



Semi Annual Social Monitoring Report

Subproject: Enhancing Management Effectiveness, Nusa Penida, Bali Indonesia

Project Number: 46421-001

Semiannual Report

Period: January to June 2022

INDONESIA: CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT: CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE PROJECT (INO-COREMAP-CTI) - NUSA PENIDA, GILI MATRA AND GILI BALU.

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

Initial Environmental Examination



Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AMDAL	-	<i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Indonesian Environmental Impact Assessment system)
ANDAL	-	<i>Analisis Dampak Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Assessment)
BAPEDAL	-	<i>Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Control Agency)
BAPEDALDA	-	<i>Badan Pengendalian Da mpak Lingkungan Daerah</i> (Sub National Environmental Impact Control Agency)
BAPPENAS	-	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BKKPN	-	<i>Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional (BKKPN) Kupang</i> (National Marine Conservation Center (BKKPN) of Kupang)
BPKAD	-	<i>Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah</i> (Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency)
BPLHD	-	<i>Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah</i> (Local Environmental Management Agency)
BRWA	-	<i>Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat</i> (Customary Territory Registration Agency)
Bupati	-	Head of District
COREMAP	-	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program
CTI	-	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTC	-	Coral Triangle Center (Project Implementation Partner)
DG	-	Directorate General
DISPAR	-	Regional Tourism Agency (Dinas Pariwisata)
EARF	-	Environmental Assessment and Review Framework
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment

EMU	- Environmental Management Unit
GEF	- Global Environment Facility
Gol	- Government of Indonesia
Ha	- Hectare
ICCTF	- Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
IDR	- Indonesian Rupiah
IMB	- Izin Mendirikan Bangunan
IP	- Indigenous Peoples
Km	- Kilometers
LPSTK	- <i>Lembaga Pengelola Sumberdaya Terumbu Karang (Coral Reef Resource Management Agency)</i>
MMAF	- <i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan or KKP (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries)</i>
MoU	- Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	- <i>Kawasan Konservasi Laut Daerah (Local Marine Protected Area or KKLD)</i>
NGO	- Non-governmental Organization
PERDA	- Peraturan Daerah (Regional Regulation)
PIU	- Project Implementation Unit
PMO	- Project Management Office
POKDARWIS	- Ecotourism Community Group (Kelompok Sadar Wisata)
POKMAS	- <i>Kelompok Masyarakat (Community Groups)</i>
POKMASWAS	- Surveillance Community Group (Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas)
POKLASHAR	- Fish Processing Group (Kelompok Pengolahan)
SPPL	- <i>Surat Pernyataan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Statement of Readiness to Manage and Monitor the Environment)</i>
TIA	- Trans Intra Asia (Project Implementation Partner)
TWP	- Marine Ecotourism Park (Taman Wisata Perairan)
UKL	- Environmental Management Plan (UKL)
UPL	- Environmental Monitoring Plan (UPL)
UPT	- Technical Implementing Unit
VMS	- Visitor Monitoring System

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Introduction and Project Overview¹

Project Number and Title:	Project G0379-INO: COREMAP CTI	
Social Safeguards Category	Indigenous Peoples	B
	Involuntary Resettlement	C
Reporting period:	January to June 2022	
Last report:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDR - Semi-Annual Social Safeguard Monitoring Report (June-Dec 2021) 	
Key sub-project activities since last report:	<p>Nusa Penida Subproject Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community consultation on the Mangrove tracking & bird watching, Surveillance Post and Tourism Information Center development plan - Stakeholder and government consultation on the Mangrove tracking & bird watching, Surveillance Post and Tourism Information Center development plan - Training on making straws and packaging for seaweed group - Pokmaswas patrol - Training and preparation on mangrove and coral restoration activity - Screening issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1) limited small boat access to land the seaweed harvest for the five fishermen due to the construction mangrove tracking. - (2) limited boat landing areas in the proposed surveillance tower site <p>Gili Matra Subproject Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community consultation on the Tourism Information Center and Surveillance Post development plan - Stakeholder and government consultation on the Tourism Information Center and Surveillance Post development plan - Identification of potential sites in Gili Matra - Workshop and training for ecotourism, livelihood and coral rehabilitation group. - Screening issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1) Construction site selection - (2) Development design changes <p>Gili Balu Subproject Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community consultation on surveillance tower, ecotourism center and mooring buoy development plan - Stakeholder and government consultation on surveillance tower, ecotourism center and mooring buoy development plan - Preparation of development completeness of Environmental Permit documents as SPPL / UKL-UPL and DED Finalization - Training on Tuna Fish Handling for Fisherman and Fish Processing for Poklashar and training for Pokmaswas. 	

¹ For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semiannual/quarterly monitoring reports for ADB review and disclosure. This template can be used for periodic monitoring report (semiannual) and RP/REMDP/EMDP completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR and IP) and with the recent status of project implementation phase. The project team can adjust the contents of the report as relevant with the project activity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Semi-Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report for Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project (INO-COREMAP-CTI) of Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu covers the period from January to June 2022. The result of the Due Diligence Report (Social Safeguard) prepared for the proposed three project areas concluded that, as per ADB Policy Statement, the project is categorized as “B” for both Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. The development process consists of (1) Mangrove Tracking & Bird Watching Tower in Nusa Ceningan, Surveillance Post, and Information Center in Klungkung, Nusa Penida; (2) surveillance post in Gili Trawangan Island and Tourism Information Center located in Teluk Nare, North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province; and (3) the monitoring/ surveillance tower, tourism information center, and mooring buoy are located in Gili Balu, West Nusa Tenggara Province. These areas are selected based on identifying critical gaps with geographic targeting to ensure coverage of target regions. The land identified for locating all facilities belongs to regional government institutions without acquiring private lands. Based on public consultation with indigenous people (IP) and the local communities, the project’s investment and intervention will provide a positive impact on the livelihood, cultural values, or social system of the IP communities in the surrounding areas within project sites in Nusa Penida, Bali Province and Gili Balu, West Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara Province.
2. In the previous social safeguard monitoring report (June-Dec 2021), it is known that the construction of project facilities will consider input from all community and local government parties during meaningful consultation in the respective subproject areas. Based on the results of the public consultation in the project’s implementation phase, the views raised at the consultation were incorporated into the detailed engineering design (DED) to avoid any land acquisition and indigenous peoples impacts during construction.
3. All the project activities should comply with the concerned laws and regulations of the Indonesian Government. The screening of the project sites and the preparation of DDR-Social were based on the ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. During the implementation phase, the subproject assists the community in improving the management effectiveness of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu. The brief progress activities during this reporting period included assisting and establishing 30 community groups across subproject sites. The sub-project will support the activities of community groups within the conservation area, and it will become one of the things that can be measured to increase the effectiveness of management in the respective

project areas. Further, the surveillance post aims to support the operation of the Surveillance Group in three subproject areas: the mangrove tracking, bird watching tower, the mooring buoy and the tourism information center, which will support ecotourism activity. The project outputs indirectly contribute to gender equality and gender responsiveness.

4. Gender and Inclusion aspects during the project implementation. Public consultation has been carried out both in the design phase and implementation phase of the project in workshops and training activities. During the consultation meetings, the project continues to involve 1,868 participants, and 570 of them (30.5%) are female participants joined in the 58 workshops, training and consultation activities in three subproject areas. Furthermore, the project activities benefit 30 community groups (9 in Nusa Penida, 8 in Gili Matra and 13 in Gili Balu). The assistance for community groups in MPA in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu assists 514 beneficiaries, 157 of them (30.5%) are female beneficiaries and 78% of them (401 members) are classified as customary community members from Pakraman Village

(Customary Village areas) in Nusa Penida, Sasak tribe in Gili Matra, and Samawa and Bajau ethnic groups in Gili Balu. in three subproject areas.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanism. During this reporting period, three complaints were recorded through the GRM form and hotline mechanism only from the subproject in Gili Matra. The complaints raised by the tourism group (POKDARWIS) and the issues related to delayed programs in the implementation process and training activities that were expected to take longer. All complaints have been resolved, and the implementing partner has explained; the delayed program has been readjusted with the Pokdarwis program. The feedback and comments obtained during the consultation were incorporated into the design. Issues raised in consultation are being addressed during the implementation phase to ensure that the people in the project area are not adversely to the community. Meanwhile, the community raised no complaints during this reporting period in Nusa Penida and Gili Balu. The complaints documented in the previous reporting period (June-December 2021) have been resolved.

1

BACKGROUND OF THE REPORT AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background of the Report

1. This Semi-Annual Social Safeguard Monitoring Report for Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project (INO-COREMAP-CTI) of Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu covers the period from January to June 2022. The objective of the report is to provide an overview of the progress made in the implementation of the Social Safeguard activities on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Safeguard principles during this reporting period. It provided information on social safeguard activities related to DDRs, GAP Implementation and social as well as safeguards issues raised during the design and construction periods, as needed, as well as social impact mitigation measures adopted. In addition, it describes the project's performance in dealing with community consultation and stakeholder participation in the safeguards component of the project within the reporting period. All the pending issues and new outstanding social safeguard action plans are summarized at the end of the report.

B. Project Description

2. The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAP-CTI, the Project)² aims to manage coral reef resources, associated ecosystems and biodiversity sustainably to increase coastal communities' incomes. Indonesia is the world's

largest archipelagic nation, with 18% of the world's coral reefs and the richest biodiversity. However, low coastal community awareness, inadequate institutional capacity to manage land and marine-based pollution, insufficient institutional framework to effectively manage marine protected areas (MPAs), and persistent poverty in coastal areas have resulted in 70% of Indonesian coral reefs becoming degraded. To address these root causes, the Government of Indonesia has taken a three-phased incremental approach with interventions focusing on: (i) institutional capacity building; (ii) development of models for MPAs; and (iii) reduction of coastal poverty through income-generating infrastructure and sustainable alternative livelihoods. The Project is the third and final phase of the three phases and will follow a sector financing modality with a community-driven development (CDD) approach.

3. Consistent with the successful implementation arrangements under COREMAP Phase II, the Bappenas ICCTF will serve as the executing agency and Implementing Agency. COREMAPCTI upholds the objective of strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders concerning decentralized co-management of Marine Protected Areas through a Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. Communities will have a role in selecting subprojects and participating in developing coral reef management plans and policies. Communities will be involved in the planning,

designing, implementation/construction, and monitoring of (i) small-scale infrastructures specifically through a community contracting process; (ii) alternative livelihood development by taking a lead role in its development, promotion and implementation; and (iii) biodiversity management in partnership with NGOs, private sector and any other local stakeholders.³ Sustainable management of the coral reef ecosystem is a major objective of Indonesia's subsector goal of marine and coastal resource protection.

C. The Project Impact and Outcome

4. The impact of the Project will be sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems in selected project areas. The outcome of the Project will be an enhanced capacity to manage coral reef ecosystems inside target MPAs. The Project has four outputs in the following paragraphs below.

5. Output 1: coral reef management and institutions strengthened. This output has two sub-outputs comprised (a) Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plan implementation enhanced, and (b) Capacity development and targeted training on coastal and marine management. The first sub-output will focus on implementing activities relevant to a marine protected area's management plans, management action plans based on regional characteristics (ecotourism), and implementation of a sustainable financing mechanism. Furthermore, the second sub-output will focus on strengthening the human resource capacity of key stakeholders from the district, provincial, and, as needed, central government professionals on marine and coastal management to improve management institutions.

6. Output 2: ecosystem-based resources management developed. This output aims to restore the function of coastal ecosystems in selected rehabilitation zones of project MPAs. This will be based on initial cursory assessments already done by MMAF and its partners for the MPAs. Specific activities are: (i) identification of mangrove and coral reef restoration sites; (ii) project coordination meeting (iii) providing workshops and assessments on the appropriate method to restore and rehabilitate mangrove and coral reef; (v) conducting cost-benefit analysis on mangrove and coral reef rehabilitation; (vi) restored at least 5% of degraded coral reef existing areas; (vii) restored at least 20% of degraded mangrove existing areas (viii) conduct monitoring and maintenance of mangrove and coral reef rehabilitation sites; (ix) conduct community awareness and public campaign; (x) conduct capacity development on MPA law enforcement; (xi) establish surveillance post; and (xii) supporting community surveillance activities.

7. Output 3: sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved. This output will implement sustainable commodities management for tuna, snapper, and seaweed through the preservation of the traditional wisdom that has been used for generations in the project areas and newly develop sustainable marine resources initiatives locally and nationally. Furthermore, this output will ensure the sustainability of marine product value chains for local fishers and seaweed cultivation families in the project sites. Activities under this output include: (i) engagement of delivery and identification of potential sites in Nusa Penida for seaweed, in Gili Matra for snapper, and Gili Balu for tuna; (ii) identification of potential cultivation site for seaweed and landing site for snapper and tuna; (iii) biophysical surveys

and study on supply chain and market analysis of tuna, snapper, seaweed in project area; (iv) establishment of sustainable seaweed cultivation in Nusa Penida, and harvest strategy for fisheries in Gili Matra and Gili Balu; (v) post-harvest management improvement; (vi) packaging and marketing improvement for seaweed and fisheries product; (vii) cross visit/ learning exchange in sustainable fisheries and seaweed.

8. Output 4: project management. The project will support implementing agencies in the administration and financial aspects to meet both ADB and Government regulations on procurement and financial requirements. This output will manage and implement project activities and establish a monitoring and evaluation system including monitoring of ecosystem health indicators as well as institutionalize national coral reef management arrangements.

C1. Scope of Impacts

9. The scale and scopes of the safeguard impacts in this project are to monitor and avoid the impact of the project on affected people (involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples) and to minimize, mitigate and or compensate for the project impact that is detrimental to the environment and the affected population if efforts to avoid these adverse impacts are not possible. Most physical work associated with the project was confined within the existing government-owned lands

and avoided involuntary resettlement impacts (land acquisition and physical or economic displacement of people).

10. The subproject aims to support ecotourism activity, livelihood and community surveillance patrol in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu. The land identified for locating these facilities belongs to government institutions without acquiring private lands. Therefore, it has been found that no additional land is required for the project. It is confirmed that there is no land acquisition, structural damage, or livelihood disturbances due to the implementation of this project. It is also confirmed that there is no presence of Indigenous people in this project area. Therefore, the findings of this Social Safeguard Monitoring Report confirm the finding of DDR, as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, the project has been categorized as 'C' for Involuntary Resettlement. The impact categorization has been recategorized from "B" to "C" during the project reporting period for Involuntary Resettlement impact. Meanwhile, the project triggered positively to provide beneficial impacts to Indigenous Peoples. Thus, the Indigenous Peoples impact is categorized "B" due to the limited beneficial impact on IP group members in Customary Village (Desa Pakraman) in Nusa Penida, Bali and Bajau (sea indigenous nomadic) people in Gili Balu, West Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara Provinces. There is no permanent or temporary disruption of livelihood of any household or group of community in the project area during the construction period in 2022.

D. Objective and Scope of Monitoring Requirements

11. This semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report aims to ensure that no adverse impacts occur on the community due to the development of the sub-project. This report continues the results agreed upon in the Due Diligent Report, where IP identification is carried out based on data from the Customary Territory Registration Agency (BRWA) and Regional Regulation on the recognition of indigenous territories in the respective subproject area. Furthermore, there is no involuntary resettlement impact in these development projects.

12. The scope of the monitoring requirements in this report consists of the location of the sub-project, the timing of development implementation, the community's involvement around the development site and the grievance redress mechanism.

E. Methodology of monitoring

13. The method used in this monitoring social safeguards report is primary data collection through interviews, surveys, field visits, public consultations, grievance reports, desk study and weekly reports of supervisory development consultants in each sub-project location.

2

Compensation and Rehabilitation




14. The overall project is categorized as “C” for Involuntary Resettlement impact and “B” for Indigenous Peoples impact as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement. The involuntary resettlement impact was recategorized during the implementation phase from January to June 2022 due to no impact on land acquisition in each subproject location. In project implementation, partners are assisted by site coordinators at each project location to establish good relations with local governments, communities and relevant stakeholders who are in direct contact with project activities so that all forms of negative social impacts can be avoided and minimized by conducting regular consultations. In development, to date, considering the sub-projects, so far, no land acquisition or resettlement has been involved in the project. However, the project would report if it encountered any cases of rehabilitation/

resettlement during the construction phase. Since all revalidation and reconstruction works are carried out at existing premises (i.e., no land acquisition is involved), there is no involuntary resettlement involved in the project. Hence, no compensation or allowances has been required to be provided.

A. Progress on Proposed Infrastructure

15. In this development project, there is no resettlement process; land use is government land ownership for constructing a surveillance tower, boat information center, mangrove trekking, bird watching and mooring buoy. The progress of infrastructure from January to June 2022 has generated several changes in the planning of the construction site in three subprojects. The details of the changes are as follows

Table 1. The Adjustment of Construction Site for Project Civil Works Component

Project Component/ Location [District]	Land handed over (m2)	The cumulative amount of land handed over Amount in m2 % of total affected land	Remarks
I. Nusa Penida, Bali Province			
1A. Mangrove tracking/ Nusa Ceningan Island	Property of Bali Province, Klungkung Regency in Ceningan Harbor Complex	Length: 500 m and tracking length included 100 m pathway	-
1B. Bird Watching Tower/Nusa Ceningan Island	Property of Bali Province, Klungkung Regency in Ceningan Harbor Complex	5 m x 5 m= 25 m2 height 12	 <p data-bbox="1283 853 1366 875">Figure 1.</p> <p data-bbox="807 880 1225 902">Mangrove tracking & Bird Watching Tower location</p>
<p>Progress on details engineering design. there is a change on DED, the initial design will use wooden foundation pillars to be replaced with concrete because of the efficiency of the financing and the longevity of the building. Attachment 3 present revised of the DED. Changes in the design of the mangrove tracking which was originally in the shape of the letter T with ends to the right and left to only turn to the right to avoid tourist activities adjacent to Hindu community temples around the area.</p>			
1C. Surveillance Tower/ Batununggul Fisheries Office Complex in Nusa Ceningan	Property of Bali Province – UPTD of Marine and Fishery Agency, Nusa Penida, Klungkung Regency	5x5m=25 m2 Height 12m	 <p data-bbox="807 1424 1102 1447">Figure 2. Surveillance post location</p>
<p>Progress on detailed engineering design. The construction of the surveillance tower was carried out based on requests from the UPTD and Pokmaswas which required 2 surveillance towers (1 tower will be funded by ADB's COREMAP CTI, and the other one tower will be funded by the local government) in Cristal Bay. One tower (funded by the local government) was completed in 2021 but its condition was damaged due to strong winds in Cristal Bay, seeing this the plan to build another 1 tower (funded by ADB's COREMAP CTI project) was moved to Nusa Ceningan. Based on the request of the Regent of Klungkung, the plan for the construction of the surveillance tower was moved back to Batununggul on the grounds to utilize the neglected local government assets and the location is very strategic (close to the MPA no take zone) and prone to illegal fishing activities. The consultation meeting with the community in the surveillance tower construction resulted further action plans, namely: provided the Project Map Surveillance tower development in the public area, and ensuring access to area for Ngaben and Melasti in Batununggul.</p>			
1D. Tourism Information Center in Batununggul Fisheries office Complex, Nusa Penida:	Property of Bali Province – UPTD Nusa Penida	4 m x 5 m = 20 m2	 <p data-bbox="807 2000 1398 2022">Figure 3. Tourist Information Center development area in Nusa Penida</p>

Progress on Information Board DED: UPT KKP Bali submitted a request regarding the design of the Information Board to become a Digital Information Board so that information dissemination is more effective, this infrastructure will develop right in front of information center building.

Progress on the DED tourism information center: there is a change in the building materials. In consultation between the Implementing Partners and the Detail Engineering Design (DED) Expert Team of Bappenas ICCTF, it is necessary to make adjustments on building materials and construction structures as well as the Bill of Quantity (BOQ) of the Information Board to be built.

II. Gili Matra, North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province

II.A Ecotourism Center in Nare Bay	Property of North Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province	6 x 6 m = 36 m ²	
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Figure 4. Tourism information center development area in Nare Bay

Progress on development location. During the construction of the information center, there was a change in the development location plan, the initial plan at the Pemenang port, but has not received support for the sustainability of the location determination in the form of a building permit (IMB) because of the many challenges from the Pemenang port authority office. Then a consultation was held with the local government in December 2021 and it was decided that the construction site should be changed to Nare Bay on the grounds that the local government wants to make Nare Bay a transportation center between islands and North Lombok as well as one of the accesses to the Gili Matra islands (most visited destination, see Map below).

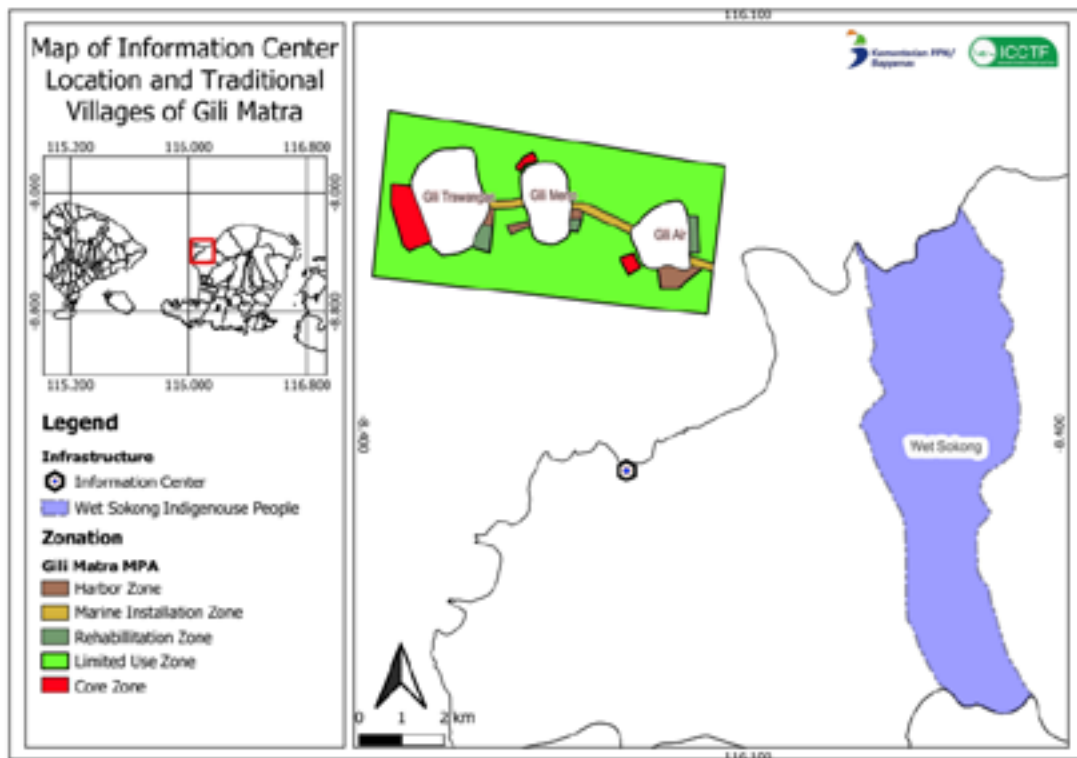





Figure 5. Map of information center locations and Indigenous people (Source: processed from IP map from BRWA and field data spatial in Gili Matra)

II.B Surveillance Post in Gili Trawangan Island	Property of North Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province	6,5 x 7 m = 45.5 m ²	 <p>Figure 6. Surveillance Post Development Area in Gili Trawangan Island</p>
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III. Gili Balu, West Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara Province			
IIIA. Ecotourism Center in Poto Tano Harbor	Property of West Sumbawa Regency	Estimated 25 x 20 m = 500 m ²	 <p>Figure 7. Land allocation for ecotourism center development</p>

Progress on Land Determination. There is a changes to land allocation the initial area before the issuance of the decision letter (SK) on land use by the Regent which allocated for the construction of the ecotourism center was 25x20 m, then the Regent determined the allocation of land for the ecotourism center development plan and its supporting area of 500 m2 (planned area of the ecotourism center building is 6x6m).

IIIB. Surveillance Tower in Namo and Paserang Island	Property of Environmental and Forestry Agency Office (DLHK), West Nusa Tenggara Province	5 x 5 m = 25m ² height 12 meters	 <p>Figure 8. Land Determination for Surveillance Tower</p>
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Progress on Land Determination and the Detail Engineering Design (DED). there is no change in plan for location of the surveillance post construction, construction was originally planned in Namo Island and Paserang Island with an estimated area of 5x5m and a height of 12m, there has been a land use permit to build a surveillance post in both locations from the West Nusa Tenggara Province Environmental Service. The DED has incorporated additional toilet facilities and water sources for both Surveillance Tower and also equipped by solar cell system, so that during this reporting period the DED was readjusted. The height of each surveillance tower is 12m by considering the height of the surrounding vegetation and the range of monitoring. Attachment xxx presents DED of the Surveillance Tower in Gili Balu



Figure 9. Map of Surveillance Tower Development in Namo and Paserang Islands


<p>IIIC. Mooring Bouy for 8 Spots in Marine Protected Areas of Gili Balu</p>	<p>Property of West Sumbawa Regency</p>	<p>Estimated 1 x 1 meter: 1 m² (8 Units)</p>	
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Figure 10. Marine Zone Determination for Mooring Buoy Spots

B. Other Remarks on Resettlement

a. Nusa Penida

16. Based on the Letter of Approval on the Utilization of Land Signed by the Secretary of Government of Bali Province as attached in this report (Document No. B.22 523.32/1315/UPTD.KKPB/Diskelkan, dated September 13, 2021) on the approved area for subproject infrastructures in Nusa Penida, Klungkung

District, Bali Province, the available area for the subproject infrastructure will be located in the following areas as described in table 1 above. However, the IMB (Building Permit) and SPPL (Statement of Readiness to Manage and Monitor Environmental Aspects) are still in the process of submitting. The detailed subproject facilities in Nusa Penida are visualized in Figure 11 on Mangrove Trekking and Bird Watching Tower, Figure 12 on Surveillance Tower Location and Figure 13 on Tourism Information Center.



Figure 11. Map of mangrove tracking and bird watching locations and Indigenous people (based on BRWA identification)



Figure 12. Map of surveillance tower locations and Indigenous people (based in BRWA identification)



Figure 13. Map of Information Center Development and Indigenous people (based in BRWA identification)

17. Mangrove trekking and bird watching subproject component.

The project will not acquire private land. The land owned by the Government of Bali Province is being used by UPTD Marine and Fisheries, Nusa Penida, which no people currently live or use. However, the previous reporting period showed the mangrove trekking component would affect the boat line access of five (5) households. The boat travels of five HHs would be limited AH's mobility in carrying out the seaweed from their house to the market during the construction and operation of the mangrove tracking. The five potentially affected households are as follows:

- I Made Murdana, in Banjar Adat Parangan Tengah, Nusa Ceningan
- I Wayan Renan, in Banjar Adat Parangan Tengah, Nusa Ceningan
- I Ketut Topan, in Banjar Adat Parangan, Nusa Ceningan
- I Kadek Adi Putra, in Banjar Dinas Ceningan Kangin, Nusa Ceningan
- I Kadek Astawa, in Banjar Dinas Ceningan Kangin, Nusa Ceningan

18. In this reporting period, CTC and the project safeguard consultant consulted with the potentially affected to find a solution to the problem. The consultation meeting ensured access to boat line areas for Five affected seaweed fishermen during construction mangrove trekking. As a result, time construction will consider the fishermen to access the passage of seaweed fisherman through several technical plans such as:

- (i) the construction will utilize tides during the rise of sea levels to ensure access to boat lines in construction areas.
- (ii) pre-cast is also adopted to avoid any impact during the construction and to make effective construction works in a timely manner;
- (iii) detailed access and technical mitigation will be inserted in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) of the mangrove trekking and bird-watching tower.



Figure 14. Map Surveillance tower development and area for Ngaben and Melasti in Batununggul
Source: field data spatial by ICCTF

19. The Surveillance Tower Component.

According to the previous reporting period, the subproject component of the construction of the surveillance tower will trigger disturbing access as temporary impacts to the surrounding construction site community. The impact includes (i) disturbing the access to six fishing boats in the parking areas; and (ii) limited access to cultural events area for *Ngaben* (cremation ceremony in the funeral ritual of Bali) and *Melasti* (Hindu Balinese purification ceremony and ritual). The consultation meeting with the affected community concluded several mitigation measures to avoid those temporary impacts. The actions include moving fishing boats' parking areas around 20 meters from the original location during construction activity, and once the Surveillance Tower is established, the six fishing boats can deploy

on the first floor of the building as a place for fisherman group activities. For the second potential impact during construction on *Ngaben* and *Melasti* areas, coordinating with other related parties will shift the surveillance tower to the eastern part from the initial planning locations. Therefore, the Melasti ceremony can still be conducted and not overlap with the construction site. The distance between the construction of the surveillance tower and the Melasti areas is about 5 meters (see figure 14). These ceremonies are usually held in March, while the structure will be accomplished in November 2022 or before the Melasti ceremony.

20. Details regarding changes in location and information center construction design during the duration of this reporting period are as follows:

Table 2. The Detailed Adjustment of the DED Survey Process in Nusa Penida, Bali Province

Date	Change Details/Progress
June, 2021	Bali Provincial DKP and the Klungkung Regency Government determined infrastructure location in Port Development Complex, Nusa Ceningan, Klungkung Regency
July 5, 2021	Stakeholder consultation and coordination to all regional gov organization Result: GP1 team need to immediately conduct survey to the location
July 6, 2021	In-depth discussion with UPTD Nusa Penida MPA
July 7, 2021	GP1 team, DKP and UPTD officer conduct field survey
July 12, 2021	Bali Provincial DKP wrote to the Bali Province BPKAD regarding COREMAP CTI Land and Asset Utilization in Nusa Penida, confirming the change in the location of Information Center development to the Nusa Penida UPTD Office Area in Batu Nunggul, Klungkung, with a size of 4x5m = 20m ² (two floors)
September 13, 2021	Provincial Secretary of Bali issued a letter of Approval for Land Use and Asset Management COREMAP CTI ADB in Nusa Penida, No. B.22.523.32/1315 September 13, 2022
November 19, 2021	GP1 team conduct field survey to the new development location and conduct Measurement & Soil Investigation for Design Needs
November 2021 to March 2022	GP1 Technical team and DED consultants carried out a series of consultations related to design & technical for the preparation and improvement (November 2021, December 2021, March 17 2022, April 11 2022 & April 20 2022)
March 2022	UPTD suggest to adjust information board to digital information board and its material in form of videotron
May 17 2022	GP1 along with ICCTF and Bapenas conducted a joint survey to the location of the planned construction of Information Boards and Information Boards in Nusa Penida

b. Gili Matra

21. Surveillance Tower in Gili Trawangan Island.

Based on the response from the meaningful consultation with the community, the local government provides an alternative point/location for the development, (1) near the port of Gili Trawangan, (2) beside the location of KSPN (Kawasan Strategies Pariwisata Nasional or National Tourism Strategic Area), after seeing the land status option one does not have a clear land status / legal basis strong, and it was decided that the safest location for the surveillance post development process was beside KSPN (no.2) as part of

the national tourism strategic area (see figure 15). The consultation meeting on January 12, 2022, adopted the input to make a surveillance tower with a height of 12 meters because considering the security for tourists in the areas and input from the private sector around the construction site to avoid blocking the view of other tourism resorts. The final DED was adjusted into a surveillance post with two floors and an estimated height of 6 meters, an amount estimated at $6.5 \times 7 \text{ m} = 45.5 \text{ m}^2$. The specification of DED has adopted the standard to conduct marine monitoring and consider the local concerns in the subproject site.

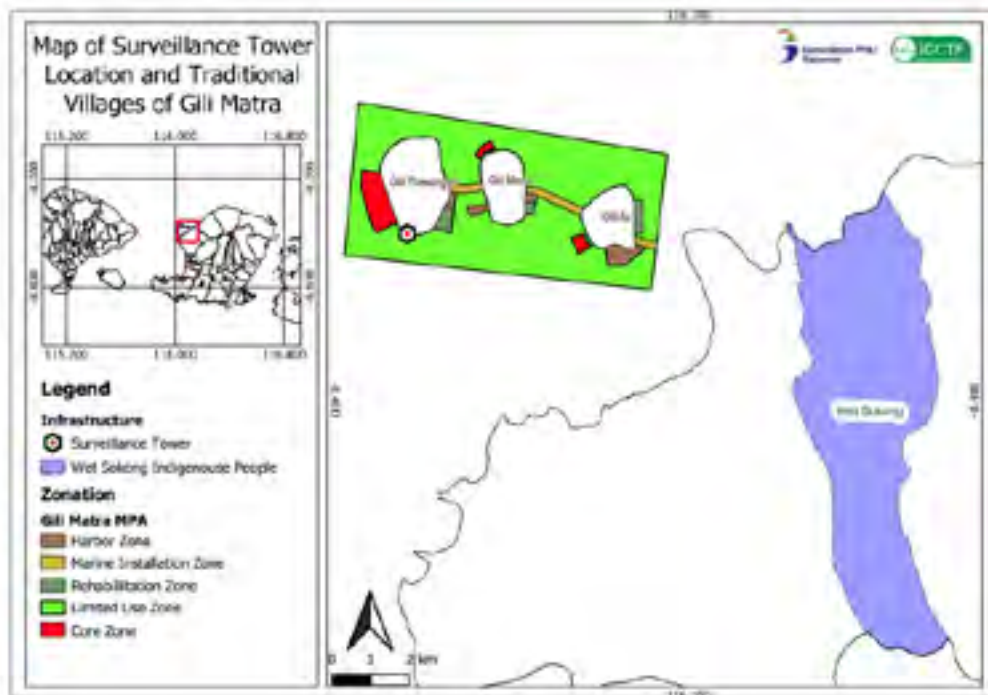


Figure 15. Map of Surveillance Tower Location and Customary Village in Gili Matra
Source: processed from BRWA and field data spatial

c. Gili Balu

22. Ecotourism center in Poto Tano Harbour and Surveillance Tower in Namu and Paserang Island. Two subproject facilities have obtained Document Number 1245 of 2021 on the Utilization Land of Government West Sumbawa Regency, and the document was released on October 22th, 2021, as a legal basis for utilizing the government land for two subproject facilities in the following areas:

- i. Surveillance Tower (two units) will be located in Paserang and Namu Islands – the property of the Forestry and Environmental district;
- ii. The information centre will be built in the Office of Poto Tano Harbour area complex- the property belongs to the Transportation Agency of West Sumbawa Regency

23. The mooring buoy installation. The mooring buoy installation location has been adjusted according to the suitability of the marine space at the ministry of marine and fisheries through the issuance of a letter of confirmation no. B.291/MEN-KP/V/2022 (Appendix 3). Besides that, the size of the mooring buoy is also adjusted in DED with an estimated size 1x1m. There was an additional placement of mooring buoy units tailored to the needs of tourism activities and fishing activities, which is originally four units (initial allocation) to become 8 mooring-buoy units to be installed (Figure 16). This technical adjustment is based on public consultation with the community and local government and considering tourism point activities. Appendix 2 listed the coordinate point of mooring buoy development based on adjustment with sea space allocation.



Figure 16. Map of Infrastructure Location in MPA Gili Balu

C. Progress Implementation of Community Development Plan (CDP)

24. In addition to the civil works subproject component, the project has incorporated the non-civil works subproject component, procurement equipment and mangrove and coral restorations in the subproject areas. The project has Output 3 focused on targeting sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved by promoting sustainable livelihoods and income-generating infrastructure. Targets under this output are (i) sustainable fisheries management/ supply chain for tuna and snapper fisheries in the selected community improved; (ii) sustainable seaweed farming/ supply chain for seaweed enterprise in selected communities improved; (iii) enhance livelihood capacity for at least three community-based enterprises with training for the home industry in 10 villages and at least 100 participants. The non-civil works project component is divided into two types: (i) capacity building

for community groups and (ii) rehabilitation and restoration for mangroves and corals. Furthermore, this part will explain the progress of the implementation Community Development Plan as designed in the Due-Diligence Report for respective areas. The CDP aims to develop subproject areas focusing on operational surveillance activities for marine conservation and rehabilitation, ecotourism development and marine-based livelihood activities, especially for the women groups as target beneficiaries.

a. Capacity Building for Community Groups

25. In table 3, the report documented the progress of non-civil works implementation in each subproject area. The implementation of ADB's COREMAP CTI Project was carried out 21. Training activities by six implementation partners⁴ in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu. Appendix 4 highlighted the result training in the brief of activities report.

Table 3. The Progress of Capacity Building and Rehabilitation Training Activities in MPA areas in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu

No	Project Component [Location/ District/ Province]	Date	Targeted Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries		Triggered to Social Safeguard Principle (Yes/No)	
				Total	Women Participants (%)	IR Principle	IP Principles
I. Nusa Penida, Bali Province							
1	IA. Training on Making Straw and Packaging Made from Seaweed at Marine and Fishery Affairs Agency Office of Klungkung Regency	23-24 February 2022	Four Seaweed groups: 1.Sari Segara 2. Segara Caksu 3. Noesa Daya 4. Sandu Care	15	12	No	Yes
2	IB. Training on Business Analysis and Analysis of Processed Seaweed Products	5-7 April 2022		29	21	No	Yes
3	IC. Mangrove Rehabilitation Training	9-13 March 2022	Community and Stakeholder Capacity in mangrove management in MPA Nusa Penida	28	8	No	No

II. Gili Matra, North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province							
4	IIA. Training on Ecotourism	17 March 2022	Pokdarwis Group (Ecotourism Community Group)	25	10	No	No
5	IIB. Diving Training	25-27 July 2022	Pokdarwis Group (Ecotourism Community Group) and BKKPN	17	9	No	No
	IIC. Livelihood Training and Workshop:						
6	Workshop on the Development of Fish Based Business Alternatives	17 January 2022	POKLAHSAR	66	0	No	No
7	Workshop on Alternative Development of SDI based enterprises to POKLASHAR	18 January 2022	POKLASHAR	12	46	No	No
8	Responsible Fishing Workshop	18 January 2022	Fishing Group	85	6	No	No
9	Workshop on Identification of Local and Global Stressors for the Gili Matra TWP Coral Reef Ecosystem	24 January 2022	Project Stakeholders	29	3	No	No
10	Workshop on Management of TWP Gili Matra Marine Protected Areas	25 January 2022	Dinas and Community Groups	29	3	No	No
11	Campaign Media Workshop	17 February 2022	Public and Project Stakeholder	35	7	No	No
12	Group Management Workshop for Fishery Product Processing Group	21 February 2022	POKLAHSAR	58	47	No	No
13	Simple Financial Bookkeeping Workshop for Fishery Product Processing Group	22 February 2022	POKLAHSAR	58	47	No	No
14	Workshop on Maintaining the Quality of Processed Fish Products	14 March 2022	POKLAHSAR	56	45	No	No
15	Nutritional Packaging and Labeling Workshop for PIRT Application and Halal Certificate	15 March 2022	POKLAHSAR	58	46	No	No

III. Gili Balu, West Sumbawa							
16	Training on Capacity Building for Local Communities in Tourism Guidance and Management of Environmentally Friendly Marine Tourism Destinations	23-24 January 2021	Tourism Awareness Group, Community Monitoring Group in Gili Balu TWP , Boatman Poto Tano Representatives and Women Representatives	29	7	No	Yes
17	COREMAP-CTI GP3 Diving Training	11-13 June 2022	Representatives of the Sumbawa-West Sumbawa Regional Marine Service Branch and Community Group	8	3	No	Yes
18	POKMASWAS (surveillance group) training on Supervision and Monitoring to carried out community-based surveillance activities (Siswasmas)	23-25 June 2022	Marine Affairs and Fishery Agency Office of West Sumbawa and POKMASWAS	50	7	No	Yes
19	Field Training on Tuna Catching and Handling	23-24 May 2022	Fishing Groups	28	0	No	Yes
20	Post-Harvest Improvement Training (Fisheries product Processing Training)	24-25 May 2022	Poklashar	39	39	No	Yes
21	Training on Culinary based on local raw materials, implementation of CHSE and excellent service	21-22 Nov 2021	Poklashar	15	6	No	Yes
Total Participants and Women Representatives Involved in the Capacity Building and Rehabilitation Training Component				769	372 (48.3%)		

b. Mangrove Rehabilitation, Coral Restoration and the Establishment of Seaweed Cultivation Sites

26. The project under Output 2 designed the CDP activities to restore the function of the coastal ecosystem in the selected rehabilitation zones for mangroves and coral within project MPAs. In addition to that, Output 3 has incorporated sustainable commodities management for tuna, snapper and seaweed through the preservation of the traditional generations. In this reporting period between January to June 2022, the coral restoration was implemented in Nusa Penida and Gili Matra, while the Mangrove rehabilitation was implemented in Nusa Penida and Gili Balu. Meanwhile, the identification cultivation site for seaweed has been implemented in Nusa Penida, and the

landing site for snapper and tuna has just been implemented at the training level only in Gili Matra (for snapper) and Gili Balu (for Tuna fish).

27. Mangrove Rehabilitation. Baseline data survey and site identification have been carried out in Mangrove data collection during the study. The survey found 21 plots spread over the mangrove area as rehabilitation sites in Jungut Batu and Lembongan Villages in Nusa Penida, as shown in Figure 17. The 21 plots will be planted with 20,000 mangrove seedlings from 18 species, and the seedlings will be planted in mangrove nursery huts from July until the end of the project. The mangrove nursery huts utilized the government land from UPTD Nusa Penida Marine Affairs and Fishery Agency of Bali Province.

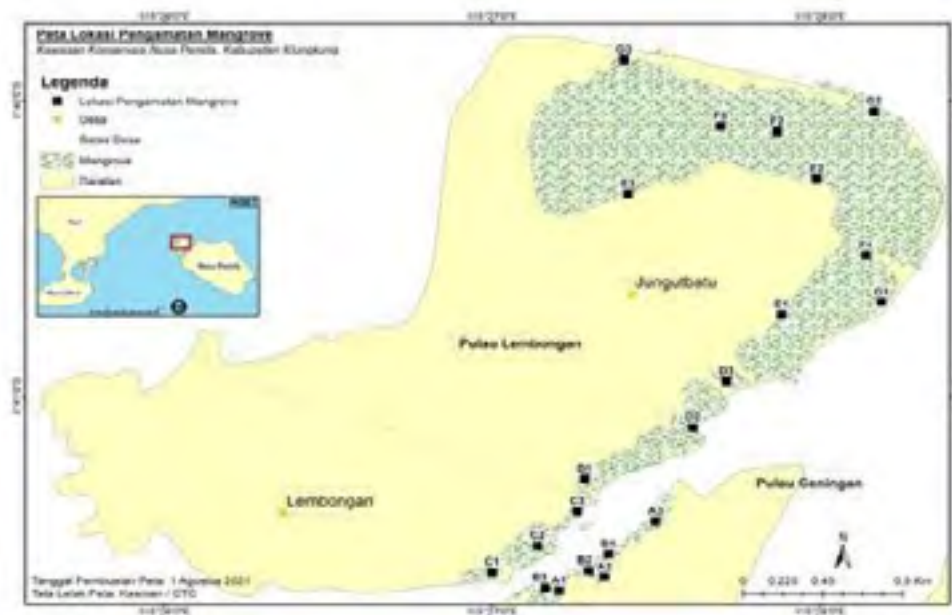


Figure 17. Map of mangrove plot sampling location during the study in Lembongan and Jungut Batu Village, Nusa Penida

28. Mangrove Rehabilitation/Restoration in Gili Balu has determined the location for nurseries and planting areas in the coastal areas of Kalong Island and Namu Island. LOH NGOs (GP6) carried out Mangrove Rehabilitation activities in accordance with TOR Mangrove rehabilitation instruments. In addition to that, the LOH NGOs will monitor the results of mangrove rehabilitation and replanting activities that are uprooted due to sea waves.

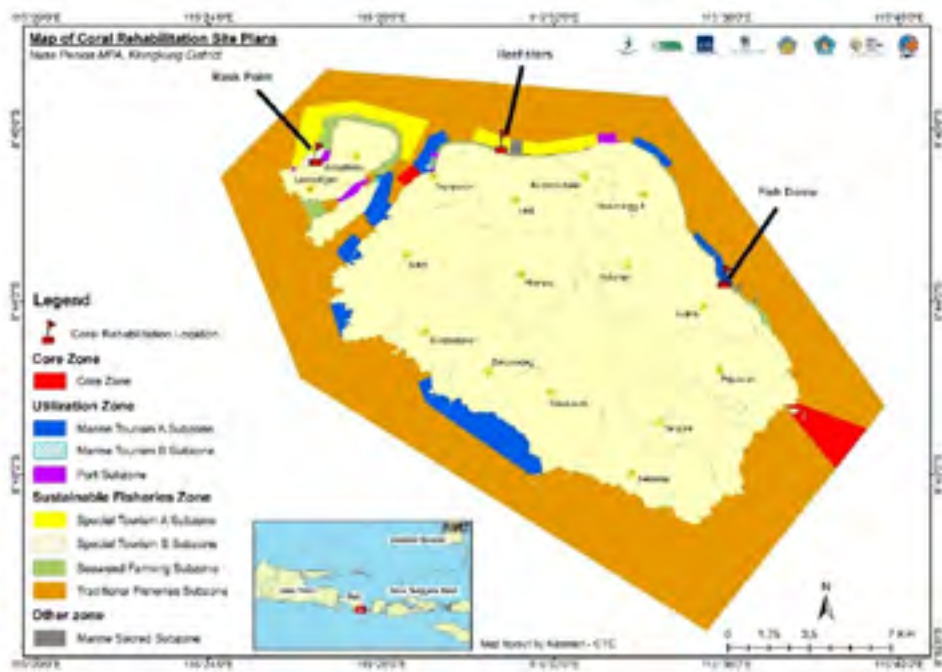


Figure 18. Map of Coral Restoration Location in Nusa Penida

29. Coral Restoration Activities. A subproject component on coral restoration has just been implemented during this reporting period in Nusa Penida and Gili Matra to restore 5% of the coral reef ecosystem in MPA in collaboration with Pokdarwis. In Nusa Penida areas, baseline survey and site identification found 200 coral reef stars potential to be rehabilitated by the project in Ped Village, a

fish dome in Suana Village and a concrete mask point in Lembongan (Figure 18). These subproject site areas.

30. he current detailed progress has constructed three subproject components in the Nusa Penida as following such point below
 3) 42 fish domes have been constructed in Suana Village as one of Pakraman (customary) village (Figure 19);



Figure 19. Map of 42 Fish Domes Constructed in Suana

ii) a concrete mask point structure and sculptures constructed in Lembongan (Figure 20); and

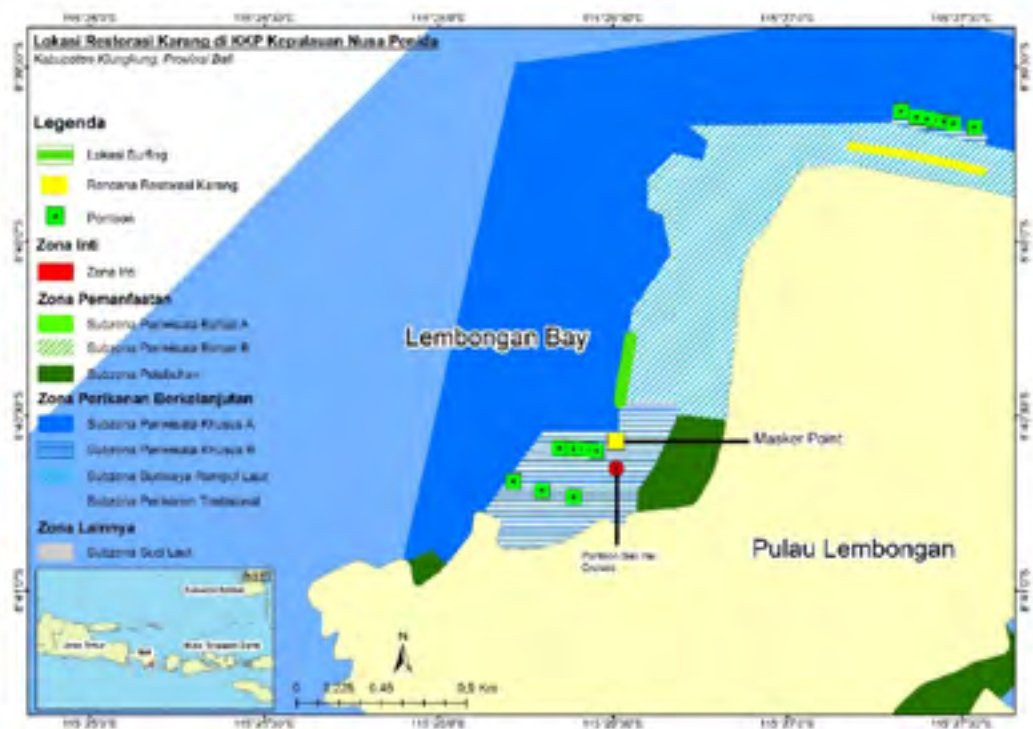


Figure 20. Map of Mask Point Structure and Sculptures in Lembongan

iii) 100 out of 200 reef stars restored in Ped Village (one of customary villages in Nusa Penida) (Figure 21).

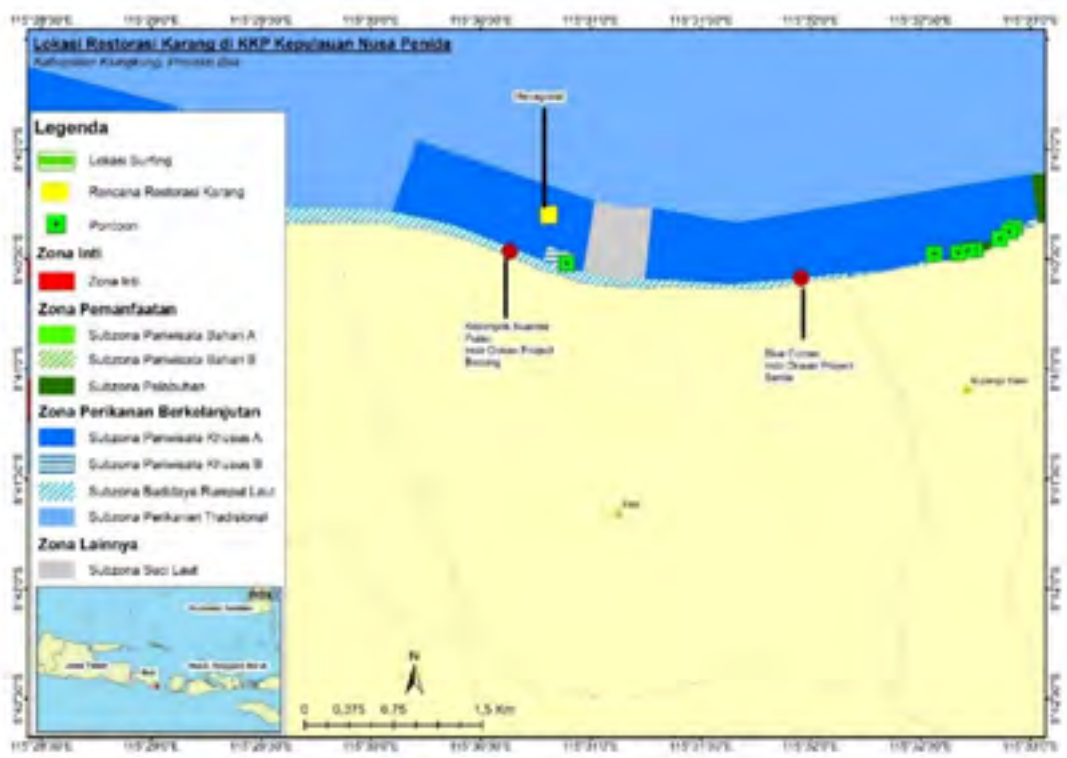


Figure 21. Map of 200 Reef Stars in Ped Village

31. In Gili Matra, the coral rehabilitation planning developed into a proposal for a restoration activity plan at Gili Matra TWP (Marine Tourism Park), and the proposal was submitted to BKKPN Kupang. The proposal is one of the requirements before obtaining KKRL approval for coral reef rehabilitation activities. It has been agreed that the rehabilitation media

facilities' recipients, managers and custodians are the Gili Matra Coral Reef Restoration Group. The procurement of materials for the construction of the rehabilitation structure is still ongoing to complete the procurement documents with PPK. One coral reef rehabilitation group will actively restore 10 transplantation locations (Figure 22).

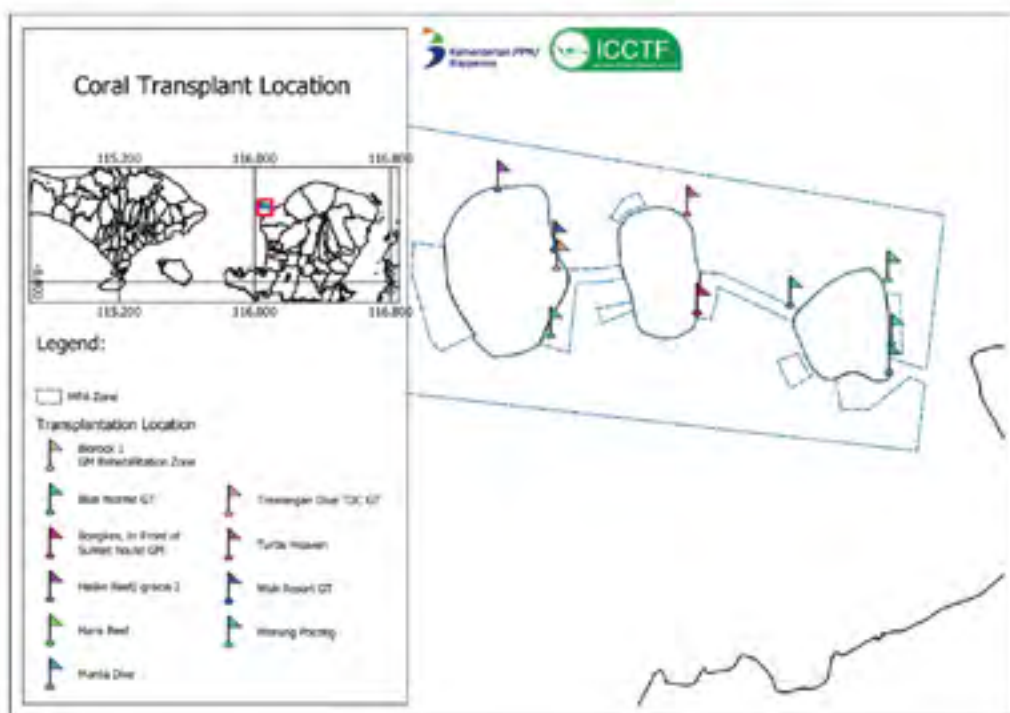


Figure 22. Map of coral rehabilitation planning in MPA Gili Matra

32. **Establishment of Seaweed Cultivation Plots.** Four seaweed groups, Sari Segara, Segara Caksu, Noesa Berdaya and Sandu Care, have been established, and 206,44 hectares were implemented in sustainable seaweed farming by Seaweed Group in June 2021 (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Map Seaweed cultivation group work location
Source: Coral Triangle Centre, Nusa Penida, September 2021

c. Progress on the assistance for community groups in MPA areas

33. To increase the effectiveness of marine protected area management, this project currently assists 30 community groups, actively involving 30.5% or 157 community group members from women representatives and 78% of participants are categorized as customary community group members. The report summarizes the list of community groups assisted during the implementation phase in Table 4.

Table 4. Assisted Community Group by the Project

Community Group	Total Group	Name	Number of Community Group Member			Description
			Total Community Group Members	Women Representatives	IP Group Representatives	
I. Nusa Penida, Bali Province						
Surveillance Group	2 group	Gili Bhuana	25	0	25 (Located in Lembongan Village and classified as customary village (Desa Pakraman))	Surveillance activities against activities that can damage marine ecosystems / destructive (eg fish bombs, anesthetics, sea sand mining, etc.)
		Baruna Jaya	16	0	25 (Located in Suana Village and classified as customary village (Desa Pakraman))	

Coral Restoration Group	1 group	Nuansa Pulau	24	0	24 (Located in Ped Village and classified as customary village (Desa Pakraman))	Coral restoration activities and raise awareness related to the importance of coral reef ecosystems to the community
Mangrove Restoration Group	2 group	Surya Mandiri	71	0	Overlapped within Social Forestry Zone areas	Mangrove restoration activities and raise awareness related to the importance of mangrove ecosystems to the community
		Satya Posana Nusa	30	0		
Seaweed Group	4 group	Sari Segara	16	16	16 (Located in Suana Village and classified as customary village (Desa Pakraman))	Carry out production, processing, and marketing activities of seaweed in Nusa Penida.
		Segara Caksu	9	9		
		Noesa Berdaya	15	15		
		Sandu Care	9	7	9 (Located in Jungut Village and classified as customary village or Desa Pakraman)	

II. Gili Matra, North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara

Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS)	1 group	Gili Indah	30	0	3 members from Sasak Mandar Ethnic Group and 27 members from Sasak Bajo Ethnic Group	Surveillance activities against activities that can damage marine ecosystems / destructive (eg fish bombs, anesthetics, destructive tourist activity, etc.)
Ecotourism Group (POKDARWIS)	1 group	Tramena	6	0	6 members from Sasak ethnic group	Carry out coral reef rehabilitation activities, support tourism activities at MPA Gili Matra, raise awareness regarding the importance of protecting the environment in the community.
Coral Reef Rehabilitation Group	1 group	Coral reef restoration Gili Matra	22	3	22 members from Sasak ethnicity	Restoring 5% of the coral reef ecosystem in MPA Gili Matra in collaboration with Pokdarwis.

Fisheries Group	2 group	Meno Bahari	19	0	19 members from Sasak Ethnicity	Fishing and marketing of fish in North Lombok
		KUB Nagita	16	0	16 members from Sasak Ethnicity	
Fish Processing Group (POKLASHAR)	3 group	Putri Bahari	13	13	13 members from Sasak Ethnicity	Fish processing and marketing in Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air.
		Lanter Gili	13	13	13 members from Sasak Ethnicity	
		Karya Bunda Meno	15	15	15 members from Sasak Ethnicity	
III. Gili Balu, West Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province						
Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS)	4 group	Buah Lawah	33	0	33 members from Bajau Ethnicity	Surveillance activities is including monitoring prohibited action that can damage marine ecosystems / destructive (eg fish bombs, anesthetics, sea sand mining, etc.)
		Liang Kuru	19	0	1 member from Bajau ethnic group and 18 members from Samawa ethnic group	
		Pair Putih	10	0	10 members from Samawa ethnic group	
		Tanjung Prapat	16	0	16 members from Samawa ethnic group	
Ecotourism Group (POKDARWIS)	1 group	KUB Pelita	28	1	28 members from Bajau Ethnic group	Coral restoration activities and raise awareness related to the importance of coral reef ecosystems to the community

Processing Group (POKLASHAR)	8 group	Sepakek Barokah	10	10	1 member from Bajau ethnic group and 9 members from Samawa ethnic group	Carry out production, processing, and marketing activities of fish product in Gili Balu.
		Karya Tani	10	10	10 members Samawa ethnicity	
		Tano Jaya	7	7	2 members from Bajau ethnic group and 4 members from Samawa ethnic group	
		Pipos	6	6	6 members Samawa ethnicity	
		Pasir Putih	10	10	2 members from Samawa ethnic group and 7 members from Bajau ethnic group	
		Nelayan Bersatu	6	6	6 members from Bajau ethnic group	
		Jaring Mairo	6	6	1 member from Samawa ethnic group and 5 members from Bajau ethnic group	
		Persatuan Pasir Putih	10	10	2 members from Samawa ethnic group and 7 members from Bajau ethnic group	
Total	30 community group	514 community group members	157 members from women (30.5%)	401 members from customary community members (78%)		

D. General Progress in Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) Implementation

34. In the implementation phase, the project involves consultation meetings with customary community members in the surrounding project areas. The consultation meeting resulted in several findings in avoiding adverse impacts on customary community members in Nusa Penida. In this reporting period, the project found several Pakraman or Customary Village existing in the subproject site. According to Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 4 of 2019 concerning the Customary Village in Bali, the project found four Customary Villages overlapped within community group working areas. Furthermore, several beneficiaries from the community group assistance component are identified from Samawa ethnic groups and Bajau or sea-indigenous nomadic people in the Gili Balu areas. The Regional Regulation of Sumbawa District Number 9 of 2015 concerning Tana Samawa Customary Institution recognized the Samawa ethnic as part of the indigenous people or Masyarakat Hukum Adat. The finding from the review on regional regulation on recognition of customary community has summarized the list of ethnic minority status in the subproject area as listed in Table 5.

Table 5. The Distribution of Ethnic Minority Groups in the Project Areas

Project Component/ Location [District]	List of EM living in the area	Project Component Triggered to EM	Implementation Status	Remarks
Nusa Penida District, Klungkung Regency, Bali Province (triggered positively to the community in the Pakraman or Customary Village)	Lembongan Village	Surveillance group of Gili Bhuana Mangrove Rehabilitation Component	25 members from Balinese in Pakraman Village received capacity building and training	The village status has recognized as customary village or Desa Pakraman under Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 4 of 2019 concerning the Customary Village in Bali.
	Ped Village	Coral Restoration Group of Nuansa Pulau	25 members from Balinese in Pakraman Village received capacity building and training	
	Jungut Village	Seaweed Group of Sandu Care	9 members received beneficial impact from capacity building and training in Pakraman Village	
	Suana Village	Surveillance Group of Baruna Jaya Seaweed Group of Sari Segara Mangrove Rehabilitation Component	25 members from Balinese in Pakraman Village received beneficial impact from capacity building and training on surveillance activities and 16 members received positive impact on seaweed sustainable farming training	
	Batununggul	Construction works for Tourism Information Center in Batununggul Fisheries Complex and Surveillance Tower in Batununggul	The consultation meeting held to provide mitigation measures to avoid temporary impact during construction for 5 affected fisherman and Customary Ceremonies (Ngaben and Melasti) areas	

Gili Balu, West Sumbawa	Poto Tano Village	Surveillance Group of Buah Lawah	33 male bajau people	Regional Regulation of Sumbawa District Number 9 of 2015 concerning Tana Samawa Customary Institution, recognized the Samawa ethnic as part of indigenous people or <i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i>
		Ecotourism Group of KUB Pelita	28 members from bajau ethnic group	
		Fish Processing Group of Tano Jaya	2 person Bajo and 4 person Samawa ethnicity	
		Fish Processing Group of Pipos	6 person of women Bajau people	
		Fish Processing group of Pasir Putih	2 person of women Samawa people and 7 women bajau people	
		Fish Processing group of Nelayan Bersatu	6 of women bajau people	
Senayan Village	Surveillance Group of Liang Kuru	Surveillance Group of Liang Kuru	1 person Bajo and 18 person Samawa athnicity	
		Fish Processing Group of Sepakek Borah	1 person Bajo, 9 person Samawa ethnicity	
		Sagena Village	Surveillance Group of Pair Putih	10 male of Samawa people
		Kiantar Village	Surveillance Group of Tanjung Prapat	16 male of samawa people
		Tua Nanga Village	Fish Processing Group of Karya Tani	10 person Samawa ethnicity
Gili Matra, North Lombok	Gili Indah Village	Assisted 8 community groups (POKDARWIS, POKMASWAS, Coral Reef Rehabilitation, Fisheries Groups and Fishing Processing Group)	134 Sasak people receives positive impact from various training and capacity building component. Awig-awig (customary law) might be revitalized to strengthen the surveillance group.	Regional Regulation of North Lombok District Number 6 of 2020 Concerning the Recognition and Protection of Customary Law Communities (Masyarakat Hukum Adat)
	Wet Sokong	No impact to customary community members	The information on local custom in Wet Sokong Customary Community will be provided in the building and visitor monitoring system	

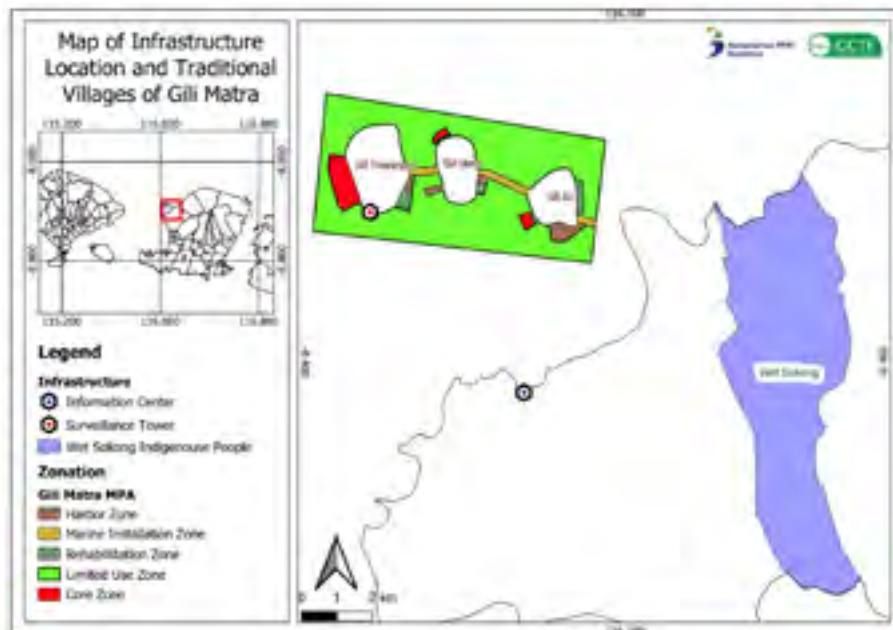
35. In all areas of Bali, including in Nusa Penida, the village system (in general) is called Desa Adat. Most people in Bali adhere to Balinese cultures, such as Melasti and Ngaben, and pay attention to the harmony factor with nature in the development plans. The design of mangrove tracking is adjusted so as not to interfere with temple activities, the design of the surveillance post is adjusted on the 1st floor to be used by traditional activities, and the information center will accommodate information related to culture and customs in Nusa Penida.

Figure 24. The development of Mangrove Tracking and Bird Watching and the location of Pura Bakung.



36. In the implementation phase in Gili Matra, the project involves indigenous peoples in the consultation process on development plans. The consultation meeting with the participant from the IP group identified the input to provide Wet Sokong Cultural information in the construction of a tourist information center and the Visitor Monitoring System (VMS) in Nare Bay.

Figure 25. Map of Infrastructure location and Indigenous People (Wet Sokong) in nearest subproject location.



37. Based on several discussions and consultations with the community, design adjustments have been made to the community, cultural and environmental needs (the changes that have occurred are listed in progress on the proposed infrastructure). The design of the ecotourism center development plan (based on DED) will accommodate elements of local culture through the use of typical NTB carvings on the roof design, the use of this ecotourism cottage will also accommodate product sales from women's groups and other groups in Poto Tano Village. Almost 90% population and beneficiaries in Poto Tano village are identified as Bajau sea-indigenous nomadic people.

3

DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

38. Due Diligence Reports (Social Safeguards) were prepared for each subproject and approved by ADB. The DDR confirm that each sub-project fall under “Category C” for involuntary resettlement and “Category B” for indigenous people safeguard due to limited positive impact on the affected customary community in Pakraman Villages (Customary Village) in Nusa Penida and Ethnic Minority

group in Gili Balu and Gili Matra. During the reporting period (January-June 2022), there has been no resettlement impact, and capacity building and training have been implemented to improve customary community members in managing MPA in respective areas. Consistent with the Government of Indonesia’s Law and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) (SPS), meaningful consultation was organized.

3. Consultations

Table 6. Consultation/Information Dissemination Meetings Conducted between January-June 2022.

No	Date	Location	Participants [Disaggregated by gender]		Consultation content	Key points and summary of response from community
			Male	Female		
I. Nusa Penida						
1	February 5-6, 2022	Nusa Penida	69	12	Community Meeting and Coordination of Mangrove and Coral Reef Rehabilitation Program Preparation	The mangrove expert team is expected to be able to provide assistance in Lembongan, Ped and Sauna.
2	April 1, 2022	Nusa Penida	32	12	Socialization and Live Launching of the Use of Tourism E-ticketing Applications in the Nusa Penida Aquatic Conservation Area	People hope that the E-ticketing application can run well
3	March 16, 2022	Nusa Penida	17	13	Public Discussion “Socialization of Bali Provincial Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Business Service Retribution”	The government hopes that this stipulation in the future can improve the management of the area and provide economic benefits for the community
4	May 16, 2022	Nusa Penida	25	11	MTR Nusa Penida	The community expects the project to continue and involve more villages in the future

5	May 18, 2022	Nusa Penida	17	4	Coordination meeting for coral rehabilitation preparation in Suana Village	People hope that this location will become a new diving icon that attracts tourists
6	May 19, 2022	Nusa Penida	16	2	Coordination meeting for coral rehabilitation preparation in Lembongan Village	People hope that this location will become a new diving icon that attracts tourists
7	June 20, 2022	Nusa Penida	33	4	MTR Nusa Penida – Social Safeguard	The village head of Batununggul hopes that he will be given an official permit from the DKP to participate in managing the post-supervision.
8	January 3, 2022	UPT Konservasi Bali Office	8	2	Coordination meeting for FGD preparation for business service retribution through e-ticketing in Bali conservation areas	This e-ticketing can improve the management of conservation areas in a sustainable manner
9	January 4, 2022	Dinas Kelautan Dan Perikanan Bali Province meeting room	8	8	FGD mechanism for collecting business service fees through e-ticketing in Bali conservation areas	This e-ticketing can improve the management of conservation areas in a sustainable manner
10	January 6, 2022	Dinas lingkungan hidup Klungkung regency office	2	5	Coordination meeting on ability to fulfill SPPL documents	Stakeholders and the community hope that the development process can be carried out immediately
11	January 10, 2022	Dinas Perizinan satu pintu office	2	4	IMB settlement coordination meeting	Stakeholders and the community hope that the development process can be carried out immediately
12	January 12, 2022	UPT Konservasi Nusa Penida Office	9	1	Coordination meeting preparation of DED document consultation tourist information center building	People hope that local products from Batununggul can be displayed at the information center.
13	January 14, 2022	UPT Konservasi Bali Office	7	2	Coordination meeting to finalize draft 2 SOPs resulting from FGD	The community hopes that the existence of these 2 SOPs can improve the role and performance of UPTD staff so that the community can clearly and easily manage permits and control the use of marine space.
14	January 17, 2022	UPT Konservasi Bali Office	6	4	Coordination Meeting on technical procedures for collecting business service fees through e-ticketing	The community hopes that more UPTD programs will target the community

15	January 18, 2022	CTC office Denpasar Bali	5	0	Coordination meeting for initial survey of dive sites survey of carrying capacity of Nusa Penida Mola tourism	The community faces this, the preservation of the sunfish is maintained and visitors can be controlled.
16	January 20, 2022	BPSPL Denpasar Office	13	6	FGD collecting business service retribution through E-ticketing device in Bali conservation area	Participants hope that this E-ticketing device will be implemented soon
17	January 20, 2022	Dinas Kelautan Dan Perikanan Bali Province meeting room	4	0	Coordination with the head of the marine and fisheries service of the province of Bali regarding the results of the FGD on collecting business service fees through the E-ticketing device in the Bali conservation area	DKP hopes that the nominal survey results can improve the management of conservation areas and not burden local and foreign tourists.
18	January 21, 2022	Quicksilver office Denpasar	5	0	Coordination with one of the largest marine tourism entrepreneurs in Bali (Quick Silver) regarding the results of the FGD on collecting business service fees through E-ticketing devices in Bali conservation areas	QS supports the government's efforts in the plan of collecting business service fees through E-ticketing, especially to support the protection of sustainable ecosystems.
19	April 1, 2022	Dinas Kelautan Dan Perikanan Bali Province meeting room	32	12	E-Ticketing System Launch Meeting	Participants hope that this E-ticketing device will be implemented soon
20	April 19, 2022	Sameton Inn meeting room Nusa Penida	30	5	Public discussion on the revision of the code of conduct for mola diving tourism in the Nusa Penida conservation area	The community hopes that the results of this revision can improve sustainability for the ecosystem and for the incomes of tourism groups
21	April 20, 2022	Sameton Inn meeting room Nusa Penida	28	6	Socialization and training on the use of the E-Ticketing application for stakeholders in Nusa Penida	Participants hope that this E-ticketing device will be implemented soon
22	April 21, 2022	Sameton Inn meeting room Nusa Penida	16	3	Dissemination of SOPs for public awareness and SOPs for technical verification of marine space utilization permits in the Nusa Penida conservation area	The community hopes that these 2 SOPs can improve the role and performance of UPTD staff so that the community can be more involved in the UPTD program.
II. Gili Matra						
23	18 – 22 Feb-22	Gili Matra	22	3	Conducting FGDs with all stakeholders prior to the degradation of the restoration structure and the formation of a restoration implementing group	BKKPN hopes that the restoration group that has been formed can continue to carry out restoration activities even though it is outside the COREMAP project.

24	26-Apr-22	Gili Matra	22	3	FGD Draft SOP for Coral Reef Carrying Capacity	All participants hope this SOP can be completed properly
25	26-April-22	Gili Matra	47	2	FGD Agreement on Pokmaswas Facility Recipients	Poklahsar is willing to bear the cost of electricity consumption and maintenance of production equipment assisted by ADB's COREMAP CTI program
26	25-Apr-22	Gili Matra	24	4	FGD Draft SOP for Coral Reef Rehabilitation	All participants hope this SOP can be completed properly
27	25-April-22	Gili Matra	26	3	Discussion on the formation of a Decree of the Rehabilitation Group for Recipients of Rehabilitation Assets	BKKPN hopes that the restoration group that has been formed can continue to carry out restoration activities even though it is outside the COREMAP project
28	08-Apr-22	Gili Matra	15	10	FGD 3 Action Plan (discussion of strategy, road map and division of roles to determine and finalize entry to Gili Matra through 2 entrances)	UPTD hopes that this action plan can get more funding support from the Province
29	08-Apr-22	Gili Matra	19	6	Technical and Coordination Meeting for the establishment of the KKP Network	DKP hopes that the programs in each MPA can be integrated
30	15-March-22	Gili Matra	48	3	Coordination of Pokmaswas Members with Related Stakeholders	Pokmaswas hopes that more people can assist the supervisory role in MPA Gili Matra
31	24-Feb-22	Gili Matra	43	5	FGD Identification of Monitoring Community Groups at TWP Gili Matra	Community hopes that GP2 programs can be implemented soon
32	23-Feb-22	Gili Matra	42	1	FGD Identification of Cost-Benefit Value of the Gili Matra Coral Reef Ecosystem (Dive Operator)	Hopefully this research process can get good results and recommendations for local governments
33	14-Feb-22	Gili Matra	66	0	FGD Identification of Cost-Benefit Value of Gili Matra TWP Coral Reef Ecosystem (Fishermen)	Hopefully this research process can get good results and recommendations for local governments
34	25-Jan-22	Gili Matra	9	5	VMS FGD (1 st action plan with stakeholders)	Stakeholders hopes that this VMS implement well
35	21-Jan-22	Gili Matra	18	3	FGD Drafting of Diving Tourism SOP Documents	All participants hope this SOP can be completed properly
36	19-Jan-22	Gili Matra	13	2	FGD and survey of the location of land for the construction of the Gili Matra TWP Monitoring Post	Hopefully the development process can run smoothly with this land agreement
37	12-Jan-22	Gili Matra	12	3	FGD Determination and Designation of Land for Development of Gili Matra TWP Monitoring Post	Hopefully the development process can run smoothly with this land agreement

38	4-Jan-22	Gili Matra	12	4	FGD Justification for the Number of Pokmaswas TWP Gili Matra	Hopefully with the increase in the number of Pokmaswas it can increase the effectiveness of supervision
39	19 May 22	Gili Balu	24	16	Community Meeting Mid-Term Review (workshop)	The community hopes that this project can continue and exist in Gili Balu
III. Gili Balu						
40	21 June 22	Gili Balu	12	10	Community Meeting & Social Safeguard (Workshop)	The community hopes that this project can continue and exist in Gili Balu
41	25-Apr-22	Taliwang	29	3	Public Consultation Of Gili Balu Twp Management Plan	All participants hope that this management plan can be implemented well and get support from all parties, both in the program and in funding.
42	2 June 22	Mataram	13	2	EVIKA Data Collection FGD and SOP Replacement	DKP hopes that the effectiveness of MPA management in Gili Blau can increase
43	9 June 22	Mataram	20	5	FGD Draft Revised PES Gili Balu	The community hopes that with this PES, activities for the sustainable use of marine conservation areas in Gili Balu can increase so as to increase community income
44	30 Juni 2022	Mataram	6	2	Awareness SOP FGD (Workshop)	The community hopes that this SOP can increase the role of area managers towards the community in Gili Balu

Other Remarks on Public consultation and participation

participant, and 570 of them (30.5%) are female participants.

39. The project's social safeguards team adopted various approaches for the identification of the existence of indigenous people (IP), involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts of the subproject's schemes, including desk study, public consultation (village meetings, FGDs), obtaining an examination of existing data and information, and conducting of in-depth interviews with the stakeholders. Series consultation meetings were organized from January to June 2022 with participation 1,868 meeting

40. In the meetings, the design of the infrastructure schemes was presented, and the land acquisition impacts, as well as the potential impacts of the subproject on local IP communities, were discussed. Apart from the village meetings, the project's social safeguards team conducted FGDs with community representatives of the area where the subproject infrastructures will be built and FGDs with local government officers, village leaders, and the Customary Forum in Nusa Penida, including the customary community. Furthermore, consultation with

community leaders in the area was also conducted to get information and confirm if IPs are residing.

41. During the detailed design and the subproject implementation, information dissemination to all customary leaders and members will be continued to target appropriate message routes according to prevailing customs and traditions.

The following shall be observed:

- Notices of meetings written in the commonly used IP language and authorized by IP community leaders shall be delivered and posted in conspicuous places or announced in the area where the meeting shall be

conducted at least one (1) week before the scheduled meeting;

- All meetings and proceedings shall be conducted in a process and language spoken and understood by the Ips and affected community; and
- The minutes of meetings or proceedings conducted shall be written in English or Bahasa Indonesia and in the language of the IPs and shall be validated with those who attended the meeting or assembly before the finalization and distribution of the same.
- Based on the results of the safeguard meeting in June 2022, an agreement was summarized in the **table 7**.

Table 7. Result from Consultation meeting in June 2022

No	Project Location	Result from Consultation with affected community during Social Safeguard Field Visit Meeting
1	Nusa Penida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further FGD will be conduct to explain the final DED buildings to ensure conformity from all parties • When the construction is being carried out, the CTC/Contractor needs to put up an information board that this development project is funded by ADB and is not related to the adjacent development project (mangrove tracking and bird watching), the construction site plan, and a hotline contact for complaints • the community requested that the location for the construction of the Pokmaswas or surveillance tower be made further back (closer to the road) / given a distance to place 1 ship in front of the building
2	Gili Matra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tourism information center will be connected to the visitor management system, with the background that due to the large number of undocumented tourists, this tourism information center will later become a source of tourism information in North Lombok as well as a control center for visitor management system (VMS) and e-ticketing • the agreement in terms of management, the government will separate physical assets and management assets for the information center, physical assets belong to the transportation service while the management of the tourism information center can be carried out by the BKKPN (national water conservation area), the tourism office, Pokdarwis (tourism awareness groups), etc • Information related to the Wet Sokong indigenous people will be accommodated in the tourism information center • Implementing partners will create product knowledge as learning materials of the ADB's COREMAP CTI project
3	Gili Balu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ecotourism center will display and sell products from women's groups and other community groups • the community wanted training on the process of halal permits, PIRT, and other product labels which the project has covered activities (in the GP6 log-frame, it is planned to be carried out in July) • the public needs to obtain information to be able to access government facilities such as production facilities from DISPERINDAKOP (Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and SMEs) and others

4

OPERATION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

a) Implementation of GRM

42. In the overall project implementation process, the grievance redress mechanism is implemented by reporting directly to the implementing partners, the site coordinator, and to the local government as the main partner of the COREMAP-CTI project implementation. All complaints are collected through a complaint report by the site coordinator and reported to the ADB PIU. The project grievance redress mechanism implementation for the period January-June 2022 is as follows

Table 8. Grievance and result information

No	Date	Complainant	Reporting Method	Project Location	Grievance	Result	Status	Note
1	1 November 2021	Kelihan Banjar (Head of Banjar)	Face to face	Nusa Penida	Kelihan Banjar, a customary institution, requested that the location of the monitoring post be shifted to the east from the initial planning location for the monitoring group, considering that this place has been used for a long time for traditional ceremonies (Melasti) of the local community.	Coordination with related parties has been carried out and it has been agreed to shift to the east from the starting point so that Melasti activities can still be carried out (distance between construction and Melasti area around 5m) .	Resolved	GP4
2	March 15, 2022	Head of Pokdarwis	Face to face	Gili Trawangan	The Head of Pokdarwis (Ecotourism community group) considers the GP2 Implementing Partners to seem too hasty in carrying out Ecotourism Training activities. The activity that should have been carried out for 2 days became one day and the Pokdarwis chairperson was asked to sign the Minutes	It has been explained to the complainant the reason why do it for one day (because the material and information provided is sufficient to do one day) and the complainant accepts the reason and hopes that the next training can be carried out longer.	Resolved	GP2

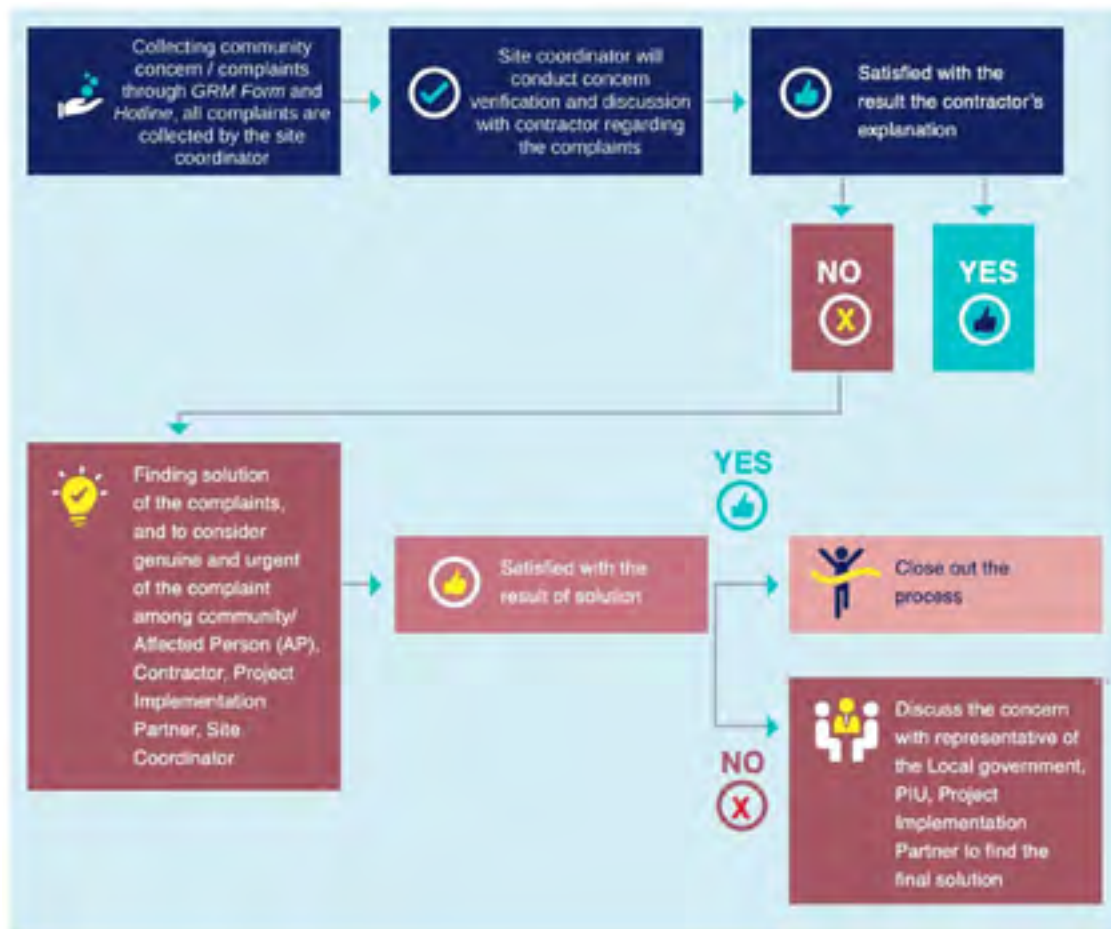
3	May, 2022	Pokdarwis	Face to face	Gili Trawangan	ADB's COREMAP CTI activities carried out by Implementing Partners, both GP2 and GP5, have been delayed in implementation	It has been explained that each activity is still in the review process stage (TOR, Funding, Modules, etc.) and will be implemented soon, the complainant accepts the reason and hopes it can be done as soon as possible	Resolved	GP2 and GP5
4	July 3, 2022	Pokdarwis	By WhatsApp	-	Pokdarwis complained that the activities of the Implementing Partners that had been planned were always delayed. According to them, due to the delay, many Pokdarwis programs have not been implemented properly	Coordination has been carried out and the reasons for the delay have been explained, and the project program has been readjusted with the POKDARWIS group program.	Resolved	GP2 and GP5

43. In accordance with information from the village head of Batununggul through a public consultation, the nearest Melasti activity will be carried out in March 2023 after the construction of the Surveillance Post is completed, the community will use the first floor of this surveillance post for Melasti activities.

44. The implementation of the subproject (construction project) is still in the preparation process (contract process with contractor),

(DDR, IEE and DED document has issued, and will be continued with the socialization of the final DED to the community and the preparation of SPPL documents for the three construction), so that the implementation/ operational process of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is not yet available. However, the GRM mechanism has been prepared to accommodate complaints from ongoing construction project (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Flowchart of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) processing in the project level



45. 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:

46. **Collecting the community concern**, in this stage, the affected people would address their concern through various media communication (form based, chat, or direct communication to the Project officer) that disturbed by the project construction activities.

47. **Verification the concern**, in this stage, the Project officer including site coordinator, project consultant and representative of village officer would check the validity of the community complaints or concern, the project team would

response to the verified concern in no more than two days.

48. **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.

49. **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.

50. Complaints report flow:

51. Affected People make a complaint → Direct complain (GRM Form) or via WA/SMS/Phone (hotline will provide per site by the contractor/ site coordinator)

52. Contractor resolves complaints directly/ indirectly resolves complaints → Mandatory report to site coordinator, after that site coordinator will fill the google form <https://bit.ly/GRM-ADB>

53. If the result explanation (1) is not satisfied, affected person, contractor, project implementation partner, Site Coordinator will find the solution → Site Coordinator fill the Google Sheet GRM Report and Inform to PIU (Novi).

54. If the result solution/explanation (2) is still not satisfied (need wider parties-for example), local gov, PIU, project implementation partner will find the solution → Social Safeguard Specialist in the PIU will update the solution progress in Google Sheet GRM.

5

INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS AND CAPACITY TRAINING

55. PMU and PIU are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the project's social safeguard requirements (SSR). ADB has provided general training for PMU and PIU staff implementation of social safeguard requirements. A safeguard and program officer were appointed in June 2022. Specific guidance will be provided for PIU, contractors, construction supervisors, and key staff of hospitals in each subproject. The preparation of guidance aims to the monitoring of their adhering to social safeguard procedures during the construction process, a social safeguard visit by ADB and PIU was carried out in June 2022.

6

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

56. Bappenas is the Project Executing Agency (EA). The Project Implementing Agency (IA) is Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF). The IA engaged the Project's Consultant to implement the COREMAP CTI Project. These include:

- Surveillance tower, information center, mangrove tracking, and bird-watching tower in Nusa Penida. The project consultant, PT Trans Intra Asia (TIA), with its joint venture Bahtera Nusantara Foundation (Banur) and Coral Triangle Centre (CTC) is responsible for constructing the subproject infrastructures and conducting engagement to environmental examination.
 - The surveillance post in Gili Trawangan Island and tourism information center in Nare Bay, MPA Gili Matra. The project consultant, PT Duta Cipta Mandiri (DCM) and its Joint Venture PT. Ciria Jasa Engineering Consultant, Cakra Buana Aghna (CBA) and Gili Eco Trust are responsible for constructing the subproject infrastructures and engaging with the IP and affected communities.
- The surveillance tower (2 units) is to be placed in Namo and Paserang islands, the ecotourism center in Poto Tano, and the mooring-bouy in MPA Gili Balu. The project consultant, PT Cakra Buanaa Aghna (CBA), with its joint venture PT. Ciriajasa Engineering Consultant, Konsepsi NTB and PT. Sucofindo is responsible for constructing the subproject infrastructures and engaging the affected community.

57. Safeguard management and monitoring in this project will be carried out at all stages of the implementation process. IA will assign a safeguard and program officer to oversee the safeguard reporting process and monitor implementation activities in the field. Site Coordinators at three construction sites will assist in the process of monitoring the implementation of safeguards during the project preparation and implementation process (site coordinators will routinely coordinate directly with contractors in the field). The contractor/ sub-project, together with implementing partners/consultants, will implement safeguards and report on a daily basis.

7

MONITORING RESULTS – FINDINGS

a) Nusa Penida

58. The IP community which is 18 km in the distance to the subproject area lives in the hills and with the primary livelihood of farming. They are all farmers, with the community leader structure is: chairman (kelian), treasury (juru raksa), secretary (penyarikan) dan public relation (juru arah). The community consists of three hamlets: Saren, Dehan, and Pangkung Anyar.

59. Consultation results with the Ips in the hamlets and the village leaders show that the construction of the subproject's schemes does not impact the livelihood of the IP community. There is no income-generating activity of

the IP community in the subproject's area. As the hamlets are far from the subproject area, there is no impact by land acquisition and construction activities, nor the impacts on cultural values and heritages as well as the social system of the IP community by the subproject

60. To appreciate the roles and initiatives of the community, this project, through its implementation partners (GP1 and GP4), conducted various consultations and involvement of the community and stakeholders in its implementation. During this reporting period, there were several agreements with the community, including:

Table 9. Commitment between project and community

Affected community group	Commitment between project and community
Community Surveillance Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mentoring 2 Pokmaswas groups through capacity building and organizational strengthening - 2 Pokmaswas trainings have been conducted, and it is planned to conduct 1 more training (est July 2022) - Each Pokmaswas group will conduct routine patrols once every month (there will be 2 patrols in a month at MPA Nusa Penida) - The project will fund the construction of a surveillance post, purchase of surveillance boats, and surveillance equipment to support patrol activities that have been adjusted to the needs of the community
Seaweed Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mentoring 4 seaweed groups through capacity building (making eco-friendly straws and plastics from seaweed) and organizational strengthening (financial management, making business plan, etc)
Coral Restoration Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - build 200 reefstar, 50 fishdom, 1 mask point and 1 statue reef for restoration

Communities around the development of mangrove tracking & bird watching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 seaweed fishermen who use the area around the development can still use the existing access, the development process will pay attention to the access of seaweed fishermen - the development process will involve the surrounding community as construction workers - Development materials will maximize the available material resources in the village around the development area (supporting a circular economy in the village). - In the development process can minimize air pollution and noise pollution.
Community around the surveillance post construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ngaben</i> and <i>Melasti</i> traditional processions can still be carried out at the construction site without being disturbed - on the 1st floor the surveillance post can be used to support the activities of the surrounding community - the community can help manage the cleanliness of the surveillance location post with permission from the local government authority, - FGD will be conducted to present the final surveillance post design to the public
Community around the information center construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information related to tourism and cultural potential in villages can be accommodated in publication materials in the information center building or in videotrons.

61. Implementing partners implemented a strategy of not forming new groups but using old groups that were revived and integrated with the COREMAP program.

62. The formation of coral reef communities that arose during the COVID-19 pandemic, at that time young people (mostly high school students) who had no activities (unmotivated) then gathered and formed a restoration group supported by the ADB CORE MAP CTI project. Currently, this group already has routine activities outside of project activities such as educational activities in elementary schools and guiding housewives to make coral structures.

b. Gili Matra

63. The land ownership assets of the tourism information center in Nare Bay belong to the transportation agency, but the asset management can be carried out by the Tourism Office, BKKPN, and Pokdarwis, for that the

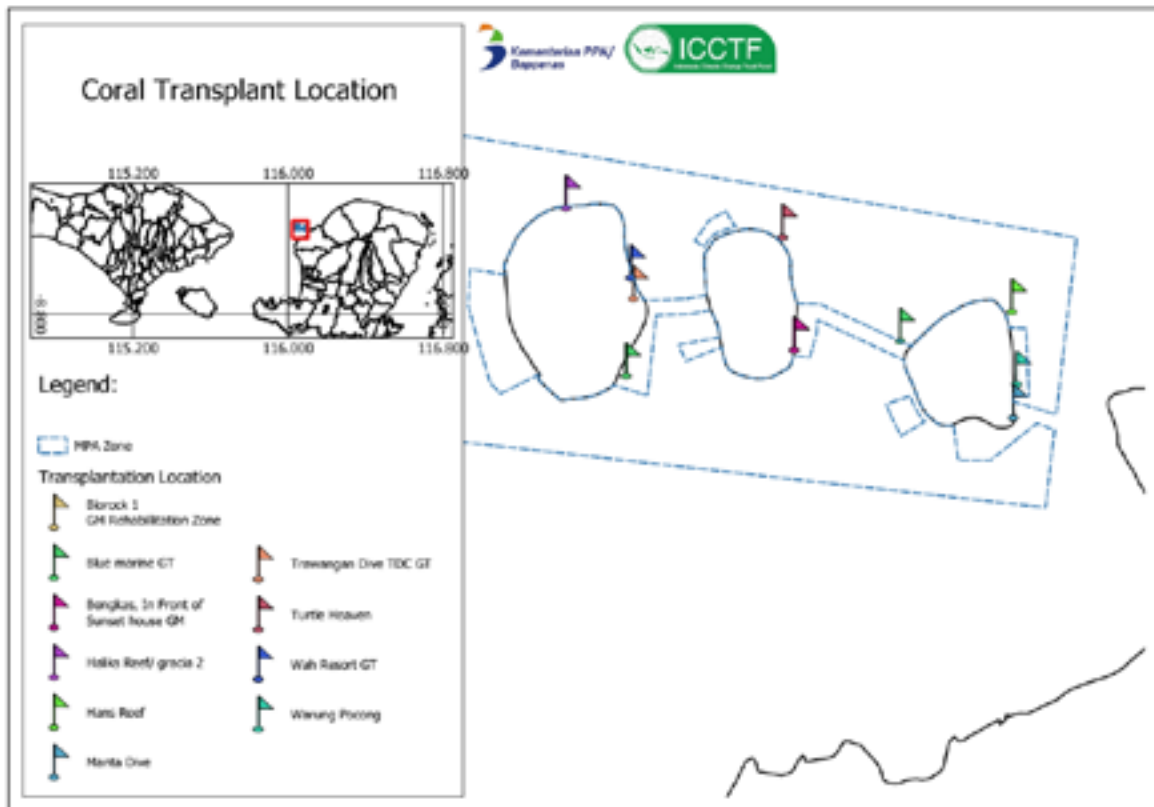
process of handing over assets will be directed to the regional government through the regional secretary.

64. There is an input from Assistant II on the DED tourism information center to provide an additional door on the side that leads to the prayer room (mushala), the water tank needs to be hidden so as not to disturb the aesthetics, this input will be accommodated in the DED revision.

65. Coral restoration activity: 22 group members are ready to carry out restoration of 2000 corals, the layout already exists, the seeds will be adjusted by 10% in one spot, on Gili Matra there are 11 points (there are 3 on Gili Air and Gili Meno and 4 points on Gili Trawangan, all points have been surveyed) (see Figure 27), from the results of testing one medium can be done in less than an hour, the installation of fish dome is less than 15 minutes, the restoration team has 2 teams, namely snorkeling and diving, the technical installation of one island is carried out together by divers who already

have a diving certificate (22 people). The manufacturing processing for the structure will involve the community and fishermen, but the installation of the structure will be carried out with people who already have a diving certificate. The restoration group hopes that this activity can be carried out soon.

Figure 27. Map purpose coral transplantation activity



c. Gili Balu

66. Mooring-buoy installation has obtained a placement permit decree that is adapted to the use of the Gili Balu MPA conservation area space from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, but there are some people who propose to move 2 mooring buoy points to locations/points that are considered quite frequent by ships tourism and the location is very suitable for mooring-buoy installation (sea depth is 20m and there are no coral reefs) → related to this, The Consultant Team, PT. CBA receives input from the community,

but to make changes it will be difficult to do because it needs to carry out the process of adjusting the marine layout again and requires approval from the minister of maritime affairs and fisheries, this has been explained by the implementing partner to the community who gave suggestions in the process consultation.

67. According to the interviews with representatives of West Sumbawa Social Agency, NTB, heads and the secretaries of Poto Tano and Tambaksari villages – about 90% of people in The Poto Tano village came from Bajo and Bugis ethnic, and about 50% of people

in Tambaksari came from Sumbawa. Based on series public consultation showed that construction of the subproject's schemes does not impact on livelihood of the IP community. There is no income generating activity of the IP community in the subproject's area. As the hamlets are far from the subproject area (30km – 100km in distance from the subproject area), there is no impact by land acquisition and

construction activities, neither the impacts on cultural values and heritages as well as social system of the IP community by the subproject. Pokdarwis wants to be given direction to manage the promotion of the "White Sand" tourist attraction at MPA Gili Balu. This promotion will be covered in the Tour Guide Training and Tourism Destination Management.

8

COMPLIANCE STATUS

68. Compliance assessment in accordance the project resettlement principle set forth in COREMAP-CTI's Resettlement Framework (RF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) are shown in the following table.

Table 10. Social Safeguard Policy Principles Compliance Analysis as of 30 June 2022: Involuntary Resettlement

No	Project Resettlement Principle	Compliance Assessment (Comply/ Partially Comply/ N/A)		
		Nusa Penida	Gili Matra	Gili Balu
1	Screen subproject components during early stages to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. These impacts and risks must be minimal, so that appropriate resettlement planning should be developed precisely and accurately as a result of a social assessment	Comply The project categorization and screening form have been prepared, and no impact triggered to land acquisition	Comply The project categorization and screening form have been prepared, and no impact triggered to land acquisition	Comply The project categorization and screening form have been prepared, and no impact triggered to land acquisition
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with APs particularly with IP or customary communities living in the project areas, and concerned NGO organizations. Inform all APs including IPs on restriction to access to natural (marine-fishery) resources of their entitlements, and ensure their participation in the project cycle, and effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances	Comply Public consultation in community and stakeholders related to infrastructure development has been develop. 22 series consultation meetings were organized since January to June 2022 with participation 530 meeting participant, of which, 128 participants are females.	Comply Public consultation in community and stakeholders related to infrastructure development has been develop. 16 series consultation meetings were organized since January to June 2022 with participation 1996 meeting participant, of which, 404 participants are females.	Comply Public consultation in community and stakeholders related to infrastructure development has been develop. 3 series consultation meetings were organized since January to June 2022 with participation 142 meeting participant, of which, 38 participants are females.

3	<p>APs shall be involved in resettlement planning and RPs should cover all appropriate mitigation measures to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs, so that the living standard of APs do not become worse off compared to pre-project levels. RPs should elaborate on AP entitlements, strategy for income livelihood restoration, including institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, and time-bound implementation schedule. Provide APs with appropriate assistance considering options provided by the GOI Law</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable due to no impact on land acquisition</p> <p>The Community Development Plan has prepared in the DDR. In this reporting period, the affected community received capacity building, training and assistance for 9 community groups in MPA areas</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable due to no impact on land acquisition</p> <p>The Community Development Plan has prepared in the DDR. In this reporting period, the affected community received capacity building, training and assistance for 8 community groups in MPA areas</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable due to no impact on land acquisition</p> <p>The Community Development Plan has prepared in the DDR. In this reporting period, the affected community received capacity building, training and assistance for 13 community groups in MPA areas</p>
4	<p>Absence of formal title will not hinder compensation and assistance for loss of land and non-land assets. Particular attention will be paid to women, women-headed households, the elderly and other vulnerable persons including indigenous communities</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable since the project is categorized C for IR due to the utilization of government land for project components on civil works.</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable since the project is categorized C for IR due to the utilization of government land for project components on civil works.</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable since the project is categorized C for IR due to the utilization of government land for project components on civil works.</p>
5	<p>Disclose a draft RP and its updates to the APs and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Partially Comply</p> <p>The DDR of Social Safeguard has prepared, but not discussed yet to affected community</p>	<p>Partially Comply</p> <p>The DDR of Social Safeguard has prepared, but not discussed yet to affected community</p>	<p>Partially Comply</p> <p>The DDR of Social Safeguard has prepared, but not discussed yet to affected community</p>
6	<p>A well defined, culturally acceptable and gender sensitive grievance redress mechanism will be established In order to ensure that all APs' grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition and compensation are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances. Civil works and/or restrictions to use of land/coastal resources will not commence unless APs are fully compensated and all other entitlements provided.</p>	<p>Comply</p> <p>GRM is developed (mechanism and reporting form) and planning to be in place in all subproject. And contractor representative, EHS persons records the grievances relating to civil works and resolving</p>	<p>Comply</p> <p>GRM is developed (mechanism and reporting form) and planning to be in place in all subproject. And contractor representative, EHS persons records the grievances relating to civil works and resolving</p>	<p>Comply</p> <p>GRM is developed (mechanism and reporting form) and planning to be in place in all subproject. And contractor representative, EHS persons records the grievances relating to civil works and resolving</p>

7	Any voluntary “donation” and negotiated settlement will follow international best practices and be confirmed through written record and verified by an independent third party	Not applicable, the project will utilize the government land Site Coordinator (PIU) is in place in all subproject area and monitors the subproject activity.	Not applicable, the project will utilize the government land Site Coordinator (PIU) is in place in all subproject area and monitors the subproject activity.	Not applicable, the project will utilize the government land Site Coordinator (PIU) is in place in all subproject area and monitors the subproject activity.
8	Monitor and assess loss of assets outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and also disclose the monitoring reports	Comply Social Safeguard Monitoring Report semi-annual 2021 has disclosure Safeguard visit were carried out by PMU during this reporting period.	Comply Social Safeguard Monitoring Report semi-annual 2021 has disclosure Safeguard visit were carried out by PMU during this reporting period.	Comply Social Safeguard Monitoring Report semi-annual 2021 has disclosure Safeguard visit were carried out by PMU during this reporting period.
9	Should unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts be determined during project implementation, the PIU (Project Implementation Unit) will ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and update the resettlement plan or formulate a new resettlement plan covering all applicable requirements specified in this RF	N/A No temporary impact encountered during this reporting period.	N/A No temporary impact encountered during this reporting period.	N/A No temporary impact encountered during this reporting period.

Table 11. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy Principles Compliance Analysis as of 30 June 2022

No	Project Indigenous Peoples Principle	Compliance Assessment (Comply/ Partially Comply/ N/A)		
		Nusa Penida	Gili Matra	Gili Balu
1	Screening for IPs will commence at the early stages in conjunction with subproject selection	Comply The IP categorization and screening checklist form need to be updated by considering the existence of Customary Village in Nusa Penida	Comply	Comply The IP categorization and screening checklist form need to be updated by considering the existence of Bajau and Samawa ethnic groups in Gili Balu, West Sumbawa
2	The EA/IA will undertake meaningful consultation with affected IPs across subproject stages to ensure their informed participation.	Comply 22 series consultation meetings were organized since January to June 2022 with participation 530 meeting participant, of which, 128 participants are females.	Comply 16 series consultation meetings were organized since January to June 2022 with participation 1196 meeting participant, of which, 404 participants are females.	Comply 3 series consultation meetings were organized since January to June 2022 with participation 142 meeting participant, of which, 38 participants are females.
3	When screening confirms likely impacts on IPs, the EA/IA will retain qualified and experienced experts to carry out social impact assessment (SIA). The assessment will cover both positive and adverse impacts on the local IPs as well as to develop the measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts with full participation of local IP	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	If the screening and SIA indicate that the proposed project will have impacts, positive and/or negative, on IPs, the EA/IA will prepare an IPP in the context of the SIA and through meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities. Consultants will be recruited to assist in the IPP preparation, implementation and monitoring.	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	The project will ensure the rights of local IPs to benefit from the use of their cultural resource and knowledge and in particular to protect local IP communities from commercial development of natural resources.	Comply 149 Balinese people in Pakraman Villages received capacity building, training during assistance of community groups in MPA Nusa Penida Area.	Comply 134 Sasak people receives positive impact from various training and capacity building component. Awig-awig (customary law) might be revitalized to strengthen the surveillance group	Comply Almost 90% of beneficiaries are identified from Samawa and Bajau ethnic minority group

6	The issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided as much as possible by participatory zoning and mapping exercises. Local IPs will participate in the zoning and mapping activities in order to fully benefit from the subprojects.	Comply Temporary impact during construction will be avoided through working zone priority plan to provide access for 5 fisherman and Melasti and Ngaben areas	Comply No impact on land acquisition and temporary impact during construction	Comply No impact on land acquisition and temporary impact during construction
7	In full consultation with local IP communities, the zoning and mapping exercises will define the areas with customary rights of the local IP and reflect the issues in the IPP with particular actions to protect or compensate IP communities.	Comply	Comply	Comply
8	The EA/IA will submit to ADB IPP to disclose on ADB's website (upon completion; a new or updated IPP and a corrective action plan prepared during implementation, if any; and monitoring reports. The IPP and other project documents will be disclosed to IP communities in the language most understandable to them.	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	The EA/IA will establish and disclose a mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected IP communities' concerns, complaints, and grievances. Said mechanism shall be culturally acceptable and gender sensitive	Comply GRM is developed (mechanism and reporting form) and planning to be in place in all subproject. And contractor representative, EHS persons records the grievances relating to civil works and resolving..	Comply GRM is developed (mechanism and reporting form) and planning to be in place in all subproject. And contractor representative, EHS persons records the grievances relating to civil works and resolving..	Comply GRM is developed (mechanism and reporting form) and planning to be in place in all subproject. And contractor representative, EHS persons records the grievances relating to civil works and resolving..
10	The EA/IA will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the IPP; EA/IA to ensure community involvement in monitoring.	Comply Social Safeguard Monitoring Report semi-annual 2021 has disclosure Site Coordinator (PIU) is in place in all subproject area and monitors the subproject activity	Comply Social Safeguard Monitoring Report semi-annual 2021 has disclosure Site Coordinator (PIU) is in place in all subproject area and monitors the subproject activity	Comply Social Safeguard Monitoring Report semi-annual 2021 has disclosure Site Coordinator (PIU) is in place in all subproject area and monitors the subproject activity

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FOLLOW UP ACTIONS, RECOMMENDATION AND DISCLOSURE

69. It has been found that no additional land is required for the project. The land identified for locating all facilities are belong to government institution without acquiring private land. Therefore, no either resettlement impact or indigenous people impact in the project area during design and construction period. Hence, it can be concluded that the project activities conducted during the reporting period does not have any involuntary resettlement issues.

70. Therefore, the finding of this Social Safeguard Monitoring Report confirmed the finding of DDR, as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, the project has been categorized as no involving involuntary resettlement and no resettlement plan required category “C”, and for indigenous people, the project has limited potential beneficial impact on indigenous

people category “B”, and the project have developed Community-Development Plan to ensure beneficial impact to affected indigenous peoples as project beneficiaries. There is no permanent or temporary disruption of livelihood of any household or group of community in the subproject area during construction period.

71. Since the preparation of this report, two social safeguard documents have been disclosed, namely the Due Diligent Report and the 2021 semi-annual social monitoring report. PMU and PIU provide details of necessary building requirement to contractors to meet ADB Safeguard guidelines to avoid issues. Since small contractors are carrying out most of civil works, PIU and Implementation partner/ consultant (GP) will provide an awareness program for contractors on ADB social safeguard requirement.component of the project

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ACTIVITY PLANNED UNDER SOCIAL SAFEGUARD COMPONENT OF THE PROJECT

Table 12. Activity planned under social safeguard component of the project

Project Location	Activity	Details	Time plan
Nusa Penida	Community Consultation of the Final Detail Engineering Design (watching, surveillance post and tourism information center)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For DED mangrove tracking & bird watching - Surveillance post - Tourism information center - GRM mechanism and form 	July, 2022
	Preparation for building construction permits (IMB) and SPPL (environmental permits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove tracking & bird watching tower - Surveillance post - Tourist information center 	July, 2022
	Installing information boards during the construction process	Installing information boards that this development project is funded by ADB and not related to adjacent development projects (mangrove tracking and bird watching), development site plan, and hotline contact for complaints.	All time during construction process
Gili Matra	Preparation for establishment SPPL and or IMB (environmental permit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism information center (SPPL) - Surveillance post (SPBG) 	Monday, July 25, 2022
	GRM awareness and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GRM training will conduct in each subproject and contractor - GRM awareness will conduct in the community and stakeholders in all subproject area 	July-August, 2022
	Installing information boards during the construction process	Installing information boards that this development project is funded by ABD, development site plan, and hotline contact for complaints.	All time during construction process
Gili Balu	GRM awareness and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GRM training will conduct in each subproject and contractor - GRM awareness will conduct in the community and stakeholders in all subproject area 	July, 2022
	Preparation for building construction permits (IMB) and SPPL (environmental permits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism information center - Mooring buoy - Surveillance post 	July, 2022
	Installing information boards during the construction process	Installing information boards that this development project is funded by ADB and (surveillance post, tourism information center and mooring buoy), development site plan, and hotline contact for complaints.	All time during construction process



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1.

Complete IR and IP Due Diligence Checklist in COREMAP-CTI Project

Complete IR and IP Due Diligence Checklist Nusa Penida

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	REMARKS
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as “tribes” (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), “minorities” (ethnic or national minorities), or “indigenous communities” in the project area?		X		There is IP in the subproject area
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to “ethnic minorities”, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as “Indigenous Peoples” or as “ethnic minorities” or “scheduled tribes” or “tribal populations” in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		X		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples’ traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		X		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		X		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		X		

C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

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

Appendix 1.

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

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

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

Subproject : Development of Information Centre, Surveillance Post, Mangrove Tracking
and Bird Watching Tower

Province : Bali

District : Klungkung

Category : B

Probable involuntary resettlement effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Development of subproject infrastructure in property of the government of Bali Province
a. If yes, is the land acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement?				
b. Is the land acquisition acquired through the government				
c. If the land is acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement, is there any coercion or unfair practices?				
d. Is there an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes?				
e. Is there a third-party to validate the process (d)?				
f. Are all affected people consulted?				
g. Has the compensation been offered?				
h. If so, is the compensation at a fair market value?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No land of private individuals or households that will be acquired by the subproject.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			Land is property of the government of Bali province
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition		✓		The subproject infrastructure in Nusa Ceningan will be built in the empty area.
6. Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		

7.	Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets land acquisition?		✓		
8.	Will there be loss of business or enterprises due to acquisition?		✓		
9.	Will there be loss of income sources and means livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		
Involuntary restriction on land use or an access to legally design parks and protected areas					
10.	Will people loss access to natural resources, communal, facilities and services?		✓		
11.	If land use is changed, will it have and adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12.	Will access to land and resources owned communally or by information of Displaces persons		✓		The infrastructure will be built in property of Government of Bali Province
Any estimate of the likely numbers of person that will displaced by the project? [✓] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____					
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes					
Are any displaces person from indigenous or ethnic mintority groups? [✓] No [] Yes					

Appendix 1.

IR and IP Due Diligence Checklist Gili Matra

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

12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/ or claimed as ancestral domain?		X		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		

E. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

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

Appendix 1.

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

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

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

Subproject : Development of Information Centre and Surveillance Post

Province : West Nusa Tenggara

District : North Lombok

Category : B

Probable involuntary resettlement effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		Development of subproject infrastructure in property of the government of North Lombok District
a. If yes, is the land acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement?				
b. Is the land acquisition acquired through the government				
c. If the land is acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement, is there any coercion or unfair practices?				
d. Is there an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes?				
e. Is there a third-party to validate the process (d)?				
f. Are all affected people consulted?				
g. Has the compensation been offered?				
h. If so, is the compensation aa fair market value?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		✓		No land of private individuals or households that will be acquired by the subproject.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to acquired known?	✓			Land is property of the government of North Lombok district
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		
5. Will there by loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition		✓		The subproject infrastructure in Gili Matra will be built in the empty area.
6. Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be loss of business or enterprises due to acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		

Involuntary restriction on land use or an access to legally design parks and protected areas				
10. Will people loss access to natural resources, communal, facilities and services?		✓		
11. If land use is changed, will it have and adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by information of Displaces persons		✓		The infrastructure will be built in property of Government of North Lombok District
Any estimate of the likely numbers of person that will displaced by the project? [✓] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes				
Are any displaces person from indigenous or ethnic mintority groups? [✓] No [] Yes				

Prepared by: **PIU COREMAP CTI**

Organization: **ICCTF**

Date: February 25th, 2022

Facility/Site Records Attached (please tick and attach)

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

Appendix 1.

Complete IR and IP Due Diligence Checklist Gili Balu

A. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

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

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

E. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

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

Appendix 1.

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

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

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

Subproject : Development of Information Centre and Surveillance Post

Province : West Nusa Tenggara

District : West Sumbawa

Category : B

Probable involuntary resettlement effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		✓		No land of private individuals and or households will be acquired by the subproject. The subproject's schemes will all be constructed on the land owned by the Government.
a. If yes, is the land acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement?				
b. Is the land acquisition acquired through the government				
c. If the land is acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement, is there any coercion or unfair practices?				
d. Is there an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes?				
e. Is there a third-party to validate the process (d)?				
f. Are all affected people consulted?				
g. Has the compensation been offered?				
h. If so, is the compensation at fair market value?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			It is the Government's land
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			Land is property of local government
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		✓		The information center and surveillance post in Gili Balu will not be touched by other activities
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition		✓		Surveillance Post will be developed in Paserang and Namo islands which currently have no inhabitants, while Information center will be built in the empty area.

6.	Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7.	Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets land acquisition?		✓		
8.	Will there be loss of business or enterprises due to acquisition?		✓		
9.	Will there be loss of income sources and means livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		
Involuntary restriction on land use or an access to legally design parks and protected areas					
10.	Will people loss access to natural resources, communal, facilities and services?		✓		The government has provided the access road
11.	If land use is changed, will it have and adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12.	Will access to land and resources owned communally or by information of Displaces persons		✓		The infrastructure will be built in Paserang and Namo Islands which is inhabitants, and the information center in the property of Government of West Sumbawa District.
Any estimate of the likely numbers of person that will displaced by the project? [✓] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____					
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [✓] No [] Yes					
Are any displaces person from indigenous or ethnic mintority groups? [✓] No [] Yes					

Is a Resettlement Plan Required? No

Why? The subproject infrastructure will be developed in the property of Government of West Sumbawa Districts, which empty and inhabitants. The size of information center small or <100m², which community access will be properly managed. Additionally, the area for information center in Poto Tano is part of the Development of Poto Tano Harbour Complex.

Prepared by: **PIU COREMAP CTI**

Organization: **ICCTF**

Date: January 28th, 2022

Facility/Site Records Attached (please tick and attach)

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

APPENDIX 2.

Coordinate point of mooring buoy development base on adjustment with sea-space allocation in MPA Gili Balu

Mooring Buoy Point	Lat/Long	Coordinate
1	Latitude	-8.29'50.190"
	Longitude	116.50'7.950"
	Latitude	-8.29'50.240"
	Longitude	116.50'9.060"
	latitude	-8.29'51.590"
	longitude	116.50'8.990"
	latitude	-8.29'51.570"
	longitude	116.50'7.930"
2	latitude	-8.30'1.800"
	longitude	116.49'53.260"
	latitude	-8.30'1.830"
	longitude	116.49'54.380"
	latitude	-8.30'3.090"
	longitude	116.49'54.430"
	latitude	-8.30'3.180"
	longitude	116.49'53.270"
3	latitude	-8.30'3.180"
	longitude	116.50'9.060"
	latitude	-8.30'3.170"
	longitude	116.50'9.860"
	latitude	-8.30'4.040"
	longitude	116.50'9.880"
	latitude	-8.30'4.100"
	longitude	116.50'9.100"
4	latitude	-8.29'30.740"
	longitude	116.52'32.390"
	latitude	-8.29'30.740"
	longitude	116.52'33.220"
	latitude	-8.29'31.620"
	longitude	116.52'33.190"
	latitude	-8.29'31.640"
	longitude	116.52'32.440"
5	latitude	-8.31'10.020"
	longitude	116.47'21.500"
	latitude	-8.31'10.010"
	longitude	116.47'22.290"
	latitude	-8.31'10.900"
	longitude	116.47'22.310"
	latitude	-8.31'10.950"
	longitude	116.47'21.540"

6	latitude	-8.31'32.060"
	longitude	116.47'10.160"
	latitude	-8.31'32.070"
	longitude	116.47'11.030"
	latitude	-8.31'32.900"
	longitude	116.47'11.010"
	latitude	-8.31'32.940"
	longitude	116.47'10.220"
7	latitude	-8.31'39.920"
	longitude	116.47'27.510"
	latitude	-8.31'39.940"
	longitude	116.47'28.320"
	latitude	-8.31'40.810"
	longitude	116.47'28.310"
	latitude	-8.31'40.870"
	longitude	116.47'27.560"
8	latitude	-8.33'5.930"
	longitude	116.47'4.290"
	latitude	-8.33'5.930"
	longitude	116.47'5.100"
	latitude	-8.33'6.790"
	longitude	116.47'5.120"
	latitude	-8.33'6.860"
	longitude	116.47'5.350"

APPENDIX 3.

Determination of Confirmation of Marine Spatial Conformity (KKRL) Mooring TWP Gili Balu

Coordination is carried out with the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office of the Province of Prov. NTB and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in order to obtain the Confirmation of Marine Spatial Conformity (KKRL) Mooring TWP Gili Balu. The coordination resulted in the determination of the Confirmation of Marine Spatial Suitability (KKRL) for Mooring TWP Gili Balu on 18 May 2022 with Number B.291/Men-KP/V/2022 (Appendix) which in principle provides sea space to install Mooring buoys in the TWP Gili Balu. By the stipulation of the KKRL for Mooring Buoy Installation at TWP Gili, COREMAP-CTI GP3 can continue to coordinate in preparing UKL UPL for Mooring Buoy installation.



LAMPIRAN I
Nomor: B.291/Men-KP/V/2022

KOORDINAT DAN LUASAI

NAMA TITIK	Bujur	Lintang
1	118° 50' 7,562" BT	8° 29' 30,192" LS
2	118° 50' 9,052" BT	8° 29' 30,642" LS
3	118° 50' 9,992" BT	8° 29' 31,092" LS
4	118° 50' 7,802" BT	8° 29' 31,542" LS
5	118° 49' 53,292" BT	8° 30' 3,092" LS
6	118° 49' 54,392" BT	8° 30' 3,542" LS
7	118° 49' 54,432" BT	8° 30' 3,992" LS
8	118° 49' 53,212" BT	8° 30' 3,442" LS
9	118° 49' 9,992" BT	8° 30' 3,892" LS
10	118° 49' 9,892" BT	8° 30' 3,342" LS
11	118° 50' 9,892" BT	8° 30' 4,042" LS
12	118° 50' 9,592" BT	8° 30' 4,192" LS
13	118° 50' 9,892" BT	8° 30' 3,742" LS
14	118° 52' 22,222" BT	8° 30' 30,742" LS
15	118° 52' 23,192" BT	8° 30' 31,092" LS
16	118° 52' 23,442" BT	8° 30' 31,642" LS
17	118° 47' 21,502" BT	8° 31' 10,002" LS
18	118° 47' 22,292" BT	8° 31' 10,072" LS
19	118° 47' 22,312" BT	8° 31' 10,002" LS
20	118° 47' 21,542" BT	8° 31' 10,002" LS
21	118° 47' 10,192" BT	8° 31' 10,002" LS
22	118° 47' 11,392" BT	8° 31' 10,072" LS
23	118° 47' 11,512" BT	8° 31' 10,002" LS
24	118° 47' 10,222" BT	8° 31' 10,042" LS
25	118° 47' 21,512" BT	8° 31' 10,002" LS
26	118° 47' 20,302" BT	8° 31' 10,042" LS
27	118° 47' 20,312" BT	8° 31' 10,012" LS
28	118° 47' 21,562" BT	8° 31' 10,012" LS
29	118° 47' 4,292" BT	8° 32' 5,902" LS
30	118° 47' 5,192" BT	8° 32' 5,832" LS
31	118° 47' 5,122" BT	8° 32' 6,792" LS
32	118° 47' 4,302" BT	8° 32' 6,862" LS

Lampiran 1: 0,75 Ha (lihat detail UPL dan foto satelit).

**MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

SAKTI WIRINDU TRISNOGUNO

Appendix 4.

Training Report

A. Training on Making Straws and Packaging Made from Seaweed at KKP Nusa Penida, Klungkung Regency, Bali province, 23-24 February 2022

CTC as one of the implementers of the COREMAP Program – CTI grant package 4 in Nusa Penida will support seaweed farmer groups to improve yields and marketing of small-scale production for the improvement of people's livelihoods in an effort to improve food security programs. One of the programs being encouraged is in the form of capacity building for seaweed farming fishing communities, namely by conducting training on making straws and packaging made from seaweed in the Nusa Penida Conservation Area. This training is not only aimed at increasing the community's capacity in processing and processing post-harvest seaweed products, it also acts as an alternative livelihood and as an effort to reduce the use of plastic products.

There were 15 training participants consisting of 3 men (20%) and 12 women (80%) who were representatives of the Women Farmers Group (KWT), Youth Organizations, Seaweed Fishermen, Seaweed Business Groups, Plastic Processing Groups. Lembongan. The instructors came from the Center for Testing the Application of Marine and Fishery Products (BBP3KP). The training on making straws and packaging made from seaweed was carried out for 2 days, from 22 – 23 February 2022, which consisted of delivering material and practice in class. This training uses teaching materials and brief guidelines from BBP3KP with two main topics and each of them has four subtopics. The two topics taught in this training consist of (1) Making straws from seaweed, and (2) Making Biodegradable packaging (materials can be decomposed by soil) from seaweed.

This training has succeeded in increasing the knowledge of participants as indicated by an increase in the average score of the results; the test was 24.67 points, from 58.67 points in the initial test to 83.33 points in the final test. This training focuses on the skills of making products from seaweed, so it is necessary to measure the improvement of participants' skills. The results of the self-assessment show positive changes in the form of increasing skills in making new products from seaweed. Measurements were carried out using self-assessments filled out by participants before and after participating in the training. At the beginning of the training there were 9 people who stated that they did not have the ability and 4 people said they were not skilled. After receiving training materials and practice for two days, there was an increase in the number of participants who stated that they were skilled. The same thing was found in the other three skill categories, there was 1 person who stated that he was very skilled at making straws from seaweed based on the training.

Participants showed a fairly high interest in learning and actively participated during discussion sessions, group assignments, and practice in the classroom. During the training, participants' enthusiasm and interest in learning will increase when entering practical sessions in the classroom. For example, Desak Made Sumiarti as a member of KWT Bodong Lestari said that "The practical activities in this training add insight to those who initially did not understand, but the most difficult thing in practice is determining the appropriate dose, especially for the dough for making straws". The same thing was conveyed by Ni Wayan Sariwarningsih as chairman of KWT Sari immediately that "The training adds new insights in making seaweed products, but the

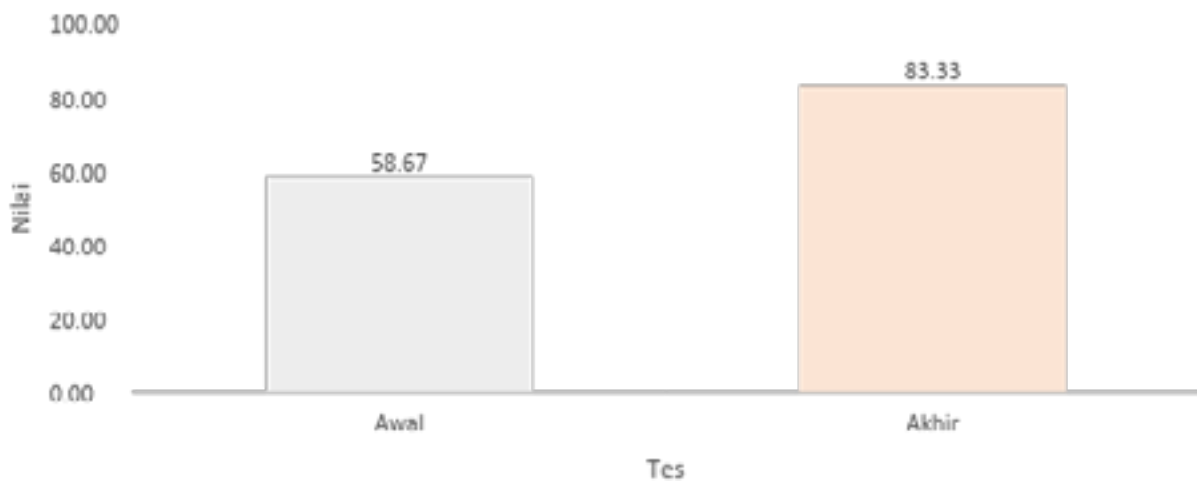
time provided is very little so that there are still participants who do not understand how to determine the right dose”.

Pre-Test and Final Test

Participants took a test at the beginning and end of the training on making straws and packaging made from seaweed using the same questions about the materials used, reducing the amount of plastic waste, and biodegradable materials. There were 15 participants who took the initial test and 12 people who took the final test. 3 participants were unable to attend

the training until the end due to impaired or unhealthy health. This training has succeeded in increasing the knowledge of participants as indicated by an increase in the average score of the results; the test was 24.67 points, from 58.67 points in the initial test to 83.33 points in the final test (Figure 1). The increase in CTC is considered significant if at least 20 points to the mean score of the initial test is less than or equal to 50 points, or an increase of at least 10 points for the initial test is more than 50 points. Class means meeting expectations.

Figure 4. Participants' test scores before and after training



Skills and knowledge before and after training

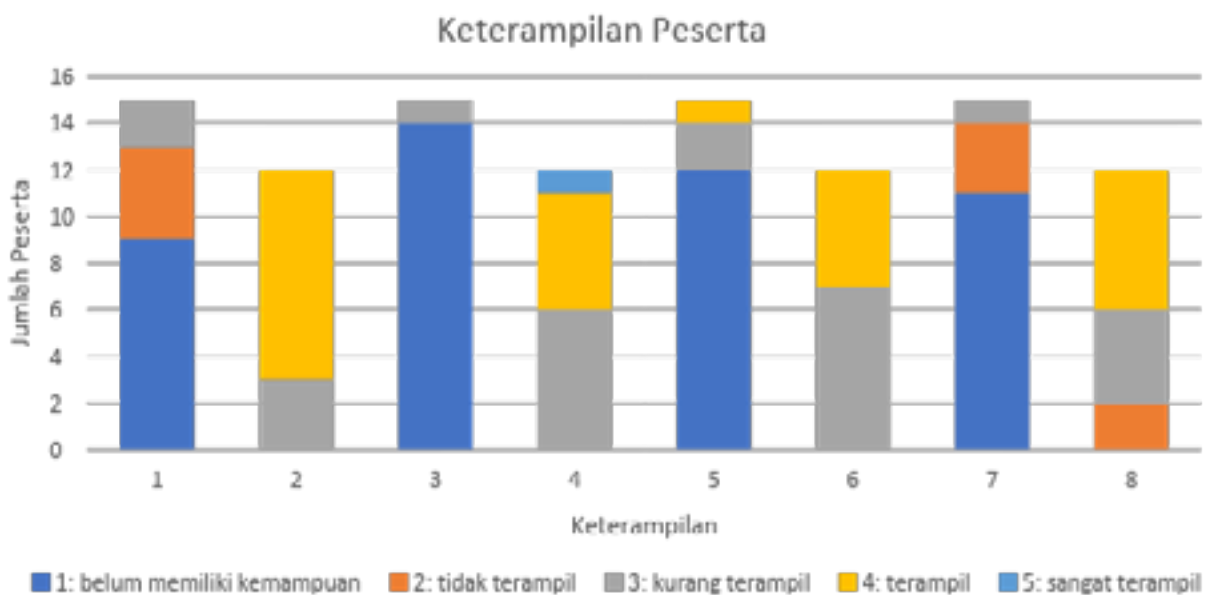
The training on making seaweed-based straws and packaging is a training that focuses on the skills of making the latest products from seaweed, so it is necessary to measure the improvement of participants' skills. The results of the self-assessment show positive changes in the form of increasing skills in making new products from seaweed. Measurements were carried out using self-assessment filled out by participants before and after attending the training with the following questions:

1. Skill in making seaweed porridge (MBRL)
2. The skill of making straws from seaweed (MSRL)

3. Skills in making various kinds of packaging creations from seaweed (MKRL)
4. Skills in designing a budget to be able to make products from seaweed (MRRL)

In addition to measuring the ability of participants, the results of the self-assessment become information for trainers and facilitators to be able to determine the appropriate learning series and according to the abilities of the participants. The results of the participants' self-assessment before and after the training are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Changes in participants' skills before and after training



At the beginning of the training, there were 9 people who stated that they did not have the ability and 4 people said they were not skilled, and none of the participants stated that they were skilled at making seaweed porridge as the main ingredient for making straw and packaging products. After receiving the material and practice practice, there was an increase in the number of participants who stated that they were skilled. The same thing was found in the other

three skill categories, there was 1 person who stated that he was very skilled at making straws from seaweed based on the training.

The self-assessment provides a qualitative description of the benefits of training for improving the skills and confidence of participants. In addition, the trainers also saw that the experience of some participants who had made products from seaweed before the training contributed to the improvement of the skills of some participants.



Members of the Nuansa Pulau group are discussing internally in the middle of a preparatory coordination meeting (Photo: Evi Ihsan/CTC).



The discussion process was led by Dr. Rahmadi Prasetyo as coral reef restoration expert (Photo: Evi Ihsan/CTC).



Participants in discussions and community meetings in Lembongan Village. (Photo: Evi Ihsan/CTC).



The discussion process was led by Dr. Rahmadi Prasetyo as coral reef restoration expert (Photo: Evi Ihsan/CTC).



Participants filled in administration, biodata, and did the initial test and self-assessment (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



The trainer from BBP3KP, Natalia Prodiانا Setiawati explained to the participants about edible straws from seaweed (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



The trainer from BBP3KP, Natalia Prodana Setiawati, demonstrated the making of straws from seaweed before the participants did their own practice (Photo: Evi/CTC).



The practice of making straws, the first stage of the participants mashing seaweed using a blender (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



Packaging Making Practice, participants make dough (Photo: Aulia/CTC).



In Packaging Making Practice, participants pour the seaweed porridge mixture into a glass mold (Photo: Aulia/CTC).



An example of a seaweed straw product from BBP3KP (Photo: Evi/CTC).



One example of seaweed packaging products (Photo: Aulia/CTC).

Attendance List

Day 1 – Februari 22, 2022

DAFTAR HAZIR
"Mentor Pembinaan Sekolah dan Kelompok Belajar (Kelas) dan Pengantar"
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023

No	NO URUT	LT	NAME	NIK	NO TEL	ALAMAH	KELOMPOK
1	1	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	89		1
2	2	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	90		1
3	3	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	91		1
4	4	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	92		1
5	5	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	93		1
6	6	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	94		1
7	7	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	95		1
8	8	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	96		1
9	9	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	97		1
10	10	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	98		1
11	11	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	99		1
12	12	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	100		1

DAFTAR HAZIR
"Mentor Pembinaan Sekolah dan Kelompok Belajar (Kelas) dan Pengantar"
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023

No	NO URUT	LT	NAME	NIK	NO TEL	ALAMAH	KELOMPOK
1	1	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	101		1
2	2	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	102		1
3	3	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	103		1
4	4	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	104		1
5	5	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	105		1
6	6	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	106		1
7	7	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	107		1
8	8	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	108		1
9	9	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	109		1
10	10	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	110		1
11	11	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	111		1
12	12	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	112		1

DAFTAR HAZIR
"Mentor Pembinaan Sekolah dan Kelompok Belajar (Kelas) dan Pengantar"
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023

No	NO URUT	LT	NAME	NIK	NO TEL	ALAMAH	KELOMPOK
1	1	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	113		1
2	2	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	114		1
3	3	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	115		1
4	4	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	116		1
5	5	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	117		1
6	6	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	118		1
7	7	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	119		1
8	8	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	120		1
9	9	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	121		1
10	10	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	122		1
11	11	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	123		1
12	12	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	124		1

Day 2 – Februari 23, 2022

DAFTAR HAZIR
"Mentor Pembinaan Sekolah dan Kelompok Belajar (Kelas) dan Pengantar"
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023

No	NO URUT	LT	NAME	NIK	NO TEL	ALAMAH	KELOMPOK
1	1	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	125		1
2	2	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	126		1
3	3	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	127		1
4	4	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	128		1
5	5	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	129		1
6	6	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	130		1
7	7	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	131		1
8	8	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	132		1
9	9	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	133		1
10	10	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	134		1
11	11	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	135		1
12	12	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	136		1

DAFTAR HAZIR
"Mentor Pembinaan Sekolah dan Kelompok Belajar (Kelas) dan Pengantar"
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023

No	NO URUT	LT	NAME	NIK	NO TEL	ALAMAH	KELOMPOK
1	1	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	137		1
2	2	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	138		1
3	3	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	139		1
4	4	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	140		1
5	5	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	141		1
6	6	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	142		1
7	7	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	143		1
8	8	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	144		1
9	9	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	145		1
10	10	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	146		1
11	11	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	147		1
12	12	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	148		1

DAFTAR HAZIR
"Mentor Pembinaan Sekolah dan Kelompok Belajar (Kelas) dan Pengantar"
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023
KORPRI 2022/2023

No	NO URUT	LT	NAME	NIK	NO TEL	ALAMAH	KELOMPOK
1	1	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	149		1
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3	3	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	151		1
4	4	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	152		1
5	5	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	153		1
6	6	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	154		1
7	7	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	155		1
8	8	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	156		1
9	9	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	157		1
10	10	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	158		1
11	11	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	159		1
12	12	1	Wahid Qur'an	081 87711304	160		1

B. Coral Reef and Mangrove Rehabilitation and Utilization Training on 9-13 March 2022

Coral Triangle Center (CTC) as the implementer of Grant Package 4 “Support for Marine-Based Ecosystem-Based Resource Management Plans and Sustainable Marine Livelihoods in Nusa Penida” will carry out activities for 16 months focusing on the Nusa Penida Marine Conservation Area (KKP) in Klungkung Regency, Bali.

CTC supports the preparation of human resources (HR) in Nusa Penida to carry out management activities through Training on Utilization, Rehabilitation of Mangroves and Coral Reefs at the Nusa Penida MPA. This training was held in Kuta, Badung Regency from March 9 to 13, 2022 which was attended by 28 participants consisting of twenty men and eight women. Participants came from UPTD KKP Bali, Pokmaswas from Lembongan, Suana, and Buleleng, Nusantara Mangrove Community, Women Farmers Group (KWT) Segara Caksu, Mangrove Forest Lover Surya Mandiri, Satya Posana Nusa, and students from Dhyana Pura University.

CTC supports the preparation of human resources in Nusa Penida to carry out management activities through the Nusa Penida MPA Mangrove and Coral Reef Utilization and Rehabilitation Training and training in Kuta, Badung, on 9 – 13 March 2022, with 28 participants, 20 men and eight women. Participants came from the Bali Province Protected Area Management Unit, Nusa Penida KKP Pokmaswas, Island Nuance Group, Archipelago Mangrove Community, Nusa Penida Women Farmers Group, and Dhyana Pura University Students. The objective of the Training is to gather information, insights, and perceptions from all stakeholders regarding

the coral and mangrove rehabilitation plan in the Nusa Penida MPA, to develop a further timeline for completing infrastructure work with community groups.

The objectives of the training are (1) to increase the capacity of the community and stakeholders, (2) to gather information, views, and perceptions from all stakeholders regarding the coral and mangrove rehabilitation plan in the Nusa Penida MPA, (3) to develop a work plan for the implementation of the coral and mangrove rehabilitation program. mangroves with community groups.

The five topics taught in this training consist of (1) principles of marine conservation areas (KKP), (2) marine and coastal ecosystems, (3) basic knowledge of mangrove rehabilitation techniques, (4) basic technical knowledge of coral reef rehabilitation, (5) use of mangroves as an alternative livelihood. The training consists of class sessions and field practice. This training has succeeded in increasing participants’ knowledge as indicated by an increase in the average score of the test results by 17.14 points, from 68.57 points in the initial test to 85.71 points in the final test.

Participants convey input from the training through training evaluations. The main inputs are:

1. Involve more participants from among the youth.
2. Added more field practice sessions.
3. Arrange transportation to training location by CTC team

This input will be a recommendation for the next CTC training. Another recommendation is that coral reef and mangrove rehabilitation training be conducted separately so that participants can focus more on one ecosystem.

Learning Evaluation

At this level, what is measured is the knowledge and skills of the participants. Participants' knowledge was measured by giving initial and final tests, while to measure the skills of participants using self-assessment at the beginning and end of the training.

Pre-Test and Final Test

Participants took tests at the beginning and end of the training on the use, rehabilitation of mangroves and coral reefs using the same questions about coastal ecosystems, mangrove utilization, mangrove rehabilitation, and coral reef rehabilitation. Participants who took the initial test and the final test were 28 people.

This training has succeeded in increasing the knowledge of participants as indicated by an increase in the average score of the test results by 17.14 points, from 68.57 points in the initial test to 85.71 points in the final test (Figure 1). CTC as the executor of this training activity considers the increase of 17.14 points to be quite significant if at least 20 points on the average score of the initial test is less than or equal to 50 points, or an increase of at least 10 points for the initial test of more than 50 points. In conclusion, from the perspective of the effectiveness of the teaching and practicing process in the classroom, it can be interpreted that it has met expectations.

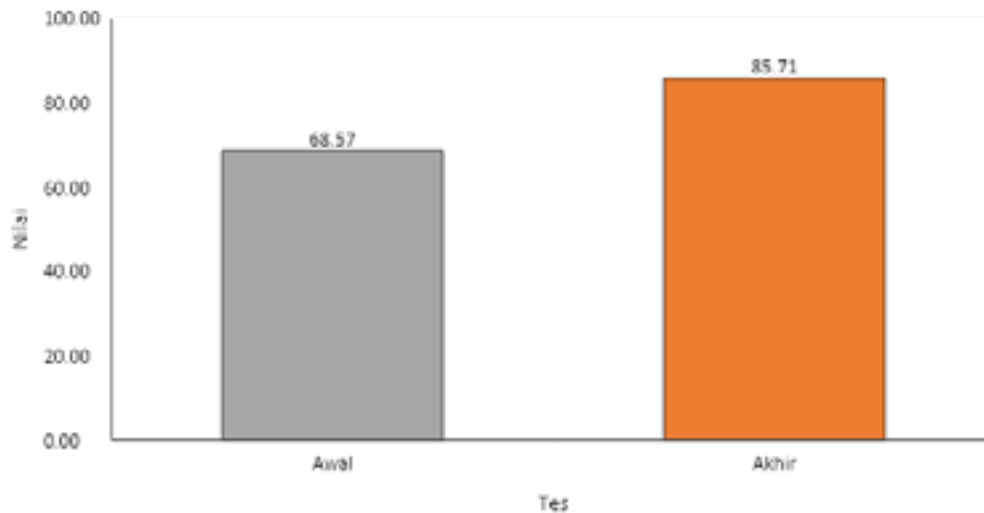


Figure 6. Participants' test scores before and after training

Skills and knowledge before and after training

The training on the utilization, rehabilitation of mangroves and coral reefs is a training that focuses on skills in the utilization and rehabilitation of mangroves, and rehabilitation of coral reefs, so it is necessary to measure the improvement of the skills of participants. The results of the self-assessment showed positive changes in the form of skills improvement in all aspects of skills. Measurements were carried out using self-assessment filled out by participants before and after attending the training with the following questions:

1. I can identify different types of mangroves (MJJM)
2. I can do mangrove nursery technique (MTPM)
3. I can make food from mangroves (MBPM)
4. I can carry out monitoring and evaluation of mangrove rehabilitation (MPEM)
5. I can choose the type of coral for rehabilitation activities (MJKR)
6. I can do monitoring and evaluation of Coral Reef rehabilitation (MPET)

In addition to measuring the ability of participants, the results of the self-assessment become information for trainers and facilitators to be able to determine the appropriate learning series and according to the abilities of the participants. The results of the participants' self-assessment before and after the training are shown in Figure 2 and Figure

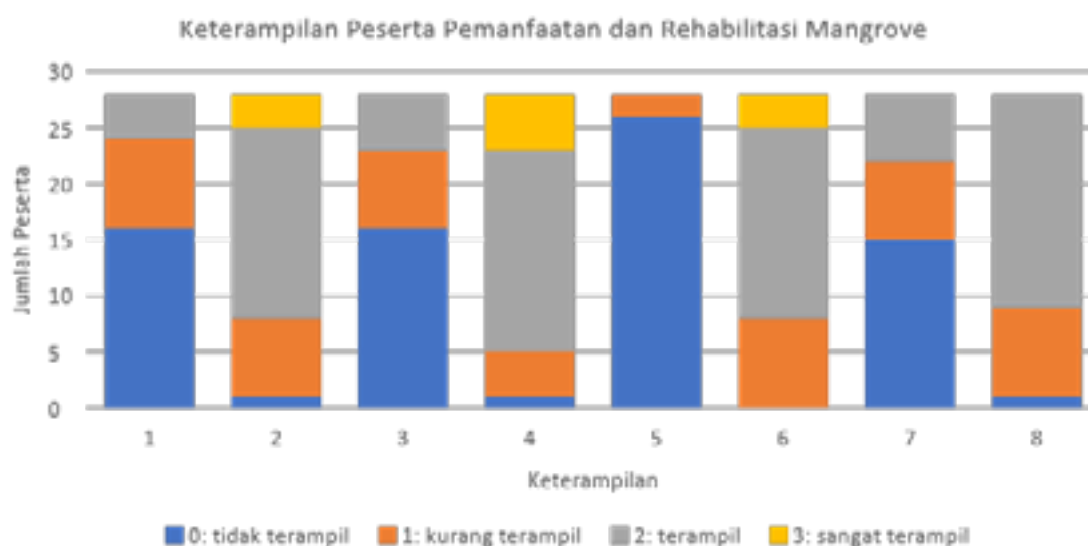


Figure 7. Changes in participants' skills related to mangrove utilization and rehabilitation before and after training.

The self-assessment provides a qualitative description of the benefits of training for improving the skills and confidence of participants. There are three things that can be observed from figure 2. First, the blue color which indicates unskilled which initially dominated at the beginning of the training (more than 50%) in every aspect, then switched to another color. This means that participants agree that the training has changed the skills of participants from not having to have. Second, more than 50% of the participants were

confident by stating that they were skilled in making products from mangroves and doing mangrove rehabilitation. In fact, 17.8% of participants (5 people) stated that they were highly skilled in three aspects of the training, namely MJJM, MTPM, and MBPM. The trainers saw that the work background and experience of the participants in the mangrove sector contributed to the improvement of skills. Third, none of the participants stated that they were highly skilled in monitoring and evaluating mangrove rehabilitation.

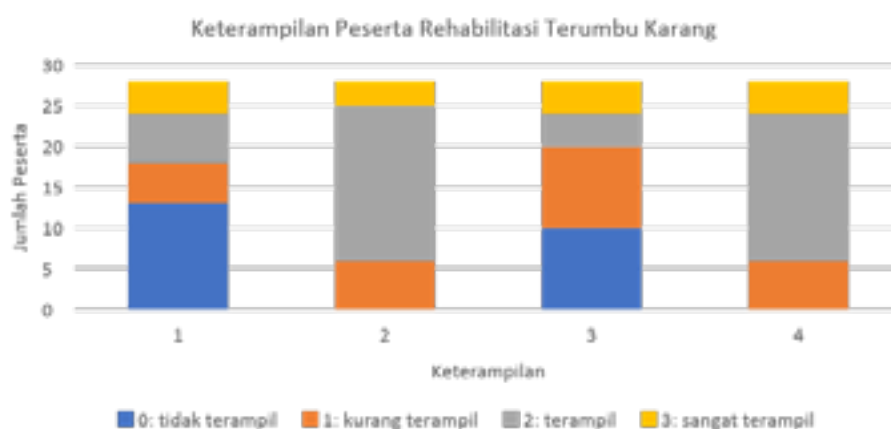


Figure 8. Changes in participants' skills related to coral reef rehabilitation before and after the training.

There are two things that can be observed from Figure 3. First, before the training as many as 30% of participants (above 10 people) stated that they were not skilled in every aspect of coral reef rehabilitation skills. After the training, none of the participants stated that they were unskilled in both skills aspects. Second, more than 50% of the participants were confident by stating that they were skilled in selecting the appropriate coral species for rehabilitation, monitoring and evaluation of coral reef rehabilitation activities. Even more than 10% (above 3 people) stated to be highly skilled in two aspects of skill. The trainers saw that the work background and experience of the participants in the coral reef sector contributed to the improvement of skills.

c. Training on Packaging and Business Analysis of Processed Seaweed Products on 5-7 April 2022

The training on packaging and business analysis of seaweed products was carried out for three days, from 5 – 7 April 2022, consisting of material delivery, group discussions, module filling for classroom practice, and field visits. This training uses teaching materials from

trainers by providing presentations and working modules to support individual and group work. The training materials consist of three major topics, (1) Identification of seaweed products to be selected, (2) Business Plan and Packaging Analysis, (3) Marketing Plan Analysis. More detailed information on topics, subtopics and training methods is shown in table 1. Taking into account the background of the participants such as occupation, education level, and experience. The trainer applies adult learning methods. The training applies a series of learning methods, namely lectures/ presentations, group work, question and answer sessions, experience sharing sessions and group discussions by giving each other input on the results of their work and practice inside and outside the classroom. Overall, the training focused on doing individual and group work through filling out modules to find information in a focused manner and determine the products to be developed as well as business analysis of seaweed products. The module that has been filled out by the participants will serve as a guide for participants to develop seaweed products that have been analyzed during the training.

Table 1. Topics, sub-topics, and training methods for Women in Conservation.

No	Topic	Subtopic	Learning method
1	Identify the seaweed product to choose	1. Product identification, packaging and target market for Nusa Penida MSME products	Presentation and use of multiple media to help participants understand.
		0. Consolidation of product selection from each MSME	1. Fill in Module 2, Module 3, and Module 4 to determine which product to choose 2. Group discussion 3. Sharing session of learning and experience in developing products from seaweed and other raw materials. 4. Field trips at health food stores.
2	Business Plan Analysis and Packaging	0. Make a list of equipment, ingredients and packaging	1. Fill out Module 5 to determine raw materials, equipment and processes for making products and their packaging 2. Determine the flow of the production process 3. Group Discussion
		0. Production cost analysis	1. Fill in Module 6 to determine production costs, minimum production costs per unit, and estimate selling prices 2. Group Discussion
		0. Determine Product Packaging and Labels	Group discussion determines the packaging model and label to be used

No	Topic	Subtopic	Learning method
3.	Marketing Plan Analysis	1. Identifikasi target pasar: siapa, dimana, Identifikasi cara mencapai target pembeli	1. Completion of Module 8 in an effort to meet the target market and competitors' products. 2. Group Discussion 3. Field trips at health food stores.
		0. Identify potential production disruptions/ barriers	1. Fill out Module 7 to determine the challenges in carrying out sustainable production 2. Group Discussion
		0. Efforts to meet the target market	1. Completing Module 8 and Module 9 in an effort to meet the target market and competitor's products. 2. Group Discussion
		0. Follow-up to meet market needs	1. Fill out Module 10 to determine follow-up actions to meet market needs. 2. Group Discussion.

Evaluation result

The evaluation model developed by Donald Kirkpatrick regarding four levels of training evaluation includes: the first level is reaction which is then followed by learning, behavior and results (results) (Kirkpatrick, 1996). This training measures participants' reactions and learning. Participants show interest in learning and participate actively during question and answer sessions, discussions, group assignments, practice inside and outside the classroom. During the training, participants' enthusiasm and interest in learning will increase when entering the field visit session and filling out the module.

First Level – Participant Reaction

The first level is what the trainer can see and observe directly during the training process.

This level is measured using an evaluation form at the end of the training. The evaluation was carried out on several categories, namely the level of participants' satisfaction with all training activities, training materials and teaching materials, the ability of the trainers and training methods, accommodation, food and transportation arrangements, as well as the level of participants' satisfaction with the overall training.

In the category of the level of participant satisfaction with all training activities, 62% of participants stated that they were very satisfied, 38% said they were satisfied, and none of the participants stated that they were somewhat satisfied, dissatisfied, and very dissatisfied (Figure 9).

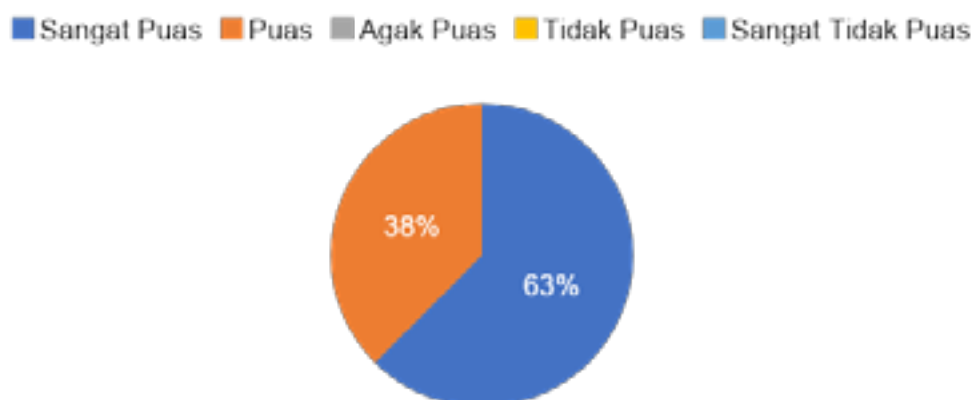


Figure 9. Participants' level of satisfaction with the whole training process

In the category of training materials, participants are asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with several components, such as gaining a lot of knowledge and information, gaining new skills, and the information conveyed supports their current job. The results of the evaluation of the training materials are listed in Figure 10.



Figure 10. Participants' responses to the training materials provided

Figure 2 shows that 63% of participants chose strongly agree and 38% chose to agree that participants received knowledge and information from the training. While less than 50% of the participants voted strongly agree that the participants got new skills and the information provided supports their current job. As many as 8% or two participants chose not to agree that the information provided did not support their current work.

In the category of trainer abilities and training methods, there are two evaluation components that are assessed, namely the abilities and skills demonstrated by the trainer, and training

methods with practice (in class and/or in the field). The results of the evaluation of the trainer's abilities and training methods are as listed in Figure 11.

As many as 42% of participants were very satisfied, 54% of participants were satisfied, and 4% of participants were somewhat satisfied with the abilities and skills of the trainer. While 50% of the participants were very satisfied, 42% were satisfied with the practical training method. Meanwhile, 8% or two participants were somewhat satisfied with the reasons for the lack of practical activities or field visits and only based on the material.

Hasil Evaluasi Terhadap Kemampuan Pelatih dan Metode Pelatihan

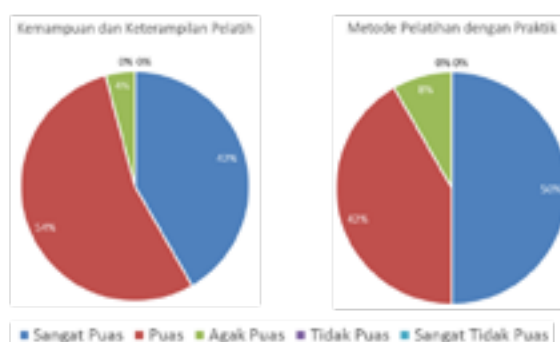


Figure 11. The results of the evaluation of the trainer's abilities and training methods

Other evaluations were submitted on food and beverage arrangements, local transportation arrangements, and lodging during the training. The results of the evaluation of the arrangement category in Figure 12, most of the participants (above 50%) were very satisfied with the arrangement of eating and drinking, accommodation/lodging during the training. A total of 38% of participants were very satisfied with the local transport arrangements. However, as many as 4% or one participant were somewhat satisfied with the local transportation arrangements provided.

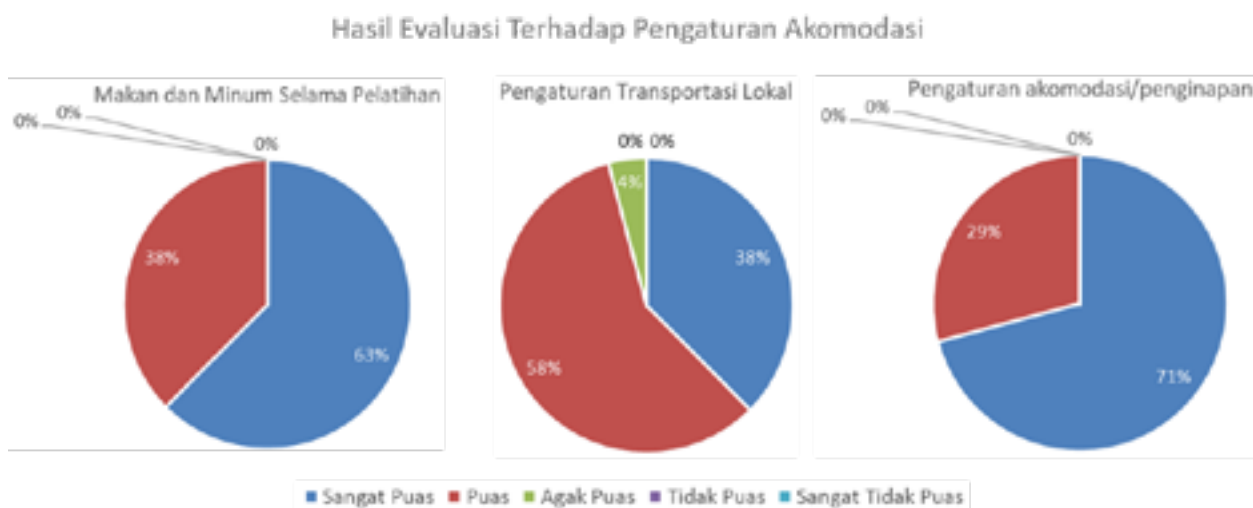


Figure 12. Evaluation results of food, and local transportation during training activities

Some of the participants' notes on the level of training satisfaction and inputs include (sentences have been simplified and tidied up based on input from participants):

1. The method and atmosphere of the training was comfortable.
2. Increase the duration of the training until participants understand because some participants still do not understand the time allocation for three days.
3. Participants hope that the equipment and materials that have been proposed can be provided immediately.
4. Increase the time duration and agenda for practice inside and outside the classroom.
5. The training carried out has been carried out properly and according to the needs of the participants.
6. Involve more micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in order to share experiences.

7. Adding more resource persons from different product fields for consideration.
8. Continuing assistance to community groups or MSMEs to obtain marketing permits.
9. Continuing training related to marketing using digital marketing.
10. Participants suggested resource persons and trainers to be more patient in delivering the material.

Second Level – Learning

At this level, what is measured is the knowledge and skills of the participants. Participants' knowledge was measured by giving initial and final tests, while to measure the skills of participants using self-assessment at the beginning and end of the training.

Pre-Test and Final Test

Participants took tests at the beginning and end of the training on packaging and business analysis of seaweed products using the same

questions about seaweed product identification, marketing, and business analysis. There were 24 participants who took the initial test and the final test. This training has succeeded in increasing the knowledge of participants as indicated by an increase in the average test score of 7.92 points, from 73.33 points in the initial test to 81.25 points in the final test (Figure 5). CTC as the executor of this training activity

considers the increase of 73.33 points to be quite significant if at least 20 points on the average score of the initial test is less than or equal to 50 points, or an increase of at least 10 points for the initial test of more than 50 points. An increase of 7.92 points did not reach the improvement requirement because the initial test score was fairly high, so achieving an increase of approximately 10 points was difficult.

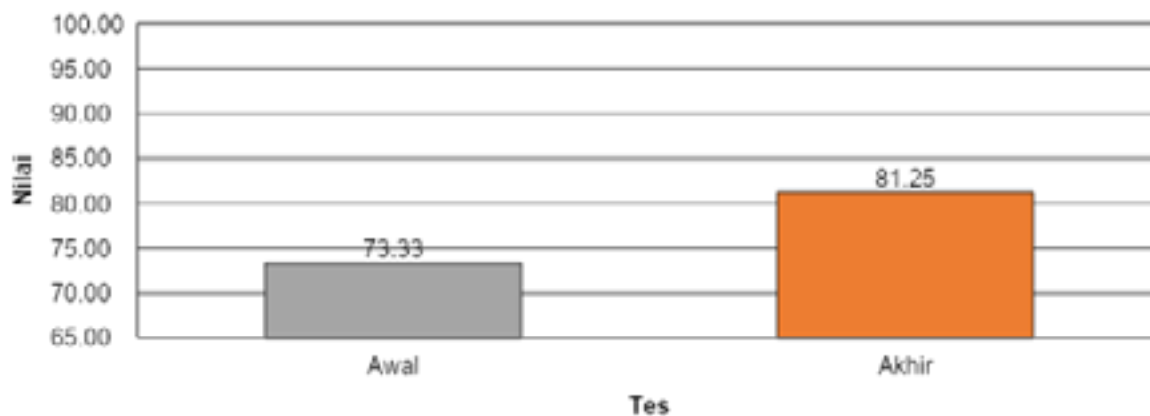


Figure 13. Test scores of participants before and after training

Skills and knowledge before and after training

In addition to seeing changes in knowledge from the scores of the initial and final tests, the trainer also assessed the improvement in the skills of the participants as a comparison of the success of the training. The assessment of participants' skills improvement is assessed by filling out a self-assessment form at the beginning and end of the training. The results of the self-assessment showed positive changes in the form of improvements in all aspects of skills. Measurements were carried out using self-assessment filled out by participants before and after attending the training with the following questions:

1. I can identify suitable products to market (MPCP)

2. I can identify quality raw materials for product manufacturing (MBBP)
3. I can identify the equipment needed (MPDB)
4. I can make suitable product packaging (MKPS)
5. I can determine the selling value of the product (MNJP)
6. I can identify a suitable market for the product (MPCC)

In addition to measuring the ability of participants, the results of the self-assessment become information for trainers and facilitators to be able to determine the appropriate learning series and according to the abilities of the participants. The results of the participants' self-assessment before and after the training are shown in Figure 14.



Figure 14. Changes in participants' skills related to mangrove utilization and rehabilitation before and after training.

The self-assessment provides a qualitative description of the benefits of training for improving the skills and confidence of participants. There are four things that can be observed from figure 6. First, the blue color which signifies unskilledness which was originally found in every aspect, then switched to another color. This means that participants agree that the training has changed the skills of participants from not having to have. Second, the participants who chose highly skilled before the training were one to two people for the MNJP and MPCP skill aspects, then after the training several participants chose very skilled in every skill aspect. Third, for skills in the aspect

of identifying the equipment needed, there was the most significant increase in skills where after the training, only one participant was found to be less skilled. Fourth, although the increase in knowledge has not yet reached the expected value, the skills of the participants for each aspect have increased significantly. The background of the participants who come from groups of women farmers and seaweed farmers is the reason why the participants prioritize practice or skills in their daily lives. This will be an input for the implementation of similar training to prioritize practice and field visits to improve the skills of participants.



Group photo of trainers, resource persons, and training participants in packaging and business analysis of seaweed products (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



The trainer from the Taksa Foundation, Veronika Niken explained to the participants about sharing experiences in developing seaweed products in NTT and Papua (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



The trainer from Collaboration for Villages (KOOD), Sri Hening Y. Putri explained to the participants about efforts to encourage and improve "green products" in the market mechanism (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



The trainer from Sandu Care, Nyoman Sudiatmika shared his experiences with participants in managing MSME product licensing in Bali (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



Participants paid a visit to one of the Bali Buddha health food shops (Photo: Kasman/CTC).



Participants visited one of the KOOD healthy food stores (Photo: Kasman/CTC).

Attendance List

Day 1 – March 9, 2022

The first attendance sheet for Day 1 lists approximately 25 participants. The second sheet lists another 25 participants. The third sheet lists a smaller group of about 10 participants. Each sheet includes a header with the date and time of the session.

Day 2 – Maret 10, 2022

The first attendance sheet for Day 2 lists approximately 25 participants. The second sheet lists another 25 participants. The third sheet lists a smaller group of about 10 participants. Each sheet includes a header with the date and time of the session.

Day 3 – March 11, 2022

The first attendance sheet for Day 3 lists approximately 25 participants. The second sheet lists another 25 participants. The third sheet lists a smaller group of about 10 participants. Each sheet includes a header with the date and time of the session.

Day 4 – March 12, 2022

The first attendance sheet for Day 4 lists approximately 25 participants. The second sheet lists another 25 participants. The third sheet lists a smaller group of about 10 participants. Each sheet includes a header with the date and time of the session.

Day 5 – March 13, 2022

d. Nutritional Packaging and Labelling Workshop for PIRT Application and Halal Certificate

The main objectives of holding this workshop are:

1. Members of the fish processing and marketing group understand the techniques in maintaining the quality of the processed fish products produced.
2. Members of the fish processing and marketer group understand the determination of the packaging of processed fish products based on the type of processing.

3. Members of fish processing and marketing groups understand how to compile nutritional values on product packaging labels.
4. Members of the fish processing and marketer group understand the stages in applying for PIRT and halal certificates.

Workshop activities to maintain product quality as well as packaging and nutritional labelling for PIRT applications and halal certificates involve fish processing groups and marketers as target participants. In addition, the workshop also involved village administrators, fishery instructors, North Lombok Regency OPD related to fish processing and marketing, as well as managers of the Gili Mitra TWP area.

The resource persons at the workshop were Ms. Rina Susanti, who is a representative from the Fishery Products Processing and Marketing Division - Marine and Fisheries Service of NTB Province.

The material presented by the resource persons at the workshop consisted of two materials, namely the Importance of Food Safety and Good Fish Processing Methods. In the first material, the resource person said that there are several things that cause food hazards that fish processing groups must be aware of, especially fish raw materials that will be used in fish processing activities. In addition, information was also conveyed about the Processing Eligibility Certificate (SKP) specifically for processed fish products. Meanwhile, the second material presented by the resource persons contained information and knowledge about

good and correct processes in selecting fish raw materials, good handling of fresh fish, handling and processing of fish, food additives, product packaging, storage of processed products, and distribution. The second material also discusses the basic facilities needed in a fish processing business.

During the discussion and question and answer session, some of the workshop participants asked questions related to the material that had been presented, even some questions related to fish processing in general, not only focusing on the type of processing in each group. The next activity of the workshop is the practice of identifying the fish processing process carried out according to the type of fish processed. The results of these practices then become a guide for each group in carrying out good fish processing activities.



CONSULTING SERVICES FOR SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE MARINE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE BASED LIVELIHOODS IN CILIK MATRA (LOCAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM) (LOCAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE UNIT NO. 0174-190)

DATE: 2023-08-08

WORKING SHEET FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF LOCAL TRIANGLE FISHING GROUPS AND FISHING RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (MMP) IN CILIK MATRA

By: [Name] / [Signature]

No.	Name	Address	Phone	Group	Year	Year
1	SARAI	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 1	2022	2023
2	BANI	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 2	2022	2023
3	DA'ARAH	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 3	2022	2023
4	LAGU LAGU	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 4	2022	2023
5	MARUANG	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 5	2022	2023
6	MAJALAHAR	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 6	2022	2023
7	BAKUR	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 7	2022	2023

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE MARINE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINABLE MARINE BASED LIVELIHOODS IN CILIK MATRA (LOCAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM) (LOCAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE UNIT NO. 0174-190)

No.	Name	Address	Phone	Group	Year	Year
1	Oil company	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 1	2022	2023
2	BANI	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 2	2022	2023
3	MAJALAHAR	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 3	2022	2023
4	DA'ARAH	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 4	2022	2023
5	LAGU LAGU	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 5	2022	2023
6	MAJALAHAR	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 6	2022	2023
7	BAKUR	Desa Lingsar	08123456789	Group 7	2022	2023

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR
SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND
SUSTAINABLE MARINE BASED LIVELIHOODS IN GILI MATRA
CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE GRANT NO. 0274-IND

No.	Name	Address	Inland	Island	No. Village	Dist	Prof
1	Alimatus	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
2	Suripati	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
3	Sumart	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
4	Lina	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
5	Zaidin	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
6	Sumart	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
7	Sumart	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
8	Muhammad	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
9	Sumart	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP
10	Sumart	✓	✓	Panimbang	Harau	Sumatera	SP

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR
SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND
SUSTAINABLE MARINE BASED LIVELIHOODS IN GILI MATRA
CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE GRANT NO. 0274-IND

No.	Name	Address	Inland	Island	No. Village	Dist	Prof
11	Yusuf	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
12	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
13	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
14	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
15	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
16	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
17	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
18	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
19	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
20	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR
SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND
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CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE GRANT NO. 0274-IND

No.	Name	Address	Inland	Island	No. Village	Dist	Prof
21	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
22	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
23	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
24	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
25	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
26	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
27	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
28	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
29	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
30	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR
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CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE GRANT NO. 0274-IND

No.	Name	Address	Inland	Island	No. Village	Dist	Prof
31	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
32	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
33	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
34	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
35	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
36	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
37	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
38	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
39	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP
40	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP

CONSULTING SERVICES FOR
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CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE GRANT NO. 0274-IND

No.	Name	Address	Inland	Island	No. Village	Dist	Prof
41	Sumart	✓	✓	Harau	Harau	Sumatera	SP

E. Workshop on Handover Agreements, as well as Maintenance and Management of Fish Processing and Marketers Group Equipment in the Gili Matra TWP Area

In the activities of the COREMAP-CTI Package GP-5 program located in Gili Matra TWP, several activities have been carried out to support the development of business potential (livelihood), including initiating the formation of groups of fish processors and marketers; identify potential fish resources and processed types; identify the need for fish processing equipment; analyze the feasibility study for each type of processing; identify the production capacity for each type of processing; and increasing the capacity of human resources in terms of fish processing, product packaging, nutrition labeling, maintaining product quality, group management, simple financial bookkeeping, and product packaging design. Furthermore, there will be provision of investment equipment for fish processing activities to 3 groups of fish processors and marketers. However, before giving the equipment, it is necessary to agree on where the equipment is to be deposited until it is inspected by the relevant parties; who will receive the equipment; where the equipment will be stored after inspection; how to maintain and manage equipment; etc.

The activity was held on Monday, the twenty-seventh of June, two thousand and twenty-two, at the Meeting Room of the Lagoon Resort Gili Air Hotel, Gili Indah Village, Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency. The activity was attended by representatives of BKKPN Kupang, Gili Matra Working Area, Fishery Extension Officer, North Lombok Regency, Capture

Fisheries, Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries, North Lombok Regency, Gili Indah Village Government, Gili Lanter Fish Processing and Marketing Group, Women's Fish Processing and Marketer Group. Bahari, Fish Processing and Marketing Group by Bunda Meno, and ICCTF.

These activities resulted in several main agreements, namely:

1. Each group is ready to bear the electrical costs of the electronic equipment provided;
2. Each group is willing to take care of all the equipment provided;
3. Processed fish production activities will be carried out in the house of one of the group members who have adequate electrical power;
4. Each group is responsible for the equipment provided;
5. BKKPN Kupang in Gili Matra Working Area will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation (3-6 months);
6. The Village Government, Fisheries Extension, and Capture Fisheries will provide assistance to groups of fish processing and marketers in the Gili Matra TWP Area;
7. The party who will be entrusted with all the equipment provided until it is checked by the authorities is the representative of each group,
8. All forms of equipment delivery activities, equipment storage, equipment inspection by the authorized party, and so on must be known and witnessed by representatives of the Kupang BKKPN Gili Matra Working Area, Village Government, Fisheries Extension, and Capture Fisheries Sector, District Agriculture and Fisheries Food Security Service. North Lombok.

Activity Documentation Attachment: Minutes Of The Poklahsar Agreement

PT. DUTA CIPRA MANDIRI ENGINEERING CONSULTANT (DCM)
 (Logo and contact information)

BERITA ACARA
KESIMPATAN SERAH TERIMA, SERAH PERAWATAN DAN PENGELOLAAN
PERALATAN KELOMPOK PENGOLAH DAN PEMASARAN DI KAWASAN
TWP GILI MATRA

Pada hari ini Senin tanggal dua puluh tujuh bulan Juli tahun dua ribu dua puluh dua, bertempat di Ruang Meeting Hotel Laguna Resort Gili Air Desa Gili Indah Kecamatan Pemangreh Kabupaten Lombok Utara, telah diadakan Lokakarya Kesimpatan Serah Terima, Serah Perawatan dan Pengelolaan Peralatan Kelompok Pengolah dan Pemasar Ikan di Kawasan TWP Gili Matra yang dihadiri oleh perwakilan BKPPN Wilayah Kerja Gili Matra, Penyuluh Perikanan Kabupaten Lombok Utara, Bidang Perikanan Tangkap Dinas Kelautan/Pangsi Perikanan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Lombok Utara, Pemasarah Duta Gili Indah, Kelompok Pengolah dan Pemasar Ikan Lantel Gili, Kelompok Pengolah dan Pemasar Ikan Pari Bahari, Kelompok Pengolah dan Pemasar Ikan Karya Bondi Mero, serta BCTE Bontomatene hasil kesimpatan dalam kegiatan lokakarya ini diupayakan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- Setiap kelompok siap untuk menanggung biaya-biaya peralatan kelompok yang diberikan.
- Setiap kelompok bersedia melakukan perawatan sehari-hari peralatan yang diberikan, melakukan pemantauan (rent, service) dan lain sebagainya.
- Kegiatan produksi ikan akan dilakukan di rumah salah satu anggota kelompok yang memiliki daya tampung yang memadai dengan rincian:
 - Kelompok pengolah dan pemasar ikan Pari Bahari akan melakukan produksi ikan ikan di rumah Ibu Rahmawati yang memiliki daya tampung 2.200 ekor.
 - Kelompok pengolah dan pemasar ikan Lantel Gili akan melakukan produksi ikan ikan di rumah Ibu Eka Salsabilla yang memiliki daya tampung 5.000 ekor.
 - Kelompok pengolah dan pemasar ikan Karya Bondi Mero akan melakukan produksi ikan ikan di rumah Ibu Nurhasan yang memiliki daya tampung 5.500 ekor.
- Setiap kelompok bertanggung jawab terhadap peralatan yang diberikan, diantaranya adalah melakukan identifikasi kerusakan peralatan secara rutin. Segala bentuk kerusakan dan peralatan yang telah diberikan harus menjadi tanggung jawab kelompok.
- Pihak BKPPN Wilayah Kerja Gili Matra akan melakukan pemantauan dan evaluasi secara rutin (3-4 bulan sekali).

PT. DUTA CIPRA MANDIRI ENGINEERING CONSULTANT (DCM)
 (Logo and contact information)

- Pihak Pemasarah Duta, Penyuluh Perikanan, dan Bidang Perikanan Tangkap akan melakukan pemantauan kepada kelompok pengolah dan pemasar ikan di Kawasan TWP Gili Matra.
- Pihak yang akan diberikan seluruh peralatan yang diberikan sampai diberikan oleh pihak bertanggung jawab perawatan masing-masing kelompok, yaitu:
 - Kelompok pengolah dan pemasar Ikan Pari Bahari akan bertanggung pemeliharaan pengalihan ikan ikan di rumah Ibu Rahmawati.
 - Kelompok pengolah dan pemasar Ikan Lantel Gili akan bertanggung pemeliharaan pengalihan ikan ikan di rumah Ibu Eka Salsabilla.
 - Kelompok pengolah dan pemasar Ikan Karya Bondi Mero akan bertanggung pemeliharaan pengalihan ikan ikan di rumah Ibu Nurhasan.
- Pihak yang diberikan di atas akan bertanggung jawab terhadap kerusakan peralatan yang diberikan dan bertanggung jawab terhadap pemeliharaan peralatan yang diberikan selama menanggung barang diberikan oleh pihak yang bertanggung.
- Segala bentuk kegiatan pemeliharaan peralatan, pemantauan pemeliharaan peralatan oleh pihak yang bertanggung, dan sebagainya harus dilakukan dan dilakukan oleh perwakilan BKPPN Wilayah Kerja Gili Matra, Pemasarah Duta, Penyuluh Perikanan, dan Bidang Perikanan Tangkap Dinas Kelautan/Pangsi Perikanan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Lombok Utara.

Demi ini Berita Acara kegiatan ini dibuat untuk dipertanggungjawabkan dan ditandatangani sebagaimana mestinya.

Gili Air, 27 Juli 2022

Documentation



Documentation of Handover Agreement Workshop Activities, as well as Maintenance and Management of Fish Processing and Marketer Group Equipment in the Gili Matra TWP Area

F. Discussion on Completion of Licensing Documents for the Construction of Surveillance Posts at TWP Gili Matra

After obtaining clarity regarding the location and status of land use as well as clarity on recipients and managers of state assets by the local government, the Monitoring Post development activity program at Gili Matra TWP has entered the preparation stage to complete the construction permit document. Based on the results of discussions with the Licensing Head of the Investment Office and One Stop Integrated Services (DPMPTSP), to be able to carry out building construction activities in North Lombok Regency, before that, the initiator needs to fulfill related licensing documents, especially environmental permit documents and building approvals (PBG). PBG documents can be submitted online through a nationally integrated system in the Building Management Information System (SIMBG). One of the requirements for the issuance of PBG through the system is environmental documents that can be uploaded online.

The local government, in this case the Department of Environment and Forestry (DLHK), continues to consult with relevant stakeholders to determine the types of environmental documents that must be prepared by the initiator in completing the prerequisites for the construction of a monitoring post. This happened because of information from the Indonesian Ministry of Environment that the land in the Gili Matra TWP area was still recorded as a protected forest conservation area. Based on these problems, the GP5 Team was specially invited to discuss it with relevant stakeholders in a limited meeting held at the Regional Secretariat Office of North Lombok Regency. The semi-formal discussion resulted in the decision that the TKPRD Team together with DLHK would explore information related to the laws and regulations and SOPs for development

in the Gili Matra TWP land conservation area. In addition, the North Lombok BPKAD under the Regional Secretariat as the recipient and manager of the benefits will continue to coordinate with the DLHK to try to facilitate the acceleration of the completion of the licensing for the construction of the Monitoring Post.

G. Ecotourism Training

This training was conducted online and offline on March 17, 2022 at the Royal Singosari Hotel, Gili Trawangan. This discussion was attended by Bappenas, ICCTF, PC Coremap GP2, Expert Team for Coremap GP2 activities, and 20 Ecotourism participants (attached absent). This training is carried out using the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method, in which the participants will be given lectures and training from resource persons. Before the material was given by each resource person, participants were given a pre-test and post-test to measure the knowledge of the training participants. There are three categories of material provided by the speakers, namely as follows:

- BKKPN Kupang provided material on regulations and tourism management in the conservation waters of Gili Matra
- The North Lombok Regency Tourism Office provides material on the strategic program of tourism dispar and its relation to support and synergy to ecotourism activities
- General speakers provide material on ecotourism in general, shark and turtle ecotourism and coral reef ecosystems, Code of Conduct as marine tourism guides for sharks and turtles.

The results of this ecotourism training are participants can understand the regulations and management of tourism in the conservation waters of Gili Matra, participants know about the strategic program of tourism dispar and its relation to support and synergy to activities ecotourism, Participants understand the concept

of ecotourism in general, shark and turtle ecotourism and coral reef ecosystems, Code of Conduct as marine tourism guides for sharks and turtles, and Participants can implement all the materials that have been given. As a follow-up to this activity, participants will still be accompanied.

Documentation



H. TRAINING ON CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL COMMUNITY TOURISM GUIDING AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MARINE TOURISM DESTINATIONS

Training on Capacity Building for Local Communities in Tourism Guidance and Management of Environmentally Friendly Marine Tourism Destinations was held on Saturday, January 23, 2021 at the COREMAP-CTI GP3 Office, Poto Tano village, West Sumbawa Regency. The training was attended by the Tourism Awareness Group and Community Monitoring Group around Gili Balu TWP, Boatman Poto Tano Representatives, and Women’s Representatives.

The training carried out trains the community produced several examples of tour packages

that can be carried out in Gili Balu and its surroundings, namely:

- role play regarding the tour guides of each group and the invited guests and other participants acting as tourists
- tour packages are good and can be offered to tourists,
- each participant is asked to promote packages that are already in their respective accounts,
- the need for foreign language training,
- sea packages interspersed with light activities not only diving and snorkeling,
- package collaboration is needed,
- branding of photo tani tourist destinations,
- the need to maintain the safety and comfort of tourists
- procurement of waste bank,
- involvement of women’s roles in the tourism industry



Sample Brochure Package 2 Days 1 Night



Sample of Marine and Fishing Tour Package Brochure

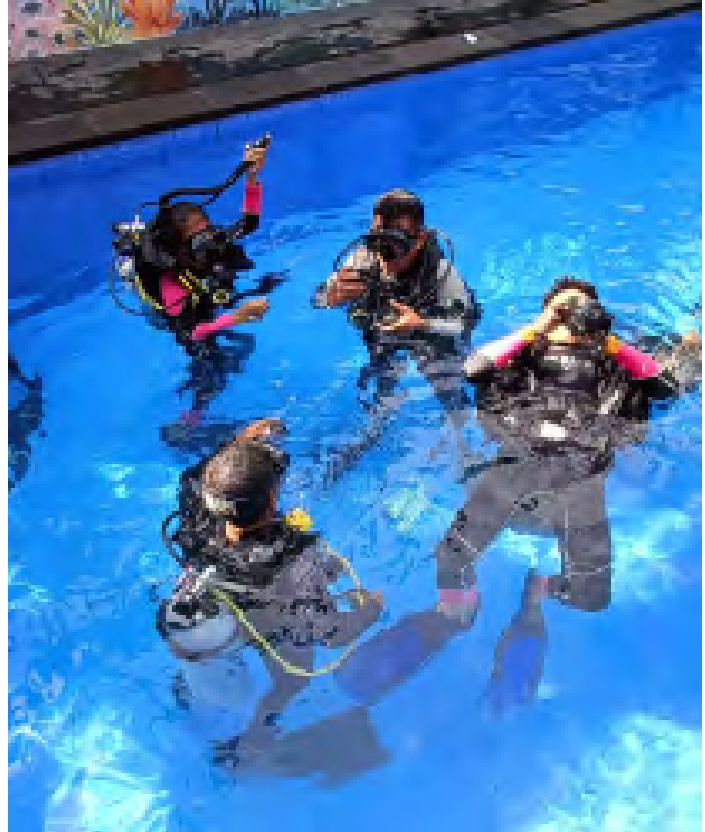


Example of a Gastronomic (Culinary) Tour Package Brochure



I. COREMAP-CTI GP3 Diving Training

The COREMAP-CTI GP3 Diving Training was held on 11-13 June 2022 in Gili Trawangan, North Lombok and was attended by 6 Representatives of the Sumbawa-West Sumbawa Regional Marine Service Branch, 2 participants from community groups. The eight participants have attended all stages of diving training and are in the process of waiting for the issuance of a diving certificate. The diving certificate obtained is an Open Water certificate with a Diving Limit of 18 meters.



J. Pokmaswas Trainig

The activity of the GP-VI team in June 2022 was an effort to carry out the Tano POKMASWAS Capacity Building Training to improve user compliance in resource utilization. The capacity building program for KKP and Pokmaswas managers was carried out by conducting supervision and monitoring training on the utilization of Pokmaswas resources in Suana Village, which had previously been established by the village government. Pokmaswas is a community-based supervision established to assist the government and has an important role in supervising marine and fishery resources at the field level by following the 3M principles: Listening, Monitoring and Reporting.

Pokmaswas that has been formed has various obstacles in carrying out activities including the capacity and skills of personnel in carrying out supervision and monitoring activities and the management of the organization's management is still not optimal. Identifying the constraints and needs for the Pokmaswas organization, PT Sucofindo followed up by conducting community-based supervision and monitoring training for the use of marine resources for Pokmaswas in Pototano District.

This training activity was carried out to increase the capacity of Pokmaswas in Pototano District to be able to carry out community-based surveillance activities (Siswasmas), to

Training Pokmaswas



support the Management of the Gili Balu Water Conservation Area. Specific goals are expected to:

1. Increase participants' knowledge about:
 - a. Marine and coastal ecosystems and MPA principles
 - b. Basic Pokmaswas Understanding
 - c. Principles of monitoring resource use: collecting spatial data
2. resource utilization in the Gili Balu area including identifying extractive and non-extractive uses, types of movable fishing gear and fishing and immovable fishing aids.
3. Building a common understanding among Pokmaswas members about the principles and system of community-based supervision based on existing regulations.
4. Building Pokmaswas skills to supervise and monitor the utilization of marine and fishery resources.

APPENDIX 5.

Minutes of Meeting During Safeguard Visit, June 2022

A. Nusa Penida

Date : Juni 20, 2022

Time : 07.30 – 17.00 WIB

Place : Nusa Ceningan, Batununggul

Participant : (attachment) Total Participants: 36 (Male: 29, Female: 7)

1. ADB : Indah
2. Bappenas : Kariski
3. ICCTF : Leonas, Novita
4. GP4 & GP1 : Evi, Ngurah, Bli Darma,
5. UPTD : Kepala UPT, Staff
6. DKP : Kepala UPT dan Staff
7. Community representative

a. AGENDA

1. Seeing the potential social impacts at the mangrove tracking construction site and bird watching tower (discussion with seaweed fishermen)
2. Seeing the potential social impact at the monitoring tower construction site in Batununggul
3. Discuss with affected communities, UPTD, DKP, Indigenous Peoples, Village Governments, and implementing partners.

b. DISKUSI

At Mangrove Tracking and Bird Watching Locations (Nusa Ceningan):

- During construction it is necessary to make an information board if this development is an ADB funded project and is not related to the adjacent development process (the board must be clear, a construction site plan is made)

Meeting with the head of UPTD (UPTD Office)

- UPTD activities funded by COREMAP CTI:
- Speedboat assistance and Pokmaswas patrol equipment
- Restoration group: made 200 reefstars, 50 fishdoms, 1 mask point and 1 statue reef.
- Mangrove rehabilitation of 20% of the degraded mangroves in Nusa Penida.
- Empowerment of seaweed business groups.

CTC notes: Exit strategy: it is necessary to do a self-evaluation of how many % the community can actually replicate while the project is running.

- Seaweed monitoring and training will be conducted again in July
- Pokmaswas has 2 times training.
- Lesson learned the coral reef community that was formed due to the Covid 19 Pandemic, a collection of unemployed high school children, then gathered to form a coral reef community, Activities: education to elementary school, education to mothers to build coral structures.

Meetings with Community and Stakeholders

Exposure

Head of DKP Klungkung (Pak Dewa)

- The office welcomes the Package 1 & 4 program
- We are already waiting for the construction plan to start
- Hopefully there will be no social impact from this activity
- Hopefully this will be the starting point for future sustainable programs.

Head of UPTD (Pak Nengah)

- Hopefully, the building and training provided can increase the value of Evika KKP Nusa Penida.

ADB (Bu Indah)

- As a financial institution, it has a policy to ensure that the activities carried out comply with social and environmental principles.
- ADB must ensure that there are no negative impacts from the program, especially the presence of indigenous peoples.
- I want to make sure project activities are in line with community aspirations and do not have negative impacts.

Discussion

- Desa Adat Ketapang (Pak Bendese) → we hope that the building can also be used for adat, and the beneficiary activity (May 2023) can still be carried out, and we hope that DKP can provide recommendations to adat to be able to maintain and use the land, so that the community can participate in maintaining the cleanliness of the place.
- Batunungkul Village (Pak Perbekel) → Hopefully with the development of DKP, we can pay more attention to local fishermen, we hope to be given permission to dredge the land for cukung parking lanes.
- Head of UPTD (Pak Nengah) → because land is owned by the province, asset management needs to consult with Pak Kadis and BPAD, for requests for procurement of facilities, fisherman groups need to submit proposals to areas in DKP, use of marine space area requires a marine space management permit .
- Head of the Klungkung District Office → We have a WA group for fishermen, fishermen can submit complaints in the group, the condition for getting assistance is that fishermen must be in groups and registered with KUSUKA.
- ADB (Bu Indah) → Our ADB provisions must not forget the interests of the community, so customary activities can still be carried out, after the DED design is complete, it can be consulted again with the community.
- CTC (Evi) → The TPI building is owned by the province which is not registered as a provincial asset so it can be demolished at any time, but our budget is only for building, there is no funds to demolish the old building, we will talk to the contractor to build a building that is close to the building TPI.
- Lembongan village secretary (Pak Wayan) → We hope that the workers will involve the surrounding community, and there will be clarity upon who will be managed by whom.

This mechanism is left to the contractor because it is adjusted to the resources in their respective areas, but PIU will urge partners and contractors to maximize the involvement of the surrounding community and carry out monitoring during field visits.

- Ketapang traditional village (Pak Bendese) → We would like to be given information on the final design to ensure that it is in accordance with our customary principles because the location is close to a temple, the hope is that during construction it can minimize air pollution, noise pollution, use our community, and use village resources for economic circulation in the village.
- CTC (Evi) → from the initial picture of the mangrove tracking location forming the letter T, now just turn right so that it is far from the temple, there is no curved bridge, there is still room for canoes in and out. the manager will transfer the plan to the district and the plan to the Bumdes.



- Batununggul Village (Pak Perbekel) → We hope that in the future if there is a program related to seaweed we can be involved.
- Head of Pokmaswas → Hopefully COREMAP activities will continue.
- Head of DKP Office → Nusa Penida is planned to become a seaweed village by KKP.
- ADB (Bu Indah) → ADB's output is to generate community initiatives and hopefully this project can be replicated by the Indonesian government.
- Bappenas (Pak Kariski) → This project is expected to be the beginning for the community to be able to manage the area independently, and the sources of funding can be wider.

NOTES FOR SAFEGUARD REPORT

It is necessary to include several things in the safeguard report related to the following:

- + Information Agreements with the community
- + information on how the project appreciates the role of the community

- + meeting information (documentation, minutes and attendance)
- + land status attached
- + ensure that the project continues to meet the needs of fishermen
- Data collection must be good

c. CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW-UP

Discussion Conclusion

1. When the construction is carried out, the CTC/Contractor needs to put up an information board that the development project is funded by ADB and is not related to the adjacent development project (mangrove tracking and bird watching), the construction site plan, and a hotline contact for complaints.
2. The community requested that the location for the construction of the pokmaswas tower be made further back (closer to the road) / given a distance to place 1 ship in front of the building.

Follow-up

No	Follow up	PIC
	1	CTC
	The CTC needs to make a written profile of the assisted groups.	
2	Make a statement that this land really belongs to (who)/a letter stating that this area is designated by this development project.	CTC
3	CTC needs to conduct FGD Finalize the design to the community	CTC

E. DOCUMENTATION



Photo 2. Discussion with the head of UPTD KKP Nusa Penida



Photo 3. A visit to the planned monitoring tower construction site



Photo 4. Discussion with Community and Stakeholders in Nusa Penida



Attendance List

Handwritten attendance list for the meeting. The table includes columns for No., Name, and other details. The text is written in Indonesian.

Handwritten attendance list for the meeting. The table includes columns for No., Name, and other details. The text is written in Indonesian.

Handwritten attendance list for the meeting. The table includes columns for No., Name, and other details. The text is written in Indonesian.

B. Gili Matra

Date : Juny, 22 2022

Time : 12.00 WIB - End

Places : Lombok Timur, NTB

Participant : (attacted)

1. ADB: Indah
2. ICCTF: Leonas, Novita, Alit
3. GP2 & GP5
4. Sekda Kab. Lombok Utara
5. BKKPN: Related staff
6. Dinas Perhubungan: Head of Office
7. Wet sokong and other community representative

a. AGENDA

1. Get detailed information on land status
2. Get information on safeguard issues around the COREMAP CTI project site

b. EXPOSURE

Meeting 1 with the Regional Secretary and North Lombok Regency Stakeholders at the Griya Pemenang Gallery

Head of liaison:

- The contents of the information lodge: tourist information connected to the visitor management system background because many tourists are not documented function for tourism information sources and control of the visitor management system.
- Physical assets and management assets will be separated for Pondok Information, the assets belong to the transportation department, management can be from BKKPN, Dispar, etc.

ADB (Bu Indah)

- We want to ensure that ADB's development requirements are met by implementers.

Asisten II Lombok Utara Regency

- We are serious about the development plan.
- GP2 and GP5 routinely coordinate with the regional secretary, we also ensure that the program implemented is in accordance with the North Lombok spatial plan and we also integrate it with the RZWP3K.
- Teluk Nare and Bangsal Harbor are one of the entrances to TWP Gili Matra
- The VMS program will be connected to e-ticketing.
- The land of the information lodge in Nare Bay is currently listed as an asset for the transportation service.
- We hope that in Gili Matra there can be more construction of marine and coastal surveillance posts.
- We cannot provide a certificate for a beach that is still land, but if there is already a building, we can issue a certificate for the building and land..
- We really don't agree with the 12m high tower because it is very risky with tourism activities there (worried about falling, building cracks, etc.), so we propose to build a POS instead of the Pokmaswas

Tower.

ADB (Bu Indah)

- Compliance from ADB is not always a certificate but can also be a statement from a competent party that the area or land is indeed intended for development activities, so that the status of the land is clear and there will be no future conflicts.
- We hope that the contractor can also communicate with those who will have an impact, and I also hope that in 3 years the building will still be of good use.
- We want to present this program as a pilot program so that it can be replicated by the government.

Dinas Perhubungan

Things to think about in the future:

- What is the form of management of this information lodge (is it managed by the private sector, bumdes, government?)
- How the VMS mechanism works

BKKPN

- The construction location is quite far from the port (dropping material), material dropping needs to be at the port, follow-up: it is necessary to think about the material dropping mechanism.

Head of Village Malaka-Lombok Utara

- We hope that the management is at the operational stage and can cooperate with the village.

Indigenous People – Prawangsa (Wet Sokong)

- We want to be involved in the operation of the information lodge in the future.
- We hope that information about customs and supportive culture can be found in the tourism information center, including in the VMS application.

ADB (Bu Indah)

- ADB's policy towards indigenous peoples: ensuring that there are no negative impacts on indigenous peoples and ensuring that indigenous peoples can participate in the implemented programs.

Gili people (Pokdarwis group) – Pak Sapari

- We believe that our friends in the village of Malacca are able to manage this place.
- We hope that this area can get a good impression in the wider community, so that the feedback we will get will also be good in the future.

Input Assistant II there is a DED Information Center

- Given a side door, where the door will lead to the prayer room.
- The water tank is hidden, so as not to interfere with aesthetics
- The handover will be given to the local government first, then proceed with discussing management.

Discussion Conclusion 1

- a. The land ownership of the information center construction site belongs to the Department of Transportation but the management can be from anywhere, the handover of the building is carried out to the local government, the local government will determine who manages the information center.
- b. Information about indigenous peoples needs to be included in the information center and VMS

Meeting 2 with Community Groups on Gili Trawangan

Participant:

- Pokmaswas (1 group, 30 members),
- Pokdarwis,
- Rehabilitation Group,
- BKKPN,
- Processing groups (meatballs, shredded, fish crackers),
- Fisherman Group,
- Public.

Stories/Impressions/Hope from Community Groups:

- Head of Pokdarwis Tramena (Saiful mutahin) Pokdarwis is involved in exploring the concept of shark point tourism, ecotourism training, etc.
- Hope: hopefully diving training can be carried out soon, and hopefully with this program it can raise the spirit of youth in this region.
- Head of the Restoration Group (Masrul) 22 group members are ready to carry out restoration of 2000 corals, the layout is already in place, the seeds will be adjusted by 10% in one spot, on Gili Matra there are 11 points (there are 3 on Gili Air and Gili Meno and 4 on Gili Trawangan). point, all points have been surveyed), from the results of testing one medium can be done in less than an hour, fishdom installation is less than 15 minutes, the restoration team has 2 teams namely snorkeling and diving, technical installation of one island is carried out jointly by certified divers diving (22 people), the process of making the structure will involve the community and fishermen, but for the installation of the structure it will be done with people who already have a diving certificate, Hope: restoration will be carried out soon.
- Recommendation from BKKPN (Bu Noni): The SOP for coral restoration treatment carried out by GP5, was made by GP2, so GP5 needs to see the SOP that has been made by GP2.
- Gili Meno Processing Group (Yuni, Karya Bunda Meno) plans to make crackers from fish, a total of 15 members, each group is divided into tasks such as marketing, packaging and cleaning fish, the type of fish used is cendro fish, no training on making crackers, have received freezer assistance from the village, have NIB/from the local government, and financial management training, Hope: hopefully the business carried out can run smoothly and in accordance with the wishes of the members of the community, hopefully they can also get facilities from COREMAP.
- Gili Air Processing Group (Nurhalisa, Putri Bahari group) the group was formed by COREMAP, the shredded producer group, there is financial management training, online marketing training has been carried out, training in making NIB licenses/from the local government, Hope: business can run more smoothly, marketing wider area, assistance in the procurement of goods is given.

- Pokmaswas Gilimatra (Amirudin) Pokmaswas initially only existed in Gili Trawangan, with the COREMAP program there are already 3 Pokmaswas groups, with the aim of restoring existing sources of income in the sea and saving the ecosystem, the bombing is gone but the compressor is still there, Hope: COREMAP does not end, we hope that the budget for the procurement of bicycles can also be budgeted, because the construction site cannot have a mooring ship because the tide is very far, hopefully COREMAP can also help us to be able to maintain security on land.

Other notes about Pokmaswas Gilimatra:

- Pokmaswas already has PKS with BKKPN Kupang and BKKPN Gili Matra for sustainable operations.
- Pokmaswas has been able to carry out independent socialization to enforce zoning rules in the community.
- Fishermen's Group (Sawadi) It has been 2 years since it was formed and most recently, there has been no touch of COREMAP assistance, Hope: the provision of fishing nets will be carried out soon.

Input from Mrs. Indah:

- It is necessary to pay attention to the overlapping of government programs and COREMAP, if there is a similar program, the COREMAP program can be carried out to strengthen government programs.
- It is necessary to pay attention to the exit strategy of this program (how to make the community independent)
- It is hoped that in the next 3 years all these programs will still run well.

Enter BKKPN (Noni)

- Clarity of the timeline of assistance when it is given
- There are stakeholder meeting activities, strengthening of FKPP (communication and collaboration forum for Gili Matra KKP) is in GP5

Mas Dewa – GP2

- Our homework is how to convert activities that have not occurred in injury time
- We hope that ADB and ICCTF can also coordinate with our management team.

Mas Tatas – GP5

- We have prepared a plan for the procurement of infrastructure, but we are still waiting for the execution and the management team.
- The first FKPP meeting was attended by Sekda 2 but there were few participants, we will try to do the 2nd FKPP activity.

ADB input (Madam Indah)

- During the 2nd stakeholder meeting, the product knowledge must be ready.

C. CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW-UP

Conclusion

- a. Responses and initiatives from the community regarding project implementation need to be properly recorded and reported as part of the implementation in the Safeguard Monitoring Report.
- b. Partners need to create a Knowledge Product and display it at the 2nd FKPP stakeholder meeting
- c. Partners need to carry out activities in the near future to add value to Evika in the evaluation process of Evika Gili Matra in July.

0. Follow-up

No	Follow-up	PIC
1	Incorporating stories of community responses in the field towards program implementation into SMR	Novi
2	Implementing Partners need to create product knowledge	GP2 dan GP5

D. DOCUMENTATION

Photo 1. Photo with the Regional Secretary & North Lombok Stakeholders



Photo 2. Group Photo with Community Groups on Gili Trawangan



Photo 3. Visiting the Pokmaswas Tower Construction Site Plan



Photo 4. Stories and Discussion of the Impact of the Program on the Community



Attendance List

No	Nama	Unit	Alamat	Telepon	No. Handphone	Siapa	Tempat
1	Muhammad Fauzan	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
2	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
3	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
4	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
5	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
6	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
7	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
8	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
9	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
10	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri

No	Nama	Unit	Alamat	Telepon	No. Handphone	Siapa	Tempat
1	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
2	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
3	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
4	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
5	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
6	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
7	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
8	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
9	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri
10	Indragiri	✓	Indragiri	Indragiri	08123456789	Indragiri	Indragiri

C. Gili Balu

Date : 21 Juni 2022

Time : 12.30 WIB - end

Place :Desa Pototano, Sumbawa

Participant : (attacted) Total Participant: 25 (male: 16, Female: 9)

1. ADB: Indah
2. ICCTF: Leonas, Novita, Alit
3. GP3 & GP6
4. CDK: Kepala CDK, Staff
5. DKP: Kepala DKP dan Staff
6. Perwakilan Kelompok Masyarakat

a. AGENDA

1. Seeing the potential social impact at the location of the construction of the information center and monitoring tower (discussion with octopus fishermen and Pokmaswas)
2. Discuss with affected communities, CDK, women's groups, DKP, indigenous peoples, village governments, and implementing partners.

b. EXPOSURE

Head of CDK:

- Hopefully ADB's COREMAP CTI project is sustainable, CDK plans to become a BLUD

Safeguard ADB – Bu Indah

- ADB as a financial institution has several policies, one of which is a social policy: ensuring that the benefits associated with projects can be well felt by the community and ensuring that there are no negative impacts received by the community

Pak Sofyan – BPD Poto Tano

- The village is very open with the COREMAP CTI program
- There are no complaints from the community regarding the development project plans of the COREMAP-CTI program

c. DISCUSSION

- Mr. Sabarudin from Pokdarwis Poto Tano Installation of mooring bouy: we want to change the location of the installation of several morring bouy, adjusted to the needs of tourism and ship visits (20m depth condition, and no coral reefs).
- Pokdarwis want to be given direction to manage white sand so that it can be better known by local and international tourists.
- ADB (Bu Indah) We can use community initiatives as a future program plan if there is an extension.
- GP3 (Mas Dani) The location points for Mooring Bouy installation already have a Ministerial Decree for the management of marine space, and in the future it will be managed by CDK but inputs will still be accommodated.

- Mrs. Juniarti – Polaksar (culinary processor) We have benefited a lot from the trainings that have been carried out by GP 3 and GP 6, yesterday’s GP3 training did not have a certificate of making a tour package (Follow up GP3), We want Gili Balu to be known by international community
- Tuna Fisherman The experience of participating in tuna fishing training was very interesting and we produced 87 KG, and we hope that the fleet will help.
- ADB (Madam Indah) The lessons learned here must be well documented so that we can bring these stories to be followed up by the government.
- Head of CDK CDK has been based in Poto Tano for 5 years but only feels alive in the last 2 years because of the support for the COREMAP CTI program
- Mrs. Watira – Octopus Group I couldn’t speak before, but now we have the courage to speak and act. In the past we couldn’t save, but now I’m good at managing finances, I’ve attended training in managing finances all the way to Kalimantan.
- Pak Amir – Octopus Fisherman We hope that in the future there will be training in handling halal licensing, PIRT and other labels.
- ICCTF (Pak Leonas) In our TOR, we already have PIRT training and halal licensing arrangements, etc., GP 6 will take care of this.
- Pokmaswas We want to be trained to become independent Pokmaswas
- BPD Poto Tano responded to Mrs. Juntira, regarding the request for milling, it could be through DISPERINDAKOP, so there was no need to go through the province.
- ADB (Bu Indah) Communities need to be provided with information to access facilities/benefits provided by the government

D. CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW-UP

Conclusion

- a. The stories of initiatives in the field need to be properly recorded and reported in the SMR as part of the community’s response to project implementation.
- b. The community needs to be provided with information to access the facilities/benefits provided by the government.

c. Follow Up

No	Follow Up	PIC
1	GP3 Need to provide a training certificate to make tour packages to Polaksar	GP3
2	Create lessons learned and knowledge products from community stories in the field.	GP3 dan GP6

E. DOCUMENTATION

Photo 1. Group Photo with Community Groups and Implementing Partners



Photo 2. Monitoring the location of the Information Center construction plan



Photo 3. Discussion with community groups in Poto Tano Village



Photo 4. Seeing the location of the planned watchtower construction



Attendance

DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA
COMMUNITY MEETING & SAFE GUARD
COREMAP CTI - GILI BALU
TANGGAL 21 JUNI TAHUN 2022

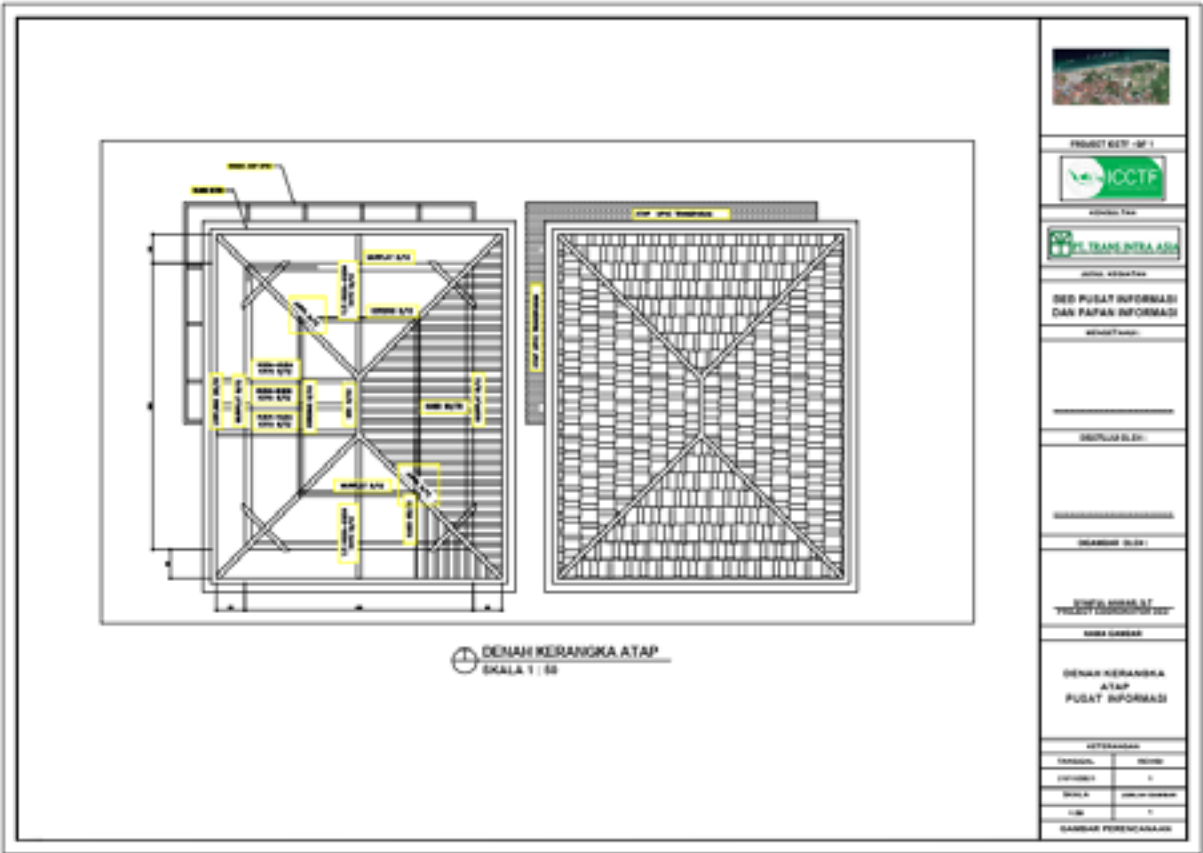
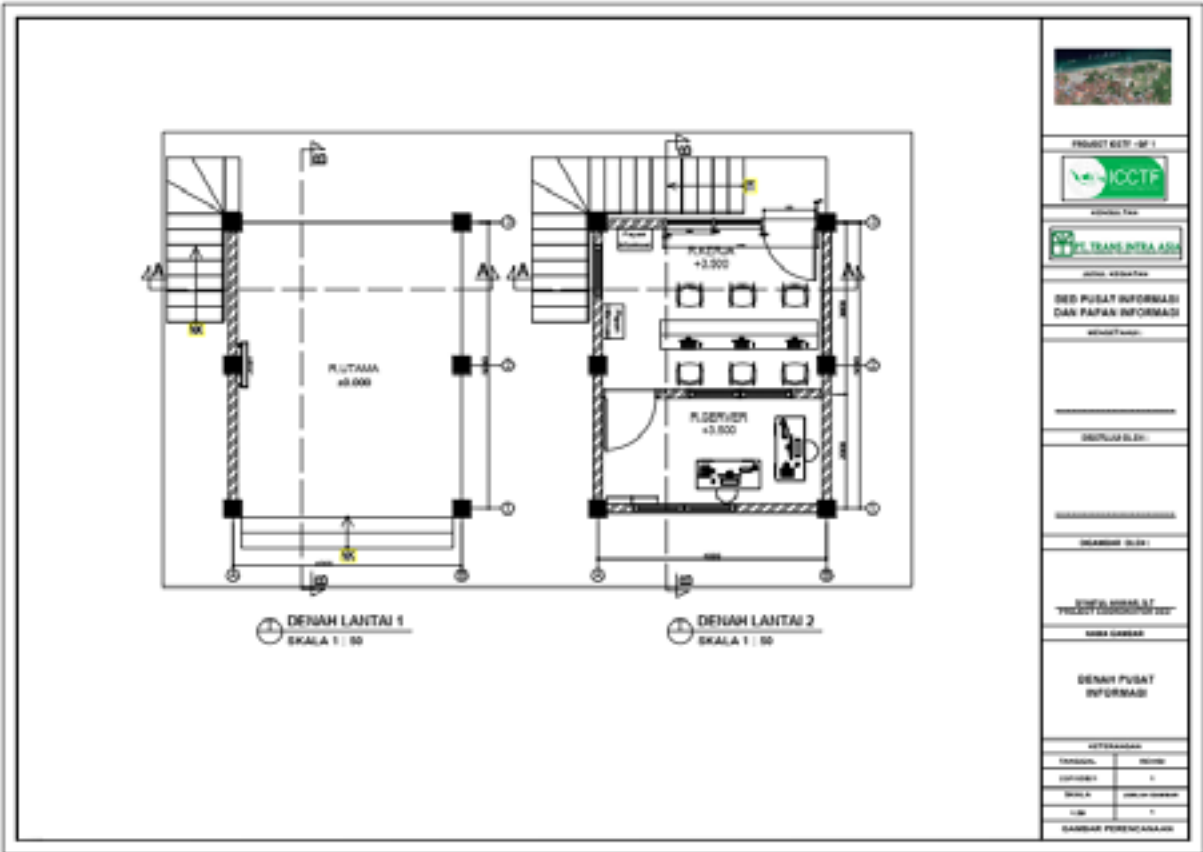
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2	MARTINI	POK LAHAR				2	Marti
3	M SALEH		081355170204	L		3	M Saleh
4	M. Rurcan			L		4	M Rurcan
5	Melita Addenanti					5	Melita
6	JUNIARTI	PELAHAR				6	Juniarti
7	MUSA					7	Musa
8	Vita Awanari					8	Vita
9	Fitriz		08127702519	L		9	Fitriz
10	Mbt. Tafaul blissin	CDK - SCB				10	Mbt. Tafaul
11	Ammunawati	PELITA				11	Ammunawati
12	Syarifudin arer	PEKMASUKS	087703373025	L		12	Syarifudin
13	MUSTARATI	PEKMASUKS		L		13	Mustarati
14	Ependi	PEKMASUKS				14	Ependi
15	SARARUDIN	PEK DARWIS				15	Sararudin
16	ANGGUND S.L.	PEK DARWIS				16	Anggund
17	Rendi	PEK MASUKS				17	Rendi
18	SOFYAN SYIHAB	BPD	0815332201			18	Sofyan
19	ARIF HAJTIW					19	Arif
20	Dahlan	CDK - SCB				20	Dahlan
21	Margasin					21	Margasin
22	SYARIPUDIN D	NELAYAN				22	Syaripudin
23	A. RAHIM	BPD	08533029566	L		23	A. Rahim
24	LILIS SUMARTINI	PELAHAR				24	Lilis
25	Leka ARMUSADI	CDK - SCB				25	Leka

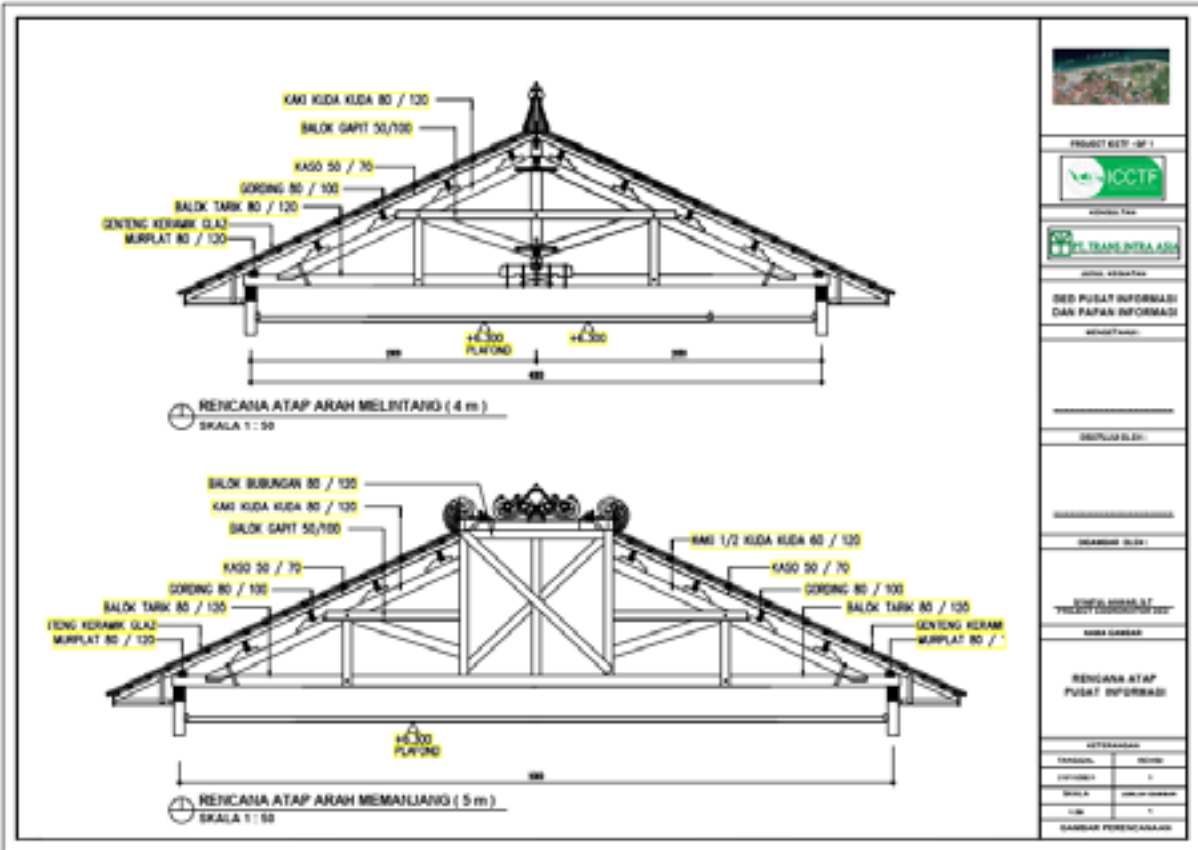
APPENDIX 6.

Detail Engineering Design

a. Tourism Information Center in Nusa Penida







PROJEK KE-1
ICCTF

PT. TRANS NIRA ARI

DES. PUSAT INFORMASI DAN PAPAN INFORMASI

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REVISI

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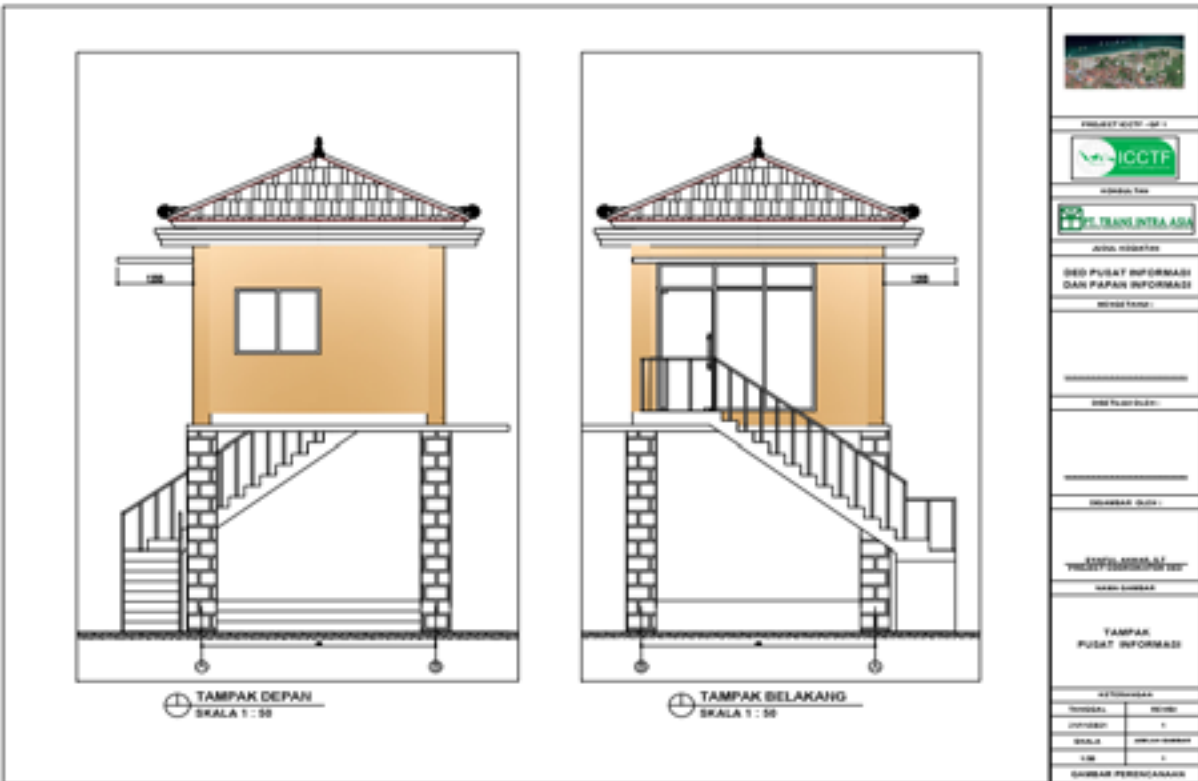
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PROJEK KE-1
ICCTF

PT. TRANS NIRA ARI

DES. PUSAT INFORMASI DAN PAPAN INFORMASI

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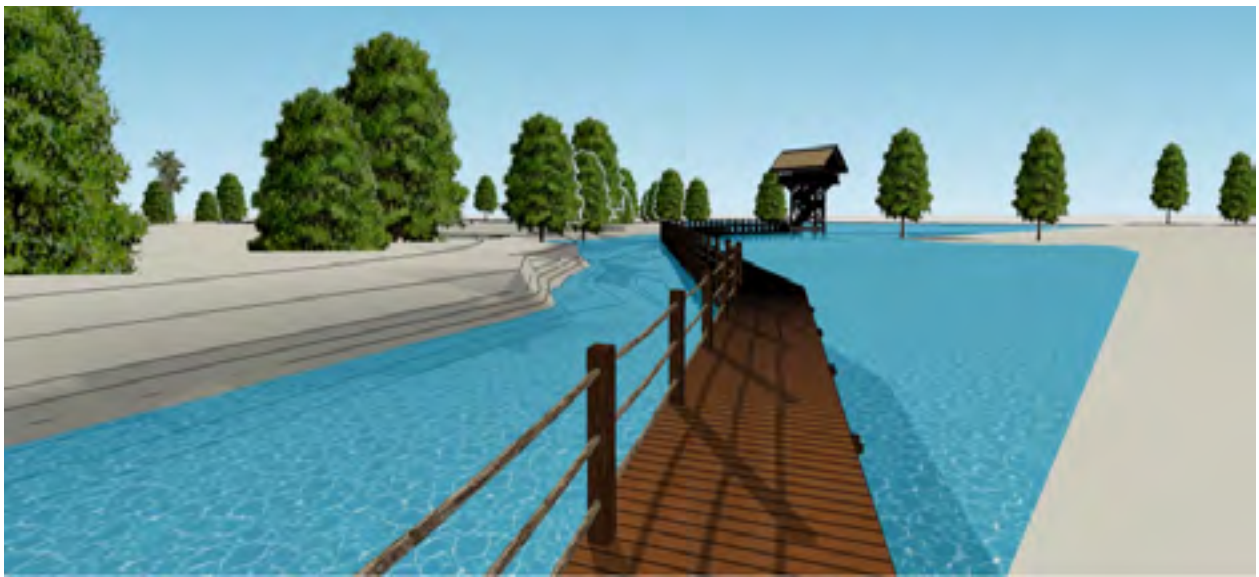
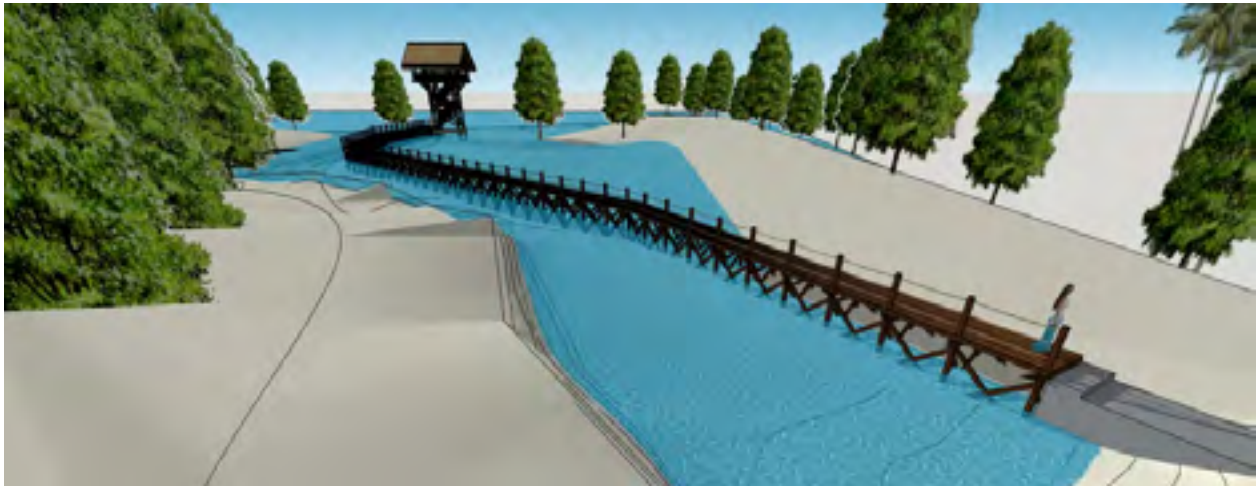
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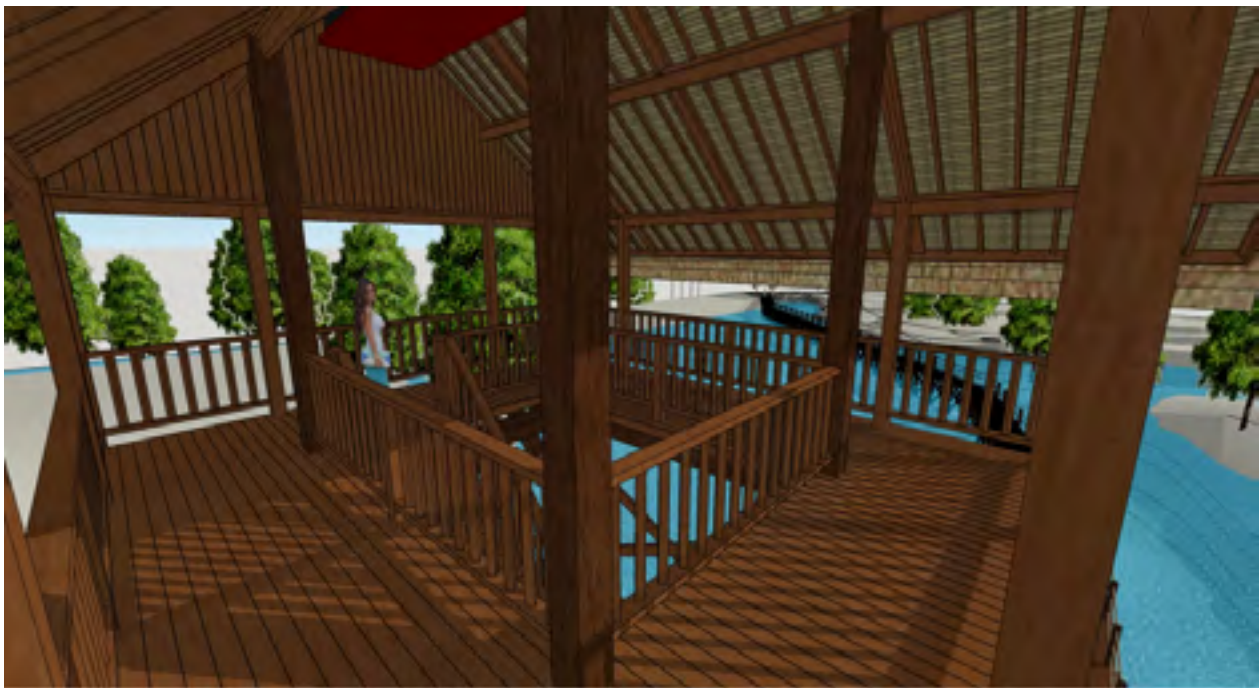
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C. Surveillance Post in Nusa Penida





D. Tourism Information Center in Gili Matra



**CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE (COREMAP - CTI)
PROJECT NUMBER : GRANT 0379 (Ef)-INO**

**DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN
(DED)**



PROGRAM :
SUPPORT FOR MPA MANAGEMENT AND ETP
NPOA IMPLEMENTATION IN GILI MATRA

PEKERJAAN :
PEMBANGUNAN PONDOK INFORMASI PUBLIK
(PIC)

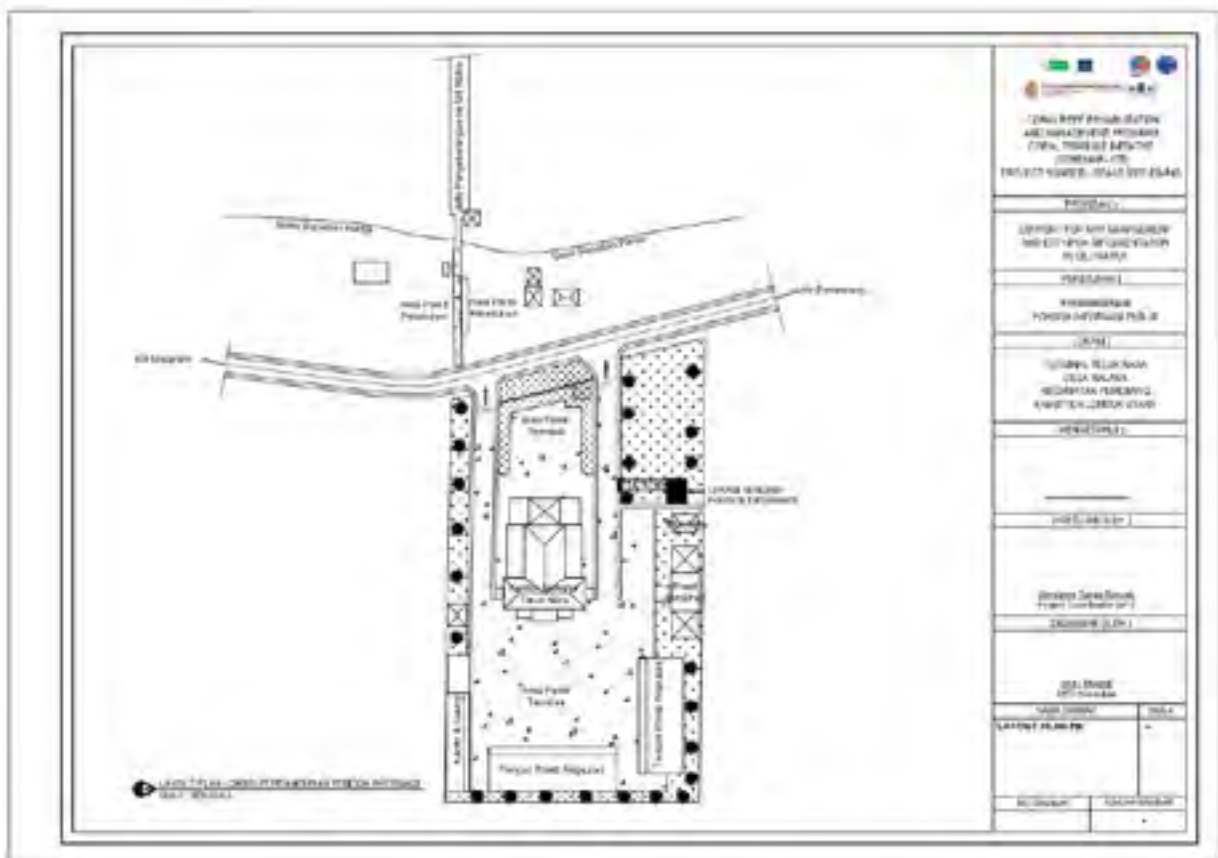
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TELUK NARA DESA MALAKA,
KEC. PEMENANG -
KAB. LOMBOK UTARA - NTB

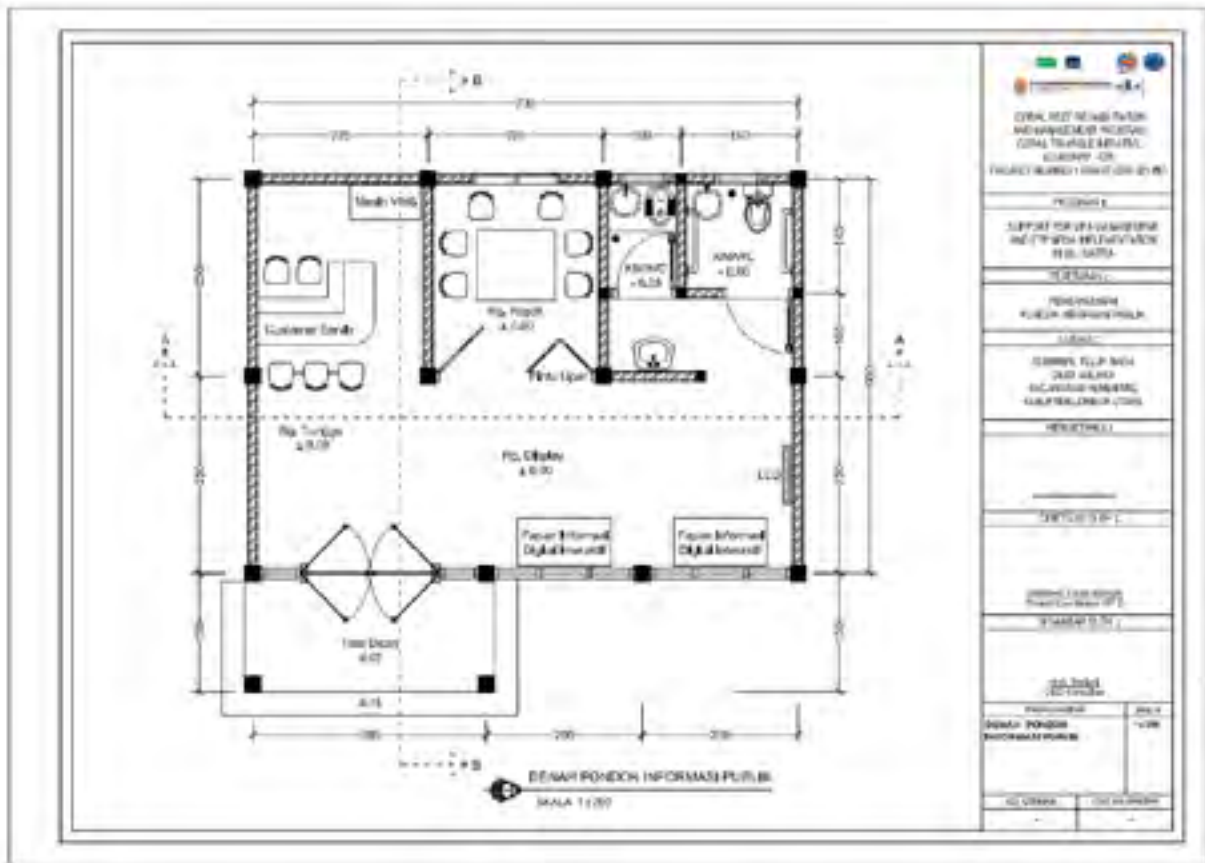
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2022



PT BULTA OPTIMAX ENGINEERING CONSULTANT SOLO
Jl. Satrio No. 100-101, Candi, S. C. Lembang, 40132, Bandung, Jawa Barat
Telp. 022-2515000, 022-2515001, 022-2515002
www.bultaengineer.com



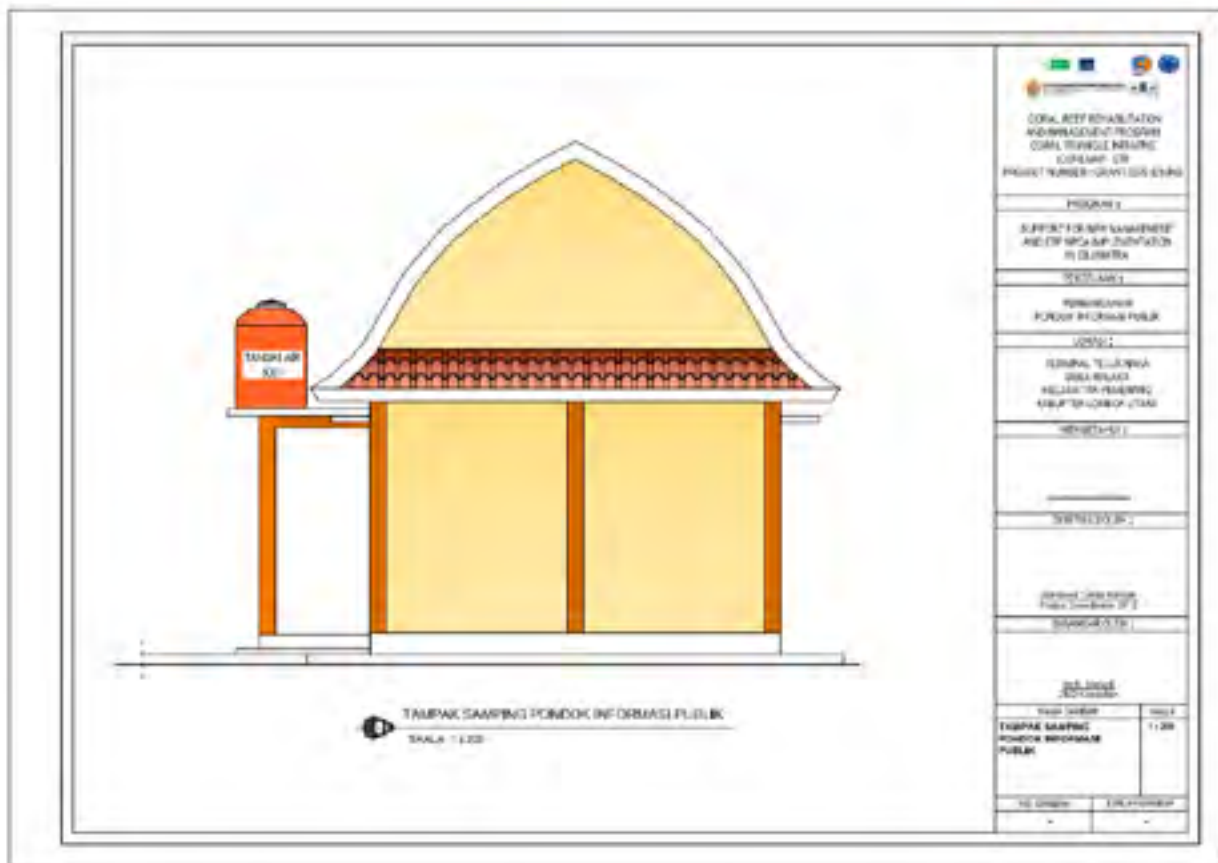




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<p>PROGRAM SUPPORT FOR LRA MANAGEMENT AND LIT NEAR IMPLEMENTATION IN ALL INDONESIA</p>	
<p>PERKAWANAN PONDOK INFORMASI PUBLIK</p>	
<p>LOKASI PONDOK INFORMASI PUBLIK DESA BUKIT KABUPATEN KUPANG NUSANTARA TIMUR</p>	
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<p>PROGRAM SUPPORT FOR LRA MANAGEMENT AND LIT NEAR IMPLEMENTATION IN ALL INDONESIA</p>	
<p>PERKAWANAN PONDOK INFORMASI PUBLIK</p>	
<p>LOKASI PONDOK INFORMASI PUBLIK DESA BUKIT KABUPATEN KUPANG NUSANTARA TIMUR</p>	
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<p>REVISI</p>	



E. Surveillance Post in Gili Matra



CORAL REEF REHABILITATION PROGRAM CORAL TRIANGLE INTIATIVE (CORMEP - CTI)

D E D

**PROGRAM : SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED ESOURCECE
MANAGEMENT PLANS ANDSUSTAINNABLE MARINE
LIVELHOODS IN GILI MITRA**

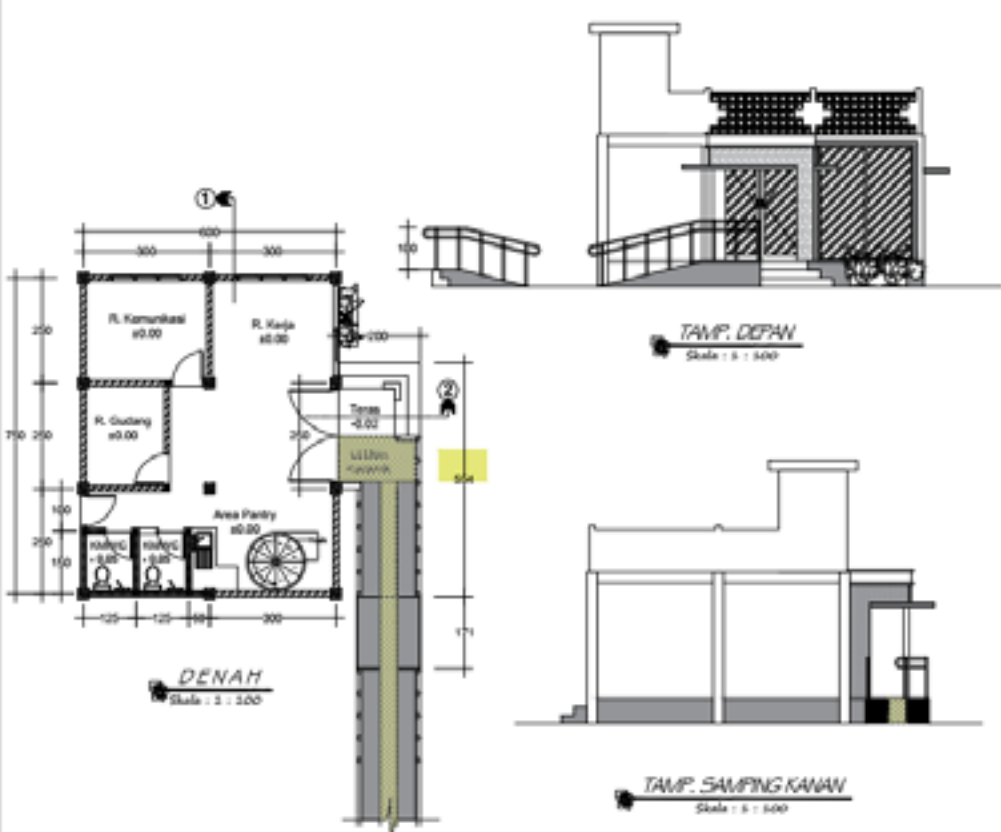
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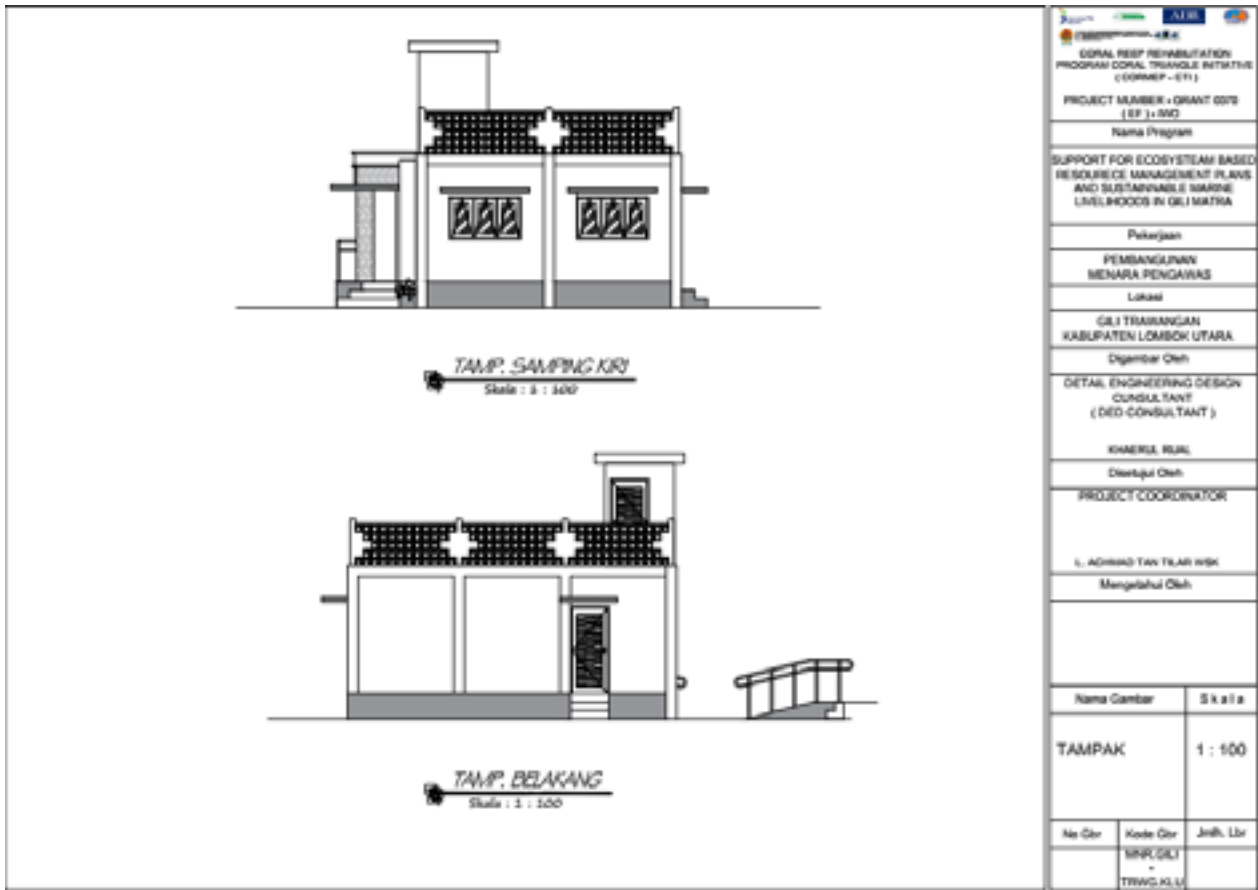
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KABUPATEN : LOMBOK UTARA

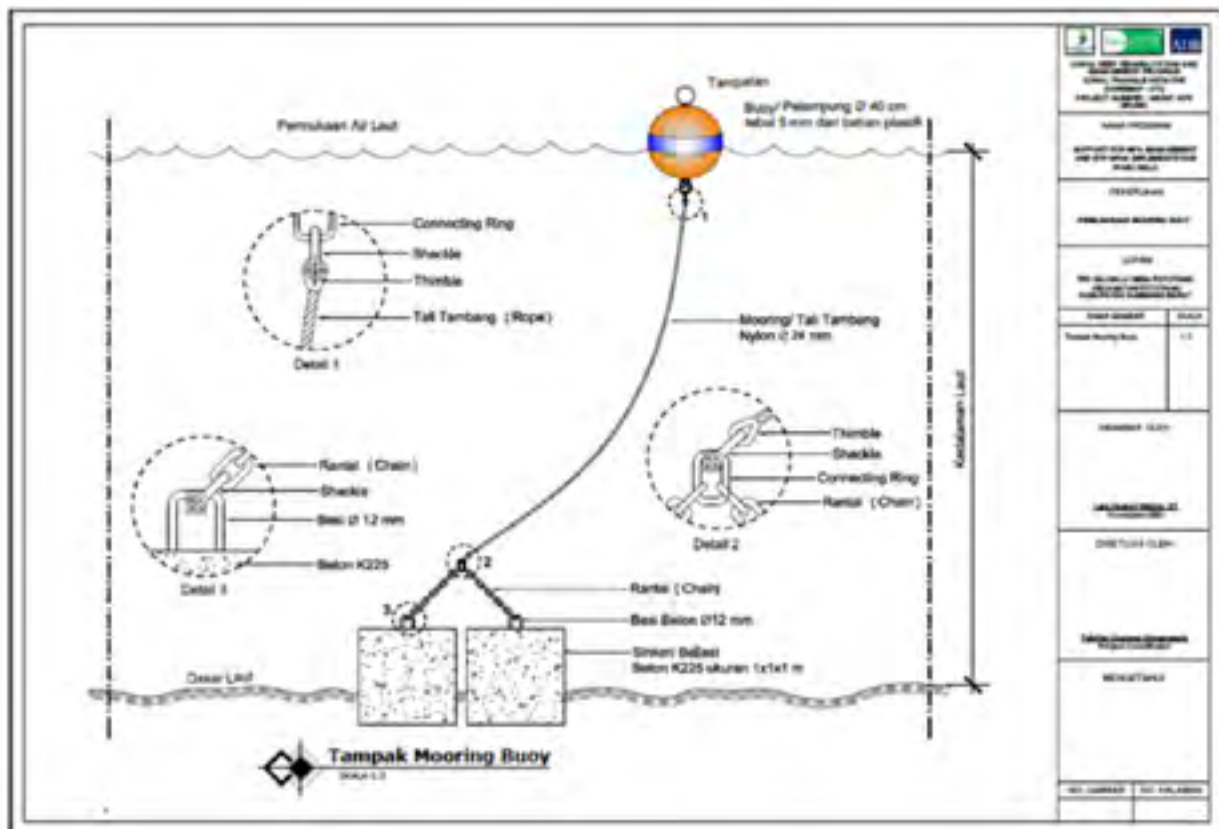
TAHUN 2021



	
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PROJECT NUMBER / GRANT CODE (EP) : 500	
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SUPPORT FOR ECOSYSTEM BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND SUSTAINNABLE MARINE LIVELHOODS IN GILI MITRA	
Pekerjaan	
PEMBANGUNAN MENARA PENGAWAS	
Lokasi	
GILI TRAWANGAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA	
Disambar Oleh	
KHERRIE RIJAL	
Disetujui Oleh	
PROJECT COORDINATOR	
L. ACHMAD TAN ILAN WIK	
Mengetahui Oleh	
Nama Gambar	S k a l a
DENAH TAMPAK	1 : 100
No. Cdr	Kode Cdr
01/01	MPR/GCI - TRAWG/RIJAL

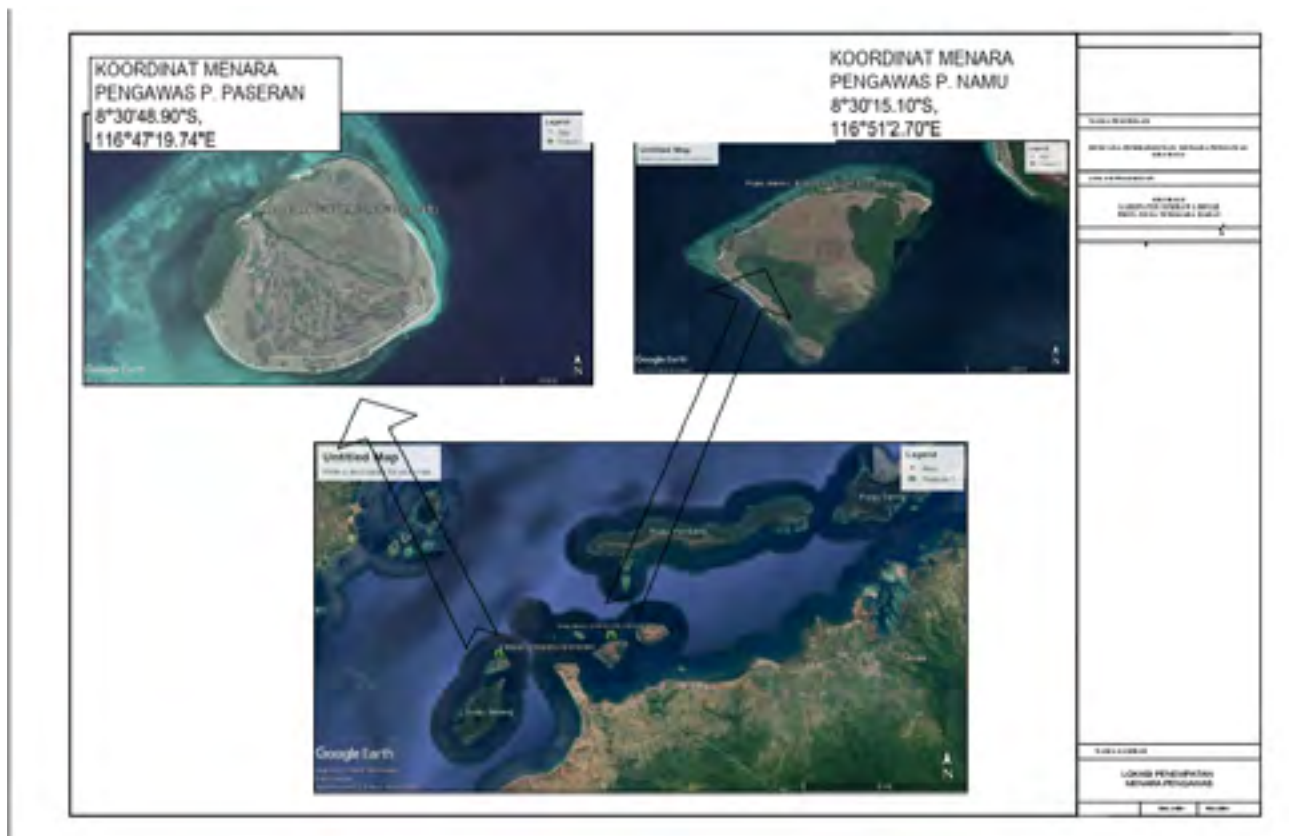


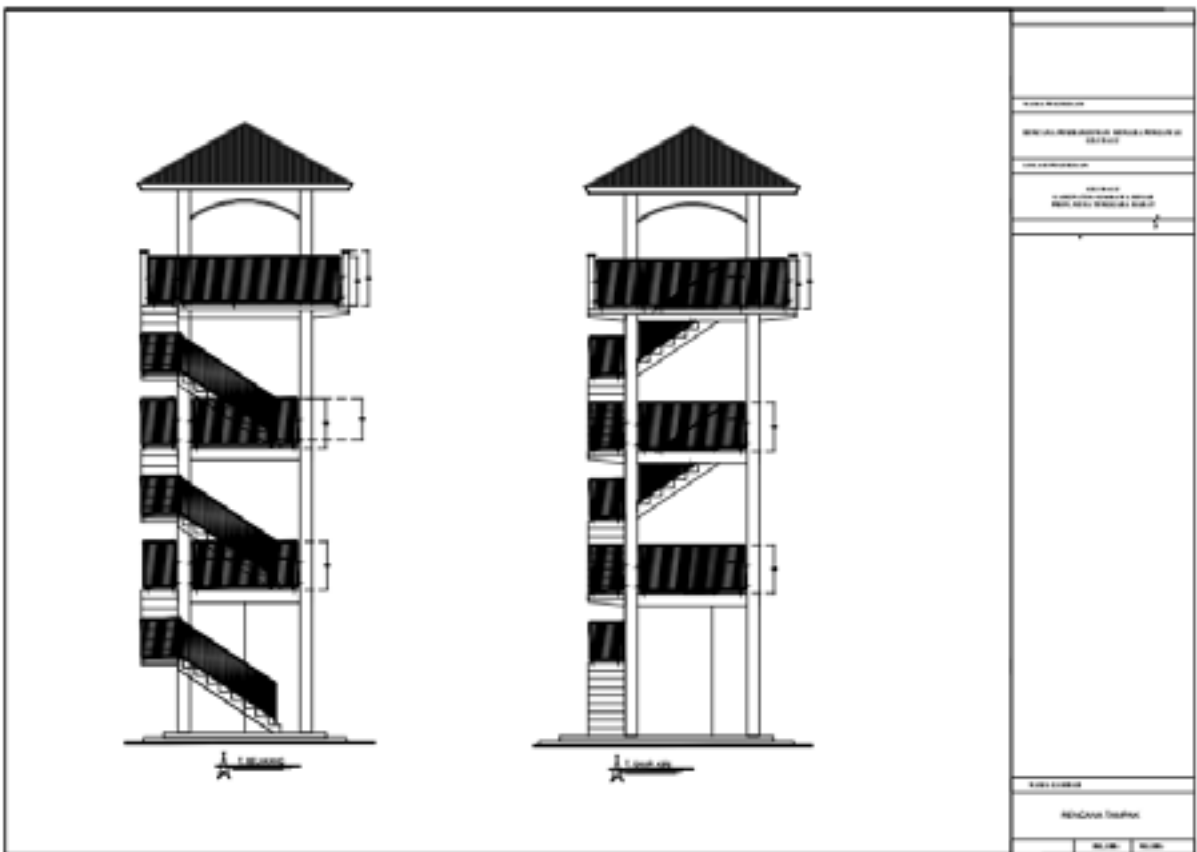
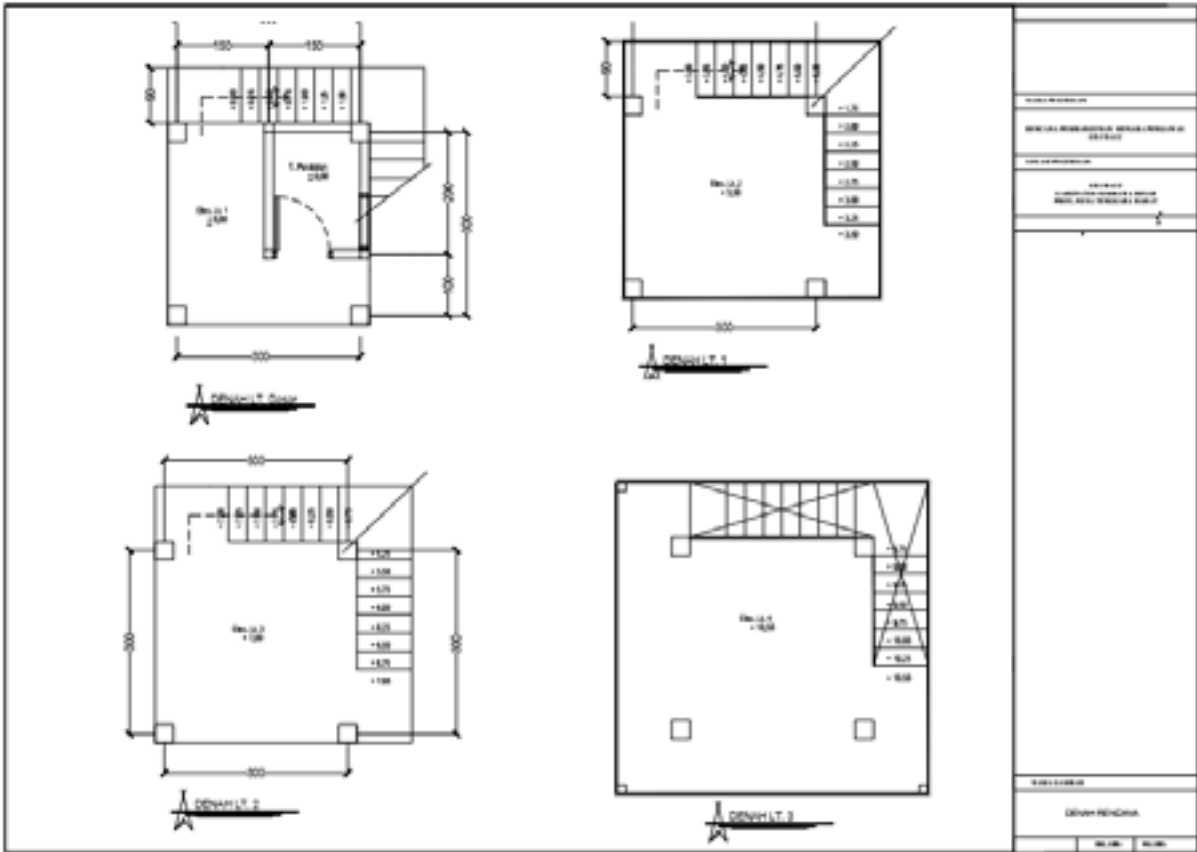
F. Mooring Buoy in Gili Balu

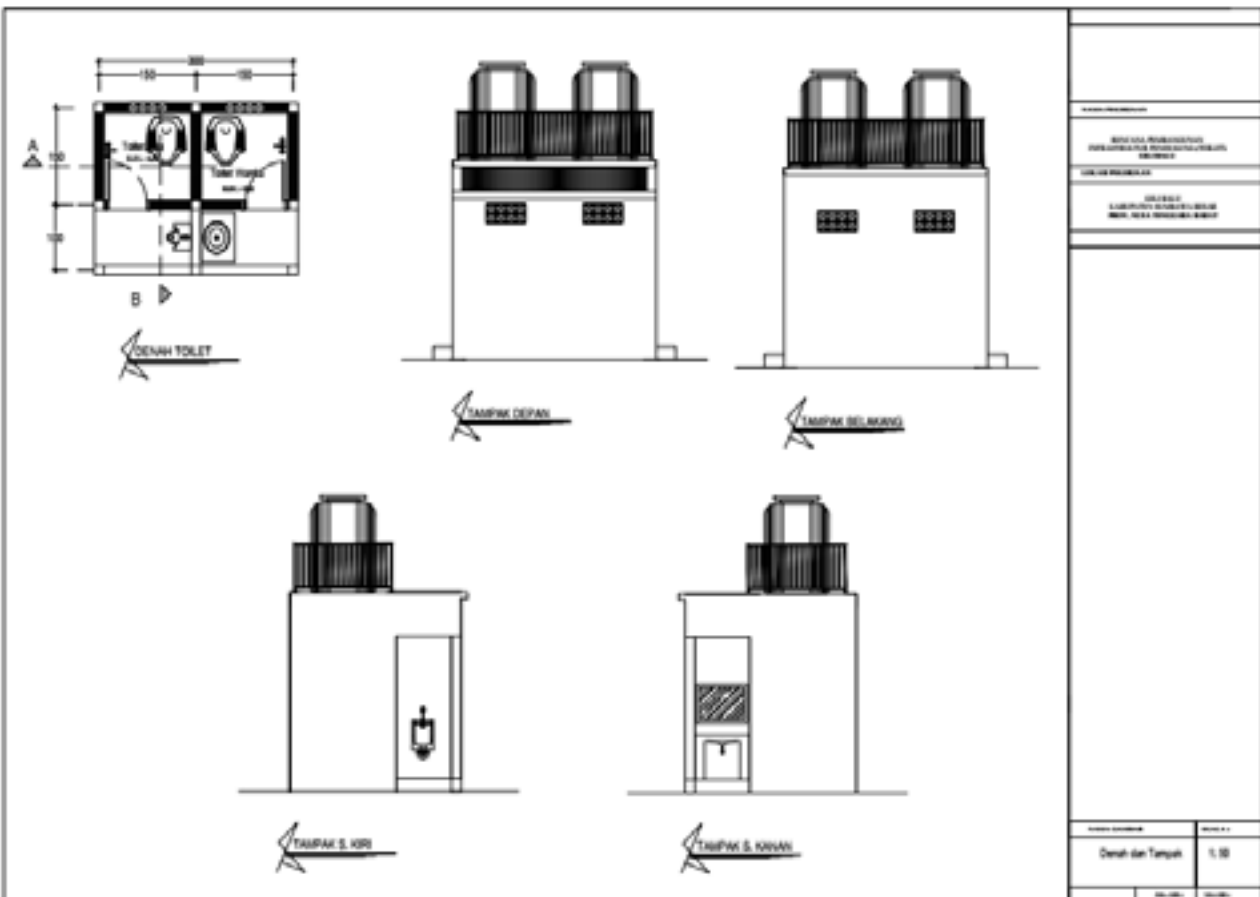
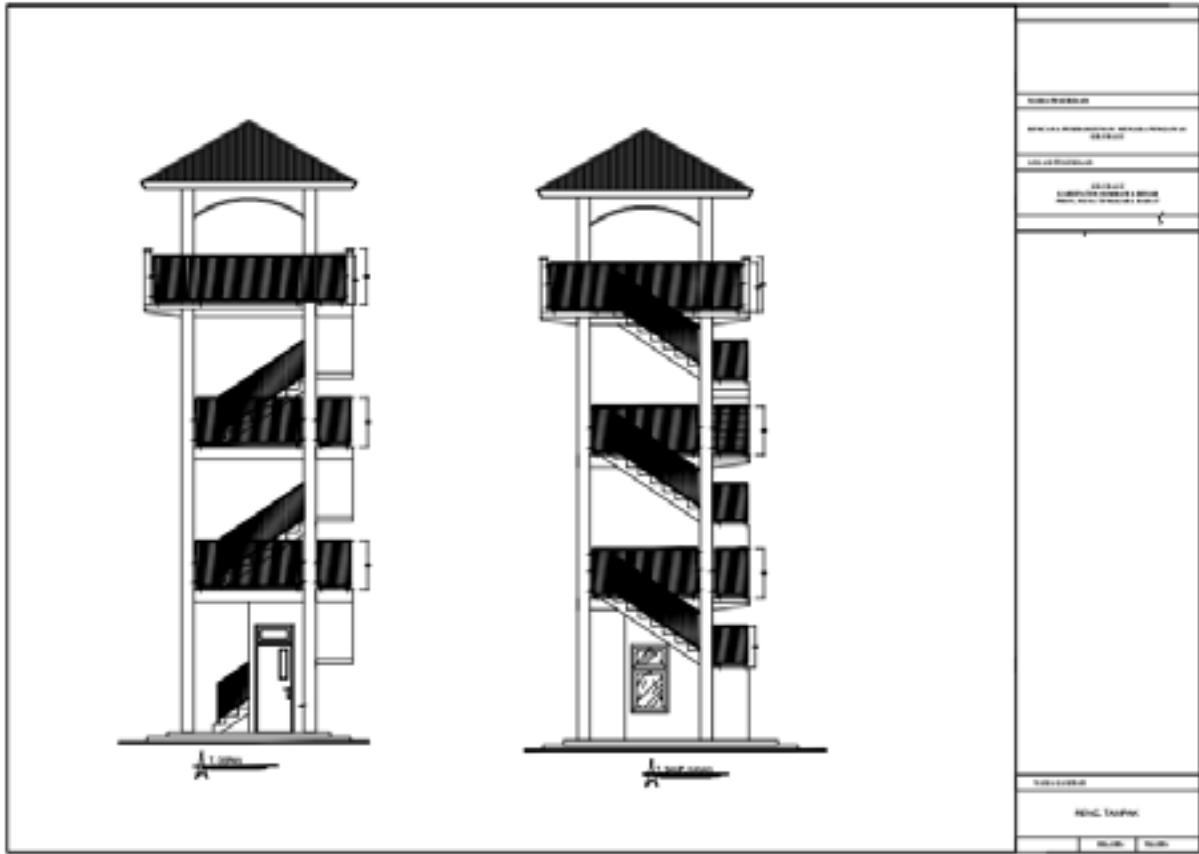


G. Surveillance Tower in Paserang and Namu Islands, Gili Balu

DETAIL ENGINEERING DESIGN
RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN MENARA
PENGAWAS/PANDANG DAN INFRASTRUKTUR
PENDUKUNG (TOILET)
GILIBALU

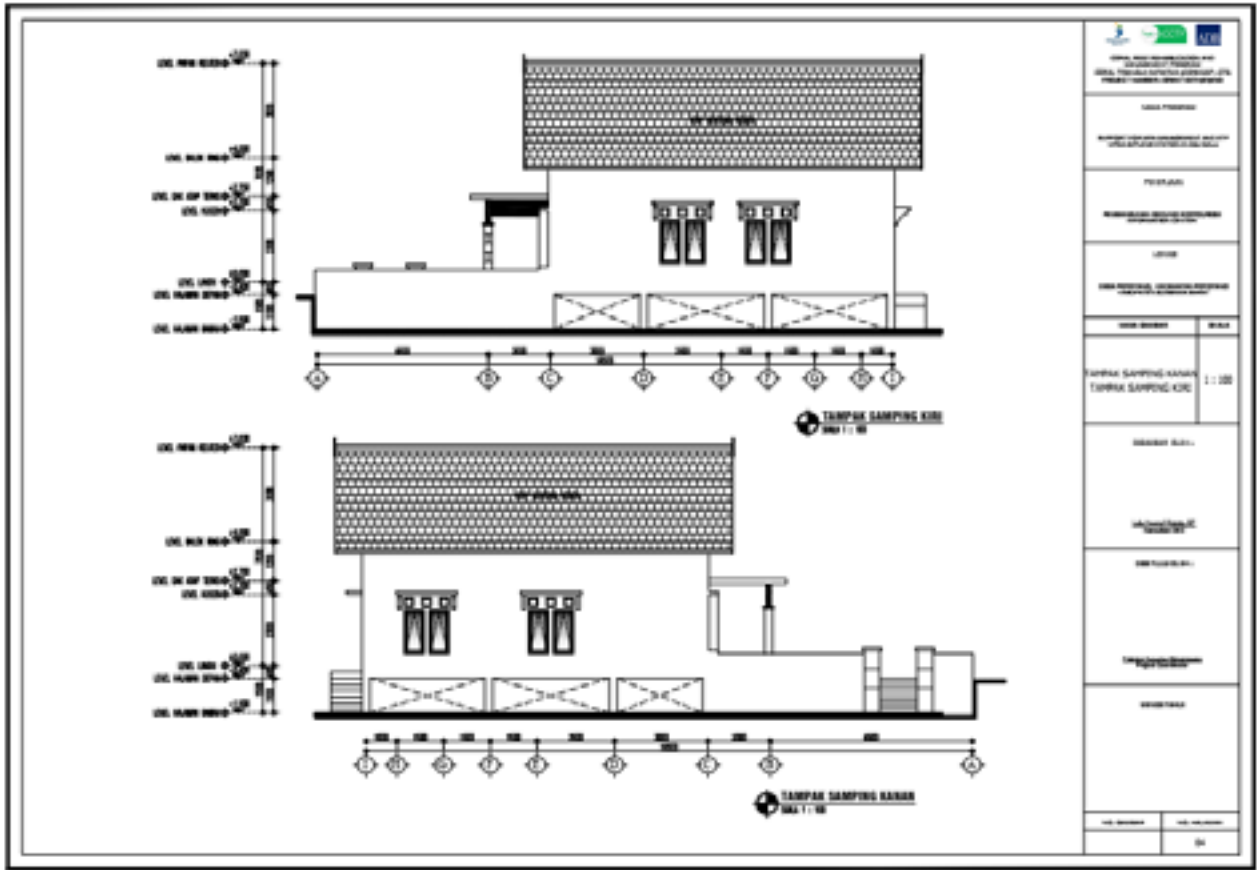






H. Ecotourism Center in Gili Balu





Appendix 7. Community Group Profile

Table. Assisted community group in Nusa Penida

Community Group	Total Group	Name	SK Number	Establish year	Address	Field of work/ business/group expertise	Group activity	Number of Member	Description
Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS)	2 group	Gili Bhuana	B.188.4/20/267/PSDKP/ DISKELKAN Pokmaswas Value: - Have an ideological mentality. - Achievers. - Leading. - Ability to stand alone. - Self-development ability. - Has through the process of education and training.	2022	Desa Lembongan, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Kelungkung. (+62 813-3876-1048)	Supervision the conservation areas	Supervision in conservation areas, coral reef rehabilitation, mangrove rehabilitation, mangrove nurseries, mangrove educational tours	25 persons (25M, 0F) (25 person Bali ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o I Wayan Ujiana (NIK: 5105011803700001 / Male) (head) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Suwarbawa (Male) (vice) (Bali ethnicity) o I Kadek Artona (Male) (secretary) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Karya Buana (Male) (treasurer) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Dalang (Male) (operational section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Komang Muliiana (Male) (HR section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Budiasa (Male) (information and communication section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Putu Eka Jayanti (Male) (equipment section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Nyoman Nanek Wijaya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Sumerta Yana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Sugiarta (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Putu Artawan (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Kadek Sukarca (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Gutra (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Putu Rauh Suantara (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Darmawan (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Komang Sukamara (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Komang Sudirta (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Kadek Lulus (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Kadek B (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Supratman (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Putu Sntana Putra (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Komang Astawa (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Putu Jaya Sutawan (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Wira Candra (Male) (Bali ethnicity)
		Baruna Jaya	B.188.4/20/267/PSDKP/ DISKELKAN Pokmaswas Value: - Have an ideological mentality. - Achievers. - Leading. - Ability to stand alone. - Self-development ability. - Has through the process of education and training	2022	Desa Suana, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Kelungkung. (+62 831-1410-0901)	Supervision the conservation areas	Supervision in conservation areas, coral reef restoration, education and awareness	16 person (16M, 0F) (16 person Bali ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o I Ketut Mudra Asmara (NIK: 5105012604710002 / Male) (head) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Sudaya (Male) (vice) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Aarnawa Riana, S.Pd (Male) (secretary) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Terima (Male)(treasurer) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Sudra (Male)(operational section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Karta (Male) (HR Empowerment) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Wirtawan (Male) (information and communication section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Bande (Male) (Bali ethnicity) (Supplies and equipment section) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Darma (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Sudastra (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Putu Adnyana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Suta Winaya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Buda Wijaya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Weda (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Parta (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Darma (Male) (Bali ethnicity)

Coral Restoration Group	1 group	Nuansa Pulau	05/2010/kersa	2020	Desa Ped, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Kelungkung. (+62 812-3824-6083)	Rehabilitation and transplantation of coral reefs	Coral Reef Restoration, Education and awareness	24 person (24M, 0F) (14 person Bali ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o I Nyoman Karyawan (NIK: 51050201770003 / Male) (head) (Bali ethnicity) o I Dewa Made Krisna Putra Astaman (Male) (secretary) (Bali ethnicity) o I Putu Wahyu Permadi (Male) (treasurer) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Wahyu Sena Wisesa (Male) (field coordinator) (Bali ethnicity) o I Komang Bendesa Wara (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gusti Ngurah Gede Artawan (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Ranta Widya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Kadek Mertayana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Suastika Yadnya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Werdni Swara (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Mahendra Aditya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gusti Gede Rai Sutresna (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Nyoman Murdita (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Nyoman Nanek Widana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Surlanta (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Wayan Suarbawa (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gusti Ngurah Arta Wiguna (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Adi Astika (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Kadek Yoga Sebaya (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o Fuad Hasyim Fodli (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o Putu Deva Setiawan (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Agus Sujana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Nyoman Widana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Eka Permana Adi Putra (Male) (Bali ethnicity)
Mangrove Restoration Group	2 group	Surya Mandiri	SK.3616/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/5/2018	31 Mei 2018	Nusa Penida	Fisherman	Mangrove restoration	71 person (71M, 0F) (71 person Bali ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o I Wayan Sukitra (head) (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Nyoman Riana (vice) (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Nyoman Sudianta (secretary) (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Gede Adnyana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o I Ketut Nada Adnyana (Male) (Bali ethnicity) o Etc (SK attached)
		Satya Posana Nusa	-	2021	-	-	-	28 person	-

Seaweed Group (POKLASHAR)	4 group	Sari Segara	(1) 517/173/2007/Pem (2) No TDP (Tanda Daftar Perusahaan): 010551001136 Berdasarkan UU RI Nomor 3 tahun 1982 Tentang Wajib Daftar Perusahaan - (Berlaku S/D TGL: 18 Desember 2024)	2019	Desa Suana, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Kelungkung. (+62 821-4783-5096)	Cultivating and processing seaweed at home such as crackers and jam or seaweed jelly.	- Seaweed cultivation. - Management of seaweed into products that are beneficial to the surrounding community (crackers and jams)	16 person (0M, 16F) (16 person Bali ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o I Wayan Sari Warningsih (NIK: 510501711270171) / Female (head) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Komang Riti (Female) (secretary) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Wayan Murniati (Female) (treasurer) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Made Perni (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Ketut Lestariani (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Kadek Mei Wadanti (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Made Sri (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Ketut Santri (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Wayan Warni (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Made Tiwi Antari (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Wayan Ayu Eka Wahyuni (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Komang Suardani (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Wayan Kentelani (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Made Arintini (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Nyoman Sujati (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Kadek Sunarti (Female) (Bali ethnicity)
		Segara Caksu	-	-	-	-	-	9 Person (0M, 9F)	
		Noesa Berdaya	<i>Keputusan Perbekei Desa Kampung Toyapakeh: No 21 Tahun 2016</i>	2016	Desa Toyapakeh, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Kelungkung. (+62 831-1410-0008)	Seaweed cultivation and management	- Seaweed cultivation. - Management of seaweed into products that are beneficial to the surrounding community (solid soap, liquid soap, snacks)	15 Person (0M, 15F) (15 person Bali ethnicity, Muslim and have lived for decades)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Safariah (Female) (head) (Bali ethnicity) o Haiti Liza (Female) (secretary) (Bali ethnicity) o Wahyuti (Female) (treasurer) (Bali ethnicity) o Sunawati (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Faridah (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Muniah (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Muliawati (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Hasiah (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Jamiah (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Siti (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Fatimah (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Fitriani (Female) (Bali ethnicity) o Siti Safirah (Female) (Bali ethnicity)
		Sandu Care	NIB (Nomor Induk Berusaha): 124400241286 Visi: Seaweed with Sandu Care creates Herd Immunity Economy Mission: 1. Running an environmentally sound business. 2. Strive for seaweed cultivation to become a driver of the financial strength of the community or group members. Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honest • Care • Learner • Mutual trust • Innovative 	2021	Desa Jungut Batu, Kecamatan Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Kelungkung. (+62 881-0371-77576)	Seaweed cultivation and management	- Seaweed cultivation. Seaweed management is a useful product for the surrounding community.	9 person (2M, 7F) (9 person Bali ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o I Nyoman Sudiatmika (NIK: 5105010101830007 / Male) (Head) (Bali ethnicity) o I Made Suka (Male) (secretary) (Bali ethnicity) o Ni Luh Putu Wira Astuti (Female) (Bali ethnicity) (treasurer)

Table . Assisted community group in Gili Matra

Community Group	Total Group	Name	SK Number	Establish year	Address	Field of work/business/group expertise	Group activity	Number of Member	Description
Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS)	1 group	Gili Indah	835/65/05/Dislutkan/2022 Vision: Supervision, safe and restore marine ecosystem to ensure the long term sustainability of tourism. Mission: 1. To increased partnership cooperation, community empowerment and quality of supervision and services. 2. To realization of the sustainability of the ecosystem and its management of potential natural resources. 3. The creation of natural and sustainable tourist objects and attractions, both in quality and quantity as well as a competitive marketing system. Value: In an intention to built public awareness in the management of natural resources of marine tourism that are good and right, with the aim of creating sustainable economic equity for the welfare of local community, together (in collaboration) with the head of village.	2021	Dusun Gili Trawangan, Desa Gili Indah	Develop competent and professional community groups in the field of supervision, management and utilization of Marine and Fishery Resources	a. Observing, monitoring (seeing, hearing) fishery activities and utilization of the existing environment. b. Report alleged violations of fisheries laws and regulations or suspected criminal acts in the field of fisheries to the supervisor. c. Synergize with the central government and local governments in carrying out surveillance of aquatic areas on a regular basis 2 times a week	30 persons (30M, 0F) (Sasak mandar: 3 person, sasak-bajo 27 person)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hasan Basri (head) (male)) (sasak-bajo) o Hasanudin (vice) (male) (Sasak-Mandar) o M. Husni SP (secretary) (male) (Sasak-Mandar) o Amirudin Daeng N (treasurer) (male) (sasak-bajo) o Juli Ardianto (male) (sasak-bajo) o Zulhadi, S.Pd. (male) (sasak-bajo) o Humaidi, S.IP. (male) (sasak-bajo) o Safri Mutaahid (male) (sasak-bajo) o Matla'ah, S.IP. (male) (sasak-bajo) o Hidayati (male) o Sirwadi (male) (Sasak-Mandar) o Sapoan (male)) (sasak-bajo) o Umar Bakri (male)) (sasak-bajo) o Basirang (male)) (sasak-bajo) o Khaerun Anam (male)) (sasak-bajo) o H. Budi (male)) (sasak-bajo) o Lalu Zulfadli (male) (sasak-bajo) o Ari Saputra (male) (sasak-bajo) o M. Sidik (male) (sasak-bajo) o Ziki Albani (male) (sasak-bajo) o Erwin Rahadi (male) (sasak-bajo) o Abdul Hamid (male) (sasak-bajo) o Asmadi (male) (sasak-bajo) o Muhamading (male) (sasak-bajo) o Murahman (male) (sasak-bajo) o Samsul (male) (sasak-bajo) o Ihsan (male) (sasak-bajo) o Husen (male) (sasak-bajo) o Lalu Awaludin (male) (sasak-bajo) o Heriadi (male) (sasak-bajo)

Fisherman Group	2 group	Nagita	523/05/Pem/03/01/2021 Value: Supporting the government on sustainable fisheries activity.	2020	Dusun Gili Trawangan, Desa Gili Indah	Fishing and marketing of fish in North Lombok Regency	- Fishing with various fishing gears such as fishing rods, gill nets, and arrows - fish marketing in the North Lombok Regency, especially meeting the needs in the Gili Indah Village Area and Supporting Village in Pemenang and Tanjung Subdistricts - participate in training and mentoring activities carried out by various agencies, such as BKKPN Kupang, the Department of Food Security, Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs - participate in monitoring activities in the Gili Matra TWP Area	16 person (16M, 0F) (16 person sasak ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sirwadi (head) (male) (sasak) o Ramli (vice) (male) (sasak) o Sapoan (secretary) (male) (sasak) o Basirang (treasurer) (male) (sasak) o Ismail (male) (sasak) o Alias (male) (sasak) o Haerudin (male) (sasak) o Nardi (male) (sasak) o Izraila (male) (sasak) o Umar Bakri (male) (sasak) o Masnun (male) (sasak) o Asmawi (male) (sasak) o Sapturi (male) (sasak) o Fahmi (male) (sasak) o Badarukding (male) (sasak) o Masdin (male) (sasak) o Burhanudin (male) (sasak)
		Meno Bahari		2014	Dusun Gili Meno, Desa Gili Indah	Fishing and marketing of fish in North Lombok Regency	- Fishing with various fishing gears such as fishing rods, gill nets, and arrows - fish marketing in the North Lombok Regency, especially meeting the needs in the Gili Indah Village Area and Supporting Village in Pemenang and Tanjung Subdistricts - participate in training and mentoring activities carried out by various agencies, such as BKKPN Kupang, the Department of Food Security, Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs - participate in monitoring activities in the Gili Matra TWP Area	19 person (19M, 0F) (19 person sasak ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Zaenal (head) (male) (sasak) o Sukri (secretary) (male) (sasak) o Sapi'udin (treasurer) (male) (sasak) o Iswam (male) (sasak) o Kamaludin (male) (sasak) o Haraping (male) (sasak) o Ehsan (male) (sasak) o Sabarudin (male) (sasak) o Rupawan (male) (sasak) o Jufri (male) (sasak) o Mahwi (male) (sasak) o Ramli (male) (sasak) o Dolangan (male) (sasak) o Samsin (male) (sasak) o H. Muhaseng (male) (sasak) o Mustahar (male) (sasak) o Murji'in (male) (sasak) o Haryanto (male) (sasak) o Durham (male) (sasak)
Ecotourism Group	1 Group	Tramena	328/39/DISBUDPAR/2020	2020	Balai Dusun Gili Trawangan Desa Gili Indah CP: 087865637335	Ecotourism	Ecotourism	6 person (6M, 0F) (Sasak 6 person)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Safri Mutahid (head) (sasak) (male) o Juli Ardianto (Vice) (sasak) (male) o Matla'ah (secretary) (sasak) (male) o Muhaidi (secretary) (sasak) (male) o Zuhadi (treasurer) (sasak) (male) o Eko Surya Gunawan (treasurer) (sasak) (male)

Coral restoration Group	1 Group	Coral Restoration Group	188.1/13/PEM/03/IV/2022	2022	Gili Trawangan	Carry out coral reef restoration and maintenance at Gili Matra TWP Gili Indah Village	Coral restoration	22 person (19M, 3F)/ 14% female (22 person sasak ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Masrun (5208053112920129, laki-laki) (sasak) o Ari Saputra (5208051603970001, laki-laki) (vice) (sasak) o Zakaria (5208050505790001, laki-laki) (secretary) (sasak) o Zaini Abdul Hadi (5208050401940003, laki-laki) (treasurer) (sasak) o Zakaria (5208053112900136, laki-laki) (sasak) o Adi Suhardi (5208052202790001, laki-laki) (sasak) o Irfan Halili (5208051308890002, laki-laki) (sasak) o Mawardi (5208053112900191, laki-laki) (sasak) o Asmadi (5208053112910063, laki-laki) (sasak) o Muhamming (5208053112920130, laki-laki) (sasak) o Udurrahman (5208053112980090, laki-laki) (sasak) o Umar Bakri (5208051306870002, laki-laki) (sasak) o Amelia (5208056410020002, perempuan) (sasak) o Toni (5208053112860073, laki-laki) (sasak) o Zainur (5208051408840005, laki-laki) (sasak) o Iskandar (5208051806970003, laki-laki) (sasak) o Sutarpo (5208052701650001, laki-laki) (sasak) o Heriadi (5208050505960002, laki-laki) (sasak) o Murrahman (5208052004930001, laki-laki) (sasak) o Awan Setiawan (5208051006960004, laki-laki) (sasak) o Ni Nyoman Rindi Devani Kardian (5208055812980003, perempuan) (sasak) o Clarity Sekar Khairunnisa (5208056906020002, perempuan) (sasak)
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Fish Processing Group (POKLASHAR)	3 group	Putri Bahari	188.1/20/pem/03/IX/2021	16 Agustus 2021	Dusun Gili Air, Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara, Provinsi NTB	Processing and marketing fish	Processing shredded fish, mini fish floss pastels, and mini shredded fish risol	13 person (0M, 13F)/ 100% female (13 person sasak ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rohanisa (NIK. 5208054511930002) / Perempuan (head) (sasak) o Lianawati (NIK. 5208056001950001) / Perempuan (secretary) (sasak) o Maryati (NIK. 5208055312870006) / Perempuan (treasurer) (sasak) o Indratul Jannah (NIK. 5208057112830105) / Perempuan (sasak) o Parhun (NIK. 5208057112720171) / Perempuan (sasak) o Masnah (NIK. 5208057012720002) / Perempuan (sasak) o Surema (NIK. 5208057112880179) / Perempuan (sasak) o Pajariah (NIK. 5208057112680114) / Perempuan (sasak) o Asmini (NIK. 5208057112880181) / Perempuan (sasak) o Mariana (NIK. 5208057112830164) / Perempuan (sasak) o Zaetun Apriani (NIK. 5208057112890094) / Perempuan (sasak) o Sahuri (NIK. 5271016701970003) / Perempuan (sasak) o Maemunah (NIK. 5208057112570119) / Perempuan (sasak)
		Lanter Gili	188.1/21/pem/03/IX/2021	23 Agustus 2021	Dusun Gili Air, Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara, Provinsi NTB	Fish processing and marketing	Processing fish balls and fried fish balls	13 Person (0M, 13F)/ 100% female (13 person sasak ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sustika Yanti (NIK. 5208056406900002) / Perempuan (head) (sasak) o Denda Rostini Sabdiwati (NIK. 5208056812810001) / Perempuan (Secretary) (sasak) o Nurhayati (NIK. 5208056507860001) / Perempuan (treasurer) (sasak) o Dakdipa (NIK. 5208055301860001) / Perempuan (sasak) o Hanik Amran (NIK. 5208057112760055) / Perempuan (sasak) o Paojiah (NIK. 52080541079100072) / Perempuan (sasak) o Eka Suriani (NIK. 5208057112820254) / Perempuan (sasak) o Hilmiah (NIK. 5208054308920001) / Perempuan (sasak) o Najwati (NIK. 5208056106760002) / Perempuan (sasak) o Elok Fitriyah (NIK. 5208056606840001) / Perempuan (sasak) o Rosia Ningsih (NIK. 5208055209910001) Perempuan (sasak) o Yuliana Ekasari (NIK. 5208055306790002) / Perempuan (sasak) o Siti Maryatun (NIK. 5208017112920090) / Perempuan (sasak)
		Karya Bunda Meno	188.1/06/pem/03/II/2022	5 Januari 2022	Dusun Gili Meno, Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara, Provinsi NTB	Fish processing and marketing	Processing fish crackers and fish crackers with various flavors.	15 Person (0M, 15F)/100% female (15 person sasak ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Nurhaini (NIK. 5208057107790002) / Perempuan (head) (sasak) o Istihanah (NIK. 5208056807840001) / Perempuan (secretary) (sasak) o Yunik Servi Deporawati (NIK. 5208026606890001) / Perempuan (treasurer) (sasak) o Rohaeni (NIK. 5208057112830166) / Perempuan (sasak) o Nurmini (NIK. 5208054107780064) / Perempuan (sasak) o Paizah (NIK. 5208057112820269) / Perempuan (sasak) o Juliani (NIK. 5208044107970306) / Perempuan (sasak) o Lasni (NIK. 5208057112790157) / Perempuan (sasak) o Jumrah (NIK. 5208057112870160) / Perempuan (sasak) o Masdah (NIK. 5208054107600069) / Perempuan (sasak) o Suryah (NIK. 5208057112740084) / Perempuan (sasak) o Munirah (NIK. 5208054107890019) / Perempuan (sasak) o Furniati (NIK. 5208057012860001) / Perempuan (sasak) o Eni Sumayanti (NIK. 5208055211870004) / Perempuan (sasak) o Lia Apriani (NIK. 5208055604850001) / Perempuan (sasak)

Table. Assisted community group in Gili Balu

Community Group	Total Group	Name	SK Number	Establish year	Address	Field of work/business/group expertise	Group activity	Number of Member	Description
Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS)	2 group	Buah Lawah	523/198/05/ Dislutkan/2021	21 Oktober 2021	Desa Poto Tano Kecamatan Poto Tano Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	Farmers	Fisherman and Pokmaswas	33 person (33M, 0F) (33 person Bajo ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ramli (head) (Bajo) (male) o Samarollah (vice) (Bajo) (male) o Burhan (secretary) (Bajo) (male) o M. Amin (treasurer) (Bajo) (male) o Rudini (Bajo) (male) o Baco A (Bajo) (male) o Mansur (Bajo) (male) o A. Karim (Bajo) (male) o Ismasli (Bajo) (male) o Amin (Samawa) (male) o Masshak (Bajo) (male) o Arsyat (Bajo) (male) o Syamsudin (Bajo) (male) o Abu Tahir (Bajo) (male) o Badarudin (Bajo) (male) o Zainal (Bajo) (male) o A. Wahab (Bajo) (male) o Ali Musa (Bajo) (male) o Bahrollah (Bajo) (male) o Samaila (Bajo) (male) o Ali Mudin (Bajo) (male) o M. Yasin (Bajo) (male) o Khaeruddin (Bajo) (male) o Toni (Bajo) (male) o Samsudin (Bajo) (male) o Jaelani (Bajo) (male) o Madahu (Bajo) (male) o Margaudin (Bajo) (male) o Rubini (Bajo) (male) o Jamudin (Bajo) (male) o Saparudin (Bajo) (male) o Busrardi (Bajo) (male) o Mahusen (Bajo) (male) o Sudirman (Bajo) (male) o Salim (Bajo) (male) o Supardi (Bajo) (male)
		Liang Kuru	523/228.2/05/ Dislutkan/2020	1 Desember 2020	Desa Senayan dusun Sepake	Fisherman and farmers	Fisherman, farmers and Pokmaswas	19 person (19M, 0F) (1 person Bajo and 18 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Syarifuddin Aries (head) (Samawa) (male) o Sopian (vice) (Samawa) (male) o Hasanuddin (secretary) (Samawa) (male) o Irhan (treasurer I) (Bajo) (male) o Irpan (Treasurer II) (Samawa) (male) o Satollah (Samawa) (male) o Agus Salim (Samawa) (male) o Usman Umarang (Samawa) (male) o Rahman (Samawa) (male) o Mansyur (Samawa) (male) o Jufri (Samawa) (male) o Supardi (Samawa) (male) o Arahman Dema (Samawa) (male) o Ahmad (Samawa) (male) o Jalaluddin (Samawa) (male) o Herman (Samawa) (male) o Talip (Samawa) (male) o Abdul Gani (Samawa) (male) o L. Mustaram (Samawa) (male)
		Pair Putih	523/198/05/ Dislutkan/2021	21 Oktober 2021	Dusun Sagena Desa Kiantar Kecamatan Poto Tano Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	Fisherman and farmers	Fisherman, farmers and Pokmaswas	10 person (10M, 0F) (10 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Alan Ady Fyrta (head) (Samawa) (male) o Sudarmono (secretary) (Samawa) (male) o Samsul Bahri (treasurer) (Samawa) (male) o Antok Icak (Samawa) (male) o Hasim Karim (Samawa) (male) o Mahsus (Samawa) (male) o Salim M. Zain (Samawa) (male) o Mustafa (Samawa) (male) o Karim Sabram (Samawa) (male) o Sapriadi (Samawa) (male)
		Tanjung Prapat	323/228.2/05/ DISLUKAN/2020	1 Desember 2020	Desa Kiantar Kecamatan Poto Tano Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	Fisherman and farmers	Fisherman, farmers and Pokmaswas	16 person (16M, 0F) (16 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Abdul Mangga (head) (Samawa) (male) o Sarafuddin (vice) (Samawa) (male) o Jamaliddin (secretary) (Samawa) (male) o Mustaram (treasurer) (Samawa) (male) o Jedah Yusuf (Samawa) (male) o Mulyadi (Samawa) (male) o Ades Kayu (Samawa) (male) o Hasanuddin (Samawa) (male) o Hasbullah (Samawa) (male) o Bahtiar (Samawa) (male) o Arsyad (Samawa) (male) o Mahdi Goa (Samawa) (male) o Zaenal (Samawa) (male) o Muda Saleh (Samawa) (male) o Sahabuddin (Samawa) (male)

Ecotourism Group (POKDARWIS) Visi: Membangun Masyarakat Nelayan yang Mandiri dan Sejahtera Misi: Melakukan Usaha Perikanan dengan Bijak, Ramah Lingkungan dan Berkelanjutan	1 group	KUB Pelita	01/KUB/VII/2021	2021	Dusun Pototano A, Desa Poto Tano, Kecamatan Poto Tano	Fisherman and ecotourism group, marine ecosystem surveillance	□	28 person (27M, 1F) (28 person Bajo ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Amiruddin (head) (male)(Bajo) o Syarifuddin (secretary) (male) (Bajo) o Mahari (treasurer) (male)(Bajo) o Dul Hasan(male) (Bajo) o Smarullah(male) (Bajo) o Papura(male) (Bajo) o Fatta(male) (Bajo) o Kurnadi(male) (Bajo) o Muhammad(male) (Bajo) o M. Diansyah(male) (Bajo) o Burhanuddin(male) (Bajo) o Agustinus(male) (Bajo) o Mustar(male) (Bajo) o Syarifuddin(male) (Bajo) o Sahrawing(male) (Bajo) o M. Anriasa(male) (Bajo) o Ali Adir(male) (Bajo) o Mukrin(male) (Bajo) o Hasan M(male) (Bajo) o Aitra (Female) (Bajo)
Processing Group (POKLASHAR)	8 group	Sepakak Barokah	21 Tahun 2021/18 Oktober 2021	27 Oktober 2021	Desa Senayan	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	10 person (0M, 10F) (1 person Bajo, 9 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Patmawati (head) (Bajo)(female) o Surna (secretary) (Samawa) (female) o Weni Afriani (treasurer) (Samawa) (female) o Ulandari (Samawa) (female) o Timi (Samawa) (female) o Yanti S(Samawa) (female) o Sahariah (Samawa) (female) o Husnah (Samawa) (female) o Rini Siti Haryani (Samawa) (female) o Misnayati (Samawa) (female)
		Karya Tani	26 Tahun 2019/16 Maret 2019	16 Maret 2019	Desa Tua Nanga	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	10 person (0M, 10F) (10 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Timor Yati (Head) (Samawa) (female) o Ida Wati (secretary) (Samawa) (female) o Sediaya (treasurer) (Samawa) (female) o Jeriawati (Samawa) (female) o Siti Nurhalima (Samawa) (female) o Setyowati (Samawa) (female) o Nuemawati (Samawa) (female) o Kamaria (Samawa) (female) o Aminah (Samawa) (female) o Salma (Samawa) (female)
		Tano Jaya	Januari 2022	Januari 2022	Desa Poto Tano	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	7 Person (0M, 7F) (1 person Javanese, 2 person Bajo and 4 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hadija (head) (Jawa) (female) o Rahma (secretary) (Samawa) (female) o Nuraini (treasurer) (Samawa) (female) o Saripa (Samawa) (female) o Halimah (Bajo) (female) o Sumarni (Samawa) (female) o Salma (Bajo) (female)
		Pipos	Januari 2022	Januari 2022	Desa Poto Tano	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	6 Person (0M, 6F) (6 person Samawa ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sardewi (head) (Samawa) (female) o Sulastri Safitri (secretary) (Samawa) (female) o Unaipa (treasurer) (Samawa) (female) o Latifah (Samawa) (female) o Sumiati (Samawa) (female) o Nurjanah(Samawa) (female)
		Pasir Putih	Januari 2022	Januari 2022	Desa Poto Tano	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	10 Person (0M, 10F), (1 person Selayar, 2 person Samawa, 7 Bajo ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Martini (head) (Selayar) (female) o Normi (secretary) (Bajo) (female) o Yuliana (treasurer) (Bajo) (female) o Aisah (Bajo) (female) o Kamariah (Bajo) (female) o Rosida (Bajo) (Bajo) (female) o Farida (Samawa) (female) o Sapipa (Bajo) (female) o Samaliah (Samawa) (female) o Kharani (Bajo) (female)
		Nelayan Bersatu	Januari 2022	Januari 2022	Desa Poto Tano	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	6 person (0M, 6F) (6 person Bajo ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Juhera (head) (Bajo) (female) o Mansarina (secretary) (Bajo) (female) o Mawanti (treasurer) (Bajo) (female) o Rabina (Bajo) (female) o Yulastri (Bajo) (female) o Sabaria (Bajo) (female)
		Jaring Mairo	Januari 2022	Januari 2022	Desa Poto Tano	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	6 person (0M, 6F) (1 person Samawa, 5 person Bajo ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Juniarti (head) (Samawa) (female) o Yuliana (secretary) (Bajo) (female) o Evi Sahraini (treasurer) (Bajo) (female) o Fatmawati(Bajo) (female) o Endang (Bajo) (female) o Halimah (Bajo) (female)
		Persatuan Pasir Putih	38 Tahun 2021/10 Nopember 2021	10 Nopember 2021	Desa Poto Tano	Processing and marketing of fishery products	housewife and poklashar	10 person (0M, 10F) (2 person Samawa, 1 person Bima and 7 person Bajo ethnicity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Yuliana (head) (Bajo) (female) o Rita (secretary) (Mbojo/Bima) (female) o Muliati (treasurer) (Bajo) (female) o Wahyuni (Bajo) (female) o Nurlina (Bajo) (female) o Janna (Bajo) (female) o Niowati (Bajo) (female) o Rahani(Samawa) (female) o Saripa(Samawa) (female) o Anita (Bajo) (female)

APPENDIX 8.

Summary of seaweed business analysis

Business Analysis Summary for Seaweed Group in Nusa Penida

Bodong Lestari Group



Source: bbp3kp@kkp.go.id

Product: Packaging/shopping bag made of seaweed bags and sheets (40 x 40 cm)

Superiority:

- Can reduce plastic waste
- Unique bag of seaweed
- Environmentally friendly products
- Raw materials are easy to get
- Light
- Can be recycled quickly
- Already have an oven, an important equipment in production

Challenge:

- Other non-seaweed raw materials must be obtained in Denpasar
- Have attended the training once, but have not tried it yourself, so it is necessary to do another trial.
- The product is damaged quickly because it cannot be exposed to water
- Quality and availability of raw materials in certain seasons
- Contamination with other materials that require

special attention in production

- Competition from cloth bags
- The market is not familiar with this product
What needs to be done immediately to overcome the challenges:
- Conducting trials or product manufacturing practices
- Marketing products to introduce to the market.
- Airtight storage area

Financing

- Financing for one production cycle (producing 16 Sheets)
- Material Cost: IDR 15,500
- Equipment Depreciation Cost: IDR 49,000
- Other fees: IDR 42,000
- Total Cost: IDR 106,500
- Minimum production cost/unit= Rp 7,000/sheet
- Minimum Selling Price IDR 8000/sheet
- Comparison between benefits and costs: $\text{IDR } 8000 \times 16 / 106,500 = 1.2$

Target Market:

- People who prioritize a healthy environment, do not use plastic materials

- Market network: supermarket, market, online shop
- Place for bar soap production, pharmacy, meat processing factory and cafe.

Product: Seaweed Straw

Superiority:

- Made from seaweed
- Eatable
- Environmentally friendly: easy to decompose

Challenge:

- Have attended training but have not been tested
- Marketing products to introduce to the market.
- Airtight storage area
- Contaminated from outside air, bacteria, and germs What needs to be done immediately to overcome the challenges:
- Conducting trials or product manufacturing practices

- Marketing products to introduce to the market.
- Airtight storage
- Reducing operational costs

Financing:

- One production cycle 100 pieces.
- Raw materials per unit Rp 15,480
- Equipment depreciation cost: IDR 19,800
- Label+logo = IDR 840
- Other fees: IDR 48,500
- Total = 84640
- Cost of goods sold Rp. 846/straw
- Selling price: IDR 1000/straw
- Benefit and cost comparison: $1000/846 = 1.2$

Target Market:

- Restaurant, Café, bar
- Intrigue shoppers how to use edible straws
- Vegan shop

Noesa Berdaya Group

Product: Seaweed based solid soap

Superiority:

- This product has many fans, for example hotels and supermarkets
- Packed with woven leaves

Challenge:

- Need a variety of shapes to be interesting
- Prices are not competitive, so it is necessary to study the composition of materials and the manufacturing process. The current selling price is IDR 35,000/stem. While there are other products that are more attractive at a price of Rp. 15,000-20,000.



- Taking raw materials from outside Nusa Penida, so it is necessary to think about finding local sources of raw materials.
- The use of caustic soda that must be considered really

What will be done to overcome the challenges:

- Trial of new compositions from discussions during the workshop for more efficient use of materials.
- More competitive and affordable prices
- Attractive shapes, mold required

Financing

- For raw materials and initial processes.
- Production cost:
- Raw materials per unit: IDR 23,633

- Label+packaging: 10,000+5000 = IDR 15,000
- Total IDR 38,633
- Selling price IDR 35,000
- From this calculation, the producer suffers a loss.

After discussion for the composition of materials that are more efficient, faster processing and variations in shape. So it is necessary to recalculate.

Market:

- Those who like this product come from outside Bali
- The surrounding community also likes it but there must be variations in shapes and sizes, as well as affordable prices
- Sell online and leave it at the market/cafe

KWT Sari Segara, Nusa Penida

Product: Seaweed crackers

Superiority:

- Easy creation
- Many fans

Challenge:

- Products mold quickly: So it is necessary to pay attention to the storage and drying process
- Production can only be done during the summer, the rainy season cannot produce
- Other cracker products are more affordable by the community, especially children
- According to some consumers' input, the packaging is less attractive
- Needs a cutting tool so it's faster
- Requires a pressing tool for better storage

What needs to be done to overcome challenges:

- Maximum drying
- Variety of flavors to meet consumer demand
- More attractive packaging,



- Smaller packaging variations, so prices are more economical
- No artificial flavors or MSG

Financing:

- Raw Material IDR 27,100
- Equipment Cost: IDR 19,500
- Other Fees: IDR 106,500
- Label+packaging= IDR 83000
- Total IDR 236,100
- Minimum production cost IDR 24,000

- Minimum Selling Price: 27,000
- Sold for IDR 50,000
- Then the comparison of benefits and costs is $IDR\ 50,000/27,000 = 1.85$

Target Market:

- Food stalls
- Gift shop
- Restaurant
- Supermarket

Sandu Care Group

Product: Liquid soap (dish soap)

Superiority:

- Already have a distribution permit
- Needed by the wider community & daily needs

Challenge:

- The market is not familiar with this product

What needs to be done to overcome challenges:

- Expanding the market

Financing:

Target Market:

- People who love seaweed products
- Moms



Business Plan And Marketing Strategy for Poklashar in Gili Matra

- Processing Group (POKLASHAR) – Putri Bahari

Identity of Fish Processors and Marketers

The Putri Bahari fish processing and marketer group (Poklahsar) from Gili Air Hamlet was formed on August 16, 2021. The Putri Bahari Poklahsar was established by a Decree (SK) of the Gili Indah Village Head dated September 2, 2021. The Putri Bahari Poklahsar was equipped with a board consisting of the chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members. The following is the management structure of the Putri Bahari Poklahsar:

Head	:	1. Rohanisa
Secretary	:	2. Liana Wati
Treasurer	:	3. Maryati
Team	:	4. Indratul Jannah
		5. Parhun
		6. Masnah
		7. Surema
		8. Pajariah
		9. Asmini
		10. Mariana
		11. Zaetun Apriani
		12. Sahuri
		13. Maemunah

The members of Poklahsar Putri Bahari who are in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area are almost entirely housewives who do not have an economic job. There is only one person who has a job as a fish collector to help her husband who works as a fisherman. In addition, all members of Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area are accustomed to processing fish for their household consumption, so it can be said that the human resources at Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area already have the proper ability to do this. fish processing activities.

Overview of Fish Processing Business

Potential fish raw materials for fish processing businesses

The Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is a national conservation area in the Province of NTB. The Gili Matra area consists of three islands, namely Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. Administratively, the Gili Matra area is located in Gili Indah Village, where Gili Indah Village consists of 3 hamlets, namely Gili Air Hamlet, Gili Meno Hamlet, and Gili Trawanga Hamlet. So, the three islands that are part of the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area are three hamlets that are part of Gili Indah Village, Pemenang District, West Lombok Regency.

Gili Indah Village is a coastal village consisting of small islands separated from the main land. This greatly affects the potential of existing resources in Gili Indah Village. The dominant resource owned by Gili Indah Village, both in Gili Air Hamlet, Gili Meno Hamlet, and Gili Trawangan Hamlet, is fishery resources. The potential fish resources in Gili Indah Village consist of fish (in local name):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cob • Anchovy • Song • Ikan buah-buah • Layang • Ekor kuning • Oras/Balang-balang • Pasok • Kembung • Kakap • Tunas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendirik • Bumbuliung • Membireng • Balang-balang • Dengkol = kembung • Membilok/bembilok • Bebireng • Sulir • Leto-letu • Barakuda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terinjang • Lanter • Mairo • Lanter • Kajakas • Pertis • Peso • Mogong • Cumi • Semampar
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The peak season for fish caught by fishermen around Gili Indah Village is during the rainy season, which is around September (almost) every year. Meanwhile, types of fish that have low economic value and large production quantities include suro fish, julung-julung fish, and cendero fish. The peak season for these three types of fish is August – December (almost) every year.

Fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area carry out fishing activities almost every day, except on Fridays. In addition, almost all fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area do not carry out fishing activities during bad weather. Although, there are several groups of fishermen who use fishing rods who continue to go to sea even though the weather is a little bad. Based on this, it can be said that fish production as a raw material for fish processing in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area is very secure.

The average production of fish landed by 1 fishing unit in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is around 50 kg, especially for fishing units in the form of nets. Generally, fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP area land fish around the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area, then the fish are collected by fish collectors for sale. However, it turns out that not all fish are landed at TWP Gili Matra, for fish with a high selling price, fishermen are often landed on the mainland and then sold to markets around Ampanan (Mataram City). Meanwhile, fish with low prices are always landed in the Gili Matra TWP area to be sold to the surrounding community and the rest are consumed by fishermen themselves. The type of fish that has a low selling price is a great potential to be used as raw material for fish processing. Through fish processing activities, the selling value of these types of fish will increase up to 10 times. This is certainly a big business potential (livelihood) in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area.

Types of processed fish cultivated by fish processing and marketer groups

The potential of fish resources that have a low selling price in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is a potential for fish processing businesses. Almost all types of fish can be used as raw materials for processed fish, where the type of fish in question will not produce processed fish with poor quality both in terms of appearance and taste. Meanwhile, the ability of qualified human resources in carrying out fish processing activities in the fish processing and marketers group causes many choices of processed fish species that are very likely to be developed. However, for starters, Poklahsar Putri Bahari will process shredded fish. In addition, Poklahsar Putri Bahari is planned to produce derivative products from the processed type of shredded fish, namely: will also produce fish floss pastels, where the pastel filling is fish floss which is also produced by the group. The purpose of the derivative

production is to expand the target market of the products produced at Poklahsar Putri Bahari. The hope is that Poklahsar Putri Bahari will get a bigger profit opportunity compared to selling only one type of processed fish.

Target Market

The Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is not only a special area for water conservation, but Gili Matra TWP is also used for marine nature tourism activities. Utilization of TWP Gili Matra as a tourist area is a great opportunity for fish processing and cooking groups in marketing their processed fish products. Therefore, the target market for processed fish floss products produced by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area are domestic and foreign tourists visiting Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. In addition, the target age group to be achieved also has a wide range, namely from children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly.

Other target markets that will be achieved by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area are restaurants, restaurants, and hotels located on Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. Processed fish shredded products are very suitable if used as a supply of raw materials for cooking in restaurants, restaurants, and hotels.

Fish Products Marketing Plan

The processed fish floss products produced by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area will involve the BUMDes in Gili Indah Village, the North Lombok Regency Trade Office, the North Lombok Regency Tourism Office, the Kupang Wilker Gili Matra BKKPN, as well as associations of restaurant and restaurant entrepreneurs, hotels around North Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency (around Batu Layar to Senggigi). The involvement of these parties is highly expected in helping to sell processed fish floss products produced by Poklahsar Putri Bahari.

As previously stated, Poklahsar Putri Bahari not only produces shredded fish, but also snacks that are produced in the form of fish floss pastels. Of course, the products produced have different market shares, so the marketing plans are different. The government involved will help market the processed products of Poklahsar Putri Bahari at government-owned outlets. Meanwhile, the private parties involved are expected to become sellers for processed products produced by Poklahsar Putri Bahari, especially for snack products or snacks produced. Meanwhile, products such as shredded fish can be used as raw materials used by the private sector in producing certain dishes.

Fish Processing Business Cost

The costs of doing abon fish processing business consist of fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs are costs that must be incurred even though shredded fish processing activities are not carried out, while variable costs are costs that must be paid or incurred every time the shredded fish processing activities are carried out. The amount of variable costs adjusts to the production capacity that will be produced. The total fixed cost for processing shredded fish in the TWP Gili Matra area is IDR 6,010,833 per year, while the total variable cost for processing shredded fish in the TWP Gili Matra is IDR 84,500,000.

In the fish floss processing business in the Gili Matra TWP area, production activities are planned to be carried out 2 times a week for 5 months a year and 3 times a week for 5 months a year. Meanwhile, the 2 months are considered as the west season, which is the season when fishermen do not go to sea due to bad weather. During the western season, it is assumed that there is no raw material that can be processed by the fish processing and marketer groups in the Gili Matra TWP area. The fish raw material needs for fish shredded processing business activities in the Gili Matra TWP area are 20 kg for one production activity.

Calculation of Break Even Point (BEP) for Fish Processing Business

Break Even Point (BEP) is often referred to as the break-even point, which is a condition where in a business, the business does not make a profit and does not suffer a loss, where the total revenue earned is equal to the total costs incurred. The variables that are often used to determine the break-even point are production costs, production volumes and profits. The following is a table that shows the results of BEP calculations on the type of fish floss processing business carried out by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area.

Table 1. BEP value in fish shredded processing business in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area

Types of Fish Processing Business	BEP Sales Value	BEP Production Volume	BEP Price
Shredded fish	IDR 9.625.890	321 packing 100 gram	IDR 3.017 per 100 gram

In Table 1 it is known the break-even point for the sale of processed shredded fish cultivated by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP area. For the processing of shredded fish, so that the business reaches the break-even point (no profit or loss), the fish processing and marketer group in the Gili Matra TWP area must at least get sales of Rp. 9,625,890 per year with a production volume of 321 packing 100 grams and the selling price of the product. per pack is IDR 3,017.

Profitability

One type of profitability that can be taken into account in a business is Return on investment (ROI). ROI is the ability of capital invested in overall assets to generate net profit. ROI is useful for measuring the ability of a business as a whole to generate profits against the total assets available in the business. The higher the ROI, the better the condition of a business. In the fish floss processing business carried out by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP area, the ROI value is 107.68% with a payback period of 11 months.

Competitive Analysis and Marketing Strategy for Processed Fish Products

The products produced by Poklahsar Putri Bahari in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area have no competition for similar products. This is because there are no shredded fish products produced by local communities that are specifically produced by other parties, especially for products in the form of snacks (mini pastels filled with shredded fish). However, the competition faced by Poklahsar Putri Bahari is as a supplier of cooking raw materials, especially for shredded fish products. This happens because so far the supply of raw materials for these dishes has been met by parties from outside the Gili Matra TWP area, namely from the mainland (around North Lombok Regency) and even from Mataram City.

In facing the existing competition, Poklahsar Putri Bahari must have a marketing strategy that can be implemented properly. The first strategy that can be used is branding the local abon fish products produced by coastal women in water conservation areas, where the products produced are products that help the economy of coastal women in water conservation areas. In addition, the branding carried out is claiming that the resulting product is a product whose raw fish material comes from environmentally friendly fishing activities (both from the fishing gear used, the fishing method used, the fishing location, even to the way of handling fish to processing activities are carried out). Other branding that can be done is to show that the products produced have PIRT and halal certificates, which means that the fish processing and packing processes carried out have been verified to be carried out with good and correct fish processing methods and are not harmful to the content of the food products produced. Another marketing strategy that can be done by groups of fish processing and marketers is to raise the content of the fish used, so that the snacks produced are not just snacks made from flour that have minimal nutritional content, but have high nutritional content from the fish used. . It is also interesting to do branding of processed fish products that can overcome the nutritional problems of the community, especially children.

In addition to carrying out marketing strategies from branding the products produced, Poklahsar Putri Bahari can provide assurance to sellers or outlets or restaurants, restaurants, and hotels that Poklahsar Putri Bahari can meet the requested needs, both in terms of quantity and product quality. This is intended so that related parties are no longer looking for other suppliers to meet their needs. Of course, this is followed by the quality of human resources and the quality of fish used by Poklahsar Putri Bahari.

- **Processing Group (POKLASHAR) – Lanter Gili**

Identity of Fish Processors and Marketers

The fish processing and marketer group (Poklahsar) Lanter Gili originating from Dusun Gili Air was formed on August 23, 2021. Poklahsar Lanter Gili was established by Decree of the Head of Gili Indah Village on September 6, 2021. Poklahsar Lanter Gili is equipped with a board consisting of chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members. The following is the management structure of Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area:

Head	:	1.	Sustika Yanti
Secretary	:	2.	Denda Rostini Sabdiwati
Treasurer	:	3.	Nurhayati
Team	:	4.	Dakdipa
		5.	Hanik Amran
		6.	Paojiah
		7.	Eka Suriani
		8.	Hilmiah
		9.	Najwati
		10.	Elok Fitriyah
		11.	Rosia Ningsih
		12.	Yuliana Ekasari
		13.	Siti Mariatun

The members of Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area are almost entirely housewives who do not have an economic job. There is only one person who has a job as a fish collector to help her husband who works as a fisherman. In addition, all members of Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area are accustomed to processing fish for their household consumption, so it can be said that the human resources at Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area have adequate capabilities to carry out these activities. fish processing activities.

Overview of Fish Processing Business

- **Potential fish raw materials for fish processing businesses**

The Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is a national conservation area in the Province of NTB. The Gili Matra area consists of three islands, namely Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. Administratively, the Gili Matra area is located in Gili Indah Village, where Gili Indah Village consists of 3 hamlets, namely Gili Air Hamlet, Gili Meno Hamlet, and Gili Trawanga Hamlet. So, the three islands that are part of the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area are three hamlets that are part of Gili Indah Village, Pemenang District, West Lombok Regency.

Gili Indah Village is a coastal village consisting of small islands separated from the main land. This greatly affects the potential of existing resources in Gili Indah Village. The dominant resource owned by Gili Indah Village, both in Gili Air Hamlet, Gili Meno Hamlet, and Gili Trawangan Hamlet, is fishery resources. The potential fish resources in Gili Indah Village consist of fish (in local name):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongkol • Teri • Tembang • Ikan buah-buah • Layang • Ekor kuning • Oras/Balang-balang • Pasok • Kembung • Kakap • Tunas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendirik • Bumbuliung • Membireng • Balang-balang • Dengkol = kembung • Membilok/bembilok • Bebireng • Sulir • Leto-letu • Barakuda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terinjang • Lanter • Mairo • Lanter • Kajakas • Pertis • Peso • Mogong • Cumi • Semampar
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The peak season for fish caught by fishermen around Gili Indah Village is during the rainy season, which is around September (almost) every year. Meanwhile, types of fish that have low economic value and large production quantities include suro fish, julung-julung fish, and cendero fish. The peak season for these three types of fish is August – December (almost) every year.

Fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area carry out fishing activities almost every day, except on Fridays. In addition, almost all fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area do not carry out fishing activities during bad weather. However, there are some groups of fishermen who use fishing rods who continue to go to sea even though the weather is a bit bad. Based on this, it can be said that fish production as raw material for fish processing in the Gili Matra TWP waters conservation area is highly guaranteed.

The average production of fish landed by 1 fishing unit in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is around 50 kg, especially for fishing units in the form of nets. Generally, fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP area land fish around the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area, then the fish are collected by fish collectors for sale. However, it turns out that not all fish are landed at TWP Gili Matra, for fish with a high selling price, fishermen are often landed on the mainland and then sold to markets around Ampanan (Mataram City). Meanwhile, fish with low prices are always landed in the Gili Matra TWP area to be sold to the surrounding community and the rest are consumed by fishermen themselves.

The type of fish that has a low selling price is a great potential to be used as raw material for fish processing. Through fish processing activities, the selling value of these types of fish will increase up to 10 times. This is certainly a big business potential (livelihood) in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area.

Types of processed fish cultivated by fish processing and marketer groups

The potential of fish resources that have a low selling price in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is a potential for fish processing businesses. Almost all types of fish can be used as raw materials for processed fish, where the type of fish in question will not produce processed fish with poor quality both in terms of appearance and taste. Meanwhile, the ability of qualified human resources in carrying out fish processing activities in the fish processing and marketers group causes many choices of processed fish species that are very likely to be developed. However, for starters, Poklahsar Lanter Gili will process fish balls. In addition, Poklahsar Lanter Gili is planned to produce derivative products from the main type of processed fish balls, which will also produce fried fish balls with various flavors, where the fish balls used are fish balls which are also produced by the group. The purpose of the derivative

production is to expand the target market of the fish ball products produced by Poklahsar Lanter Gili. The hope is that Poklahsar Lanter Gili gets a bigger profit opportunity than if it only sells one type of processed fish.

Target Market

The Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is not only a special area for water conservation, but Gili Matra TWP is also used for marine nature tourism activities. Utilization of TWP Gili Matra as a tourist area is a great opportunity for fish processing and cooking groups in marketing their processed fish products. Therefore, the target market for processed fish ball products produced by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area are domestic and foreign tourists visiting Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. In addition, the target age group to be achieved also has a wide range, namely from children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly.

Other target markets that will be achieved by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area are restaurants, restaurants, and hotels located on Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. Processed fish ball products are very suitable if used as a supply of raw materials for cooking in restaurants, restaurants, and hotels.

Processed Fish Products Marketing Plan

Processed fish ball products produced by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area will involve BUMDes in Gili Indah Village, North Lombok Regency Trade Office, North Lombok Regency Tourism Office, Kupang Wilker Gili Matra BKKPN, as well as associations of restaurant and restaurant entrepreneurs. , hotels around North Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency (around Batu Layar to Senggigi). The involvement of these parties is highly expected in helping to sell processed fish meatball products produced by fish processing and marketer groups.

As previously stated, Poklahsar Lanter Gili does not only produce fish balls, but also snacks that are produced in the form of fried fish balls in various flavors. Of course, the products produced have different market shares, so the marketing plans are different. The government involved will help market the processed products of Poklahsar Lanter Gili at government-owned outlets. Meanwhile, the private parties involved are expected to become sellers for processed products produced by Poklahsar Lanter Gili, especially for snack products or snacks produced. Meanwhile, products such as fish balls can be used as raw materials for the private sector to produce certain dishes.

Fish Processing Business Cost

The cost of doing fish ball processing business consists of fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs are costs that must be incurred even though fish ball processing activities are not carried out, while variable costs are costs that must be paid or incurred every time fish ball processing activities are carried out. The amount of variable costs adjusts to the production capacity that will be produced. The total fixed costs for processing fish balls in the TWP Gili Matra area are IDR 6,311,500 per year, while the total variable costs for processing fish balls in TWP Gili Matra are IDR 66,250,000.

In the fish ball processing business in the Gili Matra TWP area, production activities are planned to be carried out 2 times a week for 5 months a year and 3 times a week for 5 months a year. Meanwhile, the 2 months are considered as the west season, which is the season when fishermen do not go to sea due to bad weather. During the western season, it is assumed that there is no raw material that can be processed by the fish processing and marketer groups in the Gili Matra TWP area. The raw material for fish needed for fish ball processing business activities in the Gili Matra TWP area is 15 kg for one production activity.

Calculation of Break Even Point (BEP) for Fish Processing Business

Break Even Point (BEP) is often referred to as the break-even point, which is a condition where in a business, the business does not make a profit and does not suffer a loss, where the total revenue earned is equal to the total costs incurred. The variables that are often used to determine the break-even point are production costs, production volumes and profits. The following is a table that shows the results of BEP calculations on the type of fish ball processing business carried out by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area.

Table 1. BEP value in fish ball processing business in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area

Types of Fish Processing Business	BEP Sales Value	BEP Production Volume	BEP Price
Fish meatball	IDR 9.103.733	759 packing 100 gram	IDR 6.046,79 per 100 gram

In Table 1 it is known the break-even point for the sale of processed fish balls cultivated by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP area. For the processing of fish balls, in order for the business to reach the break-even point (no profit or loss), the fish processing and marketer group in the Gili Matra TWP area at least earns sales of Rp. 9,103,733 per year with a production volume of 759 packings of 100 grams and the selling price of the product. per pack is IDR 6,047.

Profitability

One type of profitability that can be taken into account in a business is Return on investment (ROI). ROI is the ability of capital invested in overall assets to generate net profit. ROI is useful for measuring the ability of a business as a whole to generate profits against the total assets available in the business. The higher the ROI, the better the condition of a business. In the fish ball processing business carried out by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP area, the ROI value is 123.55% with a payback period of 10 months.

Competitive Analysis and Marketing Strategy for Processed Fish Products

The products produced by Poklahsar Lanter Gili in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area have no competition for similar products. This is because there are no local fish ball products that are specifically produced by other parties, especially for products in the form of snacks. However, the competition faced by Poklahsar Lanter Gili is as a supplier of cooking raw materials, especially for fish ball products. This happens because so far the supply of raw materials for these dishes has been met by parties from outside the Gili Matra TWP area, namely from the mainland (around North Lombok Regency) and even from Mataram City.

In facing the existing competition, Poklahsar Lanter Gili must have a marketing strategy that can be implemented properly. The first strategy that can be used is to brand local products produced by coastal women in water conservation areas, where the products produced are products that help the economy of coastal women in water conservation areas. In addition, the branding that is carried out is to claim that the resulting product is a product whose fish raw materials come from environmentally friendly fishing activities (both from the fishing gear used, the fishing method used, the fishing location, even to the way of handling fish to processing activities are carried out). Other branding that can be done is to show that the products produced have PIRT and halal certificates, which means that the fish processing and packing processes carried out have been verified to be carried out with good and correct fish processing methods and are not harmful to the content of the food products produced. Another marketing strategy that can be carried out by Poklahsar Lanter Gili is to raise the content of the fish used, so that the snacks produced are not just snacks made from flour that have minimal nutritional content, but have high nutritional content from the fish used. The branding of processed fish products that can overcome the nutritional problems of the community, especially children is also interesting to do.

In addition to carrying out marketing strategies from branding the products produced, Poklahsar Lanter Gili can provide assurance to sellers or outlets or restaurants, restaurants, and hotels that fish processing groups and marketers can meet the requested needs, both in terms of quantity and product quality. This is intended so that related parties are no longer looking for other suppliers to meet their needs. Of course, this is followed by the quality of human resources and the quality of fish used by fish processing and marketer.

- Processing Group (POKLASHAR) – Karya Bunda Meno

Identity of Fish Processors and Marketers

The Fish Processing and Marketer Group (Poklahsar) of Bunda Meno from the hamlet of Gili Meno was formed on January 5, 2022. The Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno was established by Decree of the Village Head of Gili Indah on January 17, 2022. Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno is equipped with a board consisting of chairman, secretary, treasurer, and members. The following is the management structure of the Karya Bunda Meno Poklahsar in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area:

Head	:	1.	Nurhaini
Secretary	:	2.	Istihanah
Treasurer	:	3.	Yunik Servi Deporawati
Team	:	4.	Rohaeni
		5.	Nurmini
		6.	Paizah
		7.	Juliani
		8.	Lasni
		9.	Jumrah
		10.	Masdah
		11.	Suryah
		12.	Munirah
		13.	Furniati
		14.	Eni Sumayanti
		15.	Lia Apriani

The members of the Karya Bunda Meno Poklahsar in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area are almost entirely housewives who do not have an economic job. There is only one person who has a job as a fish collector to help her husband who works as a fisherman. In addition, all members of Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area are accustomed to processing fish for their household consumption, so it can be said that the human resources at Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area have adequate capabilities. to carry out fish processing activities.

Overview of Fish Processing Business

Potential fish raw materials for fish processing businesses

The Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is a national conservation area in the Province of NTB. The Gili Matra area consists of three islands, namely Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. Administratively, the Gili Matra area is located in Gili Indah Village, where Gili Indah Village consists of 3 hamlets, namely Gili Air Hamlet, Gili Meno Hamlet, and Gili Trawanga Hamlet. So, the three islands that are part of the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area are three hamlets that are part of Gili Indah Village, Pemenang District, West Lombok Regency.

Gili Indah Village is a coastal village consisting of small islands separated from the main land. This greatly affects the potential of existing resources in Gili Indah Village. The dominant resource owned by Gili Indah Village, both in Gili Air Hamlet, Gili Meno Hamlet, and Gili Trawangan Hamlet, is fishery resources. The potential fish resources in Gili Indah Village consist of fish (local name):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongkol • Teri • Tembang • Ikan buah-buah • Layang • Ekor kuning • Oras/Balang-balang • Pasok • Kembung • Kakap • Tunas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendirik • Bumbuliung • Membireng • Balang-balang • Dengkol = kembung • Membilok/bembilok • Bebireng • Sulir • Leto-letu • Barakuda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terinjang • Lanter • Mairo • Lanter • Kajakas • Pertis • Peso • Mogong • Cumi • Semampar
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The peak season for fish caught by fishermen around Gili Indah Village is during the rainy season, which is around September (almost) every year. Meanwhile, types of fish that have low economic value and large production quantities include suro fish, julung-julung fish, and cendero fish. The peak season for these three types of fish is August – December (almost) every year.

Fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area carry out fishing activities almost every day, except on Fridays. In addition, almost all fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area do not carry out fishing activities during bad weather. However, there are some groups of fishermen who use fishing rods who continue to go to sea even though the weather is a bit bad. Based on this, it can be said that fish production as raw material for fish processing in the Gili Matra TWP waters conservation area is highly guaranteed.

The average production of fish landed by 1 fishing unit in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is around 50 kg, especially for fishing units in the form of nets. Generally, fishermen in the Gili Matra TWP area land fish around the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area, then the fish are collected by fish collectors for sale. However, it turns out that not all fish are landed at TWP Gili Matra, for fish with a high selling price, fishermen are often landed on the mainland and then sold to markets around Ampenan (Mataram City). Meanwhile, fish with low prices are always landed in the Gili Matra TWP area to be sold to the surrounding community and the rest are consumed by fishermen themselves.

The type of fish that has a low selling price is a great potential to be used as raw material for fish processing. Through fish processing activities, the selling value of these types of fish will increase up to 10 times. This is certainly a big business potential (livelihood) in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area.

Types of processed fish cultivated by fish processing and marketer groups

The potential of fish resources that have a low selling price in the Gili Matra TWP marine conservation area is a potential for fish processing businesses. Almost all types of fish can be used as raw materials for processed fish, where the type of fish in question will not produce processed fish with poor quality both in terms of appearance and taste. Meanwhile, the ability of qualified human resources in carrying out fish processing activities in the fish processing and marketers group causes many choices of processed fish species that are very likely to be developed. However, for starters, Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno will process fish crackers. In addition, Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno is planned to produce derivative products from the main type of processed fish crackers, which will also produce fish crackers with various flavors, where the fish crackers are fish crackers which are also produced by the group. The purpose of the derivative production is to expand the target market of the products produced at Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno. The hope is that Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno will get a bigger profit opportunity compared to selling only one type of processed fish.

Target Market

The marine conservation area of TWP Gili Matra is not only a special area for water conservation, but TWP Gili Matra is also used for marine nature tourism activities. The utilization of Gili Matra TWP as a tourist area is a great opportunity for fish processing and cooking groups in marketing the processed fish products they produce. Therefore, the target market for processed fish crackers products produced by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area are domestic and foreign tourists visiting Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. In addition, the target age group to be achieved also has a wide range, namely from children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly.

Other target markets that will be achieved by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area are restaurants, restaurants, and hotels located on Gili Air, Gili Meno, and Gili Trawangan. Processed fish cracker products are very suitable if used as a supply of raw materials for cooking in restaurants, restaurants, and hotels.

Processed Fish Products Marketing Plan

Processed fish cracker products produced by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area will involve the BUMDes in Gili Indah Village, the North Lombok Regency Trade Office, the North Lombok Regency Tourism Office, the Kupang Wilker BKKPN Gili Matra, as well as restaurant business associations, restaurants, hotels around North Lombok Regency and West Lombok Regency (around Batu Layar to Senggigi). The involvement of these parties is highly expected in helping to sell processed fish cracker products produced by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno

As stated earlier, Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno does not only produce fish crackers, but also produce snacks in the form of crackers with various flavors. Of course, the products produced have different market shares, so the marketing plans are different. The government involved will help market the processed products of Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno at government-owned outlets. Meanwhile, the private parties involved are expected to become sellers for processed fish cracker products produced by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno, especially for snack products or snacks produced. Meanwhile, products such as fish crackers can be used as raw materials used by the private sector in producing certain dishes.

Fish Processing Business Cost

The cost of doing fish cracker processing business consists of fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs are costs that must be incurred even though fish cracker processing activities are not carried out, while variable costs are costs that must be paid or incurred every time fish cracker processing activities are carried out. The amount of variable costs adjusts to the production capacity that will be produced. The total fixed cost for processing fish crackers in the TWP Gili Matra area is IDR 7,544,500 per year, while the total variable cost for processing fish crackers in TWP Gili Matra is IDR 92,140,000.

In the fish cracker processing business in the Gili Matra TWP area, production activities are planned to be carried out 2 times a week for 5 months a year and 3 times a week for 5 months a year. Meanwhile, the 2 months are considered as the west season, which is the season when fishermen do not go to sea due to bad weather. During the western season, it is assumed that there is no raw material that can be processed by the fish processing and marketer groups in the Gili Matra TWP area. The fish raw material needs for fish cracker processing business activities in the Gili Matra TWP area are 20 kg for one production activity.

Calculation of Break Even Point (BEP) for Fish Processing Business

Break Even Point (BEP) is often referred to as the break-even point, which is a condition where in a business, the business does not make a profit and does not suffer a loss, where the total revenue earned is equal to the total costs incurred. The variables that are often used to determine the break-even point are production costs, production volumes and profits. The following is a table that shows the results of BEP calculations on the type of fish cracker processing business carried out by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area.

Table 1. BEP value in fish cracker processing business in the Gili Matra TWP water conservation area

Types of Fish Processing Business	BEP Sales Value	BEP Production Volume	BEP Price
Fish crackers	IDR 11.589.363	1.159 packing 100 gram	IDR 3.323 per 100 gram

In Table 1 it is known the break-even point for the sale of processed fish crackers cultivated by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP area. For the processing of fish crackers, Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP area at least gets sales of Rp. 11,589,363 per year with a production volume of 1,159 packings of 100 grams and the selling price of the product per packing is Rp. 3,323.

Profitability

One type of profitability that can be taken into account in a business is Return on investment (ROI). ROI is the ability of capital invested in overall assets to generate net profit. ROI is useful for measuring the ability of a business as a whole to generate profits against the total assets available in the business. The higher the ROI, the better the condition of a business. In the fish processing business carried out by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP area, the ROI value is 93.65% with a payback period of 13 months.

Competitive Analysis and Marketing Strategy for Processed Fish Products

The products produced by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno in the Gili Matra TWP conservation area have no competition for similar products. This is because there are no local fish cracker products that are specifically produced by other parties, especially for products in the form of snacks. However, the competition faced by Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno is as a supplier of cooking raw materials, especially for fish cracker products. This happens because so far the supply of raw materials for these dishes has been met by parties from outside the Gili Matra TWP area, namely from the mainland (around North Lombok Regency) and even from Mataram City.

In facing the existing competition, Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno must have a marketing strategy that can be implemented properly. The first strategy that can be used is to brand local products produced by coastal women in water conservation areas, where the products produced are products that help the economy of coastal women in water conservation areas. In addition, the branding that is carried out is to claim that the resulting product is a product whose fish raw materials come from environmentally friendly fishing activities (both from the fishing gear used, the fishing method used, the fishing location, even to the way of handling fish to processing activities are carried out). Other branding that can be done is to show that the products produced have PIRT and halal certificates, which means that the fish processing and packing processes carried out have been verified to be carried out with good and correct fish processing methods and are not harmful to the content of the food products produced. Another marketing strategy that can be done by groups of fish processing and marketers is to raise the content of the fish used, so that the snacks produced are not just snacks made from flour that have minimal nutritional content, but have high nutritional content from the fish used. . The branding of processed fish products that can overcome the nutritional problems of the community, especially children is also interesting to do.

In addition to carrying out marketing strategies from branding the products produced, Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno can provide assurance to sellers or outlets or restaurants, restaurants, and hotels that Poklahsar Karya Bunda Meno can meet the requested needs, both in terms of quantity and product quality. This is intended so that related parties are no longer looking for other suppliers to meet their needs. Of course, this is followed by the quality of human resources and the quality of fish used by fish processing and marketers.

Appendix 9.

Letter of approval for land management and asset utilization

a. Nusa Penida



Nomor	: B 22.327.32/1055/UPTD.BKMP/Direktoran	Bali, 12 Juli 2021
Sifat	: Riata	
Lampiran	: 1 (satu) gabung	Kepada
Hal	: Pemanfaatan Lahan dari Aset COREMAP CTI di Nusa Penida	Yth. Kepala BPKAD Provinsi Bali Di - Denpasar

Dalam rangka menindaklanjuti kegiatan Coral reef Rehabilitation and Management Program- Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) Asian Development Bank di Nusa Penida yang tertuang pada Hibah No. 0379-INO Program Rehabilitasi dan Pengelolaan Terumbu Karang - Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI). Paket tersebut terdiri dari Paket Hibah 1- Dukungan untuk Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi dan Implementasi NPOA untuk biota yang langka, terancam punah dan dilindungi dan Hibah Paket 4- Dukungan Rencana Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Berbasis Ekosistem Dan Mata Pencalharian Berbasis Kelautan Yang Berkelanjutan Di Nusa Penida. Kegiatan tersebut merupakan bagian dari program untuk mendukung efektifitas pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Pesisiran Nusa Penida dalam hal pengawasan dan mendukung kegiatan pariwisata berbasis ekosistem. Paket kegiatan yang akan dilaksanakan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Bangunan Pos Pengawasan (1 unit);
2. Bangunan Tracking Mangrove dan Bird Watching Tower (1 paket);
3. Bangunan Pusat Informasi Wisata (1 unit); dan
4. Kapal pengawasan/speedboat (1 unit)

Paket tersebut rencananya akan ditubuhkan kepada Pemerintah Provinsi Bali / Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali sesuai Surat Direktur Eksekutif CTC Nomor : 093/CTC/TL/VI/2021 tanggal 15 Juni 2021 hal Permohonan Kesiadaan Penerimaan Hibah BMN dan Surat Direktur Utama PT Trans Intra Asia Nomor: 010/TIA-GP 1/VI/2021 tanggal 8 Juli 2021 hal Permohonan Kesiadaan Penerimaan Hibah BMN.

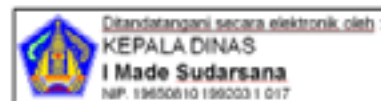


Dokumen ini telah ditandatangani secara elektronik menggunakan sertifikat elektronik yang diterbitkan oleh PSN

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut beberapa kegiatan tersebut membutuhkan koordinasi dengan instansi terkait yang harus diproses lebih lanjut, dengan penjelasan dan pertimbangan sebagai berikut :

1. Bangunan Pos Pengawasan (1 unit) rencananya akan dibangun pada tanah Aset Milik Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali yang berlokasi di Desa Batunungkul, Kecamatan Nura Penida, Kabupaten Klungkung;
2. Bangunan *Tracking Mangrove* dan *Bird Watching Tower* (1 paket) setelah berkoordinasi dan peninjauan lapangan dengan Bupati Klungkung dan jajarannya akan dibangun di tanah milik Pemkab Klungkung yang terletak di Ceningan, Nura Penida. Tanah tersebut dalam proses pensertifikatan oleh BPN Klungkung sehingga dalam penyerahan aset dan pengelolaannya nantinya Pemerintah Provinsi Bali memanfaatkan tanah tersebut dengan status pinjam pakai. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut mohon dibantu proses dan petunjuk lebih lanjut;
3. Bangunan Pusat Informasi Wisata (1 unit) setelah berkoordinasi dan peninjauan lapangan dengan Bupati Klungkung dan jajarannya akan dibangun di tanah milik Pemkab Klungkung yang terletak di Ceningan, Nura Penida. Tanah tersebut dalam proses pensertifikatan oleh BPN Klungkung sehingga dalam penyerahan aset dan pengelolaannya nantinya Pemerintah Provinsi Bali memanfaatkan tanah tersebut dengan status pinjam pakai. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut mohon dibantu proses dan petunjuk lebih lanjut;
4. Kapal pengawasan/speedboat (1 unit) rencananya akan dihibahkan kepada Pemprov Bali melalui Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi Bali yang akan dipergunakan untuk patroli dan monitoring kawasan konservasi.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut mohon dapat dibantu diproses pemanfaatan lahan tersebut pada point (2) dan (4) sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku. Demikian disampaikan atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth:

1. Gubernur Bali di Denpasar (sebagai laporan);
2. Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi Bali;
3. Direktur Eksekutif CTC di Denpasar;
4. Direktur Utama Trans Intra Asia;
5. Arsip.



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PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KLUNGKUNG
DINAS KETAHANAN PANGAN DAN PERIKANAN
Jalan Raya Takmung No. 1 Telepon (0366) 21189 Fax. (0366) 21189
KLUNGKUNG

Semarapura, 25 Januari 2021

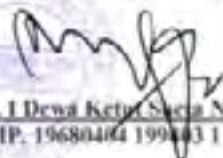
Nomor : 028/0157/DKPP/2021
Lampiran : 1 (sambung)
Perihal : **Mohon Pensertifikatan Tanah**

Kepada
Yth. Kepala Dinas Lingkungan
Hidup dan Pertanahan
Kab. Klungkung
di -
Semarapura

Sehubungan dengan telah serataannya Lahan Mangrove yang berlokasi di Dusun Ceningan Kangin Desa Lembongan Kecamatan Nusa Penida seluas 32.446,06 M² sebagai aset pada Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Klungkung (KIB.A terlampir), maka dengan ini kami mohon agar aset dimaksud dapat di mohonkan sertifikat kepemilikannya ke Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kabupaten Klungkung.

Demikian permohonan ini di sampaikan atas kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Kepala Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Dan
Perikanan Kabupaten Klungkung


Drs. I Dewa Ketut Suci Negara 
NIP. 19680404 199403 1 015

Tembusan disampaikan kpd Yth

1. Bupati Klungkung, sebagai laporan
2. Kepala Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Pendapatan Daerah Kab.Klungkung di Semarapura
3. Arsip



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KLUNGKUNG
DINAS KETAHANAN PANGAN DAN PERIKANAN
Jalan Raya Takmung No. 1 Telepon / Fax. (0366) 21189
S E M A R A P U R A

Semarang, 12 Oktober 2021

Nomor : 030/1986/DKPP/2021
Lampiran : 1 (Gabung)
Perihal : Aset Mangrove Ceningan NP

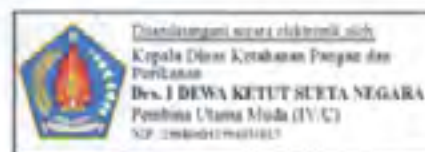
Kepada
Yth Direktur Eksekutif CORAL
TRIANGLE CENTER (CTC)

di

TEMPAT

Menindaklanjuti surat saudara Nomor : 184/CTC/TL/IX/2021 Tertanggal 20 September 2021 perihal Permohonan Informasi Status Kepemilikan Lahan di Nusa Ceningan , dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa lahan Mangrove Ceningan Desa Lembongan Kecamatan Nusa Penida yang luasnya sekitar 3,18 Hektar adalah aset Pemerintahan Kabupaten Klungkung yang tercatat di Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Klungkung. Dan saat ini aset di maksud sedang dalam proses pengurusan sertifikat di Kantor Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kabupaten Klungkung.

Demikian di sampaikan atas kerjasamanya , kami ucapkan terima kasih



Tembusan di sampaikan kepada

Yth : 1 Bupati Klungkung di Semarang sebagai laporan

2. Arsip



ပိတၵ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ
PEMERINTAH PROVINSI BALI
ႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ
SEKRETARIAT DAERAH

ႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ - ၵႁၢ် (ပိတၵ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ) ၵႁၢ်ႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ (ပိတၵ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ) ၵႁၢ်ႁူဝ်ႈႁူဝ်ႈ
JALAN BASUKI RAHMAT DENPASAR - BALI (80235), TELEPON (0361) 224671
WEBSITE : www.baliprov.go.id

Denpasar, 13 September 2021

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

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

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



Bali
Sertifikasi
Elektronik

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Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan kepada Yth.

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



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Penyusunan Lapangan dengan Pemkab Klungkung tentang Rencana Lokasi Kegiatan COREMAP-CTI ADB di Nusa Penida (7 Juli 2021)



Bersama Bupati Klungkung dan jajarannya diskusi rencana lokasi COREMAP-CTI




Rencana Lokasi Pusat Informasi Wisata dan Tracking Mangrove di Ceningan, Kec. Nusa Penida



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a. Gili Matra

Surveillance Post



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA
FORUM PENATAAN RUANG
Jln. Raya mataram-Bayan Km 43,2 Ruas Gangga-Selelos Gangga Kode Pos. 81151

BERITA ACARA SURVEY KESESUAIAN KEGIATAN PEMANFAATAN RUANG
Nomor : 050 / 82 / P.P. - DKKPP / 2022

Pada hari ini Senin Tanggal Sembilan Bulan Mei Tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua telah dilaksanakan Survey Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang Kabupaten Lombok Utara untuk membahas Persetujuan Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang Kepada :

Nama Perusahaan	: Badan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah (BKAD) Kabupaten Lombok Utara
Nama Penanggung Jawab	: Sahabudin, S.Sos, M.Si
Alamat	: L. DR Soetomo Marong Kelurahan Karang Bara, Kecamatan Selaparang, Kota Mataram.
Lokasi	: Dusun Gili Trawangan, Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara.
Peta Lokasi	: Terlampir
Peruntukan	: Menara Pandang (Kegiatan Pengawasan Kawasan Konservasi)

Setelah memperhatikan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Lombok Utara Nomor 9 Tahun 2011 tentang RTRW Kabupaten Lombok Utara. Dalam pemanfaatannya perlu memperhatikan beberapa ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Kegiatan pembangunan pos pengawasan TWP Gili Matra akan dilaksanakan di lahan yang berada di pinggir pantai (Tanah Negara) di Dusun Gili Trawangan Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan Pemenang.
- Lokasi berdekatan dengan lokasi pembangunan Infrastruktur Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional (KSPN) Gili Matra

Demikian Berita Acara ini dibuat agar digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PERSETUJUAN KESESUAIAN KEGIATAN PEMANFAATAN RUANG UNTUK NON BERUSAHA

Nomor: 043 / 82 / 144-PM/2022

Berdasarkan undang-undang nomor 11 tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja, atas permohonan pelaku usaha, Bupati Lombok Utara menerbitkan Persetujuan Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang kepada:

I. Data / Identitas Kegiatan Berusaha :

1. Nama Perusahaan : Badan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah (BKAD)
Kabupaten Lombok Utara
2. Nama Pelaku Usaha : Sahabudin, S.Sos., M.Si
3. NPWP : 08.421.665.4911.000
4. Alamat Kantor : L. DR Soetomo Marong Kelurahan Karang Baru,
Kecamatan Selaparang, Kota Mataram.
5. Nomor Telepon : 082339930827
6. Email : budindaya@gmail.com
7. Kode KBLI : -
8. Lokasi Usaha (Alamat) : Dusun Gili Trawangan, Desa Gili Indah, Kecamatan
Pemenang, Kabupaten Lombok Utara
9. Luasan yang dimohonkan : -
10. Batas Tanah : - Utara :-
- Timur :-
- Selatan :-
- Barat :-

II. Dinyatakan disetujui seluruhnya/ disetujui sebagian dengan ketentuan :

1. Koordinat geografis yang disetujui : Terlampir
2. Luasan yang disetujui : -
3. Jenis peruntukan pemanfaatan ruang : Menara Pandang (Kegiatan Pengawasan
Kawasan Konservasi)
4. Koefisien dasar bangunan maksimum : -
5. Koefisien lantai bangunan maksimum : -
6. Indikasi program pemanfaatan ruang : -
7. Persyaratan pelaksanaan KPR : -
8. Informasi tambahan (apabila tersedia)
 - a. Garis Sempadan Bangunan Minimum : -
 - b. Jarak Bebas Bangunan Minimum : -
 - c. Koefisien Dasar Bangunan Minimum : -
 - d. Koefisien Tapak Basement Maksimum : -
 - e. Jaringan Utilitas Kota : -

III. Dengan mempertimbangkan :

1. Peraturan Daerah Nomor 9 Tahun 2011 Tentang (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah) RTRW
Kabupaten Lombok Utara;
2. Ketentuan lainnya:
 1. Persetujuan kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang diberikan dengan pertimbangan

sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran.

2. Persetujuan kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang ini sebagaimana dokumen yang menyatakan kesesuaian antara rencana kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang dengan RTR selain RDTR, dan sebagai dasar dilakukannya proses Perizinan Berusaha sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
3. Persetujuan kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang ini berlaku selama 3 (tiga) tahun terhitung sejak penerbitan dan dapat diperpanjang sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
4. Pemegang persetujuan kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang hanya dapat melakukan permohonan perizinan berusaha sesuai dengan lokasi yang disetujui.
5. Persetujuan kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang merupakan dasar perolehan tanah yang diperlukan untuk usaha dan/ atau kegiatan, dan berlaku pula sebagai izin pemindahan hak atas tanah, serta untuk mengurus perizinan selanjutnya pada instansi yang berwenang.
6. Pemegang persetujuan kesesuaian kegiatan pemanfaatan ruang wajib mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

kan di Tanjung tanggal 09 Mei 2022

an. Bupati Lombok Utara
Sekretaris Daerah

Kabupaten Lombok Utara



ANDING DEWI CASYADI, S.STP., MM.

NIP. 1971121997111001



PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Peta Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Ruang Untuk SAHABUDIN, S. Sos., M. SI. (BPKAD KLU)

- 1. Lokasi yang dimohonkan berada di sempadan pantai
- 2. Lokasi yang dimohonkan untuk kepentingan umum

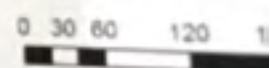


Legenda/
Keterangan Peta

- Lokasi
- Jalan Lingkungan
- Garis Pantai
- Garis Sempadan Pantai 100 M



1:5.000

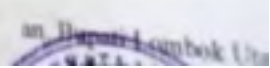


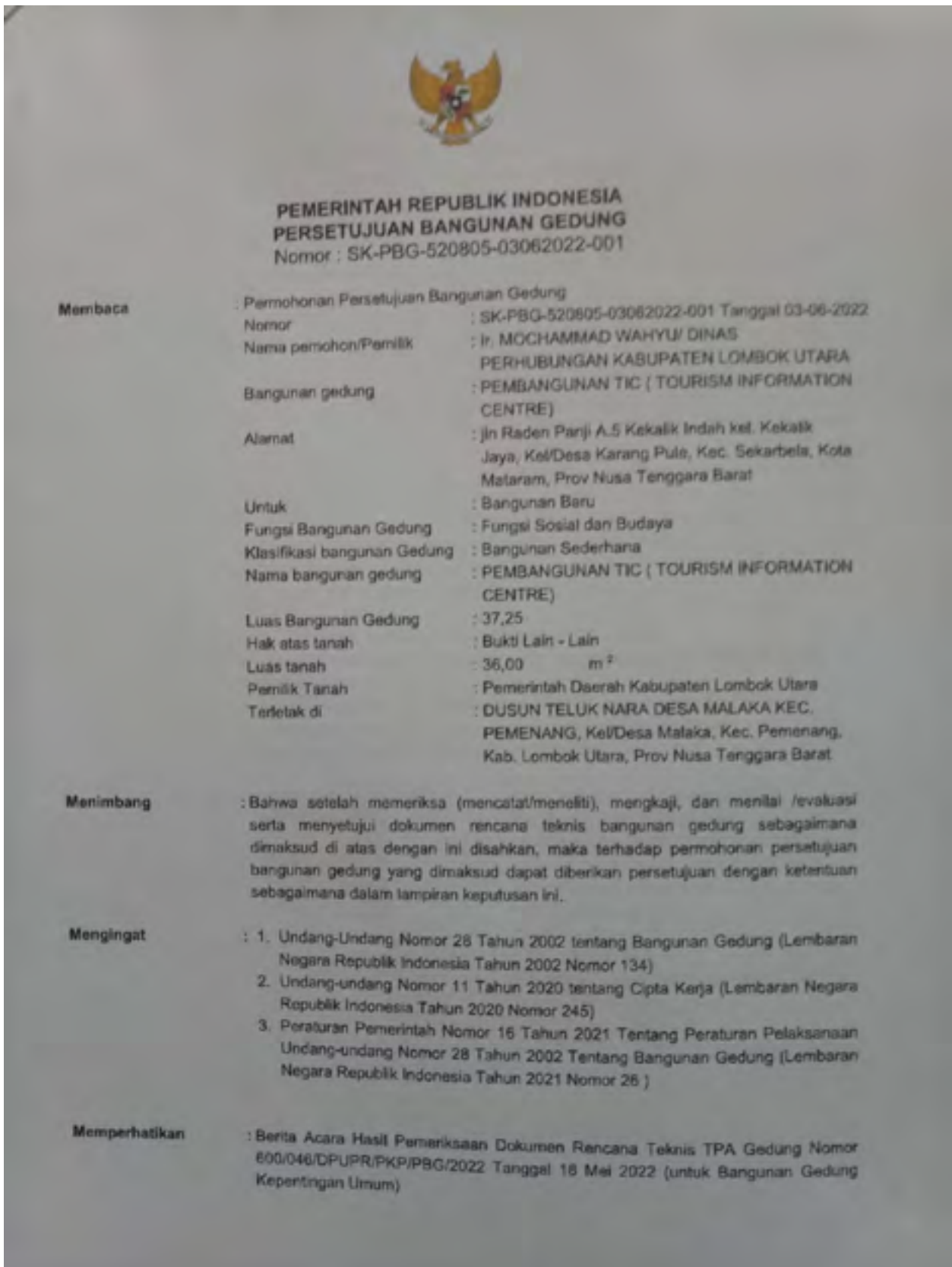
Desa Gill Indah
Kecamatan Pemenang

Arahan/ Ketentuan Umum Peraturan Zonasi

Koordinat Batas Bidang Rencana Lokasi Kegiatan

No	X	Y
1	-8,360543	115,000000





Memutuskan

Menetapkan

1. Persetujuan Bangunan Gedung kepada:
 - Nama Pemohon : Ir. MOCHAMMAD WAHYU/ DINAS PERHUBUNGAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA
 - Atas nama pemilik : Ir. MOCHAMMAD WAHYU/ DINAS PERHUBUNGAN KABUPATEN LOMBOK UTARA
 - Bangunan gedung : PEMBANGUNAN TIC (TOURISM INFORMATION CENTRE)
 - Alamat : DUSUN TELUK NARA DESA MALAKA KEC. PEMENANG, Kel/Desa Malaka, Kec. Pemenang, Kab. Lombok Utara, Prov Nusa Tenggara Barat
 - Untuk : Bangunan Baru sebagaimana dijelaskan dalam gambar situasi Lampiran b dan rencana teknis, meliputi gambar arsitektur, gambar konstruksi bangunan gedung, dan gambar utilitas (mekanikal dan elektrikal), pembekuan dan pencabutan PBG Lampiran c, dan penghitungan besarnya retribusi PBG dalam Lampiran d Keputusan ini;
2. Besaran retribusi telah dibayar oleh pemohon sebagaimana Dimaksud dalam Lampiran d Keputusan ini sebesar:
 - a. Retribusi Persetujuan Bangunan Gedung Rp. 0 (rupiah)
*) untuk perubahan PBG atas permintaan pemilik.
3. Lampiran Keputusan ini merupakan satu kesatuan yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan ini;
4. Hal-hal yang belum diatur dalam Keputusan ini akan ditetapkan kemudian;
5. Salinan Keputusan ini diberikan kepada yang berkepentingan; dan
6. Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal diterbitkan.



DITETAPKAN DI : LOMBOK UTARA
PADA TANGGAL : 03-08-2022
ATAS NAMA BUPATI LOMBOK UTARA
KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL
PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU DAN
TENAGA KERJA
DENDA DEWI TEGNI BUDIASTUTI, SE..MM
NIP. : 19781112 200212 2 005



APPENDIX 10.

Link to previous social safeguard monitoring reports

a. Nusa Penida

Due Diligent Report	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BhrwuvMYgrcMVzk9eM_G32sr5pc5E8_t/view?usp=sharing
Semi-annual Social Safeguard Monitoring Report June-Dec 2021	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XPI2LVtNLjcWg3xdnbBJ0GLPLI1XYoga/view?usp=sharing

b. Gili Matra

Due Diligent Report	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BhrwuvMYgrcMVzk9eM_G32sr5pc5E8_t/view?usp=sharing
Semi-annual Social Safeguard Monitoring Report June-Dec 2021	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XPI2LVtNLjcWg3xdnbBJ0GLPLI1XYoga/view?usp=sharing

c. Gili Balu

Due Diligent Report	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BhrwuvMYgrcMVzk9eM_G32sr5pc5E8_t/view?usp=sharing
Semi-annual Social Safeguard Monitoring Report June-Dec 2021	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XPI2LVtNLjcWg3xdnbBJ0GLPLI1XYoga/view?usp=sharing

Indonesia: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management: Coral Triangle Initiative Project (INO- COREMAP-CTI) – Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu.

Semi Annual Social Monitoring Report

