West Nusa Tenggara Province

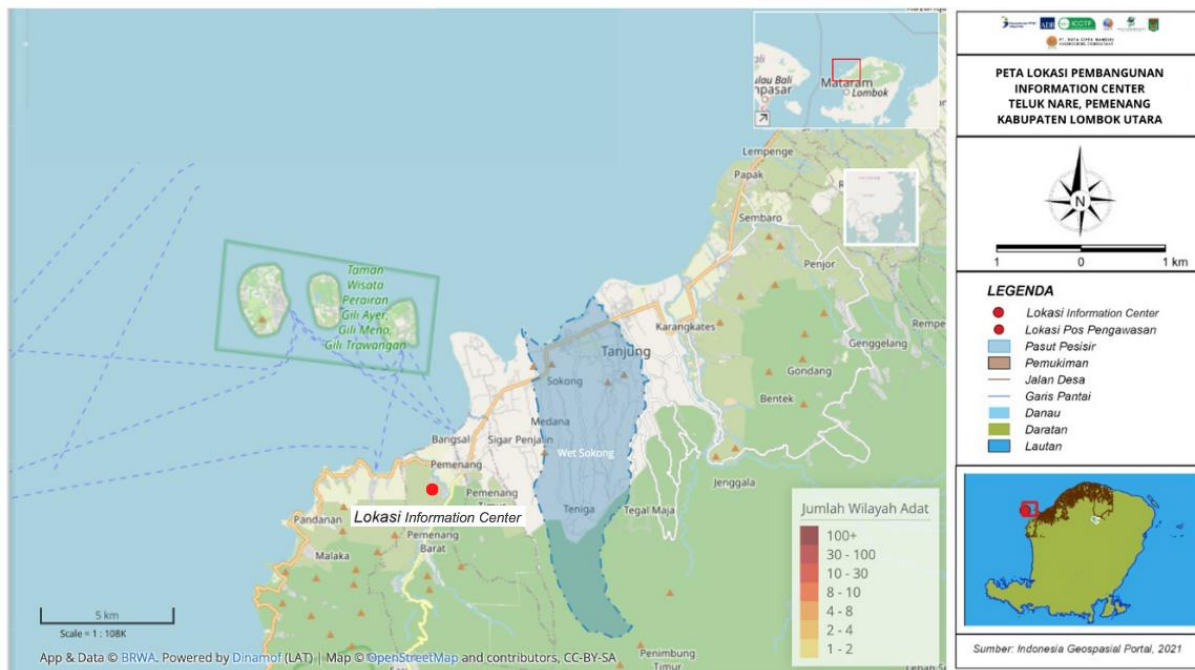
## **6. Conclusions and Recommendation**

68. Based on the evaluation of the different interventions under Nusa Penida Subproject infrastructure, and its possible impacts on the environment, this IEE finds that the proposed Nusa Penida MPA Sub-project will create no significant adverse environmental impacts and substantial and positive environmental benefits are expected for improved MPA effectiveness. Some of negative impacts identified can be easily mitigated by adoption of specific measures as outlined in this report. This IEE, with the recommended institutional and monitoring program, is sufficient for the sub-project. UKLs/UPLs or SPPL will be developed for specific interventions/activities under the subproject at the design stage. Additionally, the contractor prepare the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or Code of Construction Practices (CoCP) for project with small construction activities.

# APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Location Map of Gili Matra Islands Subproject Area (Surveillance Post)



Appendix 2: Location Map of Teluk Nare Subproject Area (Information Center)



## Appendix 2

### ADB REA Checklists

#### Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) Checklist

**Instructions:**

(i) The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form and submitted to the Environment and Safeguards Division (SDES), for endorsement by Director, SDES and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer.

(ii) This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, refer also to ADB's (a) checklists on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples; (b) poverty reduction handbook; (c) staff guide to consultation and participation; and (d) gender checklists.

(iii) Answer the questions assuming the "without mitigation" case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the "remarks" section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

**Country/Project Title:**

Indonesia / Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative – COREMAP CTI

**Sector Division:**

Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Project Siting Is the Project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
Cultural heritage site		√	
Legally protected Area (core zone or buffer zone)		√	
Wetland		√	

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
Mangrove		√	
Estuarine		√	
Special area for protecting biodiversity	√		The development location is a marine protected area based on KEPMEN No. 67 of 2009
Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause...			
impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential loss/damage to physical cultural resources?		√	There is no cultural and historical area
disturbance to precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?	√		Has a potential risk due to placing moring in locations with a Percentage of Coral cover of 2% - 75%
alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?		√	
deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?		√	
increased air pollution due to project construction and operation?		√	
noise and vibration due to project construction or operation?		√	
involuntary resettlement of people? (physical displacement and/or economic displacement)		√	There is no risk because the location is at sea
disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?		√	
poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases (such as STI's and HIV/AIDS) from workers to local populations?		√	
creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents?		√	
social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?		√	
large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?		√	



Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?		√	
risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation?		√	
community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?		√	
generation of solid waste and/or hazardous waste?		√	
use of chemicals?		√	
generation of wastewater during construction or operation?		√	

## Appendix 3

### Checklist for Preliminary Climate Risk Screening

**Country/Project Title: Indonesia/ Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)**

**Sector : Natural Resources and Agriculture Division**

**Subsector: Gili Matra, MPA Effectiveness Subproject**

**Division/Department: Marine and Fisheries**

Screening Questions		Score	Remarks <sup>1</sup>
Location and Design of project	Is siting and/or routing of the project (or its components) likely to be affected by climate conditions including extreme weather related events such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides?	0	
	Would the project design (e.g. the clearance for bridges) need to consider any hydro-meteorological parameters (e.g., sea-level, peak river flow, reliable water level, peak wind speed etc)?	1	Which, it is need to match the construction site with sea level, for the <b>Surveillance Post</b> subproject location the distance from the highest shoreline is 10 m, and the height from the base of the building from the highest tide is est 2 m, for the <b>Information Center</b> subproject the distance from the shoreline with the highest tide is 25 m, and the height from the base of the building from the highest tide is est 6 m.
Materials and Maintenance	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions (e.g. prevailing humidity level, temperature contrast between hot summer days and cold winter days, exposure to wind and humidity hydro-meteorological parameters likely affect the selection of project inputs over the life of project outputs (e.g. construction material)?	0	
	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the maintenance (scheduling and cost) of project output(s)?	0	
Performance of	Would weather/climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the performance (e.g.	0	

<sup>1</sup> If possible, provide details on the sensitivity of project components to climate conditions, such as how climate parameters are considered in design standards for infrastructure components, how changes in key climate parameters and sea level might affect the siting/routing of project, the selection of construction material and/or scheduling, performances and/or the maintenance cost/scheduling of project outputs.

Screening Questions		Score	Remarks <sup>1</sup>
project outputs	annual power production) of project output(s) (e.g. hydro-power generation facilities) throughout their design life time?		

Options for answers and corresponding score are provided below:

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

Responses when added that provide a score of 0 will be considered low risk project. If adding all responses will result to a score of 1-4 and that no score of 2 was given to any single response, the project will be assigned a medium risk category. A total score of 5 or more (which include providing a score of 1 in all responses) or a 2 in any single response, will be categorized as high risk project.

**Result of Initial Screening (Low, Medium, High):** Medium

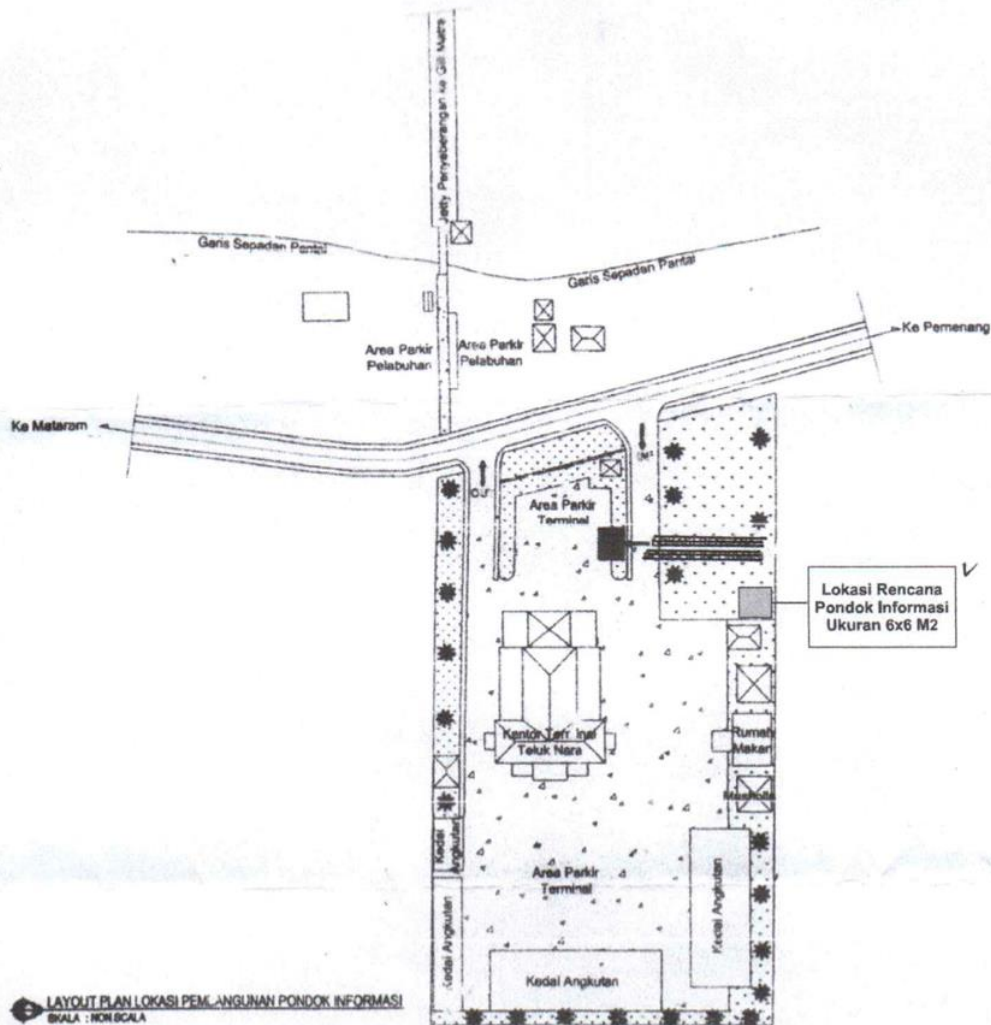
**Other Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Prepared by:** Dewa and Tatas (PT. DCM)

## Appendix 4

### Letter of Utilization of Assets to support subproject infrastructure in Gili Matra, West Nusa Tenggara

		<b>PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA</b>	
		<b>SEKRETARIAT DAERAH</b>	
		Jl. Tioq Tata Tunaq - Kecamatan Tanjung ■ (0370) 6147504 Email : <a href="mailto:setda_klu@yahoo.com">setda_klu@yahoo.com</a> Kode Pos.83352	
		Tanjung, 24 Januari 2022 M Jumadil Akhir 1443 H	
Nomor	: 030 / 56 /BKAD/2022	Kepada	
Lampiran	: 1 (satu) lembar	Yth	: Direktur Utama
Perihal	: Persetujuan Penggunaan Lahan Untuk Pembangunan <u>Pusat/Pondok Informasi</u>		PT. Duta Cipta Mandiri Engineering Consultant (DCM) di.- Tempat
<p>Menunjuk surat Saudara Nomor : 78/ADM/XII/2021 tanggal 20 Desember 2021 perihal Permohonan Lahan untuk Pembangunan Pusat/Pondok Informasi, dengan surat ini disampaikan bahwa permohonan tersebut dapat disetujui di atas tanah milik Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Utara (Terminal Pelabuhan Teluk Nara) dengan ukuran 6 x 6 m<sup>2</sup> (sket lokasi terlampir)</p> <p>Demikian untuk maklum atas perhatiannya disampaikan terima kasih.</p>			
		<p>A.n. BUPATI LOMBOK UTARA Penjabat Sekretaris Daerah,</p>   <b>ANDING DUWI CAHYADI, S.STP., M.M</b> Pembina Tk. I, (IV/b) NIP. 19771112 199711 1 001	
<b><u>Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth :</u></b>			
1. Kepala BKAD Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung;			
2. Inspektur Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung;			
3. Kepala Bagian Hukum Setda KLU di Tanjung;			
4. Dinas Perhubungan Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung;			
5. Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara di Tanjung; dan			
6. Peringgal.			

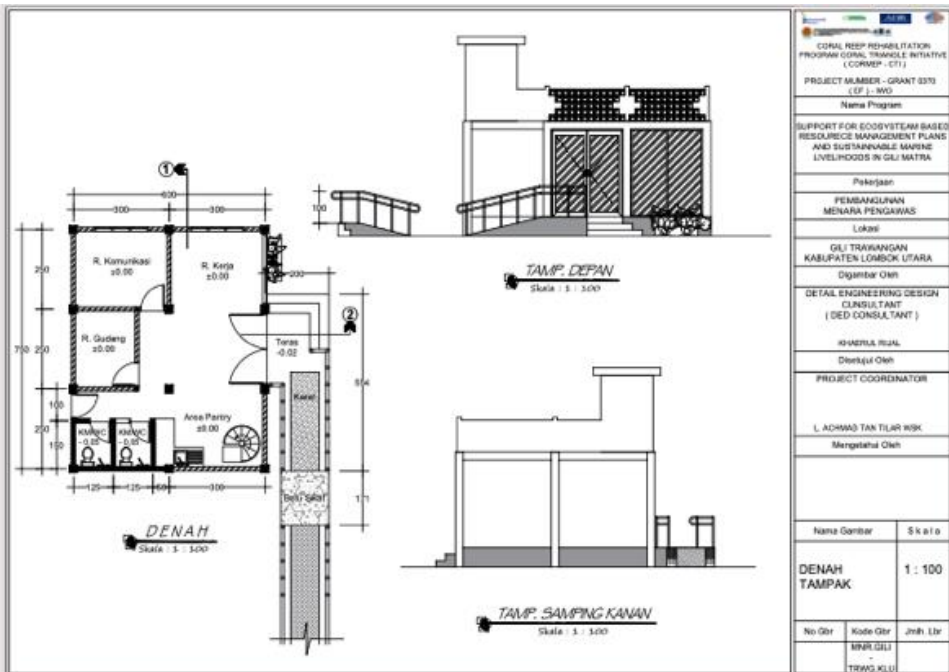


A.n. BUPATI LOMBOK UTARA  
Penjabat Sekretaris Daerah,



## **Appendix 5**

**Detail Engineering Design (DED)  
For subproject infrastructure  
In Gili Matra, West Nusa Tenggara**



CORAL REEF REHABILITATION  
PROGRAM CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE  
(CORTRI - CTI)  
PROJECT NUMBER - GRANT 0370  
(EP) - W0

Nama Program

SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS  
AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE  
LIVELIHOODS IN GILI MATRA

Pekerjaan

PEMBANGUNAN  
MENARA PENGAWAS

Lokasi

GILI TRAWANGAN  
KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA

Digambar Oleh

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN  
CONSULTANT  
(DED CONSULTANT)

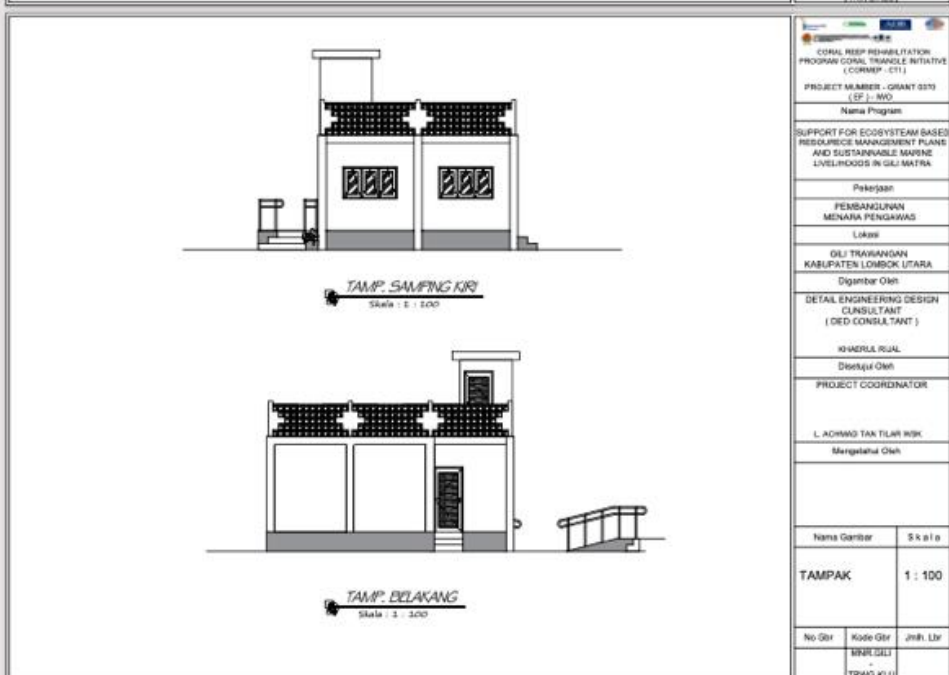
KHADERA RIJAL

Desain oleh

PROJECT COORDINATOR

L. AHMAD TAN TILAR WPK

Menggambar Oleh



CORAL REEF REHABILITATION  
PROGRAM CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE  
(CORTRI - CTI)  
PROJECT NUMBER - GRANT 0370  
(EP) - W0

Nama Program

SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS  
AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE  
LIVELIHOODS IN GILI MATRA

Pekerjaan

PEMBANGUNAN  
MENARA PENGAWAS

Lokasi

GILI TRAWANGAN  
KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA

Digambar Oleh

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN  
CONSULTANT  
(DED CONSULTANT)

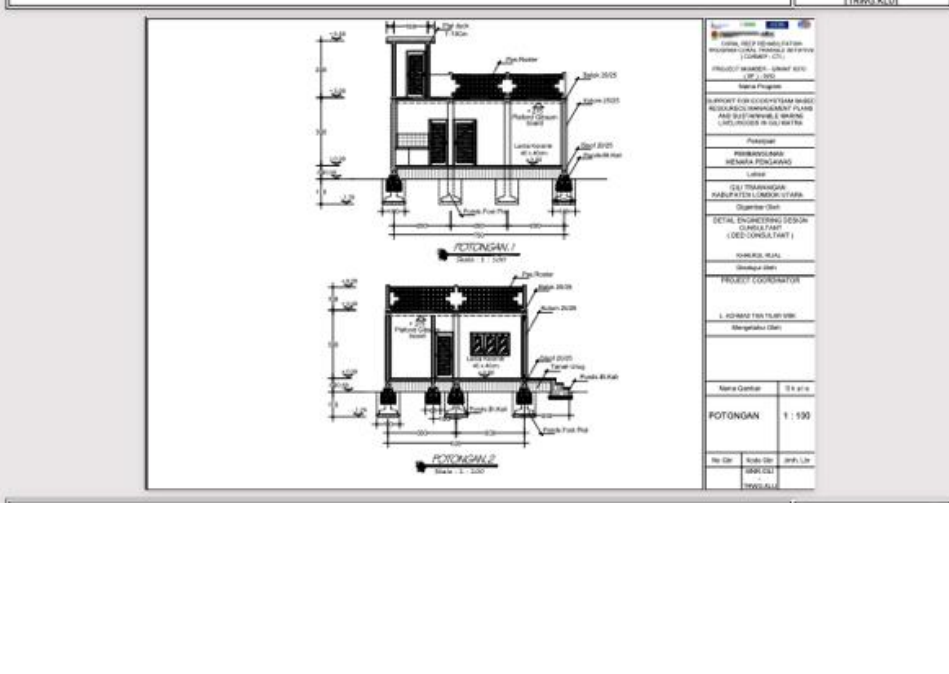
KHADERA RIJAL

Desain oleh

PROJECT COORDINATOR

L. AHMAD TAN TILAR WPK

Menggambar Oleh



CORAL REEF REHABILITATION  
PROGRAM CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE  
(CORTRI - CTI)  
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Pekerjaan

PEMBANGUNAN  
MENARA PENGAWAS

Lokasi

GILI TRAWANGAN  
KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA

Digambar Oleh

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN  
CONSULTANT  
(DED CONSULTANT)

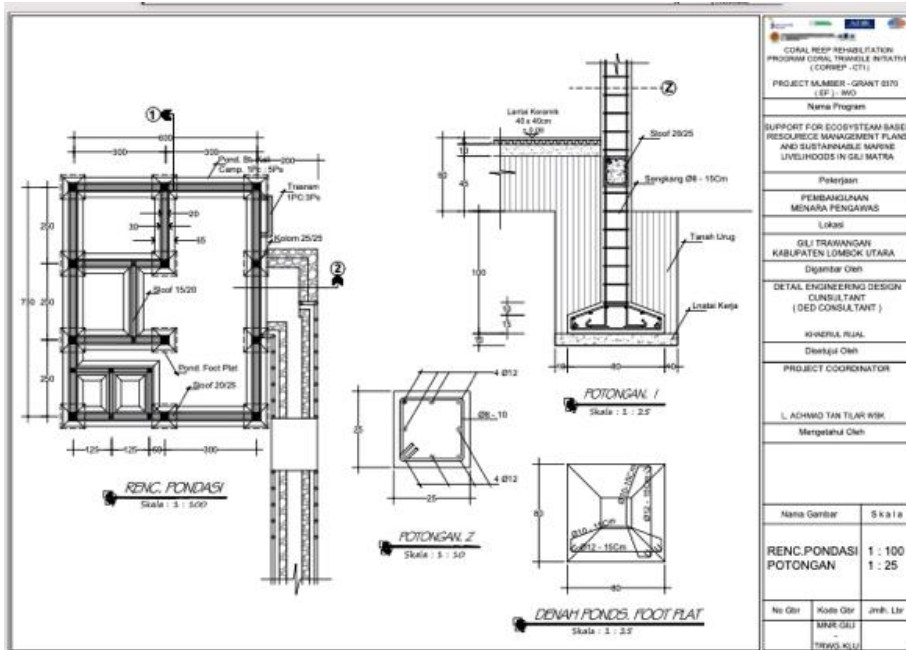
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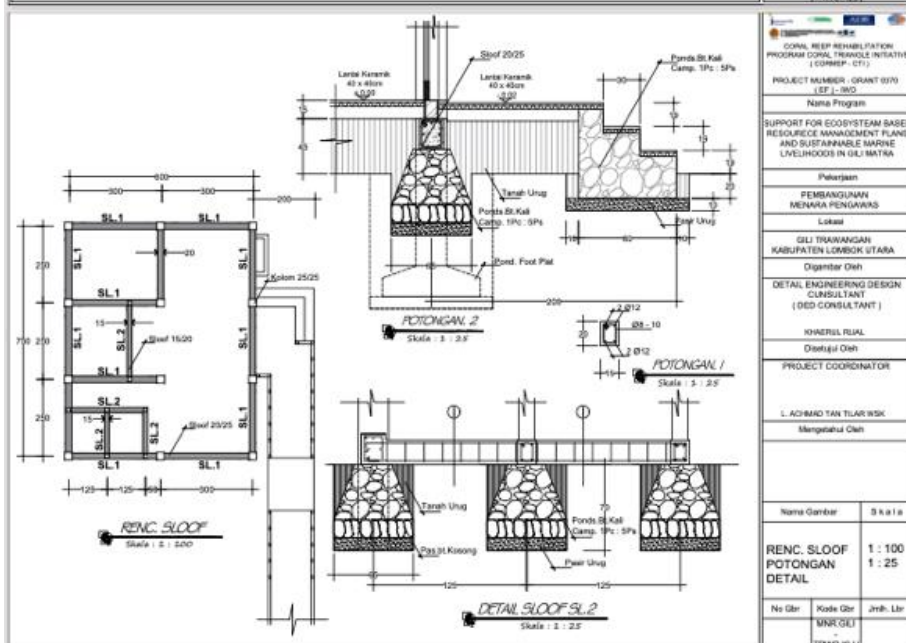
PROJECT COORDINATOR

L. AHMAD TAN TILAR WPK

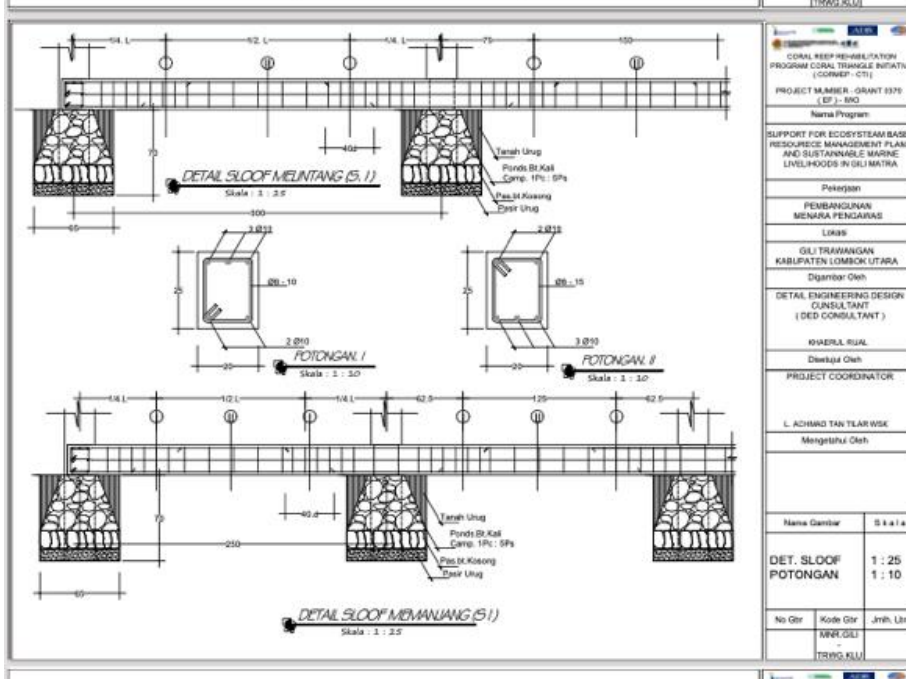
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PROJECT NUMBER - GRANT 8370 (EP) - 800	
Nama Program	
SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM-BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE LIVELIHOODS IN GILI MATRA	
Pekerjaan	
PEMBANGUNAN MENARA PENGAWAS	
Lokasi	
GILI TRAWANGAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA	
Disambar Oleh	
DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN CONSULTANT (DED CONSULTANT)	
KONTERAK RUMAH	
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PROJECT COORDINATOR	
L. ACHMAD TAN TILAR WSK	
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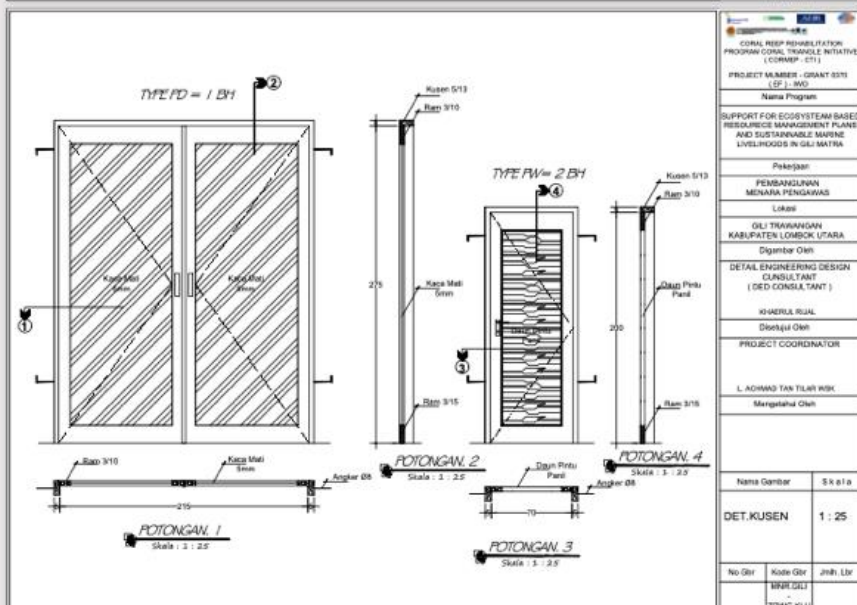
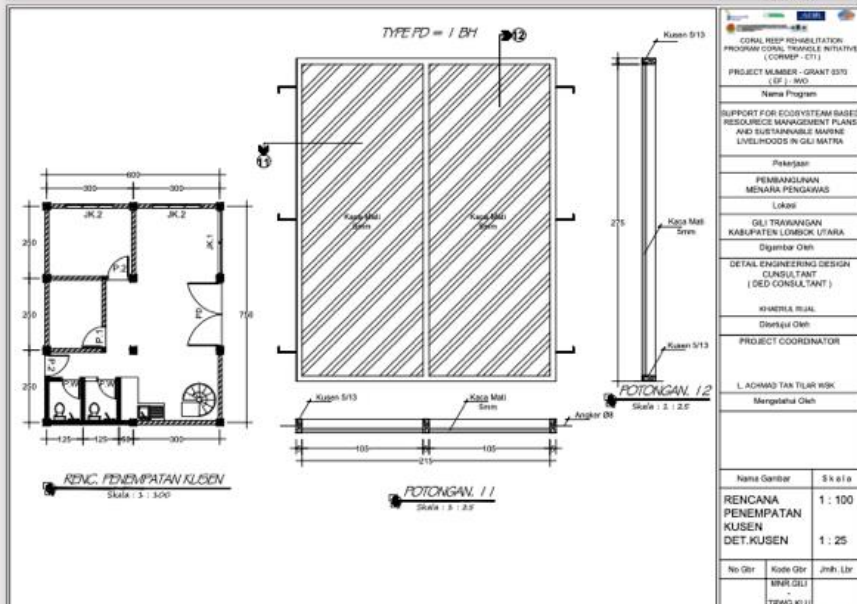
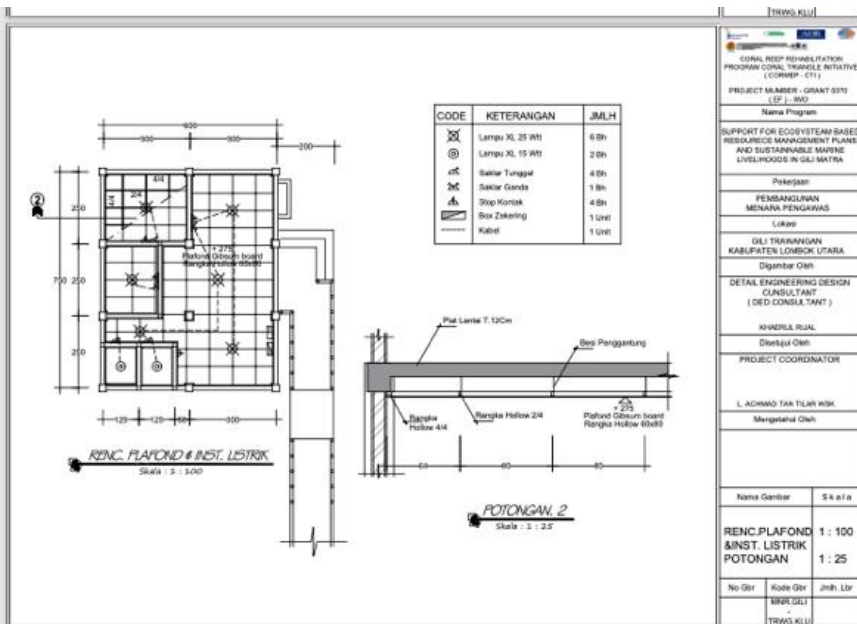
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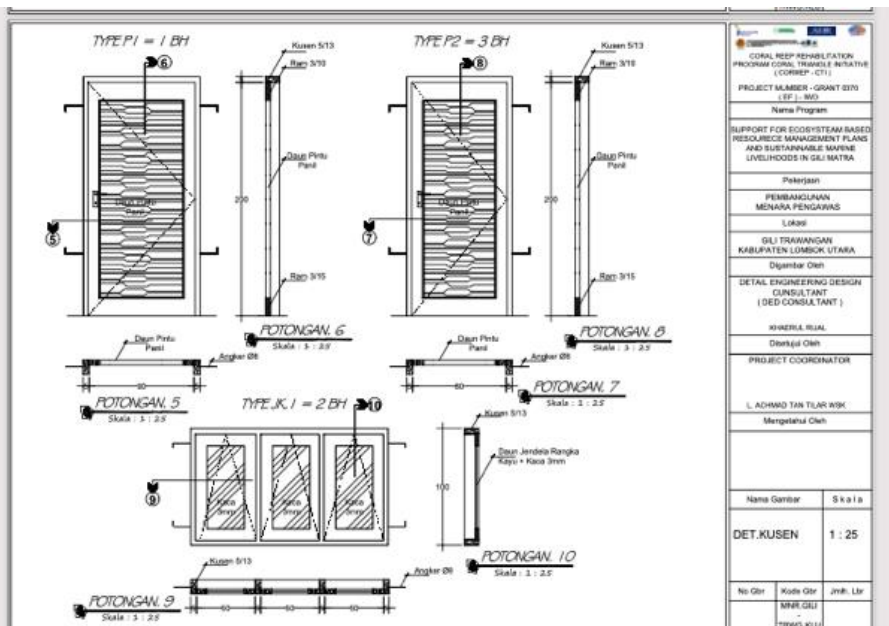




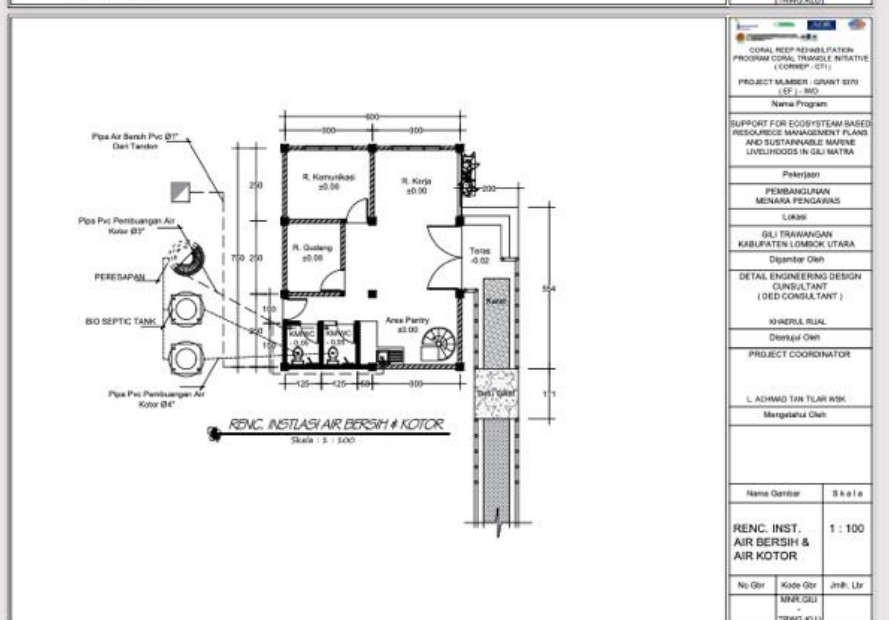
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Disambar Oleh	
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KHARILA RIJAL	
Disetujui Oleh	
PROJECT COORDINATOR	
L. ADHARD TAN TILAR WISK	
Mengetahui Oleh	
Nama Gambar	Skala
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POTONGAN	1 : 25
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	TRAWAS KULU

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KHARILA RIJAL	
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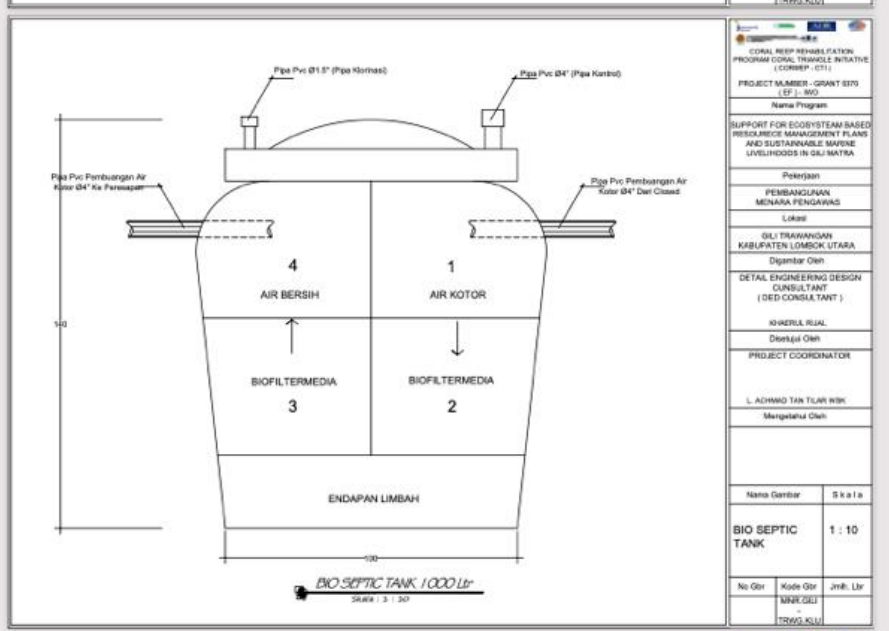
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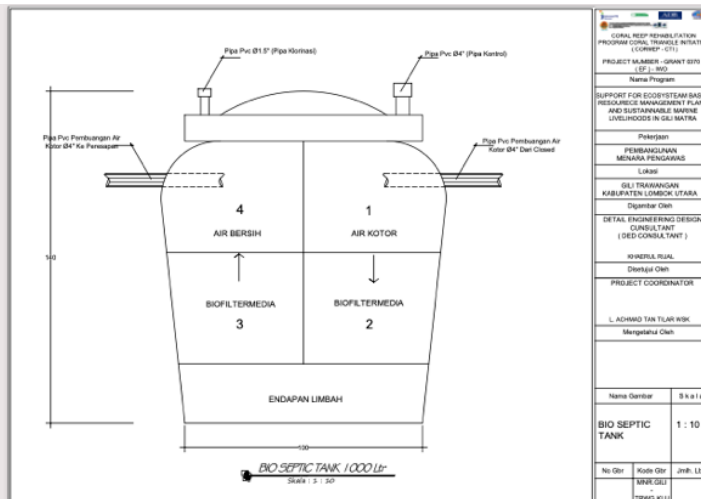
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<p>DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN CONSULTANT (DED CONSULTANT)</p>		
<p>KONVERSI RUMAH</p> <p>Ditampilkan Oleh</p>		
<p>PROJECT COORDINATOR</p>		
<p>L. AHMAD TAN TILAR WIK</p> <p>Mengelola Oleh</p>		
<p>Nama Gambar</p> <p>Skala</p>		
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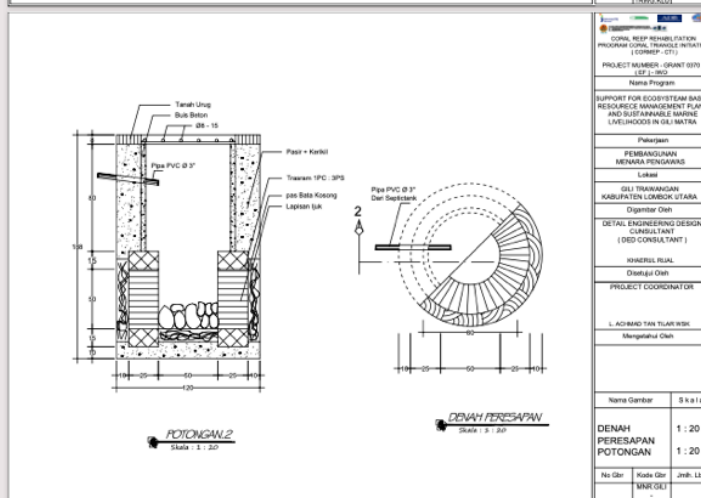
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<p>PROJECT COORDINATOR</p>		
<p>L. AHMAD TAN TILAR WIK</p> <p>Mengelola Oleh</p>		
<p>Nama Gambar</p> <p>Skala</p>		
<p>RENC. INST. AIR BERSIH &amp; KOTOR</p> <p>1 : 100</p>		
No. Gbr	Kode Gbr	Jmlh. Ltr
	MRK/GU	
	TRW/GU	



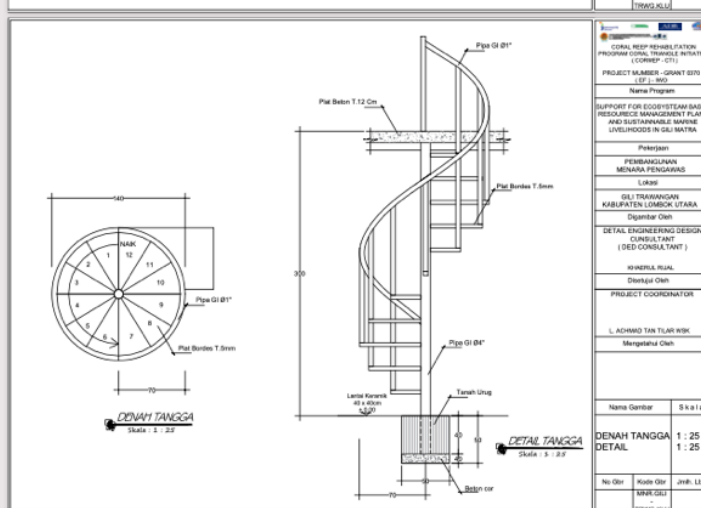
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<p>DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN CONSULTANT (DED CONSULTANT)</p>		
<p>KONVERSI RUMAH</p> <p>Ditampilkan Oleh</p>		
<p>PROJECT COORDINATOR</p>		
<p>L. AHMAD TAN TILAR WIK</p> <p>Mengelola Oleh</p>		
<p>Nama Gambar</p> <p>Skala</p>		
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No. Gbr	Kode Gbr	Jmlh. Ltr
	MRK/GU	
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<p>  CORAL REEF REHABILITATION PROGRAM CORAL TRUNKLE INITIATIVE (CORREP-CTI) PROJECT NUMBER : GRANT 9070 (CTI - 905) Name Program : SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE LIVELIHOODS IN GULU MATRA </p>	
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PERMANGUNAN MENARA PENGARAS	
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DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN CONSULTANT (DED CONSULTANT)	
KHINERUL RUAL	
Ditampilkan Oleh	
PROJECT COORDINATOR	
L. ACHMAD TAN TILAR WISK	
Menggambar Oleh	
<p>           Nama Gambar : <b>BIO SEPTIC TANK</b>            Skala : <b>1 : 10</b>            No. Gbr :            Kode Gbr :            Jmlh. Lbr :            MNC GBT            TRWWS KLU         </p>	



<p>  CORAL REEF REHABILITATION PROGRAM CORAL TRUNKLE INITIATIVE (CORREP-CTI) PROJECT NUMBER : GRANT 9070 (CTI - 905) Name Program : SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE LIVELIHOODS IN GULU MATRA </p>	
Peterson	
PERMANGUNAN MENARA PENGARAS	
Lokasi	
GULU TRANKANGAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA	
Digambar Oleh	
DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN CONSULTANT (DED CONSULTANT)	
KHINERUL RUAL	
Ditampilkan Oleh	
PROJECT COORDINATOR	
L. ACHMAD TAN TILAR WISK	
Menggambar Oleh	
<p>           Nama Gambar : <b>DENAH PERESAPAN</b>            Skala : <b>1 : 20</b>            No. Gbr :            Kode Gbr :            Jmlh. Lbr :            MNC GBT            TRWWS KLU         </p>	



<p>  CORAL REEF REHABILITATION PROGRAM CORAL TRUNKLE INITIATIVE (CORREP-CTI) PROJECT NUMBER : GRANT 9070 (CTI - 905) Name Program : SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE LIVELIHOODS IN GULU MATRA </p>	
Peterson	
PERMANGUNAN MENARA PENGARAS	
Lokasi	
GULU TRANKANGAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA	
Digambar Oleh	
DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN CONSULTANT (DED CONSULTANT)	
KHINERUL RUAL	
Ditampilkan Oleh	
PROJECT COORDINATOR	
L. ACHMAD TAN TILAR WISK	
Menggambar Oleh	
<p>           Nama Gambar : <b>DENAH TANGGA</b>            Skala : <b>1 : 25</b>            No. Gbr :            Kode Gbr :            Jmlh. Lbr :            MNC GBT            TRWWS KLU         </p>	





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[illegible][illegible][illegible]





[illegible][illegible][illegible]



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Email : [dcma@ptdcm.com](mailto:dcma@ptdcm.com)



## Appendix 6

### Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Form

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) form

<b>Community Grievance Submission Form</b>	
	Date:
Name:	.....
NIK/ ID Number:	.....
Construction Location:	.....
Note/Grievance:	
Follow Up:	

(Signature)

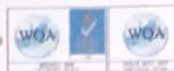
## **Appendix 7**

### **Minutes of Meeting during Public community consultation**



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#### BERITA ACARA

#### FGD RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN PONDOK INFORMASI, PAPAN INFORMASI, *BOUNDARY SIGNAGE* DAN *SIGN FLAG* (DED) DENGAN INSTANSI TERKAIT DAN PEMERINTAH DESA DAN MITRA DINAS UNTUK Mendukung Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi PERAIRAN NASIONAL GILI MATRA

Pada hari ini Rabu tanggal Satu Desember Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Satu, bertempat di Gili Gaya Gallery, Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara, dalam rangka Kegiatan FGD Pembangunan Pondok Informasi, Papan Informasi, *Boundary Signage* dan *Sign Flag* (DED), yang dihadiri oleh Koordinator BKKPN wilayah kerja TWP Gili Matra, Asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara dan Perwakilan Kepala Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara (Daftar hadir terlampir).

Menyepakati hal-hal sebagai berikut:

1. Bangunan Pondok Informasi yang awalnya direncanakan di Bangsal dipindahkan ke Terminal Pelabuhan Teluk Nare dengan alasan bahwa menyangkut masalah kepemilikan lahan
2. Pondok Informasi akan terintegrasi dengan papan informasi dan VMS
3. Penentuan lokasi dan koordinat Pondok Informasi ditentukan melalui rapat koordinasi tim GP 2 bersama tim TKPRD kabupaten Lombok Utara, bersama dengan asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara
4. Rapat koordinasi direncanakan akan dilakukan pada tanggal yang ditentukan kemudian berdasarkan arahan Asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara
5. Lokasi Rapat koordinasi sebagaimana disebutkan pada No. 4 akan di laksanakan di ruangan Asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara

Selanjutnya untuk mewujudkan Bangunan Pondok Informasi di atas pembiayaannya bersumber dari dana proyek **Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative Grant NO. 0379 (EF)-INO (COREMAP GP 2)** tertuang dalam Annual workplan GP 2 output 9: "Bangunan Pondok Informasi dan Infrastruktur Terkait Lainnya, Papan Informasi dan Tanda Batas, dan untuk menyelaraskan Desentralisasi melalui UU Nomor. 23 Tahun 2014 untuk meningkatkan pengelolaan KKP, difasilitasi oleh Tim Ahli (Project Coordinator dan DED Specialist)".

Demikian Berita Acara Kegiatan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan dan ditindaklanjuti sebagaimana mestinya.

Pemenang-Lombok Utara, 1 Desember 2021

Koordinator BKKPN Kupang  
Wilker TWP Gili Matra

Lalu Adrajatun

NIP:196612121996031 001

Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Utara  
Asisten II

H. Rusdi, S.T., M.M

NIP:19731231 199303 1 027

**FGD Minutes of Information Board Development Plans, Information Boards, Boundary Signage and Sign Flags (DED) with Related Agencies, Village Governments and Service Partners to Support the Management of Gili Matra National Marine Protected Areas**

On Wednesday, December 1, Year Two Thousand Two, at Gaya Gallery, Pemenang, North Lombok Regency. In the context of the FGD on the Plan for the Development of Information Boards, Information Boards, Boundary Signage and Sign Flags (DED) which was attended by the Coordinator of the BKKPN for the Gili Matra working area, Assistant II of the Secretary of the North Lombok Regency and Representatives of the Head of the North Lombok Regency Tourism Office.

Agree on the following:

1. The information lodge building originally planned in Bangsal was moved to Teluk Nare Harbor Terminal for reasons of land ownership.
2. The Information Board will be integrated with the VMS information board
3. The location of the information lodge coordinates was determined through a coordination meeting between the GP2 team and the North Lombok TKPRD team, together with the Assistant II Secretary of the North Lombok Regency.
4. The coordination meeting is planned to be held on a date that will be determined later based on the direction of the Assistant II Secretary of the North Lombok Regency
5. The location of the coordination meeting as mentioned in No.4 will be held in the room of Mr. Assistant II of the Regional Secretary of North Lombok Regency

Furthermore, to realize the information center building, funding is sourced from the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program - Coral Triangle initiative Grand No. 0379 (EF)-INO (COREMAP GP2) is stated in the annual workplan GP2 output 9: "Building Information Boards and other related infrastructure, information boards and boundary signs, and to harmonize decentralization through Law Number 23 of 2014 to improve MPA management, facilitated by Expert Team (Project Coordinator and DED Specialist

Thus the minutes of activities are made to be used and followed up as appropriate.



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

Bentuk Acara	: Offline dan online
Hari/Tanggal	: Rabu / 01 Desember 2021
Waktu	: 09.30 WITA - Selesai
Tempat	: Gili Gaya Gallery, Pemenang Kabupaten Lombok Utara NTB
Acara	: Konsultasi Publik Pembangunan Pondok Informasi, Papan Informasi, Boundary Signage dan Sign Flag (DED)
Jadwal Acara	: Terlampir
Moderator	: Tim DED
Peserta	: Para peserta merupakan perwakilan dari (Undangan Terlampir) <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Direktur Kelautan dan Perikanan, BAPPENAS</li><li>2. Direktur Eksekutif ICCTF</li><li>3. Koordinator Perikanan Direktorat Kelautan dan Perikanan, BAPPENAS</li><li>4. BKKPN Kupang</li><li>5. BKKPN Kupang TWP Gili Matra</li><li>6. Site Coordinator ICCTF untuk Gili Matra</li><li>7. Kepala Bidang Perencanaan Wilayah dan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Bappeda provinsi NTB</li><li>8. Asisten II Sekretaris Daerah KLU</li><li>9. Kantor Unit Penyelenggara Pelabuhan (KPP) Klas II Pemenang</li><li>10. Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Lombok Utara</li><li>11. Dinas Pendapatan Daerah (Dispenda) KLU</li><li>12. Aparatur Desa Bangsal KLU</li><li>13. BPD Desa Bangsal KLU</li><li>14. Kepala Dusun Bangsal KLU</li><li>15. Koperasi Karya Bahari Desa Bangsal KLU</li><li>16. Pokdarwis Desa Bangsal KLU</li><li>17. Pemandu wisata (Guide) Pelabuhan Bangsal KLU</li><li>18. Perkumpulan Travel Pelabuhan (Wisnuman) KLU</li><li>19. Perkumpulan Tenaga kerja Bongkar Muat (TKBM) Pelabuhan Bangsal KLU</li><li>20. PKL Pelabuhan Bangsal KLU</li></ol>
Susunan Acara	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pembukaan dan Pengantar</li><li>2. Sambutan</li><li>3. Pemaparan Terkait Pusat Informasi oleh Narasumber</li><li>4. Diskusi</li><li>5. Penutup<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Pembacaan Kesimpulan Hasil Diskusi</li><li>b. Penyusunan Berita Acara Pertemuan</li></ol></li></ol>





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Hasil Acara :

**1. Pembukaan dan Pengantar**

- MC
- 

**2. Sambutan**

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

**3. Pemaparan Terkait Pusat Informasi oleh Narasumber**

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





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- Informasi ini tidak hanya sampai di stakeholder tetapi sampai kepada para pengunjung
- Minimal penyampai informasi juga cerdas dalam menyampaikan, terkait destinasi wisata dan daya tariknya, minimal ada koordinasi juga dengan pengelola Kawasan, hal-hal terkait juga harus difahami oleh tenaga yg ditempatkan di pusat informasi dari 6 destinasi ...
- lebih lanjut kita bicarakan dalam diskusi-diskusi nanti, terima kasih
- **Pemaparan TA DED (Slide Terlampir)**
- Beberapa output kami dari TA DED nantinya
- 1. Pondok informasi
- 2. Papan Informasi
- 3. Boundari signage, Mouring bouay
- Rencana awal untuk Pondok Informasi (PIC) di Bangsal dan selanjutnya kita koordinasi seperti bagaimana terbaiknya
- DED bangunan PIC
- Jadwal rencana kegiatan konstruksi
- **Pemaparan Online oleh BAPPEDA NTB (H Agus Hidayatullah ST.MT) (slide terlampir)**
- (Kabid Infrastruktur dan Kewilayahan BAPPEDA NTB)
- Arah kebijakan
- Dasar hukum
- Aspek teknis dalam RTRW: ruang laut dan hal terkait...
- Hal-hal yang telah dilakukan pasca UU no. 11/2020 dan PP no 21 tahun 2021: Riset, Strategi dan Goal
- Proses Penetapan Peraturan Daerah ttg RTRW Provinsi
- Wilayah Provinsi
- Isu Strategis Pengembangan Wilayah
- Pendekatan Pengembangan Wilayah Provinsi NTB
- Kawasan Andalan Nasional di NTB
- Kawasan Strategis Prioritas Nasional
- Prubahan struktur Perda RTRW Provinsi NTB
- Tujuan Penataan Ruang Wilayah NTB
- Rencana Pola Ruang Wilayah NTB
- Kawasan Strategis Provinsi
- ...
- ...

**4. Diskusi**

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



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2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kepala Desa Pemenang Barat</li><li>- Terkait lokasi:</li><li>- Pintu Gerbang ke 3 Gili, mohon klarifikasi nama gilitramena di sini menjadi gili matra</li><li>- Saya kurang setuju terkait bentuk bangunan di lokasi di pantai bangsal jika menghalangi view dan pemandangan, jika mereka turun langsung melihat view pantai ke gili</li><li>- 2. Tidak hanya menyangkut 3 Gili, perlu menjadi media center, desa penyangga juga harus kena.</li><li>- Hak-hak warga juga diutamakan ke depan sehingga tidak ada komplik</li><li>- Konsep bangunan tidak menghalangi pemandangan</li><li>- Informasi dan tiket berdekatan, sehingga guide juga harus membawa ke pusat informasi</li><li>- Pintu masuk ke gili juga perlu diperhatikan, tidak hanya focus di tiga gilinya</li><li>- Sayaberharap ada titik terang antara pokdarwis juga</li><li>- Terkait akses, perlu penataan dan penertiban, sehingga ada ketentuan pelepasan manggar termasuk para perusahaan nantinya.</li><li>- Saya masih berkeinginan di bangsal tapi bentuk bangunannya yang menyesuaikan</li><li>-</li><li>-</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- TA DED:</li><li>- Terkait lokasi awalnya memang di samping BNI tapi diarahkan syahbandar di sana</li><li>- Izin pemakaian lahan : jika dipindah ke teluk nare setuju tidak, izin dari pusat blum kita terima</li><li>- Rncana akan diseerahkan ke PEMDA KLU</li><li>- Izin Lahan bangunan blum kita terima tapi terdesak target waktu juga</li><li>-</li></ul>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Hafid (Staf Dinas Pariwisata)</li><li>- 1. Pondok informasi, Terkait nama: Pondok Informasi dibahasakan pondok pelayanan informasi pariwisata,</li><li>- Kritik pak kades Bangsal menyangkut nama gili matra dan tramen, Gili tramen pada SK bupati Lombok barat No. 1474 tahun 1994 untuk pengembangan pariwisata diubah menjadi Gili trawangan, meno dan air. Setelah terbentuk Kabupaten Lombok Utara, populer kita dengar Gili matra ,meno, air dan trawangan. Perubahan nama dahulu melalui pertemuan dan Gili</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- TA DED</li><li>- Tergantung dari lahannya , jika siap</li><li>- Hafid: kata kunci di pak setda</li></ul>



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	<p>tramena dan Matra masih sama-sama kita gunakan, berdasarkan sk menteri kelautan (KKP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2. Bangunan pondok informasi, Bangunan di bangsal yang kita tahu lokasi ini adalah milik syahbandar.</li><li>- Kemudian pruntukan bangunan yang akan dibangun ini apakah akan digunakan oleh syahbandar atau akan diserahkan kePemda?</li><li>- Jika ini diserahkan ke Pemda, Itu bisa jadi masalah karena tidak bisa diserahkan hanya bangunannya saja, jadi harus ikut dengan tanah-tanahnya, berarti harus dipecah juga, sertifikat nya juga harus dipecah, ini terkait lahan, sehingga kami melihat seperti yang sering disampaikan juga oleh Bapak Sekda, untuk pondok informasi ini seyogyanya kita bisa fokuskan ke Teluk Nare karena itu milik pemda, di dalam terminal dan tanahnya luas tinggal ditunjuk disitu dimana tempatnya yang cocok karena itu tanah kita sendiri, jadi tidak akan ada masalah.</li><li>- Kalo bangunan kita bangun di Bangsal ini termasuk perawatan dan sebagainya akan menjadi permasalahan di negara, kita di pemerintah daerah tidak bisa apa2 untuk rehab, perbaikan dan pengelolaan karena itu di tanah milik orang, Pemda tidak punya hak untuk pengelolaannya</li><li>- Dibangsal sudah ada dibangun Tourist Information center di depan kantor dinas pariwisata di bangsal,</li><li>- Kedepan rencananya semua pelayanan informasi itu akan disentralkan di terminal Bangsal yaitu di kantor dinasnya tadi, di luar bangsal, sehingga tidak dibutuhkan pusat informasi disana, kalo dibangun di sana akan sia-sia. Pusat informasi didekat dinas dekat terminal bisa dipake. Jadi lebih baik kita geser tempatnya di Teluk Nare. Di Bangsal kondisinya juga sudah maju sedangkan di teluk nare masih merangkak,</li></ul>	
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	kedepan juga direncanakan untuk Pelabuhan nasional, dan diharapkan pelayanannya juga lebih optimal	
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ketua POKDARWIS Bangsal Asri</li> <li>- Satu Pusat Informasi untuk seluruh Pokdarwis seLombok Utara, pokdarwis kayangan, tanjong dan lainnya bisa jualan destinasi dan informasi wisata mereka.</li> <li>- Saya sangat setuju di Bangsal karena salah satu pintu masuk kabupaten Lombok Utara, cuman siteplannya tidak cocok di situ, karena sprt katanya pak kades, viewnya terhalang dan itu tempat parkir selain menjadi tempat rekreasi sore hari.</li> <li>- Kenapa tidak tempatnya dket Menara dekat pintu langsung jalur masukk ke dermaga.</li> <li>- Peruntukan bangunan ke siapa dan pengelolanya siapa, jangan sampai nanti ada yang mati suri, kalo bisa untuk seluruh Lombok utara</li> <li>- Terkait terumbu karang, PR bagi kita semua tatakelola yang tepat krn bebrapa spot snorkel banyak yang rusak karena kegiatan perikanan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TA DED</li> <li>- Posisi akan ditinjau ulang</li> <li>- Dan akan kita tampung masukannya</li> <li>- Pak wayan: terkait terumbu karang: ada tanda-tanda zonasi yang jelas dan terinformasi sehingga keerusakan-kerusakan tdk berlanjut</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
5.	SESI 2	-
6.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asisten 2 :</li> <li>- Koordinasi antara bkkpn dan pokdarwis untuk mengelola Pusat Informasi</li> <li>- Ada bidang promosi didinas , saya tidak tau di BKKPN, supaya satu padu nantinya</li> <li>- Minimal saring PNBPN nanti didapat</li> <li>-</li> <li>- Noni: Meluruskan pemahaman kita bersama, yang kita bahas adl pusat informasi, dibangunkanoleh coremap untuk membantu TWP gili matra sebenarnya, diminta di OPP makanya diminta disitu, dibangun disitu, makanya seperti itu.</li> <li>- Ada integrasi dengan VMS, Pusat informasi nantinya terintegrasi</li> </ul>



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		<p>disini, dia datang dari manapun akan masuk disana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Selama ini kita tidak bisa menghitung dana masuk, tamu datang dari lembar, bali dan sebagainya, kita tidak bisa menghitung dari mana saja mereka datang, kasarnya mereka hanya membuang sampah saja jadinya</li><li>- Untuk pengembangannya bagus kedepan, kita bisa mendapatkan PADnya, dia tidak akan terlewat karena harus melewati sistemnya</li><li>- Jika memang tidak bisa dibangun di bangsal, maka diharapkan ada BA bahwa ada pemberian tanah di teluk nare misalnya</li><li>- Jika membangun di teluk nare bagaimana arahnya?</li></ul>
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ibu Heppy (Pariwisata):</li><li>- Beliau ahhlinya dan Keputusan akhir juga ada di beliau yang didepan (asisten II) Sy hanya mencoba membrikan pencerahan</li><li>- Bangunan pusat informasi di Bangsal, 1. secara Teknis: bangunan di situ tidak boleh didirikan, kami berbicara sebagai Pemerintah Kab. Lombok utara, bangunan pas dipinggir pantai secara aturan di PU itu tidak boleh untuk ada bangunan di situ, apalagi itu merupakan bangunan permanen, terstruktur.</li><li>- 2. Terkait kepemilikan lahan, pemilik lahan adalah Syahbandar, nah terkait dengan perizinan maka itu nanti tidak bisa keluar, karena itu bukan milik Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok utara. Saat ini Pemerintah daerah dan Pemerintah pusat menginginkan jika ada bangunan harus ada IMB terlebih dahulu sebelum mendirikan bangunan, <b>jadi terkait perizinan akan susah.</b></li><li>- 3. Terkait penataan ruang, saat ini RTRW Provinsi yang digunakan masih perda No 3</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-</li></ul>





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	<p>terkait semua sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Hanya bangunan dan fungsi bangunan yang kita manfaatkan</li><li>- Apa yang ada di TWP nanti di share di bale informasi</li><li>- Izin mendirikan bangunan di OSS tetapi izinnya harus skpd skpd terkait kumpul dan ada berita acara.</li><li>-</li></ul>	
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kades: kami siap menerima, jika bangsal buntu kita pake alternatif kedua di teluk nare.</li><li>- Yng kita harapkan, tata kelolanya, semoga dengan keberadaanya, semua informasi terintegrasi,</li><li>-</li></ul>	-
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pak wayan Subanda ( pariwisata)</li><li>- Lokasi: seyogyang kalo bisa dibangunnya di teluk nare, karena sudah jelas kepemilikan lahannya</li><li>- Pndok informasi tdk hanya multi integrasi, tetapi multi efek sehingga kami dimudahkan mengambil retribusi tetapi masih hanya mengatur trayek lokal saja</li><li>- Pondok informasi sebagai media untuk mempromosikan 199 destinasi wisata serta mempromosikan 16 desa wisata yang telah ditetapkan oleh provinsi, serta 6 desa wisata yang ditetapkan oleh pemkab Lombok Utara</li></ul>	-
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ISHOMA</li></ul>	-
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SESI KE 3</li></ul>	-
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Koperasi Karya Bahari:</li><li>- Kami berharap pusat informasi tetap di Bangsal supaya tidak berhembus slogan kalo mau kesurga harus melewati jalur neraka</li><li>- Walaupun tidak bisa terwujud di Bangsal kali berharap kami diberikan baliho atau papan informasi ukuran Besar di setiap perbatasan kabupaten LU supaya tidak ditempatkan hanya di lokasi wisata</li><li>-</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I Wayan Subanda</li><li>- Terkait dengan papan informasi kami akan segera realisasikan sesuai hasil suwon/pertemuan kita membahas tentang informasi</li><li>- Walaupun pondok informasi tetap di malaka, tetapi informasi terkait dengan destinasi wisata di KLU akan tetap update dan informasi yang berkaitan dengan koperasi karya bahari akan tetap</li></ul>



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		ditampilkan juga di tiap papan informasi yang tersebar di seluruh lokasi penempatan yang disepakati.
14.	-	- Benar sekali saudara kita, nanti kita berkolaborasi, mudah-mudahan tidak menjadi kegalauan di KKP
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- BPD Pemenang Barat</li><li>- Pondok informasi diharapkan, dipasang ditiap pintu masuk KLU apalagi saat ini pusuk kondisinya sudah asri dan jalan telah diperbaiki, dengan pemasangan di pintu masuk, wisatawan akan sangat mudah menentukan target dan rencana destinasi wisata yang akan dituju di KLU</li><li>- Terlebih lagi desa pemenang barat merupakan desa penyangga dan pintu masuk ke Gili Matra, kami berharap tidak, kami tidak sekedar dilewati saja, tetapi kami juga fasilitasi untuk penataan ruang publik, paling tidak ada rest area untuk wisatawan beristirahat walaupun hanya sekedar minum kopi.</li><li>-</li></ul>	-
16.	-	-
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Harapan kami semua destinasi wisata itu masuk di Pusat informasi dan di masing perbatasan</li></ul>	-
18.	-	-
19.	-	-
20.	-	-
21.	-	-
22.	-	-

**5. Pembacaan Kesimpulan Hasil Diskusi**

Hasil kesimpulan pertemuan dibacakan dan menghasilkan beberapa point penting, yaitu:

1. Bangunan Pondok Informasi yang awalnya direncanakan di Bangsal dipindahkan ke Terminal Pelabuhan Teluk Nare dengan alasan bahwa menyangkut masalah kepemilikan lahan
2. Pondok Informasi akan terintegrasi dengan papan informasi dan VMS
3. Penentuan lokasi dan koordinat Pondok Informasi ditentukan melalui rapat koordinasi tim GP 2 bersama tim TKPRD kabupaten Lombok Utara, bersama dengan asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara



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4. Rapat koordinasi direncanakan akan dilakukan pada tanggal yang ditentukan kemudian berdasarkan arahan Asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara
5. Lokasi Rapat koordinasi sebagaimana disebutkan pada No. 4 akan dilaksanakan di ruangan Asisten II Sekda Kabupaten Lombok Utara

**6. Pembicaraan Berita Acara Pertemuan**

Berita acara Pertemuan FGD PIC dibacakan berdasarkan hasil penting yang disepakati sebagai kesimpulan (Terlampir)

**6. Penutup**

Acara ditutup oleh MC setelah pembacaan kesimpulan dan isi Berita Acara yang disepakati bersama oleh para peserta.

Notulen,



**Minutes of FGD Activities Construction of Information Centers, Information Boards, Boundary Signage and Sign Flags (DED) with Related Installations, Village Governments, and Service Partners to Support the Management of Gili Matra National Marine Protected Areas**

**Conclusion of discussion results:**

6. The information lodge building originally planned in Bangsal was moved to Teluk Nare Harbor Terminal for reasons of land ownership.
7. The Information Board will be integrated with the VMS information board
8. The location of the information lodge coordinates was determined through a coordination meeting between the GP2 team and the North Lombok TKPRD team, together with the Assistant II Secretary of the North Lombok Regency.
9. The coordination meeting is planned to be held on a date that will be determined later based on the direction of the Assistant II Secretary of the North Lombok Regency
10. The location of the coordination meeting as mentioned in No.4 will be held in the room of Mr. Assistant II of the Regional Secretary of North Lombok Regency

# DAFTAR HADIR

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

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 1 Desember 2021









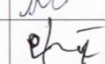
Tempat : Gedung Pertemuan Gili Gaya Galeri Pemenang Lombok Utara

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin*		Instansi	Jabatan	No. Telepon	Email	Paraf
		P	L					
1	Iry. Suban/WD		L	KAB. Diklat	KAB. Diklat	081917620309		
2	Fadli		L	Dinas Pariwisata	Kas. Pemasaran	082339422435		
3	MUUDIN			KAB		081939477060		
4	Asmaat		L	Kantor Desa	Kades pabar	082359317633		
5	Hafid		L	Bidang Pemasaran	Kas. Pemasaran	085237803348		
6	Hepy yuliaty	✓		Bidang Dinas Pariwisata	Kepala Seksi	0817369769		
7	M. Maulana		✓	pokdarwis	Sekretaris	082340745958		
8	Bayu H. Cumbam		✓	Tour Guide	W. ketua	082339908663		
9	ASTHARI FEBRIANTO		✓	Tour Guide	ketua	082342362669		

\*Ceklis salah satu (wajib diisi)

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin*		Instansi	Jabatan	No. Telepon	Email	Paraf
		P	L					
10	A. Zaki	✓	L	Pokdarwis Bangsal A	ketua	082339047565	zakirpingsor@gmail.com	
11	Marbanna	✓		TWP Gili Matra	Pelp muda	08214310238		
12	Supardi		L	TEBM	ketua	085239272816	Supardi.cek.bangsal@gmail.com	
13	Agus Chel		L	ICRT	SL	08376007105		
14	M. DO'AH		L	BPD	KETUA	085933616314		
15	Lalu. Adharyata		✓	BKKPN-NDGM	Koordinator	08987354911		
16	Eko Setio P		✓	BKKPN	Staf	081804231572		
17	Muh. Al. Husaini		L	-	-	085237554551		
18	M. Jazri		L	-	-	085377606099		
19	Niramaya	✓		BKKPN	Andris	085226065156		
20	Gita Lestari	✓		BKKPN	Staf	081581858151		
21	Sulaiman		✓	PT. DCM	TA			

\*Ceklis salah satu (wajib diisi)

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin*		Instansi	Jabatan	No. Telepon	Email	Paraf
		P	L					
22	M. Faizan		✓	PT. DCM				
23	MOH. NARIATI		✓	PT. DCM	TA OED			
24	Tommy		✓	PT. DCM	EDC			
25	M. Saimin		✓	PT. DCM	MSJ			
26	Almad Purnoto		✓	PT. DCM	FAO			
27	Bani Fanni		✓	Kabus	Kepala Dusun			
28	KURWAWAN		✓					
29	Jumawardi		✓					
30	Hamzah		✓	Pondok	Smp	08126781707		

\*Ceklis salah satu (wajib diisi)

## **Discussion on Agreement and Designation of Land for Monitoring Post Development at TWP Gili Matra**

Day: Wednesday, January 12, 2022

Place: at Gili Gaya Gallery, Pemenang, North Lombok Regency

Agenda: Agreement and Appointment of Land for Construction of Monitoring Posts at Gili Matra TWP

Participant

Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Team

GP5 conveys about ADB GP5 COREMAP CTI Project on Gili Matra

Management Stakeholder Proposal

Proposed Location: In KSPN Land

Supervision Post Design at TWP Gili Matra

Mr. Assisten II:

- With regard to development we must consider not blocking the view
- Utilization can be for all of us
- Hope it can be used as an immigration service
- Whatever the option, today's activity is to realize this development step
- We hope it can be built on three dyke because the core zone is on each Gili
- We are collaborating this place as a supervisory building for us and we are still thinking who will manage this building
- The building will be used by the Pokmaswas but we have to look at the administrative legality of the Pokmaswas
- Why without a tower because the function of the tower can already be replaced with technology
- The building is not expected to use a roof but a flat
- Avoiding corrosion so that there are no protests from the district regarding beach conditions
- Building materials of PVC
- Assuming 3 buildings on each Gili because the tower has been reduced, it's up to you later the size of the building can be reduced
- The building was handed over to the local government and its use in Pokmaswas but needs to be studied further

Head of Development Assets - Nur Asmaun Gunadi

Can't get a broad picture, location and legal status?

Mr. Tatas answer:

The building area is 45 m<sup>2</sup> and there is 1 terrace of land needed half acre or 50m<sup>2</sup>

Regarding the legal status: it is better to determine now, the location of the proposal from the local government

Gunadi: Based on the existing data, we have limited land in three 3. Land The local government does not own land on the coast. One way out is to use state land or a beach equivalent. Land commensurate with the coast has been carried out with KSPN using land commensurate with the coast, the legal status of this land will be taken care of after there is a building. Formally it can be certified after there is a building. Not all bus buildings are certified, uu. No2 2012 is limited to public interest. Among other things, sports facilities for the public, public facilities, supervision and security, we can take care of the certificate.

Mr. Tatas: for the National Development Planning Agency itself, the target is one building, and in Gili Matra there is only one Pokmaswas to form 3 posts with a less than good number of Pokmaswas. Its management by the local government means that Bappenas thinks it will be difficult to maintain. We don't just build infrastructure, but also equipment.

Kadus Gili Meno: The location is in the core zone in the south, specifically for the core zone on Gili Trawangan. Meanwhile, violations often occur in the north of the three dyke. If you want to land a boat there, you can't go there after patrolling because in front of it is a surfing spot, I think it's not strategic enough for the three dyke. But strategic only for Gili Trawangan. I think it's more effective on three dyke. In the three dyke the violations are different. The dominant violation is on Gili Meno. even more strategically built in the core zone of Gili Air

Gunadi: Gili Meno has Pokmaswas

Kadus Meno: Not yet, but other community groups are indirectly involved

If I look at the potential for the Gili Meno core zone, violations often occur

Kadus Meno: It's still possible, because on Gili Meno there is also land commensurate with the beach

Kadus Gili Air: if the land belonging to the provincial government is in the east, if for example there is a budget it can be built on Gili Air. Apart from that, what we need is a monitoring boat. Because the offense is at sea. What doesn't exist yet is a monitoring boat.

Gunadi: Is there a Pokmaswas on Gili Air?

Kadus Gili Air: Nothing, but if there is a group monitoring activity on Gili air, it will also build it

Mr. Tatas: There is one official Pokmaswas in Gili Matra. In the future, we plan to facilitate this pokmaswas member from three dyke. Based on coordination with the Provincial DKP, only one Pokmaswas will be facilitated by this project

## PSDKP (SEPTIONO):

Mr.Drajat: TWP Gili Matra, for monitoring posts with changes in DED, posts can be made in each Gili. However, we can see that the current condition can only be one, we can move in the middle. The results of monitoring violations are dominant in the west. The monitoring post can be taken in the middle. For boat facilities, it is very helpful for us to be monitored. So that when there are activities that require a quick response, this can be taken into consideration. Of course with consideration of regulations that use the existing land.

Assisten II: The problem of operational management, boats, people, and equipment must be clear who takes care of them.

Mrs.Eva: from all the suggestions wherever the three Gilis have become strategic areas. Accompanied by Pokmaswas members of three Gili.

The actual building was built with supporting facilities. For example, already in the implementation, we have to know the operational financing. Beppeda is ready to accommodate whatever is needed from this building

Head of Development – Mr. Atmaja

Input:

- Who are we to facilitate in pre-development
- We immediately decided there was a tower or just a building. Should be considered in the framework of building construction.
- If you are looking for the middle, you can go to the menu. But have to see the opinion of the consultant. Just decided. The package does not see where the location is, but the intention is the same to maintain sustainable conservation. Just make sure by Mr Assistant

Assisten: Utilizing it together, all stakeholders can take advantage of the building.

- The Supervisory Post was decided to be built in Gili Trawangan, the trend is in the KSPN Area
- Regarding the legal status that will be owned by the Regional Government and the Central Government (PSDKP), the important thing is that it does not fall to the group
- Because regarding the supervision of irrigation, it is closer to the task of the KKP
- The legal status if it is owned by the state, there is no element of state loss
- I tend to think that the legal status of these goods and buildings will be owned by an agency closer to marine supervision
- After the construction is given to DKP or PSDKP
- Support from the local government, whoever manages the development the local government will facilitate the required documents
- The local government states that it is willing to accept the monitoring post infrastructure that will be built
- The location for the construction of the supervisory post building was decided to be carried out in Gili Trawangan, precisely in the KSPN area

- Building design does not use tall buildings (without towers)
- Because they do not know the actual point, further surveys related to the location need to be carried out. Therefore it is necessary to coordinate with the Village Head or Dusun Head
- Coremap provides information regarding legal status to BAPPENAS whether the building can be managed by PSDKP
- Coordinate with Bappenas three locations for the construction of Monitoring Posts, namely Gili Meno and Gili Air

