

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Oceans for Prosperity Project
LAUTRA

Republic of Indonesia
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

October 2022

Table of Contents

1	OBJECTIVE	0
1.1	Brief Description of the Project	0
1.2	Social Context	4
1.3	Institutional arrangement	5
2	KEY PRINCIPLES	5
3	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	9
3.1	Relevant National Laws and Regulations	9
3.2	World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	10
4	BRIEF SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT	11
5	IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS	12
6	VULNERABLE GROUPS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	2
6.1	Vulnerable Groups	2
6.2	Indigenous Peoples	3
7	STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN	5
7.1	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	5
8	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	5
9	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	5
10	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING	8
11	FINANCING	9
12	ANNEXES	10
	Annex I: Grievance Log Form	10
	Annex II: Minutes of Meeting of Workshop Preparation	12
	Annex III: Record of Public Consultation	17

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ the National Development Planning Agency
BPD	Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/ Village representatives body
BPD LH	Badan Pengelolaan Dana Lingkungan Hidup/ Indonesia Environment Fund Management
BRIN	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional / National Research and Innovation Agency (previously known as LIPI)
BRWA	Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat/ the Registration of Indigenous Areas Agency, an Non-Governmental Organization compiling IPs-claimed areas
CME	Coordinating Ministry for the Economy
CMMAI	Coordinating Ministry for Marine Affairs and Investment
DJ PRL	Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut/ the Directorate General of Utilization of Sea Space (directorate under MMAF)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
IP	Indigenous People
IPD	Indeks Pembangunan Desa/ the Village Development Index to measure progress of a district or province based on basic infrastructure availability and condition; access to and the affordability of health care and education; and governance.
LAPOR	Layanan Aspirasi dan Pengaduan Online Rakyat/ a digital application built to capture complaints of various issues related government bodies' projects, programs, and activities both at national and local levels
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia/ the Indonesian Science Institute (national level government-body for research)
LPMUKP	Lembaga Pengelola Modal Usaha Kelautan dan Perikanan/ the Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institution
MHA	Masyarakat Hukum Adat/ Sub-directorate of Customary Communities (sub-directorate under DJ PRL in MMAF)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MPA	Marine Protected Area
Perpres	Peraturan Presiden/ Presidential Regulation
KemenPUPR	Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat/ Ministry of Public Works and Housing
KKP	Kementerian Perikanan dan Kelautan (see MMAF)
OJK	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/ the Financial Services Authority

P4K	Direktorat Pendayagunaan Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil/ the Utilization of Coastal and Small Islands (sub-directorate under DJ PRL in MMAF)
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah/ the Regional Medium-term Development Plan (a 5-year provincial and district-level plan)
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/ the National Medium-term Development Plan (a 5-year plan)
RPJPD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah/ the Regional Long-term Development Plan (a 20-year provincial-level plan)
RPJPN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional/ the National Long-term Development Plan (a 20-year plan)
RTRW	Rencana Tata Ruang dan Tata Wilayah/ Spatial Planning (in bahasa Indonesia it is highly associated with land-based spatial planning)
RUU	Rancangan Undang-Undang/ Bill
RZWP3K	Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil/ the Zonation Plan of Coastal and Small Islands
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SKKK	Standar Kompetensi Kerja Khusus/ Ministerial Work Competency Standards.
SKKNI	Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia/ Indonesian National Competency Standards.
UPG	Unit Pengarusutamaan Gender/ the Gender Mainstreaming Unit
UU	Undang-Undang/ Act
WPP	Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan (Fisheries Management Areas)
WPPNI	National Fisheries Management Areas

1 Objective

The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to document all stakeholder activities for the project on INSAN TERANG- LAUTRA (henceforth: LAUTRA), funded by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in 10 provinces across Indonesia. The SEP has been prepared by the LAUTRA preparation task team under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of sharing information and knowledge, seeking to understand and respond to the concerns of others, and building relationships based on collaboration. Stakeholder consultation and disclosure are key elements of engagement and essential for delivery of successful projects.

The overall aim of the SEP is to ensure that a timely, consistent, comprehensive, coordinated and culturally appropriate approach is taken to consultation and project disclosure. It is intended to demonstrate the commitment of MMAF to an international good practice approach to engagement in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). In this context, good stakeholder relations are also a prerequisite for good risk management.

1.1 Brief Description of the Project

LAUTRA will support marine protected area management, coral reef and associated ecosystems conservation, sustainable management of priority coral reef fisheries and the improvement of livelihoods around MPAs while increasing GOI capacity to mobilize long term financing for these sectors. There are four components under this project.

Component 1: Infrastructure and Institutional Strengthening for Coral Reef Ecosystem Management

This component will strengthen ecosystem-based and participative management of MPAs of about 20 MPAs and selected coral reef associated fisheries within target WPPs. It will finance climate adaptation and mitigation measures that improve MPA management effectiveness and enhance coordination among central, provincial, and village governments, the private sector, and community stakeholders. It will also promote participative and inclusive representation of women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups in the management of MPAs and coral reef fisheries.

Subcomponent 1.1. Infrastructure and Capacity Building for Marine Protected Areas Management

This subcomponent will deliver a measurable increase in MPA management effectiveness (measured through EVIKA score) through financing activities for technical assistance, infrastructure, goods and services, trainings, and operating costs. These activities include:

- Development of species inventories, management plans, organizational plans, and other prerequisites for MPA gazettement.
- small infrastructure works, equipment and capacity building activities required to managed MPAs effectively. Specific actions will include:-(a) identification of priority investments and actions required to operationalize and optimize key MPA management functions; (b) priority small infrastructure for implementation of MPA management plans; (c) capacity building of MPA

management personnel, and financing target MPA operational costs for priority actions; (d) annual EVIKA assessments;

- assessment and identification of ecosystem services delivered by MPAs that have the potential for monetization, and preparation of greenhouse gas mitigation and action plans for the marine and fishery sector;
- coral reef rehabilitation activities using passive restoration approaches;
- establishment of Public Service Agencies (*Badan Layanan Umum*, BLU) and MPA multi-stakeholder Collaboration Forums to enhance participatory management and innovative partnerships for MPA management.

Subcomponent 1.2. Infrastructure and Capacity Building for Fisheries Management

This subcomponent will strengthen effective management of priority coral reef-associated fisheries within target WPPs through financing technical assistance, infrastructure, goods and services, trainings, and operating costs. These activities include (i) monitoring and publication of catch and effort data of selected small-scale coral reef-associated fisheries in and around MPAs; (ii) small infrastructure works, capacity-building activities, and recruiting personnel, developing operating procedures, and establishing key functional groups and units to operationalize UPPs for ecosystem-based management of selected coral reef-associated fisheries. Criteria for operationalizing the UPPs are defined in regulation 22/PERMEN-KP/2021 and include a stakeholder engagement framework. It requires private sector and women's participation in stakeholder engagement forums, which in turn will improve capabilities to identify and respond to priority fishery management issues, such as gathering intelligence from the fishing industry to identify significant hotspots and impacts associated with abandoned, lost, and discarded fishing gear. The capacity-building activities include training and accreditation of fishery management personnel in line with established Ministerial Work Competency Standards (*Standar Kompetensi Kerja Khusus*, SKKK) and upgrading of these to comply with criteria for Indonesian National Competency Standards (*Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia*, SKKNI) defined by the Ministry of Manpower.

Component 2: Expanding Economic Opportunities in and around MPAs

This component will enhance the values and benefits that local communities capture from marine resources in and around MPAs and take a multipronged approach to improving access to economic opportunities, especially in the tourism, fishery, and aquaculture sectors. All activities will be aligned with MPA management plans and environmental assessments to ensure biodiversity-positive or neutral development impacts. This component will address gender gaps in participation in local economic development planning, and in access to economic development assistance and access to finance. This component combines community-driven and market-driven approaches to enhance viability, local ownership, and sustainability of public investments.

Subcomponent 2.1. Infrastructure for Sustainable Economic Development in and around MPAs

This subcomponent This subcomponent will finance local economic infrastructure and relevant technical assistance based on a facilitated, community-based planning process. Activities include (i) assessment of economic opportunities (especially for women) in MPAs to inform village planning processes; (ii) delivery of conservation education and facilitated development of gender-responsive village-based local economic development plans to be led by trained village facilitators and informed by the economic assessments; and (iii) building village infrastructure based on village development plans (such as mangrove boardwalks,

small jetties, mooring buoys, access to electricity, small basic sanitation facilities at village level, fish markets, seaweed drying and storage facilities, and so forth).

Subcomponent 2.2. Sustainable Business Development and Financial Access in and around MPAs

This subcomponent will facilitate the growth of bankable MSMEs in and around MPAs. Activities include (i) development of strategies for value-chain finance and identification of MSME capacity development needs, including gender gaps and actions to address them; (ii) business development support through training, workshops, and follow up engagement for MSMEs in the value chains of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism; and (iii) dissemination campaigns, advice to improve investment appraisal processes, workshops and events for existing financial institutions and service providers, especially the Marine and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institution (*Lembaga Pengelola Modal Usaha Kelautan dan Perikanan*, LPMUKP). Assessment of economic opportunities under Subcomponent 2.1, and the MPA management plans in Component 1 will inform the selection of MSMEs (especially climate adaptable and women-led MSMEs), the definition of criteria for bankability, and the identification of local financial partners. Support for MSMEs will follow MPA management requirements by undertaking feasibility studies to ensure alignment with MPA conservation and biodiversity targets. Implementation of this subcomponent will be coordinated with the LPMUKP and other financial institutions to ensure these activities are aligned with bankability conditions and financing requirements. This subcomponent will also support female entrepreneurship and women's community groups through gender-sensitive training and prioritized access to business opportunities. These women-focused activities are to address the main gender gap identified during project preparation, namely limited opportunities for female-focused entrepreneurship in coastal communities and limited access of female entrepreneurs to credit, limiting their businesses in the fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism sectors. Supporting women to expand their access to economic opportunities will increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change and allow them to better cope with the financial impacts of extreme weather events.

Component 3: Sustainable Financing for Coral Reef Conservation and Livelihoods

This subcomponent will improve the government's policy framework and capacity to mobilize long-term blue financing for (i) securing coral reefs and associated ecosystems; (ii) developing coastal infrastructure; and (iii) enhancing MSME access to finance in the tourism, fisheries, and aquaculture sectors. It will sustain and extend the outcomes of Components 1 and 2 of the LAUTRA Project beyond the project life. This component, led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)-Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) in collaboration with MMAF.

Subcomponent 3.1. Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Policy Framework for Blue Finance.

This subcomponent will finance (i) establishment of a Blue Finance Advisory Committee led by BAPPENAS-ICCTF—an interministerial working group (including the Financial Services Authority [*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*, OJK], MoF, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investments [CMMAI], BAPPENAS, Indonesian Environment Fund [*Dana Lingkungan Hidup*, BPD LH], LPMUKP, and MMAF) to coordinate blue finance policies and provision of knowledge on blue finance; (ii) development of key policy and regulatory instruments to better leverage blue finance and improve its effectiveness such as draft regulations on repurposing government spending through a public expenditure review (PER); (iii) provision of policy recommendations for MMAF on scalable blue carbon market revenues (based on Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 on Economic Valuation of Carbon) and alternative non-tax revenue options for MPAs; and

(iv) development of a monitoring and reporting framework for blue investments that aligns with international best practices and the existing GOI SDG Government Securities Framework

Subcomponent 3.2. Develop and Implement Long-Term Investment Strategies for Priority Blue Economy Investments.

This subcomponent subcomponent will support development of three long-term sustainable blue financing strategies following international guidelines and two financing proposals in line with MoF requirements for MoF to consider issuing blue finance instruments (potentially a bond or a sukuk). The three strategies will address the three priority demands which underpin the blue economy and are the focus of Components 1 and 2. These demands are (i) securing coral reefs and associated ecosystems; (ii) responsibly developing coastal infrastructure linked to enhancing sustainable economic opportunities and livelihoods; and (iii) enhancing MSME access to finance in priority sectors: tourism, fisheries, and aquaculture. The strategies are expected to consist of (i) contextual assessments; (ii) strategy development (which includes eligible use of funds and expected social, environmental, and financial impacts); (iii) pipeline identification and quantification of investment requirements; (iv) identification of investment structures and channeling modalities; and (v) identification of investment implementation capacity (which includes the capacity to report on impact metrics). Two financing proposals based on the three strategies to develop thematic financing instruments, such as sukuks or bonds for the blue sector, will be presented to MoF. This subcomponent will also finance (i) awareness-raising and knowledge sharing activities to inform the integration of identified financing requirements and instruments into the government's five-year Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and budget, and (ii) a roundtable for public and private sector investors to stimulate interest in the financing strategies and proposed instruments

Component 4. Project Management (to be implemented by MMAF). This component will support project management and coordination activities to ensure that the project is effectively managed, monitored and in accordance with fiduciary and environment and social risk management requirements. It will provide support for the Project Management Office (PMO) and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in managing and overseeing project activities, including, *inter alia*: i) staffing; ii) Environment and Social Framework monitoring and compliance with ESCP; iii) monitoring and evaluation, and reporting; iv) communication, citizen engagement, and stakeholder coordination activities during the project including management of the GRM; v) interinstitutional communication and coordination; vi) fiduciary management including audits; vii) overall incremental operating costs.

Locations. INSAN TERANG- LAUTRA will be implemented in ten provinces, including West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua. These 10 provinces include three national fisheries management areas (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan/ WPPNRI*). Figure 1 below shows the target locations for the project, including WPP 714, 715 and 718.

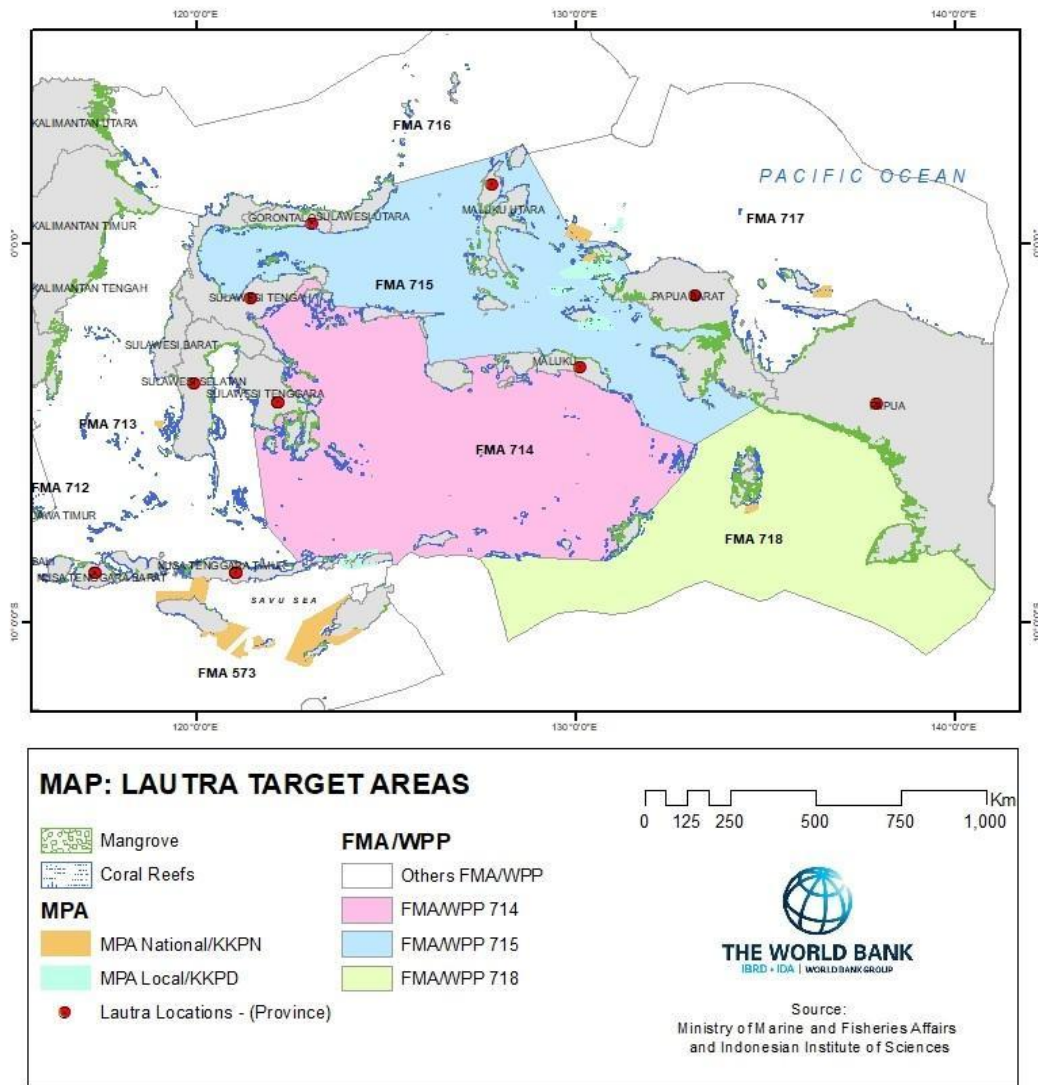


Figure 1. Project target areas.

1.2 Social Context

Across ten provinces of LAUTRA's target location, the majority of households have used fishing as a primary income generating activity for more than 10 years with average monthly income varied from IDR 500k to 3 million per month. Another source of income was collected from construction or factory-related work, retail, public sector jobs, farming and aquaculture. Majority of women, across 1,161 households surveyed, are involved in ocean-based activities in their village, mostly running a neighbourhood shop (34%), or fishing post-production activities, such as cleaning fish (12%) and producing salted fish (12%). By performing these activities, women are actively involved as second-earners in the household.

Dependency on fishing was found higher for fishing communities in Eastern and Central Indonesia, especially in villages far from the regency capitals. Several most vulnerable households are identified, including households with a high dependency of earnings from traditional fishing grounds; households without productive assets (boats, plot of land, fridge or cool boxes, etc); and households with few productive-age family members.

Additionally, at macro level, LAUTRA target provinces within WPP 714, 715 and 718 (Eastern part of Indonesia) relatively have moderate to high poverty rate; low to moderate Village Development Index as well as Human Development Index (HDI), all relative to the national average score. An increase in unemployment rate and poverty rate in the past year triggered by the prolonged Covid-19 pandemic has worsened the vulnerability of these communities. In terms of labor conditions, informality and lack of social protection have also contributed to impoverishment of coastal communities. More detailed social context can be found in the document Social Assessment.

1.3 Institutional arrangement

Institutional arrangement for implementation of stakeholder engagement plan in the LAUTRA project will follow the institutional arrangement of implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework, which follows overall institutional of the project. Environmental and social coordination will be carried out by a safeguard team placed under the PMO e.g., Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF). The implementation of day-to-day project activities and the related risk management will be the responsibility of the PIU (DG) for each component.

PIU will carry out activities at the field level, including implementing certain risk mitigation measures in accordance with the applicable ESMF provisions. The PIU will include the project's technical implementation team; which includes environmental and social focal points. Environmental and social consultants/specialists will be recruited by the PMO, as well as additional experts for environmental and social management as required. Details of the personnel required will be reflected in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

The PMO as the fund manager will be responsible for liaising and coordinating in overall environmental and social management and the implementation of the necessary risk mitigation measures. Detailed institutional arrangement for implementation of environmental and social management could be found in the ESMF Chapter 6 on Institutional Arrangement.

2 Key principles

This SEP is developed to promote participation of both affected and interested stakeholders so that the project design, in particular stakeholder engagement approaches and activities are implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner, transparent, promote equal opportunity and minimize environmental and social risks. To enable effective engagement with key stakeholder, capacity building and recruitment of technical consultants/staffs would be deployed in assisting implementation of the SEP. Further, project design, both under Component 1 and Component 2, have integrated consultative and participatory

processes on the Marine Protected Areas implementation' activities and under the coastal livelihood economic activities.

Box 1: Stakeholder Engagement Principles

The principles of communication and stakeholders' engagement are as follows:

- **Participation:** It is necessary to ensure broad and inclusive participation of disaster affected people. Communities will be provided with options to enable them to participate, and a targeted outreach will be made available to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to overall project implementation.
- **Access to information and disclosure:** Relevant information will be disclosed in a language and forms accessible to target communities and the wider public. Communities will retain the rights to ask information about the status of the project, their entitlements, eligibility criteria as well as responsibilities and FGRM channels will be made accessible.
- **Social inclusion:** Community engagement should take into considerations various factors which may inhibit and/or prevent participation such as gender inequality, illiteracy, disability, ethnicity, and other exclusion factors amongst vulnerable groups. Hence, consultations and facilitation will be targeted to ensure tailored engagement approach. Risk mitigation measures shall be prepared in consultations with vulnerable groups.
- **Transparency:** Environmental and social risks and benefits generated and/or associated with project activities shall be communicated through open and constructive dialogues. Agreement on mitigation measures, including alternative designs shall be documented and made available to the public. A regular monitoring and tracking of FGRM will be made publicly available, including status of resolution.
- **Informed consultation without coercion:** Prior engagement and information dissemination should precede consultations to allow such consultations to be meaningful. Project stakeholders will be provided with options on a range of consultation modalities and/or approaches and retain the rights to refuse participation despite such options.

Below is general application of the stakeholder engagement principles on the project.

Under Component 1, on infrastructure and institutional strengthening for coral reefs and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) management, activities including development of physical infrastructures for coral reef and conservation areas and fisheries management, as well as capacity building activities for coral reef and conservation areas as well as fisheries management. Under this component, the key stakeholders are including coastal communities (including vulnerable and indigenous groups), national and subnational government agencies, the regional fisheries management (WPP) governing body, indigenous governing bodies (within the indigenous areas), NGOs and CSOs both international and local, international donors, and multilateral development banks, and local communities in target locations. An ongoing consultation with key stakeholders would be carried out throughout the project cycle.

Under Component 2, on expanding economic opportunities in and around MPAs, project activities include provision of capacity development and assistance to the process of village development planning and infrastructures proposal development (to support the village development plan), technical assistance to

build capacity of coastal MSMEs in sustainable value chains (especially fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism; and provision of assistance to BLU-LPMUKP (MMAF's microfinance institution) to expand financial products to sustainable coastal MSMEs and appraise business plan proposals. Similar to other components, stakeholder consultations and engagement will be conducted with sub-national government agencies, business actors, target communities, including local entrepreneurs in the target areas. The component will also finance training of the community facilitators (*pendamping desa*); training on sustainable production practices for a couple of community groups in each of the target villages and technical advisers to support and oversee training activities. The content of relevant training will integrate environmental and social sustainability practices. Further, relevant measures to promote inclusion of vulnerable groups to benefit from capacity building and technical assistance shall be established under the Component. Key measures to promote inclusive stakeholders' participation include:

- Strengthening of the consultative process in the implementation/ monitoring of Marine Protected Areas
- Provisions of gender sensitive facilitation and training techniques, including those catered to people of diverse backgrounds (i.e., people with low literacy, people with disability, the elderly, women, Indigenous Peoples, etc.).
- Inclusive, open and transparent enrolment of participants from producer groups for field schools. Outreach to promote wide dissemination of information and affirmative measures to facilitate participation of vulnerable groups.
- Incorporation of measures to reducing barriers for women to improved coastal livelihoods opportunities such as coastal and marine tourism (snorkeling, scuba diving); processing of fish, etc.
- Hiring of local facilitators, with understanding and familiarity of the contexts where they are assigned as well as social skills.

Under component 3, on sustainable financing for coral reef conservation and livelihoods, stakeholder engagement will be pursued to ensure that blue finance-coordination and capacity building activities are organized in a manner that promote inclusive stakeholders' participation to enable their views, concerns, and feedback are incorporated into decision making processes. This is relevant in particular, when developing and implementing long term investment strategies for priority blue economy sectors identified in the Oceans for Prosperity Report and the National Blue Framework as part of the SDGs Securities Framework. This also includes relevant engagement and consultations on the required management measures of potential downstream impacts as a result of creating an enabling environment (i.e. piloting blue finance in specific location). Specifically, stakeholder engagement activities will support the following environmental and social objectives, covering the following:

- Integration of environmental and social objectives into policy and regulatory development process through a consultative process, particularly with stakeholders who may potentially be impacted by policy and regulatory enforcement and changes into the legal frameworks of blue financing.
- Participatory assessments of downstream environmental and social implications, with support from qualified experts and in consultations with potentially affected stakeholders. This also includes systematic and comprehensive analysis of alternatives where there are potential significant environmental and social trade-offs.
- Economic assessments will be part of the site-specific planning process, which also identifies vulnerable groups at village level once the locations are confirmed.
- Enhanced transparency through stakeholder participation and information disclosure as part of policy and regulatory development and enforcement processes.

- Inclusive participation of relevant agencies under capacity building activities. Affirmative measures to vulnerable groups, including small-scale and traditional/artisanal fishers, fisherwomen, Indigenous Peoples/Adat communities in coastal and small islands, and people with disability from low income HHs in coastal areas, shall be established as part of the design of the capacity building program.

Under component 4, project management, the activities are including coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management. General principle of environmental and social standards will be applied in conducting monitoring and evaluation tools (and indicators) and knowledge management. Feedback from stakeholders, through formal consultations processes or as captured in the GRM, will be considered in developing such instruments for M&E.

Box 2: Mainstreaming Stakeholder Engagement into Project Design

The following principles will prevail at all stages of activities under all components in general:

- a. All community members should have equal opportunity, regardless of their gender, age, ability, and residing locations in the participating city, to participate in engagement forums/ events. Information outlining options for participation shall be made widely available, in an accessible format for people with visual and hearing impairments, and the project shall strive to reach the most vulnerable groups.
- b. Community participation in rehabilitating and conserving and stewardess (monitoring and maintenance) under component 1, will include diverse and vulnerable groups in the community, including to reach out to specific neighbourhoods or specific groups of people to receive their feedback.
- c. Practices of inclusive participation, i.e., making women-only or people with disability-only group discussions, are to consider in enhancing social inclusion and meaningful participations from all elements of the community.
- d. Community preferences for site-plans, especially for civil construction/ structural infrastructure activities under component 1 and component 2, will carefully consider human mobility, access to previous livelihoods activities, social, cultural, and psychological attachments of the community.
- e. Sustainable economy activities under Component 2 shall carefully consider the needs, constraints and opportunities for vulnerable groups (i.e., women, people with disability, landless households, poor households) to participate. Affirmative measures shall be established in consultation with these groups.
- f. In general, engagement processes will be conducted in a democratic, participatory, transparent, and accountable manner. Communities and target groups of peoples will have the opportunity to refuse participation in a fully informed manner.

To align the above principles with proposed stakeholder engagement activities, the project will mobilize experts and facilitators with relevant expertise and skills required to facilitate community participation processes, especially for Component 1 (i.e., coral reef and MPAs management and infrastructures) and Component 2 (i.e., sustainable economy infrastructures and capacity building); and under Component 3 (i.e., sustainable financing for coral reef conservation and livelihoods, particularly in develop and

implement long term investment strategies for priority blue economy sectors identified in the Oceans for Prosperity Report). These facilitators will be financed under Component 4 of this Project.

3. Regulatory Framework

The section below provides a summary of the national regulatory framework and the World Bank standards in regard to information disclosure, engagement with stakeholders, and grievance redressal system.

3.1 Relevant National Laws and Regulations

Several applicable regulations in Indonesia relevant to Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure as regulated in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the World Bank ESF and also relevant to Project implementation, include:

- Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure, requires the availability of transparent public information;
- Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities, guarantees the life sustainability of every citizen, including persons with disabilities, with the same legal standing and human rights as Indonesian citizens, including the right to work, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives;
- Law No. 32/2014 on Oceans, which includes articles on information disclosure and participation of local governments and local communities to manage and use the oceans sustainably.
- Law No.1/2017 jo Law No.27/2007 on the Management of the Coastal Areas and Small Islands, includes the requirements of sequence of public consultations with local communities in developing the coastal and small islands spatial use planning (RZWP3K) at district and subdistrict levels.
- Government Regulation No. 45/2017 on Community Participation in the Administration of Regional Government, in which the community has the right to participate in regional development planning;
- Government Regulation No. 22/2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management, regulates community involvement in the AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis) process for a) the provision of complete and transparent information; b) equality of position between the parties; c) fair and prudent problem solving; and d) coordination and communication;
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.31/2020 on the Establishment and Management of the Marine Conservation Areas, which includes requirement to conduct public consultations that result in consensus to develop marine protected areas plan at subdistrict and/or village levels.
- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 18/2018 on Village Community Institutions and Village Traditional Institutions, [considers those institutions] as partners in increasing community participation in the development process;
- Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, instructs gender mainstreaming in development planning, as well as in the implementation and evaluation

through a gender analysis that includes participation in the development process and the benefits received; and

- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 15/2008 on General Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Regions, [was stipulated] for the implementation of gender mainstreaming at the regional level.

3.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

The World Bank ESS 10, “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure”, recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and Project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Specifically, the requirements of ESS10 are as follows:

- Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the Project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on Project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the Project and its potential risks and impacts;
- Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrowers will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation;
- The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.
- The Borrower will maintain and disclose, as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.

This standard requires the Borrower to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the Project and its potential risks and impacts, disclose it as early as possible prior to Project appraisal, and seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement. If significant changes are made to the SEP, the Borrower will disclose the updated SEP. In addition, the Borrower will also develop and implement a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolutions of Project-affected parties' concerns and grievances related to the environmental and social performance of the Project in a timely manner. For a more detailed explanation of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, please refer to the following link: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards>.

4 Brief Summary of Previous Engagement

There has been an ongoing engagement with local stakeholders, including local governments, village leaders and village governments, academics, local communities, including small-scale fishers and women working in blue economy. The engagement comes in various forms, including meetings, interviews, surveys, and Focus Group Discussions. Engagement in terms of survey and FGDs with local governments and communities, were conducted by a research consultant, which data was used to provide input to the project design. Surveys in 25 villages and involving approximately 1.600 participants in total across 10 provinces were conducted in the middle of 2021. The detailed list of previous engagements is as follows.

Table 1. Stakeholder Engagement Activities from April 2021 to August 2022

Activity	Components	Target/ Participated Stakeholder	Description	Timing
Interviews with local governments and village governments	Component 1 on infrastructure and capacity building for conservation management; and Component 2 on sustainable economy	1,160 respondents in the 20 villages in 12 provinces	The HH surveys were conducted to understand the socioeconomic background and social profile of the fishing villages in 12 provinces (not all become LAUTRA target locations). This data was used to capture expectations of local governments, village governments and communities and were used to develop the design for Component 2 and to inform ESMF and SEP.	April to December 2021
Households surveys	Component 1; Component 2; E&S	Interviews with local governments and village leaders in 20 villages in 12 provinces	This initial engagement with local governments and village leaders were conducted together with the HH surveys to understand the socioeconomic profile of the 20 fishing villages in Indonesia.	
Internal technical meetings and missions	All, Environmental and Social, Fiduciary and Financial Management	Internal MMAF (DG Marine Spatial Management, DG Capture Fisheries and DG Aquaculture Fisheries)	Sequences of meetings and technical discussions on each component, E&S (safeguard), FM and Fiduciary	December 2021 to July 2022
Workshop for preparation	All		Technical workshop to Readiness Criteria for the Go	February 8-11 2022; Minutes of Meeting Included.
Project design, including E&S, workshop	All, Environmental and Social, Fiduciary and Financial Management	MMAF (DG Marine Spatial Management, DG Capture Fisheries and DG Aquaculture Fisheries) and BAPPENAS (the national development planning agency)	A five-days workshop on the project design and components, scope and coverage; and generic E&S scope and application in the project.	Throughout June 2022
Grievance Redress Mechanism	E&S	DG Marine Spatial Management, DG Capture Fisheries and DG Aquaculture Fisheries	Coordination meeting and technical meeting discussing project level GRM	April 2022

Technical meetings (bi-weekly) to discuss each social and environmental topic covered in the ESMF	E&S	DG Marine Spatial Management, DG Capture Fisheries and DG Aquaculture Fisheries	World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESS, E&S working plan and timeline, E&S documents need to be prepared for the project, and focal points	Bi-weekly from April to July 2022
ESMF workshop	ESMF	LAUTRA- project preparation safeguard team; DG Marine Spatial Management, DG Capture Fisheries and DG Aquaculture Fisheries	Two-days hybrid workshop to finalize draft Environmental and Social Management Framework; and its instruments	29-30 June 2022

Minutes of Meeting for preparation workshop for LAUTRA, 8-11 February 2022, could be found in Annex II.

5 Identification of Stakeholders

Before laying out a stakeholder engagement plan, the first step is to identify who are the stakeholders across levels that will be relevant to the project. Stakeholders are understood as broader parties who are affected and/or can influence decision or implementation or taking interest over the project activities. This includes government and non-governmental actors, both at national, subnational and village-levels. The below table indicates stakeholders identified during the preparation of LAUTRA project.

Following the World Bank ESS 10, stakeholders are divided into two categories, namely i) project affected parties and ii) other interested parties. We added a sub-category of vulnerable groups under the Project Affected Parties category.

Project affected parties are individuals and groups who are affected or likely to be affected by the project, in this Project, we identified that these groups will likely fall into this category associated with component 1 on infrastructure and capacity strengthening on Coral Reefs and MPA management and component 2 on Expanding economic opportunities in and around MPAs. Project Affected Parties in LAUTRA are including small-scale/ traditional/ artisanal fishers, fisherwomen/ women working in blue economy, coastal and small islands communities, the owners of small and medium enterprises in coastal and small islands, and indigenous people. **Vulnerable groups.** Project affected parties can also falls into vulnerable groups, as informed by the social assessment, including small-scale/ traditional/ artisanal fishers, fishing ship crew/ small-scale fishers without productive assets, poor households who rely on marine resources for subsistence, fisherwomen/ women working in informal blue economy sectors, and indigenous groups.

Other interested parties are individuals or groups who are interested or will be interested within the project. In LAUTRA, we identified that interested parties include local governments, academics, non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations who work in the blue sector, both in terms of conservation and economy.

Below is the details category and list of stakeholders:

Table 2. List of Stakeholders under LAUTRA

Group of Stakeholders	Stakeholders
-----------------------	--------------

Governments	
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DG Marine Spatial Management and DG Capture Fisheries and all relevant directorates and units) – executing and implementing agency ● Ministry of Development Planning (Directorate of the Sea and Fisheries) – implementing agency ● National Research and Innovation Agency (previously known as LIPI, the Ocean and Coral Reefs working group) ● Ministry of Environment and Forestry ● Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) ● Ministry of Finance
Local resource management committees/individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical Working Group for fisheries management (UPP WPP) ● Technical Units/ Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) – Pelabuhan perikanan, karantina, PRL, Pengasawan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan (PSDKP)
Provincial and City/district governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fisheries Agency, LPP ● Local Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) in each province and city ● Environment agency ● Tourism agency
WPP governing board in WPP 714, 715, 718	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WPP governing body (Lembaga Pengelolaan Perikanan WPP) in each WPP 714, 715, and 718 ● Chief of the governing body; and/or customary representatives in the governing body
Communities	
Local-level Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Village government ● Village Representative body (<i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i>) ● Customary governing body (<i>Badan Musyarwah adat</i>)
Quasi governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BUMDES (village-level enterprise)
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Affected fishers ● Community Conservation rangers/ masyarakat pengawasan ● Affected coastal communities (i.e. micro/small scale tourism business owners; restaurants, etc) ● Neighbourhood communities ● Vulnerable groups, as informed by Social Assessment are including small-scale/ traditional/ artisanal fishers, ship crew/ fishers without productive assets, women works in blue sector/ fisherwomen, fisherfolks from low income households, indigenous people.
Vulnerable groups	
Vulnerable groups (as informed by Social Assessment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small-scale fishers/ traditional or artisanal fishers ● Fishers without productive assets e.g. ship crews ● (Low income) Households who heavily rely on marine resources for subsistence ● Fisherwomen or women works in informal blue economy sector ● Indigenous people
Indigenous groups	

Indigenous/community resource rights holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indication are available in Social Assessment (a stand-alone document) and to be specified once the sites are confirmed
Indigenous governing body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Badan Musyawarah Adat/</i> Adat governing body ● <i>Tetua adat/ Raja/ Kapita Laung/</i> the elderly
Indigenous communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indigenous peoples in target areas ● Indigenous women groups ● Indigenous youth groups
NGOs/CSOs and Academics	
NGO/CBO mitra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● YKAN/ TNC ● WWF ● MDPI (Masyarakat Perikanan Indonesia) ● EDF ● Yayasan Konservasi Indonesia ● Sustainable Fisheries Partnership ● KAPAL Perempuan ● World Resources Institute ● BirdLife International ● Yayasan Terangi ● Yayasan Ekonusa
Independent experts/groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universities and academics (academics from Universitas Pattimura, Universitas Cendrawasih, Universitas Ternate, Universitas Papua, Universitas Hassanudin, Universitas Padjajaran, etc) ● Suhana Institute
Commercial interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tourist operators in specific sites ● ARUNA sustainable fisheries e-commerce ● Domestic Tuna/ fisher' company
Development partners- pendanaan dan/atau Technical Assistance	
NGO/Development Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAO ● Global Environmental Facility (GEF) ● UNDP ● WWF – the US ● International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) ● Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) ● KfW (Germany Development Bank)
Media	
Media outlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National and regional media outlets

6 Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous People

6.1 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are population groups that suffer from discrimination, unequal access to rights, unequal access to and control over resources or unequal access to development opportunities. As a result, they may be poorly integrated into the formal economy, may suffer from inadequate access to basic public goods and services, and may be excluded from political decision-making. As a result, they risk being disproportionately affected by project-related risks and adverse impacts. Such groups may include ethnic,

religious, cultural, linguistic minorities, indigenous groups, female-headed households, children and youngsters, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and the poor.

In this project, based on social assessment, several vulnerable groups identified are including small-scale fishers/ traditional fishers/ artisanal fishers, household or groups that rely on coastal and/or marine resources for subsistence/ livelihoods and/or micro businesses activities, ship crew/ fishers without productive assets, women works in blue sector/ fisherwomen, and indigenous people in coastal and small areas (particularly ones that have not received formal acknowledgement from the state).

In the case of vulnerable groups, the Project ensures that vulnerable individuals and groups are duly and timely consulted, making sure that their concerns are heard, taking into account individuals' and communities' specificities, and delivered in an appropriate form, manner and language. This is done in the form of focus group discussions, key informant surveys, gender assessments as well as ensuring materials are in local languages.

6.2 Indigenous Peoples

Below is a description on Indigenous Peoples that are potentially involved in the project.

Indigenous People in coastal and small islands of Indonesia

Based on screening at provincial level, using secondary data from the Indigenous People Domain Registration Agency (BRWA) and was crosschecked with data from MMAF, indigenous groups are present in 4 provinces of LAUTRA indicative target locations (the village-level location has not been confirmed yet). While the conditions are varied, generally, indigenous people residing in coastal and/or small islands are engaged in small-scale/ household agricultural activities and fisheries for subsistence. There are some sub-groups and individuals who are engaged with other works, such as becoming civil servants, providing services (tourism), and small-scale trading. The details information of indigenous practices regarding marine resources management is available on the Social Assessment (a stand-alone document).

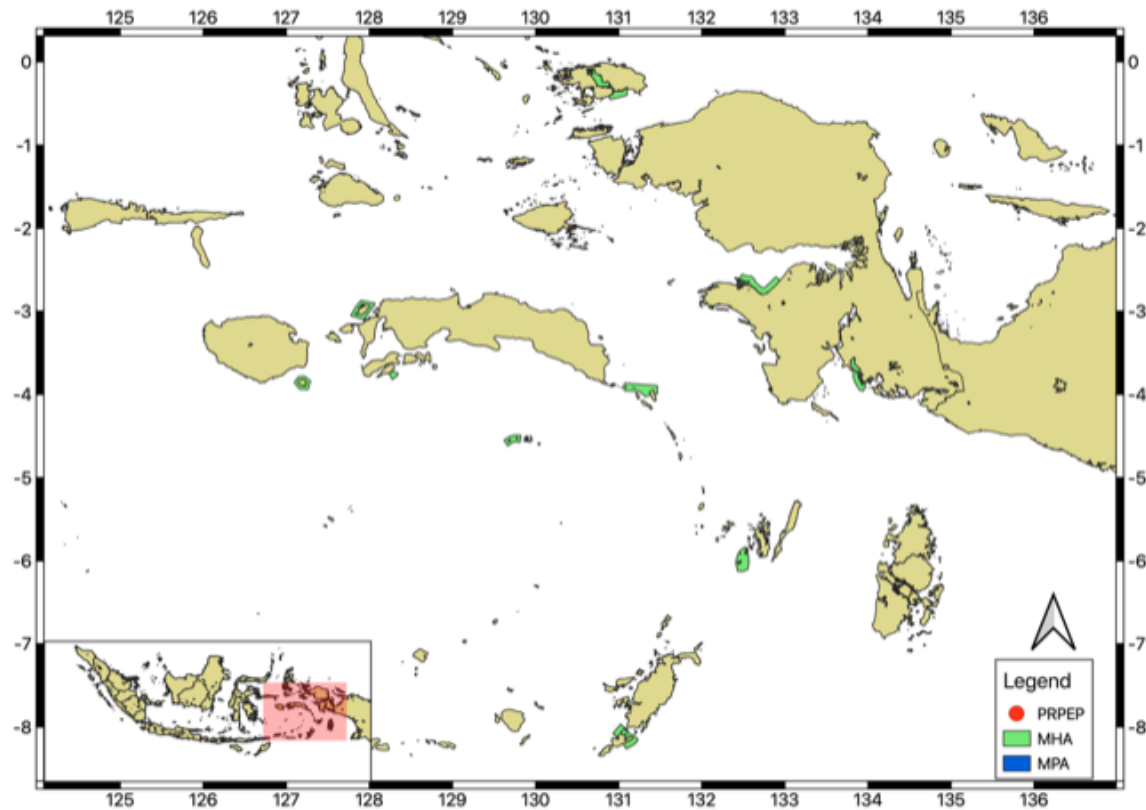
The World Bank ESS 7 has laid out standards to protect the rights of indigenous people, meaningfully engage and consult, regardless of their formal recognition from the state.

Based on social assessment, there are 20 indigenous communities identified at provincial level, including:

- Kade Liya in Wakatobi (Southeast Sulawesi)
- Wabula Buton (Southeast Sulawesi)
- Wapulaka Buton Selatan (Southeast Sulawesi)
- Pulau Siompu Buton Selatan (Southeast Sulawesi)
- Negeri Hukurila (Maluku)
- Adaut Tanimbar (Maluku)
- Negeri Kataloka Seram bagian Timur (Maluku)
- Kaimer & Manggur of Tual (Maluku)
- Tanimbar Kei (Maluku)
- Arguni & Pig-pig Sekar (West Papua)
- Werur Tambrau (West Papua), and
- Malaumkarta (West Papua)
- Pulau Owi and Pulau Auki (Papua)

The locations of the indigenous peoples are shown in Figure 1 below (in green).

Figure 1. location of Indigenous People in LAUTRA target locations (in green)



Engagement with indigenous people will be tailored to ensure socially and culturally appropriate manners of consultations and/or engagement. Local facilitator/ Indigenous people expert or language interpreters will be employed to ensure that means of consultations are effective and appropriate. Grievance Redress Mechanism that is specific to Indigenous people will be established.

When there is access restriction issue to Indigenous Peoples, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be required for activities with potential adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples in line with ESS 7. According to the World Bank ESS 7, FPIC is warranted in circumstances in which project may result in: i) significant impacts on land or natural resources in customary territories, ii) relocation of indigenous peoples, or iii) significant negative impact on indigenous cultural heritage. In LAUTRA, potential impacts on land and natural resources are envisaged to be insignificant since broad community support will be required by the project prior to implementation of activities with such impacts. The project does not envisage to cause relocation of indigenous peoples and have significant impact on indigenous people cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial or spiritual aspects of the affected indigenous peoples. Where activities are expected to result in access restrictions associated with marine area conservations, FPIC will be obtained from the community concerned. FPIC processes will be embedded as part of the development of MPA development plan, where community consultations and consensus building will be facilitated.

7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The disclosure of project information was done during the preparation both through website, public publication and community consultations (<https://kkp.go.id/djprl/artikel/44251-lautra-stakeholder-engagement-plan-july-2022-bahasa-indonesia-formatted>) . At project level, there has been inclusion of engagement strategy to both under Component 1 and Component 2 activities, including through the participatory planning of implementation and monitoring of Marine Protected Areas; and participatory village-level development planning and improvement of economic opportunity' activity under Component 2. Further, both components include indicators to ensure that i) participatory planning is occurring and ii) vulnerable groups are included in the process at village level. The tables below give a brief description of actions that have already taken place as well as actions to be taken to implement this SEP.

7.1 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The project will be further informed by the broader stakeholder engagement approach through: i) consultations and community participation during project implementation; ii) transparent feedback and grievance redress mechanisms; iii) communication outreach, public campaigns and capacity building; and iv) development of risk management processes and engagement required under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The level and approach for stakeholder engagement will depend on the level of risks and influence each stakeholder holds, and their capacity to manage anticipated environmental and social risks adequately. Another important consideration is engagement to enhance the project's benefits and social acceptance by enhancing project implementation to be participatory, inclusive, and responsive to community needs. This SEP will be implemented as early as possible at the planning stage to allow for community participation and their early feedback to be fully integrated as part of the overall implementation approach.

Engagement activity will consider public health risks, particularly in the context of COVID-19. COVID-19 remains a public health risk in Indonesia and will present threats to workers and prospective stakeholders, including communities. Under the project, engagement will uphold safety and public health measures as defined in the project's ESMF Safety principle means that adjustment to engagement plan should be considered carefully, including preference over virtual means whenever possible and strict adherence to the Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures as detailed in the ESMF, which are in line with the GoI's regulations and other international good practices, including the World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines.

Under the project, public consultations serve as one of the stakeholder engagement platforms to discuss project design and key components and have been organized for activities where broad stakeholders' views are critical to enhance project design and implementation. These consultations have been performed in parallel with other engagement activities supported by the project, including community facilitation for planning and mobilization, day-to-day project stakeholder communication and monitoring, regular coordination meetings, ad-hoc consultations, FGRM implementation etc. Hence, the following provides an initial plan of the main consultations that are expected during the project preparation and implementation.

The Project will employ and train Community Facilitators (CFs) who will ensure that community expectations match the outcomes that the proposed project can realistically deliver. CFs are people hired from local communities whose major role is to act as cultural liaisons, whereby they articulate community

concerns to the UPT/ Technical Working Group staff (as local implementing agency), and in turn are trained to explain the vision and goals of the project to the community in local vernacular in formal and informal settings. They are instrumental actors in communicating and responding to any project grievances.

In working with and on the indigenous communities' areas, the Project adheres to customary protocol for visiting communities through regular communication with appropriate focal points of the Sub-directorate of Customary Communities at the national level, together with Technical Working Group (UPT), and the fisheries agency at the provincial and district levels to provide information about the nature and intent of our activities. A social and/or IP specialist will be hired to assist with the technical preparation and engagement activities with Indigenous People in target areas.

The following public consultation plan will be organized in an inclusive, participatory, and transparent manner, which may include choice of engagement modalities, information production and dissemination, use of RGMs, and affirmative measures to vulnerable groups. These are detailed in Table below.

Stakeholder engagement Plan (SEP)

Table 3. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project Stage	Consultation topics	Method	Target Groups	Timeframe	Person in Charge
Initial project implementation	Consultation with Fisheries Management Areas governing bodies, WPP 714, 715 and 718	Coordination meetings	WPP governing bodies and national governments	Early stage of project implementation and maintained throughout the project cycle	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO)
	Project consultation at the sub-national level, information dissemination and socialization to obtain feedback from sub-national stakeholders (particularly provincial, district government, village governments and potentially affected local communities) on the general project design, project components and respective activities	Stakeholder workshops/consultations (virtual, face-to-face, and hybrid), community meetings	Provincial, district, and village level governments, representative of communities, local NGOs and CSOs	During project preparation	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO)
	Consultations with coastal communities in target locations as part of site-selection processes, joint assessments of key issues for Component 1 on Coral Reefs and MPAs management activities	Community meetings, focus group discussions, participatory research approaches	Local communities, village governments	Early stage of project implementation as part of site-selection processes.	MMAF – DJ PRL
	Village-level community mobilization for technical design, planning, implementation of conservation activities and formulation of village management plans for Component 1 on Coral Reefs and	Community meetings, stakeholder consultations, field visits	Village stakeholders, including community representatives, district government agencies	Throughout the project cycle	MMAF – DJ PRL and DJ PB

Stakeholder engagement Plan (SEP)

	MPAs management activities and Component 2 on expanding economic opportunities (in and around the selected MPAs)				
	Initial engagement with key advocacy groups, such as the World Resources Institute (WRI), the National Research and Innovation Centre (BRIN ocean scientist groups), The National Conservancy, Wetlands Indonesia, and Conservation International.	Meetings; one-on-one meeting with subject-specific topic (such as with the indigenous people advocacy-group)	Government agencies, NGOs and CSOs with interest and/or concerns on coastal communities' rights (land use, natural resources, and livelihoods)	Early stage of implementation; and maintained throughout the project	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO)
	Consultations with affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples and their leaders for the development of risk and impact management measures, including integration of such measures into village level plan. This includes risk screening and impact assessment, and any required due diligence prior to commencement of specific activities with potential impacts. To capture concerns over the conservation plan.	Community meetings and consultations, including separate consultations with vulnerable groups and women as applicable. In the context where customary leadership is strong, the project shall consult with community leaders and chiefs, including the respected elders, such as <i>tetua adat</i> and with their facilitation, obtain consent from the broader community members.	Indigenous governing body/leaders/ elderly; indigenous women; indigenous communities' members; village level governing body (<i>badan musyawarah desa</i>)	Throughout the project implementation	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO) together with DJ PRL (particularly on the development of village level plan) and DJ PT and DJ PB (for Component 2)
	Consultation with local communities and local businesses for livelihoods activities (i.e., local market assessments, value chain assessment, community selections, selection of beneficiaries, etc. In the case that	Community meetings and consultations, including separate consultations with vulnerable groups and women as applicable	Community members, including vulnerable groups, local businesses, producer groups, women groups, and village leaders	At early stage of project implementation and maintained throughout project implementation	MMAF - DJ PT and DJ PB

Stakeholder engagement Plan (SEP)

	such activities involve commercialization of cultural heritage, affected communities shall be informed of: i) their rights under national law; ii) the scope and nature of the commercial development and the potential impacts; and iii) the potential options for community-managed ecotourism and benefit sharing and impact management by upholding conservation and sustainability principles.				
During project implementation	Socialization of site selection criteria and cooperatives/micro businesses selection criteria at the district/subdistrict level	Meetings, village forum and dissemination of posters/ printed booklet	District/city, subdistrict and village governments; local communities;	Early stage of project implementation and prior to any activity in the field	MMAF - DJ PT (Capture Fisheries) and DJ PB (Aquaculture Fisheries)
	Socialization of technical implementation of conservation and livelihood components at village level	Community consultation/ village forum, FGDs and door-to-door visits if needed	Village governments, local communities	Early stage of project implementation and prior to any activity in the field	MMAF - DJ PT (Capture Fisheries) and DJ PB (Aquaculture Fisheries)
	Socialization of technical implementation of livelihoods components (i.e., strengthening existing/forming new cooperatives; trainings and technical assistance and facilitating access to financial services) at village level	Community consultation/ village forum; FGDs and door-to-door if needed	Village governments, local communities	Early stage of project implementation and maintained throughout the project cycle	MMAF - DJ PT (Capture Fisheries) and DJ PB (Aquaculture Fisheries)
	Consultation with stakeholders for development of the National Blue Framework and the preparation for implementation	Multistakeholder meetings at the national level; multistakeholder rmeeting at subnational levels;	Relevant government agencies at the national and subnational levels; representatives of	Early stage of project implementation and	Bappenas, in coordination with MMAF – LAUTRA

Stakeholder engagement Plan (SEP)

	of long term investment strategies for priority blue economy sectors identified in the Oceans for Prosperity Report	and consultations with representative of communities	communities (sub district and village chiefs, women representatives) and indigenous people' governing boards	maintained throughout the project cycle	project secretariat (PMO)
	Updates on project status.	Multistakeholder forum/workshops, coordination meetings, public consultations (presentation of updates followed by Q&As sessions), GRM records and public information disclosure	Central government partners, sub-national government agencies, community representatives, NGOs/CSOs	Periodically (during project implementation i.e., bi-annually)	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO)
Project/sub-project completion	Project completion, monitoring, and evaluation	Coordination meeting, workshops and FGDs	Central government partners, sub-national government agencies, community representatives, NGOs/CSOs	Joint-agencies inspection; site visit; meetings with local governments; public consultation with local communities	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO)
	Project completion public report and lesson learnt	multistakeholder forum, public consultations at the national and sub-national level	Central government ministries and/or agencies, sub-national government agencies, community representatives, NGOs/CSOs	Y5/ Project completion	MMAF – LAUTRA project secretariat (PMO) and Bappenas

8 Information Disclosure

Documentation and information about the update of project activities and the results of consultation with stakeholders will be published by the PMU and PIUs as follows:

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

On the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management: <https://kkp.go.id/djprl> and DG Capture Fisheries: <https://kkp.go.id/djpt>

Drafts of Environmental and Social Management documents have been disclosed on 29 August 2022 and could be accessed here: <https://kkp.go.id/djprl/artikel/44180-kerangka-kerja-pengelolaan-lingkungan-hidup-dan-sosial-draft-proyek-insan-terang-lautra>. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishers also updates the public through general public-friendly articles to inform the public about LAUTRA preparation and its progresses. They are available in MMAF website.¹

Further disclosure of information will also be conducted through information exchange with relevant government agencies, public consultation activities and community meetings. The project will ensure that relevant communication materials, containing project information, including FGRM channels are available in the target villages and/or communities and presented in a manner accessible to the community.

Means of information disclosure for indigenous people will be tailored to meet their needs and culturally appropriate, including if the information shall be disclosed verbally and/or through in-person meeting with the elderly (*tetua/ raja*). Usually, information is disclosed through an in-person meeting with the elderly, and then the elderly will convey the information to the communities. As for LAUTRA, this approach will be adopted, and any resources needed to ensure that information is disclosed properly, and reach the vulnerable groups, will be adequately allocated.

9 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Definition of FGRM: Regarding Operational Guidelines, the Grievance Handling Mechanism is a process for receiving, evaluating, and handling complaints from residents and casualties.

As per COREMAP previous experiences and MMAF existing good practices capturing grievances from the indigenous peoples, FGRM for indigenous people will be done through a different channel from the generic stakeholders. In-person facilitators will be the main channel for receiving grievances from Indigenous people, and grievances are often conveyed by the elderly deriving from the indigenous peoples.

Scope and user of FGRM:

Scope: Complaints Handling Mechanisms will be provided for stakeholders and other interested parties to raise questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints, or provide any feedback from all activities funded by the project.

¹ <https://kkp.go.id/djprl/artikel/19252-program-lautra-akan-mencakup-perencanaan-ruang-laut>
<https://kkp.go.id/djprl/artikel/19072-kkp-bahas-program-lautra>
<https://kkp.go.id/djprl/bpsplpadang/artikel/27768-bpspl-padang-terlibat-konsinyasi-penentuan-lokasi-penanaman-pen-abt-2021-dan-program-lautra>

FGRM users include (1) project beneficiaries or people who affected by the project (i.e. people who will and/or directly or indirectly affected by the project), (2) interested parties such as advocacy-group, academics, etc (3) other citizens who can use GRM for the purposes aforementioned (see Scope). Further elaboration of project workers' FGRM will be provided in the Labor Management Procedures under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project.

Management of FGRM: FGRM will be managed by the PMO (MMAF), under the direct responsibility of the Secretariat of INSAN- TERANG LAUTRA. Each Directorate General (PIU) within MMAF will appoint a dedicated technical team to manage specific issues and grievances reported under each of their respective components. As for BAPPENAS (Component 3), grievances will be directed to the PMO.

Submission of complaints: Complaints can be disclosed at any time during the implementation of the Project.

Procedure

How to file a complaint

MMAF will provide the channels where residents/beneficiaries/ affected residents can make a complaint by:

- a. **Community facilitators** (who will be working at village level)
- b. **Website:** kkp.lapor.go.id or lapor.go.id
- c. **SMS:** KKP_ (your message/ grievance) send to 1708
- d. **Visit to the office:** *Sekretariat LAUTRA Office* Gedung Mina Bahari III Lt. 15 Ditjen Pengelolaan Ruang Laut (PRL) Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (KKP), Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Jakarta Pusat. DKI Jakarta. Indonesia. Or to *Help Desk*, Sekretariat Tim Penanganan Pengaduan Direktorat Pengelolaan Ruang Laut Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (KKP), Gedung Mina Bahari III Lt. 10, Jl. Merdeka Timur No. 16, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- e. Email: pengaduanprl@kkp.go.id

The project must ensure the availability of all channels and accessibility to the complainant contact.

Confidentiality and conflict of interest: Complaints can be made anonymously. Confidentiality is a fundamental aspect of the project. It is a legal obligation to guarantee all cases, even when the complainant is identified. From that, to avoid conflicts of interest, many channels were made to file complaints.

Receiving and recording: a person who receives complaints will fill out the complaint form (see Appendix 3), records them in the Complaints List, and are saved by the person in charge of GRM. Next, complaints must be immediately submitted to the tracking system. In the tracking system, complaints are sorted and transferred to the division that is responsible for investigating and handling complaints, or to staff if the complaint is related to a particular project activity. The Project Director is responsible to choose a person who will direct the complaint, whether or not the complainant needs an investigation and the time period to respond.

To appoint an investigating officer, the Project Director must ensure that there is no conflict of interest. All people involved in the investigation process must not have material, personal, or professional interests to the investigation and there is no personal or professional relationship with the complainant or witness.

After the investigation process is well-managed, the person in charge will organize the GRM records and enter these data into the Complaints List.

The number and type of suggestions and questions must also be recorded and reported so that they can be analyzed to improve project communication.

Review complaints or/and questions

Complaints must be checked within 10 (ten) working days. The person who takes in charge of investigating complaints will gather the facts to get a clear situation. Investigation/follow-up can include site visits, document review, and meetings with parties who can solve the problem.

The results of the investigation and response will be submitted for consideration to the Project Director, who will decide what action to take. After a decision is made and the complainant receives the information, the investigation specialist will explain the action to be taken in the complaint form (see Appendix 2), as well as details of the investigation and findings, and submit a response to the Project Director for signing.

Response to complaints

The complainant will receive verification by mail or e-mail. Responses are made in answer to a question based on the materials of the investigation and, if appropriate, must refer to national law.

The deadline of investigating complaints can be extended to 10-30 business days by the Project Director approval, and the complainant must be informed whether:

- a) additional consultation is needed to respond to a complaint;
- b) complaints need to be answered by complex information and need to learn additional materials to respond.

Awareness raising: Information is provided in an accessible format. Information about the Grievance Handling Mechanism will be available on the website www.kkp.go.id and will be included in communication with stakeholders.

Staff placement and capacity building: The Project Director will assign roles and responsibilities to xx staff. This will be documented in the Project Operation Manual and will be updated regularly.

- Management of the entire GRM system
- Develop and maintain the improvement of awareness
- Collecting the complaints
- Recording the complaints
- Notification to complainants about receipts and deadlines for reviewing complaints
- Sorting / categorizing complaints
- Observing the entire problems, including the causal relationship between project activities and suspected damage/danger/ disturbance
- Decision making based on the observation
- Processing appeals or ongoing communication to complainants with the aim of resolving the issue peacefully
- Publishing the responses to a complaint (need to be confirmed by the complainant)
- Organizing and applying information delivery and awareness raising campaigns

- Reporting and handling GRM results.

Transparency, monitoring, and reporting

Transparency

Regular policies, procedures, and updates on the GRM system, complaints made and resolved, will be available on the website www.kkp.go.id This component will be updated every mid-year.

Routine internal monitoring and reporting

The PMO/ Secretariat will assess the GRM function on a quarterly basis to:

- Make summaries of GRM results on a monthly & quarterly basis, including suggestions and questions, to the project team and management.
- Review the status of complaints that have not been resolved and suggest corrective actions as needed.

On the quarterly meeting, there will be a discussion and review the effectiveness and use of GRM and collect suggestions on how to improve it.

Submitting the midterm and annual progress report to the World Bank

In the midterm (semester) and annual implementation reports that are submitted to the Bank, MMAF will include GRM results, which provide the latest information as follows:

- Status of GRM formation (procedures, staffing, awareness raising, etc.);
- Quantitative data about the number of complaints received, the relevant number, and the amount completed;
- Qualitative data about the types of complaints and answers given, unresolved problems;
- The time needed to resolve complaints;
- Number of complaints resolved at the lowest level, rising to a higher level;
- Any special problems solved by procedures/staffing;
- Factors that can influence the use of the GRM / beneficiary feedback system;
- All corrective actions used.

10 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

This section presents an overview of the reports that will be used to report on and monitor stakeholder engagement activities.

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in bi-annual manner, with combination of monthly reports-review and primary data joint-site inspections. Several key points to be included in M&E and reporting are:

- key concerns, from local communities and other stakeholders, captured in the GRM
- key concerns from vulnerable groups
- the amount of time needed to resolve grievances in average
- the availability and applicability of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- notes on resources to implement GRM (is additional resource needed?)
- notes on capacity building to implement GRM (will there any specific areas benefitted by capacity building activities?)

PMO will be responsible to conduct M&E and reporting, which will be submitted to the World Bank. PMO will be assisted by each PIU to provide technical insights/ data in terms of GRM operation in regards to each component.

11 Financing

All activities will be financed either one of these modalities, i) under project component when the activities are streamlined to the project or component activities; ii) under project implementation support or iii) under the contractor/ third party budget if the activities are undertaken by the selected third parties.

12 Annexes

Annex I: Grievance Log Form

COMPLAINTS / QUESTIONS RECORD FORM (Form A)	
Instructions: This form must be completed by staff who receive questions or complaints and are stored in the project file. Please attach relevant supporting documentation/letters.	
Date of Complaint:	Name of Staff:
Complaints Received by (please tick (v) the appropriate box):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Province <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality / subdistrict <input type="checkbox"/> Village	
Under WPP: 714, 715, 718 (please circle ones that are relevant)	
Complaint made via (please tick (v) the appropriate box):	
<input type="checkbox"/> In person/ visit to office (UPT or MMAF) <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> SMS <input type="checkbox"/> Website	
<input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Box / Other advice <input type="checkbox"/> Community Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> General Consultation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Others _____	
Name of Complainant: (information is optional and confidential)	
Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Choose not to say	
Address or contact information of complainant: (information is optional and confidential)	

Location of complaints/problems occurred [please write]				
National:	City:	Province:	Village:	
A Brief Explanation of Complaints or Questions: (please write as detail as possible)				
	Category 1	Social Issues (for instance: GRM unreliable, livelihoods disruption associated MPAs or coral reefs management activities, etc)		
	Category 2	Environmental Issues		
	Category 3	Complaints related to violations of policies, guidelines, and procedures		
	Category 4	Complaints related to breach of contract		
	Category 5	Complaints regarding misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management problems		
	Category 6	Complaints related to abuse of power/intervention by the project or government		
	Category 7	Complaints regarding staff performance		
	Category 8	Force majeure report		
	Category 9	Complaints about Project intervention		
	Category 10	Others		
Handle and follow up required by:				
Progress in resolving complaints (e.g. answered, resolved):				

Annex II: Minutes of Meeting of Workshop Preparation

Minutes of Meeting Technical Discussion with Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and BAPPENAS Oceans For Prosperity Project (LAUTRA)

The technical workshop for readiness criteria of LAUTRA project was held on February 8-11th, 2022. DG Marine Spatial Planning of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) chaired the meeting. This note presents a summary of the main points discussed and decisions reached during the meeting. The full attendance list is attached in Annex 1.

The meeting was attended by: The World Bank, BAPPENAS, and MMAF including DG Marine Spatial Planning, DG Capture Fisheries, and DG Aquaculture.

Day 1: February, 8th, 2022

MMAF (SESITJEN of MSP) opened the meeting with thanks to the World Bank for facilitating the meeting and reminding that the LAUTRA program has been listed in the Blue Book and they should submit the readiness criteria to BAPPENAS immediately. The discussion in the next 3 days will be focused on the gaps and completion of readiness criteria documents. Detailing of the component will be also included particularly for the new technical components such as measured fisheries and aquaculture, including other components such as safeguards etc.

BAPPENAS (Marine and Fisheries Directorate) reminded that the LAUTRA project is already listed in the 2021 Blue Book, and encouraged the team to be able to submit the RC by the end of February 2022 since they will start the evaluation on March 4, 2022. Several corridors and criteria in the readiness criteria are mentioned including how the project could provide a clear timetable and monitoring, evaluation indicators, and clear institutional arrangement. Some of the readiness criteria include: 1. The loan ceiling will be 200m as stated in the blue book; 2. Scope of activities can be refocused if overall project outcomes are not changed; 3. The locations of the project should be preferably those locations stated in the RPJMN, however there is flexibility; 4. M&E indicators must be clear; 5. Acquisition of land/resettlements should also be clear. They hope that there will not be many changes from the blue book and the discussion will be more focused on the details of activities and locations without changing the outcomes. So that, the team can accelerate the implementation at least at the end of 2022 or early 2023.

Presentation

1. Project Cycle and Key Elements of Investment Project

The Bank presented the project preparation process includes 1) identification; 2) preparation; 3) appraisal; 4) negotiations and board approval; 5) implementation and supervision; and 6) completion and evaluation.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [Project Cycle Presentation](#)

2. LAUTRA Project:

MMAF presented the LAUTRA project with several new information on project components and target locations. LAUTRA has been included in the revised Blue Book (Jan 2022) = 226M (200M IBRD loan + 26M grant). The target location is on 16 Provinces; 12 MPAs and 4 WPPNRI (WPP 713, 714, 715 dan 718).

They emphasized the detailed requirements of the readiness criteria document and the tight timeline of the green book submission process as well as the preparatory/feasibility study of the project.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [MMAF LAUTRA presentation](#)

3. Theory of Change

The Bank presented the ToC of the project, including project objectives and summary project components and outcomes. The overall objective is **to enhance the management of coral reef ecosystems and conservation areas by providing management infrastructure, improving the environment for coastal settlements, and improving socio-economic conditions**. The TTL emphasized that all components and activities need to be linked and integrated to achieve the outcomes and direct impact on the beneficiaries.

Project outcomes: 1) Marine area under management has increased; 2) Management effectiveness of supported MPAs has improved; 3) Reef fisheries in and around MPAs are sustainably managed; 4) Income of community members involved in livelihoods activities supported by the project has improved; 5) Support to livelihoods activities incentivize sustainable management of marine resources; and 6) Innovative mechanisms for sustainable financing of MPAs and livelihood activities are developed and piloted.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [ToC Presentation](#)

4. Fisheries Management Area (FMA) Study:

The Bank presented the result of FMA study conducted in 2021 by PT Hatfield and YKAN. The main findings and recommendations from this study as follows as:

1. All elements for an effective fisheries management system that can support scalable fisheries are in place.
2. LPP and UPP are the right institutions to align the vision of the central government with the provincial government and private sector and agree on certain targets.
3. Stock assessments as interpreted by scientists should now trigger adjustments of fishing effort and capacity to address "overfished" stocks, after consultation with LPP and UPP.
4. The current RPP should be considered an action plan rather than a fisheries management plan. This would provide a good opportunity to include very specific targets and detailed steps for each FMA and species category to adjust fishing effort and capacity to address overfishing, restore fisheries and achieve sector policy objectives.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [FMA Study Presentation](#)

5. Component 1.1: Conservation Infrastructure

MMAF presented the asset management plan in conservation area, which is divided into 1) Fixed assets; and grants to the community. Lautra's asset distribution and intervention will be adjusted to the EVIKA level of the KKPN or KKPD.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [DG KKHL Presentation](#)

6. Component 1.2: Fishery Infrastructure

MMAF presented the plans and proposed activities from DG capture fisheries, including measured fishing through landing fish data at fish landing sites (WPP 713, 714, 715 and 718). List of the proposed activity can be accessed in: [DJPT Presentation](#)

Summary of Discussions

1. Project Cycle and Theory of Change:

- a. **Requirements and Timeline:** A lot of requirements to be prepared both in the Bank internal process and MMAF-BAPPENAS side. In that case, the team needs to agree and align the critical timeline and minimize non-technical constraints and be more flexible in order to achieve timeline synchronization and targets on both sides.
- b. **Core of the Project:** MPA management effectiveness will be the core of the project which will also have an impact on the livelihood and welfare of the community. Agreed that all of component and activities need to be linked and integrated to achieve the outcomes and direct impact to the beneficiaries.
- c. MMAF highlighted the importance of institutional operation and financial support (incentives) that will help reduce pressure on environmental use and degradation.
- d. The team agreed to determine more detail criteria which not only could integrate and link all activities under the MPA and Livelihood, but also the social and financial (economic) component.

2. LAUTRA Project:

- a. The team needs to strengthen and elaborate reef fisheries management sub-component with existing MPA infrastructure and management components.
- b. On capture fisheries topic, the team needs to focus on detailing the application of activities in industrial zones and traditional fishermen related to the measurable fisheries, including the harvest strategy, reef fish stock, and *Desa Nelayan Maju* as the overall activity target.
- c. The team need to clarify the details of activities or sub-components in aquaculture topic. Waiting for the DG aquaculture to give more detail on the type of business such as fresh water or sea water aquaculture and so on.
- d. Determining the location will be one of the crucial points that need to be discussed since the increase of funding allows MMAF to expand the locations or elaborate the activities, particularly for the village locations that could be integrated with targeted MPA location.
- e. **Safeguard focal point:** MMAF will appoint a focal point for social safeguard during the discussion on the last day.

Day 2: February, 9th, 2022

Presentation

1. Livelihood Study

The Bank presented the result of livelihood study to open the second day of the meeting. The study is purpose to develop a better understanding of baseline livelihood characteristics for coastal communities; and identify opportunities and approaches to address poverty and vulnerability in the context of strengthening fisheries management. The key messages as follows:

- a. The impacts of declining health of fish stocks and coastal ecosystems are the biggest concerns related to poverty and vulnerability of coastal communities.
- b. Coastal communities have a high dependence on coastal resources for their livelihoods (agriculture and fishing) generally experience higher poverty rates, higher exposure to risks, lower levels of infrastructure and services, and lower levels of access to finance than national averages.
- c. There are numerous constraints to sustainable development, requiring a range of interventions. Primary constraints are weak market integration, skills gaps, limited access to finance and capital, and limited rights and participation in resource management (such as land tenure issues) especially for women.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [Livelihood Study Presentation](#)

2. Concept of Aquaculture Village:

MMAF presented the concept of aquaculture village. The overall goal of this program are as follows: 1) reducing the poverty by increasing revenue of the fish farmers; 2) protecting high value commodities from extinction; 3) Improve connectivity of aquaculture infrastructure, business actors, and market mechanisms; 4) Increase aquaculture production; 5) Increase income and welfare of fish farmers through increasing NTPI > 150; and 6) Increase local community participation.

6 Locations set by a regulation (KEPMEN KP no. 64) including Pasaman and Oku Timur village in Sumatera Island, Pati and Gresik in Java Island, East Lombok and Kupang in Eastern Indonesia. 124 new locations are targeted to be established in 2022 and 63 of them are in coastal areas. Proposed locations in Eastern Indonesia in relevant with LAUTRA targeted area is showed in below picture. Full presentation could be accessed in: [DJPB Presentation](#)

3. Concept of Advanced Fishing Village (Desa Nelayan Maju - KALAJU):

MMAF presented the concept of advanced fishing village or KALAJU that aims to synergize various activities to create an organized, advanced, clean, healthy and comfortable fishing village, which will able to improve the quality and productivity of fishermen and family welfare. It focused on several aspects to be provided and or improved includes:

- a. **Energy:** Provision of electricity network & fuel outlets for fishermen
- b. **Capital:** Increasing access to capital & business development and funding
- c. **Insurance:** Health & employment

- d. **Communication Network:** Digitizing systems and information for fishermen
- e. **Infrastructure:** Regional infrastructure, clean water, sanitation, fishermen's houses
- f. **Business Institutions:** Institutional strengthening (fishing cooperatives)
- g. **Health:** Health facilities, mentoring/health education
- h. **Education:** Education, training and teaching facilities

Of the 120 locations targeted in 2022. The state budget can only cover 10 locations.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [ToC Presentation](#).

Full presentation could be accessed in: [DJPT KALAJU Presentation](#)

4. Component 2: Infrastructure for strengthening the community's economy

MMAF presented the conception of 2nd component in LAUTRA project to reduce the pressure and negative driven in the ecosystems and strengthen the linkage between social economy aspects and healthy ecosystems. With this conception, the derivatives of economic activity will be identified according to the PDO indicators and main outcomes of LAUTRA.

2.1 Strengthening the community's economy

- a) Improvement of institutional management capacity
- b) Improvement of market access
- c) Improvement of assistance capacity

2.2 Strengthening the economic utilization of marine protected area

- a) MPA Tourism
- b) Sustainable Aquaculture
- c) Clean and Resilient Village
- d) Sustainable Energy

Day 3: February, 10th, 2022

Presentation

1. Component 3: Blue Financing:

BAPPENAS presented the initial concept for blue financing to support LAUTRA project objectives. Blue financing subcomponent will support two objectives: 1. Economic resilience and improvement of maritime fisheries (sustainable fisheries), 2. Management of marine ecosystems with sustainable financing. RPJMN requires 1.7 trillion USD to fill the challenges and gap in sustainable financing of blue sectors and SDGs but only 20-25% of the required financial resource can be covered by national budget (BAPPENAS review). There is therefore an urgency to establish **Sustainable Blue Financing Initiative** (IPPB) to support the development of the marine and fisheries sector both at the central and regional levels, and functions as a hub in financing sector for stakeholders in blue sector.

This IPPB is an initiative needed to achieve the short-term goal of BAPPENAS' Sustainable Blue Financing Roadmap and planned to be financed by LAUTRA project. The blue finance component currently has a budget of 5 million USD with ICCTF as implementation agency. The scope of the blue financing subcomponent includes 1. Build governance of sustainable blue financing initiatives 2. Develop innovative blue financing mechanisms and 3. Develop pilot projects innovation.

Full presentation and proposal from blue finance component could be accessed in: [ICCTF Blue Finance Presentation](#)

2. Project Management:

MMAF presented the project management aspects and institutional arrangement for the LAUTRA project. In summary (to date) the Central PIU will be given to the relevant DGs according to the technical component and type of activities.

Regional PIU will be given to the provincial government or technical implementation unit (UPT) which act as the manager of the conservation area, who will be responsible for engaging all institutions at the district, city and village level.

3. Financial Management, Procurement, and Safeguard

- a) The Bank presented required elements from financial management, disbursement, and safeguards for the LAUTRA project.

Full presentation could be accessed in: [Safeguard Presentation](#), [Financial Management](#), [Procurement Presentation](#)

Annex III: Record of Public Consultation**Public consultation of LAUTRA Project****Hybrid mode, offline at the Mercure Hotel Jakarta and online via Zoom****September 08, 2022**

Prepared by: the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (MMAF)

Date and time	:	Thursday, 08 September 2022, 13.00 – 17.00 WIB
Location	:	Mercure Hotel, Sabang, Jakarta
Number of participants	:	<p>(20 offline and 117 online participants)</p> <p>Participants are from:</p> <p>Central Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries: Direktorat Jenderal PRL (Direktorat. KKHL, Direktorat Jasa Kelautan, Sekretariat Ditjen PRL), Ditjen PT (Direktorat PSDI, Sekretariat Ditjen PT) ICCTF/ National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Coordinating Marine Affairs and Investment/ Kemenkomarves Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/ Kemenparekraf Ministry of Social Affairs/ Kemensos LPSPL Sorong BPSPL Maksassar BKKPN Kupang <p>Local governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) of Gorontalo Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) of Sulawesi Selatan Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) of Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) of Maluku Utara BKKPD Maluku Utara Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) NTB Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) NTT KCD Alor Nusa Tenggara Timur Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) of Papua Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) Papua Barat

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPTD KKP Raja Ampat • Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Gorontalo Province • Bappeda Sulawesi Tengah • BAPPELITBANG Sulawesi Utara • Bappeda Maluku Utara • BAPPELITBANGDA Sulawesi Selatan • Bappeda Maluku • Tourism agency (Dinas Pariwisata) Sulawesi Tengah • Tourism agency of the Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur • Forestry and the Environment Agency of Southeast Sulawesi (Dinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Tenggara) • Dinas Kehutanan Maluku • Forestry and the Environment Agency of Central Sulawesi (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Sulawesi Tengah) <p>Civil society organizations, universities, and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral Triangle Center (CTC) • Bird Indonesia/Burung Indonesia • WWF • Yayasan SEMANK Maluku • YKAN • Universitas Nusa Cendana • Universitas Cendrawasih Papua
Hosts	:	Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management/ DJPRL, MMAF
<p>Summary of key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAUTRA's components/ activities and scope, target locations, institutional arrangements, and environmental and social risks management were presented on the forum. • Current institutional arrangements of the project: Several DGs will act as the PIU on the specific topic. At the national level there will be a number of consultants and experts to assist KKP. At the regional level, facilitators will be recruited at the village level to support the project implementation. • Aspiration to streamline LAUTRA timeline with MMAF's existing program/ policy implementation. • The project will conduct a series of consultations at the site level. KKP will accommodate inputs and suggestions from the local government and partners, including to provide further information on the project timeline and role and involvement of provincial government/agency in the LAUTRA project. This can be started by identifying priority activities, locations, commodities and potentials that can be raised and supported by LAUTRA at the targeted provinces in order to schedule relevant site visits. 		

- Concern is expressed about possible replacement of government officials in 2024 (election year), which might affect sustainability of the project. The project has been included in the KKP's work and strategic plan, and also supports the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). MoU or work agreement would be developed and agreed with the partners involved in the project.

Opening remark by the Secretary General of DJPRL:

Thanking for the support from KKP, local governments and the World Bank LAUTRA task team members. The public consultation aims to provide an overview of the key components of LAUTRA project design and to receive feedback from interested parties how to improve the technical aspects of the project, as well as to hear concerns from stakeholders.

The LAUTRA component coordinators² presented LAUTRA design separately for the each component. It followed by detailed presentation of the Environmental and Social risks management system and instruments/documents prepared and disclosed at KKP website (2 hours).

Discussion sessions (2 hours):

Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Maluku – the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency of Maluku

- Please share a detailed plan and timeline after public consultation.
- How is the synergy and integration of programs with outcomes and indicators in EVIKA [status of MPAs implementation which reveals by indicators measuring certain aspects of MPAs management]?
- Suggestion for the LAUTRA timeline:
 - 1) Please pay attention on the local government agenda to avoid overlap timeline in particular for the preparation and evaluation process.
 - 2) Concern about the replacement of Ministers, Governor, and Regional Official in 2024. A decision letter (*Surat Keputusan – listing what should be do and by whom*) should be proposed as a legal basis for implementing LAUTRA activities at local levels to ensure sustainability of project activities.

DKP Nusa Tenggara Timur - the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency of East Nusa Tenggara

- Thanking KKP for including Sawu Sea and SAP Selat Pantar (Alor) as the LAUTRA target location, and ready to support the next steps in the LAUTRA project preparation.
- What is the follow up action and expected support from the local government after public consultation?

Ministry of Tourism - Tourism Destination Unit

- Asking whether disaster risk reduction in tourism areas are included under the LAUTRA component.

DKP Papua - the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency of Papua

² Director of Fisheries Management of MMAF (Direktur Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan, DJPT KKP); Director of Marine Conservation (Plt. Direktur KKKHL, KKP), Secretariat LAUTRA (Koordinator Program, Setditjen PRL, KKP) and Director of Marine and Fisheries of National Planning Agency and Indonesia Climate Change Fund (Bappenas).

- Clarification for Padaido MPA as the target location.
- Concern on the role and involvement of provincial government/agency in the LAUTRA project.

DKP Gorontalo - the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency of Gorontalo

- Thanking KKP for including Gorontalo as the LAUTRA target.
- Please share more detailed information of activities (components and sub-components) in the LAUTRA project.
- Asking if there any references of Lautra activities in particular that include adoption or continuation from previous project (COREMAP CTI).
- Concern regarding EVIKA's assessment and evaluation in Gorontalo.

Yayasan Terangi - NGO

- Please share more detailed information on Fish Commodities targeted in sub-component 1.2.

Coral Triangle Center (CTC)

- Details of the project implementation mechanism, will it be coordinated by PIU and hired sub-contractor or sub-grantee?

BKKPD Maluku Utara:

- Thanking KKP for including one of the North Maluku MPAs as a LAUTRA target
- Concern and propose to formulate sustainable financing activities with initiatives from partners or NGOs.

Government's response:

- **Follow up action after Public Consultation:** there will be series of consultation at the site level. KKP will accommodate inputs and suggestions from the local governments, NGOs, universities and development partners during project preparation. There will be ongoing consultation during project implementation.
- **Role and involvement of Provincial Government:** There will be a follow-up session to discuss it with the target provinces. It can be started by identifying priority activities, locations, commodities and potentials that can be raised and supported by LAUTRA at the targeted provinces.
- **Synergy with the provincial government:** It will be conducted in the targeted provinces. KKP will set up a follow-up session for further discussion.
- **Integration of project outcome indicators with EVIKA:** Currently, EVIKA baseline has become the basis for designing the activities and outcomes of the Lautra project. In theory this will be linear, but in practice it will need to be properly monitored by the team and partners in the site level to ensure results are in line with targets.
- **Detailed activities and plans:** Currently the team is finalizing and enriching the activity design with the World Bank team. KKP will share it once the detailed plan ready.

- **Timeline:** The implementation of activities is targeted to start in Q3 of 2023. Timeline and details are being finalized by the KKP team.
- **Concern on the replacement of officials in 2024:** This project has been included in the KKP's work and strategic plan, and also supports the RPJMN. MoU or work agreement would be developed and agreed with the partners involved in the project.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** We identified environmental and social impacts that are more likely to happen when the project is implemented, but did not specifically focus on external factors such as disasters etc. While the intervention may overlap with disaster reduction to some extent, the project would not go towards physical investment in disaster reduction *per se*. However, sub-project design for the infrastructure in coastal livelihood component will include disaster risk mitigation approach and measures.
- **Padaido Area:** It is included as the target location since Padaido is one of National MPA, which is under the responsibility of KKP.
- **EVKA assessment** in Gorontalo. Probably it can be evaluated by using available data prior to the implementation of the LAUTRA project in 2023.
- **Fish Commodities under sub-component 1.2:** It will be decided later after conducting initial identification at the target location and will involve partners and fishermen for this selection as well as for the harvest strategy assessment.
- **PIU and sub-contractor/grantee in the project:** Several DGs will act as the PIU on the specific topic. At the national level there will be consultants and experts to assist KKP. At the regional level, facilitators will be recruited at the village level to support the project implementation.
- **Adoption of previous projects:** This project is a continuation of the previous projects and adopt several activities from COREMAP CTI, IFAD (CCDP), and other projects from ICCTF.
- **Sustainable financing program formulation:** There will be the involvement of partners, NGOs, and conservation area managers for this issue.

Closing remarks by LAUTRA Secretariat:

Thanking for everyone's feedback and time, government takes notes of all concerns and aspirations, and ask all key stakeholders to access the suggestion platforms (email to pengaduanprl@kkp.go.id with subject MASUKAN LAUTRA or visit LAUTRA' secretariat) for additional input, and waiting for the next consultation to support the program preparation and implementation in the near future.

Documentation of the consultation:

Stakeholder engagement Plan (SEP)



Due to health regulation to limit number of people for indoor forum (20), more people (117) participated in the forum via Zoom:



Stakeholder engagement Plan (SEP)

Recording

DESKRIPSI INSAN TERANG-LAUTRA

Kegiatan	Osakan For Prosperity - Infrastructure in Core Reef Area (Infrastruktur Kawasan Terumbu Karang - Lautan Segitiga INSAN TERANG LAUTRA)	Lokasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Provinsi (terdapat 15 Kawasan Konservasi: 8 Kawasan Konservasi Nasional + 7 Kawasan Konservasi Daerah) 3 WPPNRI (714, 715 dan 716)
Latar Belakang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diidentifikasi pengalihan ekosistem terumbu karang sebesar 1,97 juta hektar yang kondisinya saat ini dalam kategori cukup dan kurang (tutupan karang dari 30%, LIPS 2020) dari total luas 2,5 juta hektar terumbu karang Indonesia. Masih diperlukan upaya penambahan luas kawasan konservasi sebanyak 4,1 juta hektar untuk pencapaian target dari komitmen global sebesar 30,5 juta hektar yang saat ini baru mencapai 28,4 juta hektar. Terdapat realisasi pengalihan kawasan konservasi yang telah ditetapkan MPK sejumlah 51 kawasan konservasi (15 kawasan konservasi nasional (NKK) dan 36 Kawasan Konservasi Daerah (KKD)) menunjukkan 81% kawasan masih mempertahankan pengalihannya karena minimnya infrastruktur, jaring dan kualitas SDM dan minimnya upaya pendanaan. 	Indikator Outcome dan KPI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ekalag <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Peningkatan kondisi terumbu karang dibandingkan dengan baseline b. Peningkatan ikan berada dalam batas biologis yang aman untuk perikanan karang dan lainnya 2. Sosial ekonomi: Peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat nelayan/peternak maritim yang berada di sekitar kawasan konservasi 3. Tula kaidat <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Peningkatan efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan konservasi b. Peningkatan ahli laut yang berkualitas
Maksud dan Tujuan	Maksud: mengaitkan sumberdaya terumbu karang dan ekosistem terkait serta kemitraerannya hasil secara sistematis dalam rangka meningkatkan keefektifan masyarakat pantai.	Pemerintah/Lembaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ditjen Pengkajian Ruang Laut (DUPRL) 2. Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap (DJPPT) 3. Ditjen Perikanan Budidaya (DJPBR) Kementerian PRRN / SAPPENAS Ditjen Koordinasi dan Sumber Daya Alam
Pemerintah	Pemerintah, Masyarakat, Perguruan Tinggi dan Lembaga Penelitian, LSM, Swasta, BLUR/LUD	Realisasi/Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pemanan: USD 200.000.000 • Hasil: USD 20.000.000
		Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 bulan (5 tahun) / 2023-2027

Metak dalam Green Book 2022, Kepmen PRRN/Kepala Bappenas Nomor KEP/67/M/PPN/46/05/2022 tentang Perubahan Kepmen PRRN/Kepala Bappenas Nomor KEP/33/M/PPN/06/02/2022 tentang Daftar Rencana Prioritas Pemanan Laut Negeri (DPRPLN Tahun 2022)

DI TEN PENGELUARAN RUANG LAUT

REC

KAWASAN KONSERVASI LOKASI INSAN TERANG LAUTRA

PETA KAWASAN KONSERVASI LOKASI PROJECT INSAN TERANG LAUTRA

10 Provinsi
15 Kawasan Konservasi
WPP : (714, 715 dan 716)

5 Penambahan lokasi

- a) Sulawesi Utara
- b) Prov. Maluku - Babar
- c) Prov Maluku - Wetar
- d) Prov Maluku - Buru
- e) Prov Maluku - Buru Selatan

Total Luasan :
6.744.711,88 + 1.600.000 =
8.344.711,88 Ha

Recording

Konsultasi Publik

Proyek Insan Terang LAUTRA

Pengelolaan Risiko Lingkungan Hidup dan Sosial

Dipresentasikan oleh
Kementerian Perikanan dan Kelautan
Republik Indonesia

Jakarta, 8 September 2022

Zoom Meeting Controls: Unmute, Start Video, Participants, Chat, Share Screen, Record, Live Transcript, Interpretation, Breakdown, Apps, Leave

Recording

Talking