The Social Assessment
the Oceans for Prosperity Project
(LAUTRA)

PREPARED BY

The Republic of Indonesia

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

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Abbreviations

Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ the National Development Planning Agency
BPD	Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/ Village representatives body
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
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)
MHA	Masyarakat Hukum Adat/ Customary Communities
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
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)
P4K	Pendayagunaan Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil/ the Utilization of Coastal and Small Islands (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
SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
UPG	*Unit Pengarusutamaan Gender*/ the Gender Mainstreaming Unit
UU	Undang-Undang/ Act
WPP	*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan* (Fisheries Management Areas)
WPPNRI	National Fisheries Management Areas

Executive Summary

This social assessment is a background-analytical document to inform the development of social and environmental management framework (ESMF) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the implementation of the Oceans for Prosperity Project (INSAN TERANG LAUTRA (hereafter “LAUTRA”). The data collection methods to develop this social assessment was a combination of systematic desk review and data from social baseline/primary study conducted along July to October 2021 to inform LAUTRA preparation. The social assessment consists of six sections, including introduction, objectives, scope, methods of data collection, social baseline, and identification of potential social risk and conclusion.

The social assessment has identified social profile of the potential target locations at provincial level and its national trend; identification of indigenous peoples and their practices in regards to marine resources management; the existing law and regulations and existing procedures and practices in regards to marine protected areas’ establishment and implementation. This report was concluded by identifying the vulnerable groups relevant to the project scope and proposed activities, and several potential social risks associated with the activities planned under LAUTRA. Several vulnerable groups are including small-scale fishers/ traditional/ artisanal fishers, low-income households and individuals without productive assets, groups/households that heavily relies on marine resources for subsistence, and fisherwomen and women engaged in informal blue economy sector.

Based on this study, there are some findings associated with the proposed activities under LAUTRA that are relevant for the development of the ESMF and SEP. These are as follows: the existing regulatory framework provides a solid ground for stakeholder engagement on the management and utilization of coastal and marine resources, including the establishment MPA; meaningful consultation and participatory decision making are important; project activities risk restricting access to marine resources in the Conservation Zone (Zona Inti); coastal vulnerable communities, as well as Indigenous People or customary communities, exist in the project locations and require tailored approach to engagement and inclusion in the project activities.

Based on screening of indigenous people at the provincial level, there are 20 customary groups/ Indigenous people in the 4 target provinces of the Project locations, namely South-eastern Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua and West Papua.

The identified risks were used to inform the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as well as the project design.

1. Introduction

The social assessment is a document prepared by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as part of environmental and social management for the preparation of the Oceans for Prosperity Project (LAUTRA) Project. The social assessment lays out social baseline to inform the background situation and to inform on potential social issues and opportunities associated with activities under LAUTRA. This document has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia to increase accessibility for broader stakeholders who may be interested with the project.

The LAUTRA Project Development Objective is to enhance the management of coral reef ecosystems and conservation areas and the livelihood of local communities, especially small scale/ traditional/ artisanal fishers and coastal- and marine resources dependent households and groups; in 10 provinces under the fisheries management areas (WPP) of 714, 715 and 718.

1.1. Project components

The LAUTRA Program ("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 institutional capacity to mobilize long term financing for these sectors.

There are four components under LAUTRA, including[1]:

Component 1. Infrastructure and institutional strengthening for coral reefs and MPA management

1.1 Infrastructure and capacity building for coral reef and conservation area; and

1.2 Infrastructure and capacity building for fisheries management areas.

Component 2. Expanding economic opportunities in and around Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

2.1 Infrastructure for sustainable economic development in and around Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); and

2.2 sustainable business development and financial assets in and around Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

[1] Please refer to the PAD for more details explanation of subcomponents' activities and scope of the project.

Component 3. Sustainable financing for coral reef conservation and livelihoods (PROBLUE grant)

3.1 Strengthening the enabling environment and policy framework for blue finance

3.2 Develop and implement long term investment strategies for priority blue economy sectors

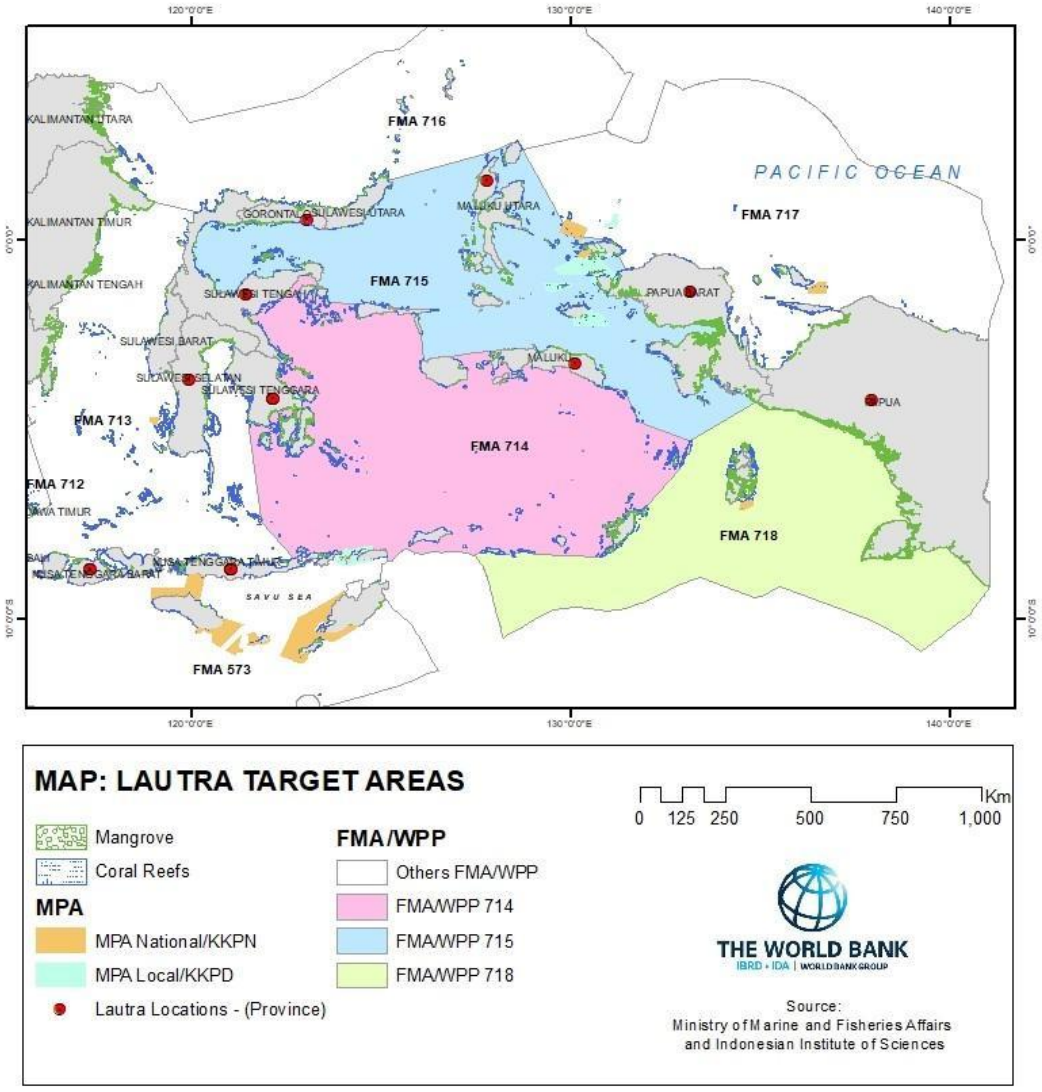
Component 4. Project management

This component 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.

1.2. Project locations

All aspects discussed in this document is drawing from cases and social baseline in LAUTRA target locations in ten (10) 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 (3) national fisheries management areas (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan*/ WPPNRI). Fishery management area is an international-based spatial configuration, which has been adopted at country-level to manage fisheries practices. Fishery management area is regulated at national level, and enforced by the central government through the local fishery management's governing body in each location. Fishery management area implies authority to the country government to manage certain areas, including marine conservation and fisheries activities, among others. Figure 1 below shows the target locations for the LAUTRA, including WPP 714, 715 and 718 (on blue box).

Figure 1. Map of Locations of LAUTRA.



2. Objectives of the social assessment

This social assessment aims to provide background data on general social baseline, existing laws and regulations, as well as practices, in the potential target interventions of LAUTRA on the aspects of customary resources management. The social assessment is expected to provide inputs regarding the potential risks and impacts of LAUTRA's activities and to inform the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

3. Scope of the social assessment

The social assessment is developed as a desk study to provide a better understanding on the overall potential social risks and impacts imposed by the project activities in the proposed target areas. This document identifies and reviews:

- General social baseline complemented by macro-level insights and Identification of indigenous people (henceforth called as “customary communities”) across the ten provinces under three fisheries management areas.
- Laws and regulatory framework in terms of establishment and management of protected areas, coastal and marine spatial planning, establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and small-scale fishers’ empowerment.
- Customary resources management and tenurial issues in coastal and small islands.

All aspects discussed in this document are drawn from cases and social baseline in LAUTRA target locations in ten (10) provinces, including three fisheries management areas (WPPs), namely WPP 714, 715 and 718 (please see 1.2. Project locations).

As this social assessment is aimed to display the existing regulations and practices and general social baseline, the mitigation measures of the identified potential risks and impacts will be displayed in Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Further, identification of key stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, and engagement plan will be presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Limitation of the assessment

This study primarily utilized secondary data, such as reports and datasets from The Bureau of statistic of Indonesia, Indigenous Area Registration Agency (*Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat* – BRWA), reports from similar projects, report from coastal community household surveys (conducted by the World Bank for LAUTRA and another similar project), and media articles. Interviews and group discussions were only conducted as part of the Project preparation with the internal Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). Therefore, this assessment shall be treated as a background analytical document and used to inform development of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and if relevant, also to the project design.

Several sections in this assessment will cross-refer to other sections, especially in the General Social Baseline. While we attempt to showcase each province's social profile, there is some data that will be more useful if presented across provinces as a comparison. Further, to avoid

redundancy, there are some data that were elaborated based on topics, such as on tenurial issues and *adat*/ customary practices in Eastern Part of Indonesia (which are all similar, with some label/naming detail variation in each indigenous group).

4. Methods of data collection

The social assessment was developed through a desk review, including drawing on academic literatures; law and regulatory reviews; reports, slides, stats from MMAF One Data portal (KUSUKA); lessons learned from similar projects; and reports from primary research (households survey and interview with sub district and village governments) conducted in 25 villages in 12 provinces in Indonesia.

To complement this desk review and insights from primary research, several small technical group discussions with relevant directorates and units in the MMAF were undertaken to elucidate more detailed information on technical and implementation procedures and regulations. Technical group discussions were conducted with: i) the Working Group (*Kelompok teknis*) of Customary Communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*/ MHA) in the Directorate General of Management of Sea Spatial Planning (*Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut/ DJ PRL*); ii) the Public Relations Units of the DG Sea Spatial Management and the Office of Public Relations of the MMAF, DG Capture Fisheries (*Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap*), iii) DG Aquaculture Fisheries (*Ditjen Perikanan Budidaya*), iv) Public Services Unit of DG Sea Spatial Management, v) the Complaint-Handling and Foreign Cooperation unit of MMAF, as well as vi) the Complaint-Handling unit and Public Relations unit in the Directorate General of Sea Space Utilization. Email correspondence with the Gender Mainstreaming Unit (*Unit Pengarusutamaan Gender*/ *UPG*) at Ministerial level was also included in this report.

5. General social baseline

This section will be divided into general social baseline and then followed by sub-sections pertaining to aspects that are relevant for background assessment of potential social risks associated with LAUTRA activities.

5.1 Socioeconomic conditions

This section discusses national level social profile of coastal areas and its communities in Indonesia, and followed by existing socioeconomic situation in 10 provinces of target locations LAUTRA, including:

- demographic characteristics,
- social profile (poverty rate, human development index, village development index, and fishers exchange value),
- presence of customary communities

Key findings

In discussing general socioeconomic context, we presented findings from surveys in 25 villages and social conditions of the coastal communities in general and specifically in Eastern Indonesia (potential sites of LAUTRA). Based on household surveys in 25 villages, the majority of households have been 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 neighborhood 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 to be higher for fishing communities in Eastern and Central Indonesia, especially in villagers 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, social condition was reviewed through (high) poverty rate, (low) Village Development Index and Human Development Index (HDI) compared to the national average score. The Fishers Exchange Value (*Nilai Tukar Nelayan*), though having declined by two points in the past two years, has been on a stable rise in the past decade, which means that the production/ earnings from selling fish are relatively larger than their consumption/ spending on basic necessities. 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.

Socioeconomic picture at macro level

At the macro level, there are 12,827 coastal villages with over 8 million households residing in coastal and small islands in Indonesia (Ambari & Herawati 2019). The Indonesian Bureau of Statistics (*Badan Pusat Statistik*/ BPS) released that there were 25.3 million people (9.78%)

living under poverty line as of March 2020, and the number increased to 26.42 million people (10.15%) by September 2020 triggered by two consecutive-quarters of economic contraction due to Covid-19 pandemic (BPS 2020). Nevertheless, there is no information on how many coastal and small island households that had fallen into poverty or deeper poverty associated with prolonged Covid-19 pandemic.

Another way to have a macro-level grasp of fishers' social condition is through reviewing the proxy called the *Nilai Tukar Nelayan (Fishers Exchange Value)*, which is an index comparing the price of fish in the market (production) relative to price of daily necessities (consumption)[2]. Through the latest NTNP data on the MMAF One Data portal, it is understood that Small-Scale Fishers in Indonesia are generally able to purchase daily necessities through their earnings from fishing, with Index 106.8 in April 2022. NTN is an index that is updated every one to two months, raw data (of fish price) collected by local fishery agencies and officials at the fishing ports, and the result is made publicly available in MMAF One Data portal. While NTN had been increasing in a steady phase in the past decade, this number has been weaker (due to the fluctuation of fish price in some months during the Covid-19 pandemic) since 2020 to an average level of 104 (index 100 means that the production was used to cover consumption). While at this time of the year, an index of 106 is not its peak point in the past decade, it is still relatively stable with upward-trend (a steady increase-trend with minor fluctuation). While there is no rigid standard of "relative high" or "relative low", a 104 was regarded as an average-value before the pandemic.

Another macro data to indicate social condition is the unemployment rate. BPS also predicted that the unemployment rate has risen to 8.7-9.2% as of August 2020 or equals to approximately 11 million unemployed active jobseekers in the labor market. This data is significant for two reasons. First, unemployment rate has been reached the highest point and erased progress that has been made in the past three presidential terms[3]. Second, high employment rate generates implications to rural and coastal livelihoods, where studies showed that when economic crisis hit in 1997/98 and 2006/07 in Indonesia, urban-dwellers

[2] *Nilai Tukar Nelayan dan Pembudidaya Ikan* (NTNP) or the Fishers and Aquaculture Exchange Value refers to comparison between consumption/ spending (basic necessities and production costs) to earnings from selling the fish. This value is periodically/ monthly updated to monitor the fish prices and the consumption ability of fishers and aquaculture growers. In detail, basic necessities are calculated from the average spending on eatery consumption (food, drinks, tobacco), housing, clothing, healthcare, education, recreation and sports, and transports; as well as production cost for the respective economic activities, such as seeds, fish feed, fertilizers, labor cost, maintenance cost, fuel/ transport, additional capital cost (machinery, etc). Value 100 meaning that the production costs are equal to consumption spending (which is not a desirable condition). The data was collected and calculated by the Indonesia Bureau of Statistic (BPS), and was compiled and made available to the public on a monthly basis by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, through ministerial press release (available on MMAF's website).

[3] https://tirto.id/angka-pengangguran-2020-terburuk-apa-yang-bisa-dilakukan-jokowi-fKQg

and urban workers that got laid-off tended to move back to villages to find work in agriculture, fisheries, and other natural resources- based sectors (De Joong; Noteboom; Baquini; Sutanto; Rijanta; Widjatmoko; and Vogelij on Titus and Burgers [edt.] 'Rural Livelihoods, Resources and Coping with Crisis in Indonesia' in 2008). This in-migration to rural areas, including coastal areas, may increase pressure on natural resources use, yet to note, there is no data on the scale and magnitude of the risk.

Even prior to Covid-19, subsistence fishers in coastal and small islands are relatively more vulnerable than general populations. In 2019, MMAF found that over half of traditional and small-scale/ subsistence fishers in coastal and small islands are living in poverty.[4] This trend has long been known, the National Team for Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (*Tim Nasional Percepatan Penurunan Kemiskinan*/ TNP2K) stated that there were 2.1 million households (~ 7.8 million people) in coastal and small islands are categorized as extremely poor, poor, and near poor households (TNP2K 2012 – the latest systematic data available). In short, poverty has been part of the picture of people living in coastal and small islands, especially in Eastern Indonesia which is part of LAUTRA target locations.

Meanwhile, in Eastern Indonesia of Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, and Papua provinces, coastal villages comprised a large part of the overall villages. In Maluku, villages in coastal areas made up 85% of all villages in that province, followed by North Maluku 72%, West Papua 25%, and Papua 13% (TNP2K 2012). Most communities living in coastal areas in Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and Papua Barat can be identified as local communities or customary communities who are heavily reliant on sea resources. Meanwhile the communities in the southern part of East Nusa Tenggara may also fall under the 'traditional community' category, i.e., small islands/ coastal communities that live in the sea-border. These three categories of communities mostly rely on natural resources for livelihoods, such as becoming fishers, aquaculture growers, or fish processors. Other works are supporting the environment to this socioeconomic context, such as micro-shops owners and ocean-based food makers i.e., salty fishes, dried seaweed, mangrove crackers, and others. While minorities in coastal villages work as farmers, teachers, nurses, micro-confectionery/snacks sellers, village administrators or sub-districts staff, or construction workers (often temporarily migrating-out of the village). Therefore, despite a degree of diversification of livelihood activities, local and indigenous coastal communities' main livelihoods mostly remained utilizing marine- and coastal-based resources.

[4] https://republika.co.id/berita/pzrjiv383/50-persen-nelayan-indonesia-di-bawah-garis-kemiskinan

To complement the survey, we drew from the Villages Development Index (*Indeks Pembangunan Desa*/ IPD), which examines five dimensions at districts/ municipalities level (despite the title is 'village', the data was collected at district level, and available in aggregate at province level), including progress in completing basic education, access to road infrastructure, access to basic services, transportation availability and accessibility, quality of government services, and general public services. *Indeks Pembangunan Desa* is conducted three times in ten years, and the latest one was conducted in 2018. The result, called data of PODES 2018[5], provides an overview on how these five dimensions have progressed since previous survey in 2014:

Table 1. Village Development Index/ IPD 2018 in LAUTRA target locations for coral ecosystem conservation and fisheries management.

PROVINCES	IPD score	PROVINCES	IPD score
Gorontalo	64.21	Sulawesi Tenggara	**57.25**
NTB	66.63	**Papua Barat**	**42.95**
NTT	**52.86**	Papua	66.02
Maluku	**51.13**	**Sulawesi Selatan**	63.57
Maluku Utara	**52.98**	Sulawesi Tengah	59.44
Indonesia (national average score)			59.36

Note: **IPD in bold** is below national average index

[5] Index of Village Development includes measuring these range of socioeconomic indicators:

- availability of and access to preschool and kindergaden, primary, secondary, and tertiary school,
- availability of and access to hospital, baby-delivery health centre (rumah sakit bersalin dan bidan), community health center (*puskemas dan puskesdes*), and pharmacy
- availability of shops/ town shopping centre and wet market
- availability of restaurants, hotel and motel, and banks
- the rate of electrification
- the rate of street lighting on the main road in the district/municipality
- fuel for cooking
- availability and condition of drinking water, and domestic use, and sanitation
- availability and quality of internet connection and logistics-connectivity
- accessibility and condition of road infrastructure and public transportation
- time travel and financial cost to the to the 'town centre' and government offices at municipal/district and sub-district level
- Rate of stunting and extraordinary public health event (i.e., usually measure by local endemic such as malaria and/or dengue fever outbreaks)
- Availability of community health space and exercise-groups
- village level apparatus (whether it is full-set or still missing in some roles)
- the implementation of village autonomy
- village assets and wealth
- quality of village chief and secretary

As shown in Table 1 that several LAUTRA target locations have the Village Development Index below the national average score. These data could provide background information around the extent to which basic services, accessibility, and village-level government apparatus have been present and performed.

To understand the vulnerability of coastal and small island communities in Eastern Indonesia, it is important to also examine its human development status. In terms of geographical spread, districts in Eastern Indonesia on average tend to show lower Human Development Index (HDI), a proxy to human development status, compared to the national average, especially of the Java Island (BPS 2020). In particular, the five provinces with lowest Human Development Index (HDI) are Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, dan Papua Barat – overlap with LAUTRA target locations. Based on BPS data, these five provinces have more districts than any other provinces with extreme poverty rate (above 15%, national poverty rate is 9.8% per February 2019) and show lower HDI scores compared to national average score as seen in Table *3.* Human Development Index 2010-2019 in LAUTRA potential locations*.*

Table 2. Human Development Index 2010-2019 in LAUTRA potential locations.

Province	**[Revised Method] Human Development Index per Province**									
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
NTT/ East Nusa Tenggara	59.21	60.24	60.81	61.68	62.26	62.67	63.13	63.73	64.39	**65.23**
NTB/ West Nusa Tenggara	-	-	-	63.7	64.3	65.1	65.8	66.5	67.3	**68.1**
Maluku	64.27	64.75	65.43	66.09	66.74	67.05	67.6	68.19	68.87	**69.45**
North Maluku	62.79	63.19	63.93	64.78	65.18	65.91	66.63	67.2	67.76	**68.7**
West Papua	59.6	59.9	60.3	60.91	61.28	61.73	62.21	62.99	63.74	**64.7**
Papua	54.45	55.01	55.55	56.25	56.75	57.25	58/05	69.09	60.06	**60.84**
Gorontalo	-	-	-	64.7	65.1	65.8	66.3	67.1	67.7	**68.5**
Central Sulawesi	63.3	64.3	65	65.8	66.4	66.8	67.5	68.1	68.8	**69.5**
Southeast Sulawesi	-	-	-	67.5	68	68.7	69.3	69.8	70.6	**71.2**
South Sulawesi	66	66.7	67.26	67.9	68.5	69.1	69.8	70.4	70.9	**71.7**
National average score	66.53	67.09	67.7	68.31	68.9	69.55	70.18	70.81	71.39	71.92

Source: BPS (2020). Note: **HDI in bold** is below national average index

The majority of Indonesian workers are engaged in the informal sector. Informal sector itself has fluid definition, but mostly scoped in terms of its flexibility of in and out of the labor markets, no formal nor rigid agreement with employers, and often no taxation collected (Kasnobis & Kabur 2006; Chen 2012). There are 70.49 million workers out of 126.50 workers operating in informal sectors in Indonesia (BPS 2020). In other words, workers in the informal sector comprise 56% of total workforce in Indonesia (ibid.). Agriculture, forest and fisheries sector comprises 27.33% of the total workforces, with an approximation over 89% are in informal sectors (ibid.).

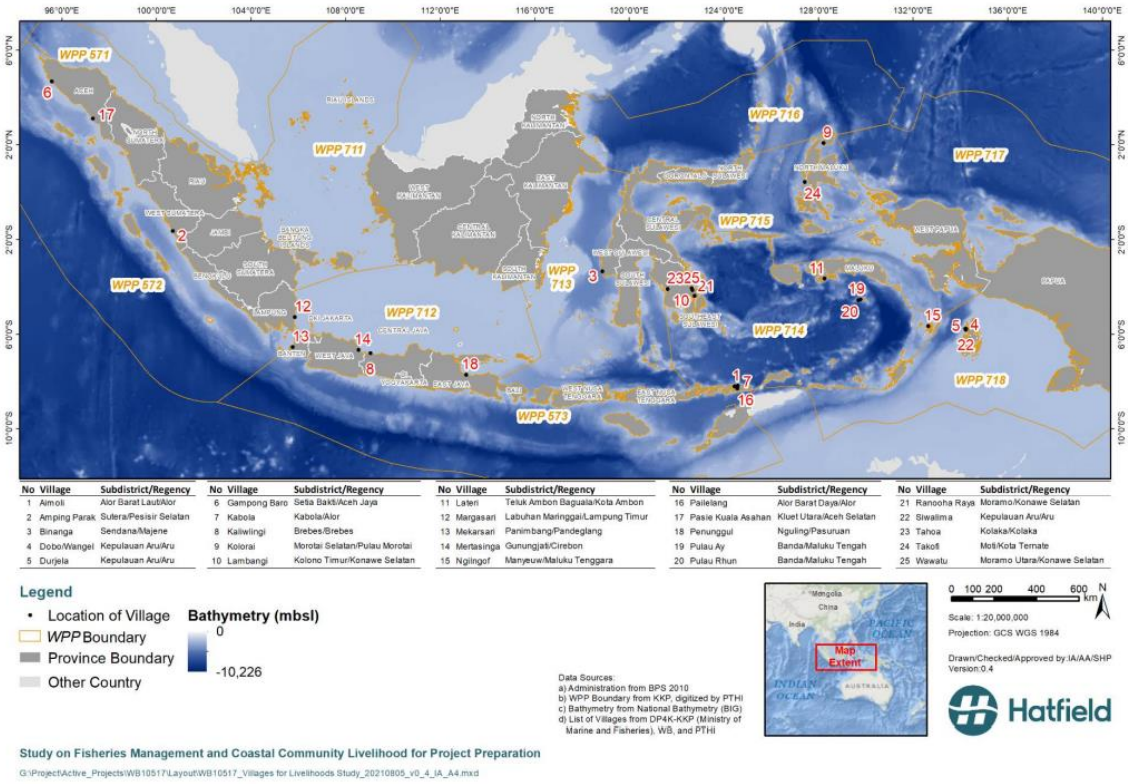
Almost half of poor populations in Indonesia are identified as either farmers or fishers (BPS 2019), who mostly are landless and do not own other productive assets. Large chunk of people living in poverty can be traced to their engagement in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors. Majority of poor households, of which have consumption spending/ poverty line below IDR 2.1 million per month per household (BPS 2020) are found in rural areas (Priasto 2015; BPS 2020). Recent study by the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) in South Sulawesi, who segregated poverty data based on gender, age and location, found that the poorer of the poor are living in the small islands – whom relatively more deprivation in more dimensions compared to highlands and lowlands in South Sulawesi context (IDM 2020). Poor people living in islands tend to be twice as deprived in Food, Water, Sanitation, and Health dimensions as ones living in lowlands, and one and half more deprived compared to poor people residing in highlands (ibid.). This data shows that people living on small islands (and some parts of the coast) often have limited access to very basic services, including clean water, proper toilet, health care services, maternal/assisted birth services, and are vulnerable to food availability.

To complement these secondary data on macro picture of socioeconomic situation of coastal villages, household surveys had been conducted in 25 villages[6], with 1,161 households from fishing villages participated, to gauge socio-economic baseline for the overall project design. Half of the survey locations were also LAUTRA target locations, namely Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, and Papua. Thus, the insights from this primary

[6] The locations of survey provided a good spread of socio economic condition relative to the Project, including in Gampong Baro and Pasie Kuala Asahan (Aceh Province), Ampiang Parak (West Sumatera Province), Margasari (Lampung Pronvince), Mertasinga (West Java Province), Kaliwlingi (Central Java Province), Penunggul (East Java), Aimoli, Kabola, and Pailelang (East Nusa Tenggara Province), Binanga (West Sulawesi Province), Dobo/Wangel, Durjela, Kolorai, Ngilngof, Pulau Ay, Pulau Rhun, Lateri, and Siwalima (Maluku Province), Takofi Village and Kolorai (North Maluku Province), Ranooha Raya, Tahoa, Lambangi, and Wawatu (Southeast Sulawesi Province).

research is deemed to be relevant and may be used as an input to the development of social risk mitigation instruments. Below is a map presenting locations of the survey:

Figure 2. Survey locations in 25 villages.



No	Village	Subdistrict/Regency
1	Almoli	Alor Barat Laut/Alor
2	Amping Parak	Sutera/Pesisir Selatan
3	Binanga	Sendana/Majene
4	Dobo/Wangel	Kepulauan Aru/Aru
5	Durjela	Kepulauan Aru/Aru
6	Gampong Baro	Setia Bakti/Aceh Jaya
7	Kabola	Kabola/Alor
8	Kaliwlingi	Brebes/Brebes
9	Kolorai	Morotai Selatan/Pulau Morotai
10	Lambangi	Kolono Timur/Konawe Selatan
11	Lateri	Teluk Ambon Baguala/Kota Ambon
12	Margasari	Labuhan Maringgai/Lampung Timur
13	Mekarsari	Panimbang/Pandeglang
14	Mertasinga	Gunungjati/Cirebon
15	Ngilngof	Manyeuw/Maluku Tenggara
16	Pailelang	Alor Barat Daya/Alor
17	Pasie Kuala Asahan	Kluet Utara/Aceh Selatan
18	Penunggul	Ngulingi/Pasuruan
19	Pulau Ay	Banda/Maluku Tengah
20	Pulau Rhun	Banda/Maluku Tengah
21	Ranooha Raya	Moramo/Konawe Selatan
22	Siwalima	Kepulauan Aru/Aru
23	Tahoia	Kolaka/Kolaka
24	Takoti	Moti/Kota Ternate
25	Wawatu	Moramo Utara/Konawe Selatan

Across 25 villages, coastal communities rely on a narrow range of opportunities for their livelihoods and food security. Dependency on fishing for fishing villages surveyed in The Central and Eastern part of Indonesia (in Maluku and North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, South, West, and Southeast Sulawesi) was higher than for Western Indonesia, and dependency on fishing was higher for villages far from regency capital than for villages close to the regency capitals.

For many households surveyed, fishing, while is the primary income-generating activity, is rarely the only source of income. A majority of respondents (74%) who fish for income and consumption have a regular side job. These other jobs include construction or factory workers, government, small-scale farming and aquaculture. Women in the fishing households are involved in selling, salting and drying fish from three hours per day to eight hours (full day) on a daily basis. Women's income varied, but mostly (74%) received less than IDR. 500,000 per month.

Exposure to external changes to livelihoods are generally high - small-scale fisheries (SSF)[7] and their nearby communities are especially vulnerable to changes in fish stock and viability of fishing, as many communities lack employment diversity, with most jobs found in fishing of post-production, i.e. fish processing, selling, etc.

Coastal and mangrove communities often do not have extensive access to saving options, credit services, insurance, or transaction services from financial institutions which presents a key constraint. Literacy is high, most respondents have bank accounts, credit/loans are critical to covering fishing expenses. Surveys confirm low levels of access to finance and higher levels of livelihood risks in remote areas in eastern Indonesia, where infrastructure services are less complete than in the western parts of Indonesia. Many respondents indicate that access to their remote villages is a critical obstacle that must be addressed to increase the potential of deriving additional income from non-fisheries sources.

Local trade and consumption is critical to livelihoods, connections to national supply chains exist but are more tenuous. The majority (93%) of fishers interviewed depend on income generated in their village, and 49% sell fish to collectors. Large portion of economic activities occur in the local (traditional) market. Opportunities to generate income from outside the village are rare.

As LAUTRA component 2 will involve activities for increasing economic opportunity of the coastal communities, women's' involvement in these activities are crucial. Increased dependence on women's income in poorer households. For poorer households with monthly incomes below IDR 500,000, most of the non-fishing related income comes from the female spouse (wife). They earn incomes from running a shop (34%), preparing and selling salted fish (12%), and cleaning fish (12%). This document will not delve into gender mainstreaming in the project design, but the data present here endorses discussion on this matter to be incorporated on the project design, particularly under Component 2 on improvement of coastal communities' livelihoods.

While highly aware of options to develop other alternative livelihoods, focus group discussions (FGDs) indicated that females are often not involved in planning, monitoring, and implementation of marine protected management and protection. In the fisheries sector, while female household members are primarily in charge of selling fish at local markets, they are

[7] Small scale fishers (SSF) is defined as a fisheries operation, managed at the household level, fishing with or without a fishing boat of < 5 GT, and using fishing gear that is operated by manpower alone.

often left out of the decision making on resource management and an important opportunity for improved conservation and practices is missed.

Local gender and cultural norms still dictate women's level and type of involvement as male involvement within a fishery is more common in rural villages: men do the bulk of the fishing work and women are involved in pre- (untangling fishing nets, cleaning and preparing for fishing) and post-production (cleaning, processing and selling).

Confirming with the existing body of literature, across the 25 villages, women (especially from low income households) are more exposed to economic shocks because of gender disparities in asset ownership, access to formal financial institutions, and inclusion in livelihood development programs. This primary research' findings on gender inequality confirmed the gender-gap framework developed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection launched to the public in 2021. This framework was developed to guide other line ministries to incorporate gender-lens in developing policy and program design at each ministerial level. Gender inequality is produced and perpetuated by unequal access to resources, participation in decision making process, capability and access to influence decision making, and distribution of benefits of development programs. These are particularly useful to inform LAUTRA project design as a whole, and in particular, on marine protected area and fishery management, as well as livelihood activities. Aside from the distribution of benefits of the program development, it is important to have women's voice and presence on the decision making process within the scope of the project.

Survey results indicate that while female household members may contribute lower amounts to household incomes than male members, their income stability is considered more stable which is an important factor in determining credit eligibility.

Social profile in each province of LAUTRA target locations

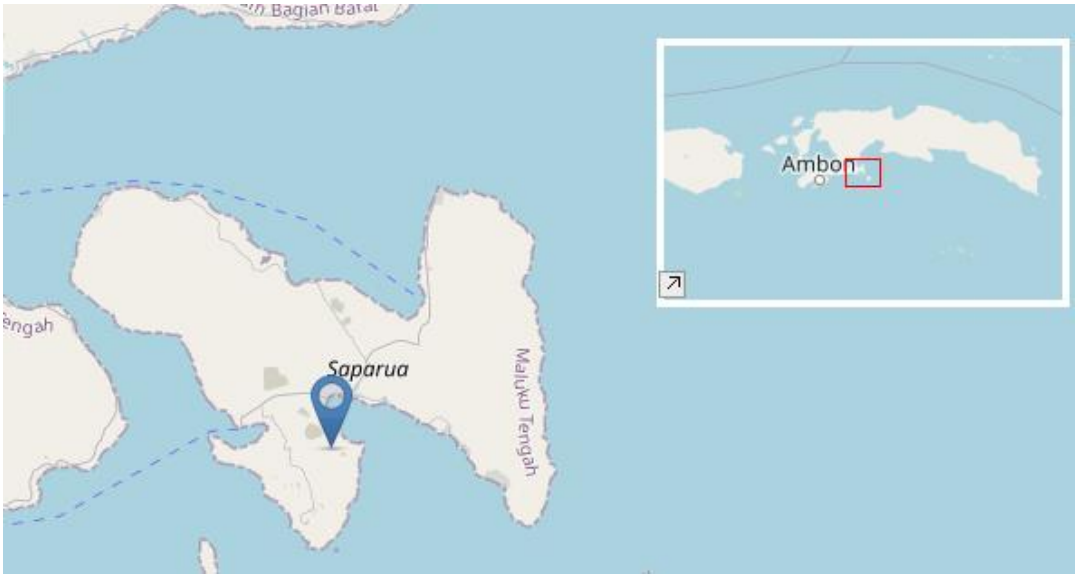
There are 81.717 people registered as Small-Scale Fishers (SSF) under WPP 714, 715, and 718 covering 10 provinces, which includes fishers with fishing boats under 5 GT (traditional fishers) and between 5-10 GT (MMAF One Data portal, accessed in 10 May 2022). Proportionate to the size of population in each province (discussed below), this number shows that in the project target locations, fishing, aquaculture, and other ocean-based economies, are part of primary means of livelihood for local communities residing in coastal and small islands. This section will present the social profile of each province of the project target locations.

1. *Maluku*

Out of almost 1.9 million population in Maluku, 50.5% of them are male. Approximately 1.3 million people are in productive age (between 16 to 65 years). Main economic drivers in this province are agriculture, fisheries, trade, and in informal sectors. Poverty rate in rural areas in Maluku is 24.3%, which is very high compared to the national poverty rate of 11%. We use data from rural areas in that province to have a better proximity with situations where LAUTRA locations will be taking place, which are in rural coastal areas. This applies to all provinces.

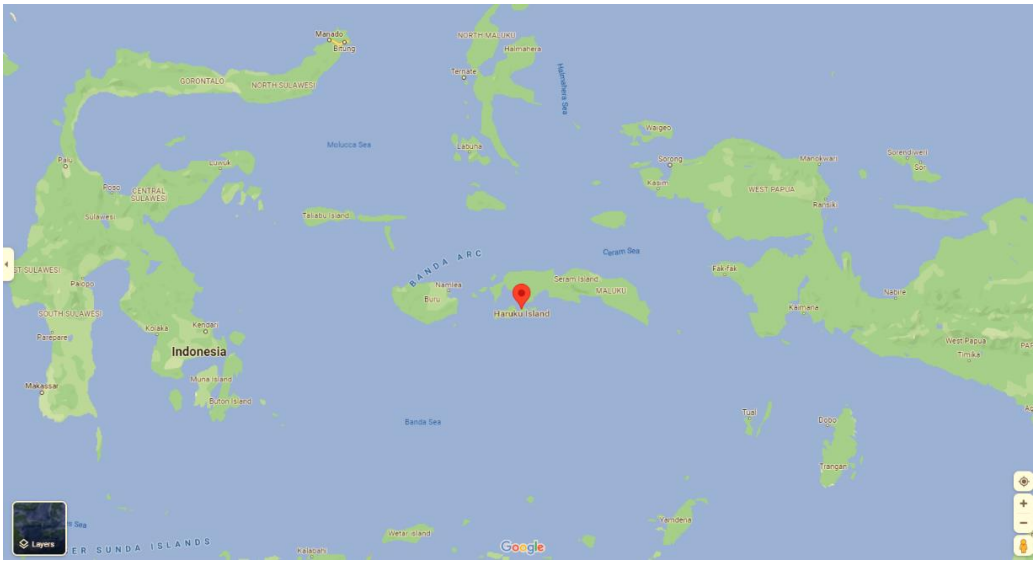
There are eight tribes in Maluku, including Ambonese, Seram, Kei Islanders (indigenous group), Tanimbar, Saparua, Babar, Kisan and Haruku (indigenous group) residing in coastal and small islands. The Paperu indigenous group also resides in the coastal areas. The Human Development Index is 69.4, which is slightly lower than the national average (for a sense of comparison with other provinces, please refer to Table 2. Human Development Index 2010-2019 in LAUTRA potential locations.).

Figure 3. Negeri Paperu indigenous group in Maluku.



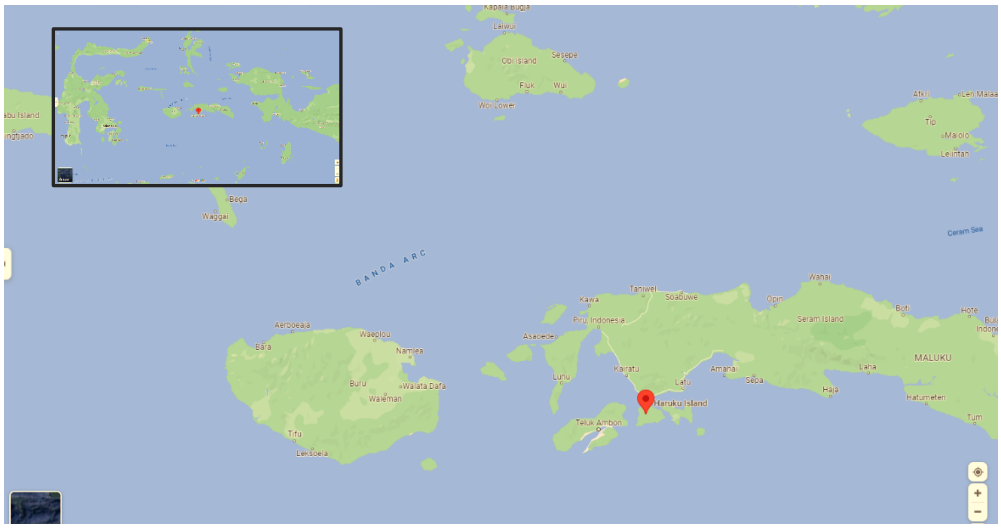
Source: NGO the Indigenous Areas Registration Agency/ Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat (BRWA).

Figure 4. Balermo indigenous group in Sawai Maluku.



Source: NGO the Indigenous Areas Registration Agency/ Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat (BRWA).

Figure 5. Haruku Indigenous group in Maluku.



Source: the Indigenous Areas Registration Agency, a Non-Governmental Organization / Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat (BRWA).

Fishers Exchange Value (Nilai Tukar Nelayan) in Maluku in the past five years have shown a steady increase in slope, with a significant drop in value when the pandemic hit in 2020 but rebounding in 2021.

Table 3. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of Maluku.

Fisher	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

Exchange Value - average annually	105.03	105.34	107.69	100.91	105.94

Value 100 meaning that the production costs are equal to consumption spending, which is not a desirable condition for fishers.

2. North Maluku

In 2020, the Provincial Bureau of Statistics reported that there will be 1.3 million people. The population of North Maluku was predominantly in the productive aged-group, which are 327.180 male and 392.200 female. Similar to Maluku, main economic drivers are from farming (agriculture), trading, and fishing. The latest data (Sept 2021) shows that the poverty rate in rural areas is at 7%, or below national average.

Culturally, almost similar to Maluku, the communities uphold patrilineal line, where patriarchs (male in the family) inherit the inheritances and responsibility of household matters. Of the tribes found in North Maluku, Sawai/ Banemo or Pnu Bono is one of the customary communities that reside in coastal areas. Banemo/Pnu Bono indigenous people fish and plant coconut trees and *sago* trees for subsistence.[8] Human Development Index is 68.7, relatively low compared to the national average (for a sense of comparison with other provinces, please refer to Table 2. Human Development Index 2010-2019 in LAUTRA potential locations.).

Similar trend across provinces, Fishers Exchange Value (Nilai Tukar Nelayan) in North Maluku in the past five years have shown a steady increase in slope, with a significant drop in value when the pandemic hit in 2020, but rebounding in 2021.

Table 4. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of North Maluku.

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	103.57	106.83	107.22	97.33	104.86

The value of 97.33 means that the consumption cost (production and basic necessities spending) was more than the earnings received from selling the fish. This situation was observed in other provinces as the direct implication of weakening purchasing capacity of people in general and social mobility restriction during the pandemic (people do not go to the

[8] https://sawitwatch.or.id/2017/08/09/demi-menjaga-wilayah-adatnya-masyarakat-banemo-buat-rencana-tata-ruang-wilayah-adat/

market nor restaurants, the restaurants reduce their purchase of fish). In several national media outlets, it was reported that the fish was left rotten due to less buyers in the fish markets (Kompas 2020, Tempo 2020).

3. Papua

As per 2020, out of almost 5 million population living in Papua, 2.94 million is male and 2 million is female, of these 3 million is in the productive-aged group.[9] Majority of the population are engaged in fishing, farming, raising cattles, trading, and some are working as government officials. Poverty rate in rural areas in Papua is very high, reaching 36.5% in 2021. There are 255 tribes spread across mountains, coastal and small islands. Waropen and Wamesa indigenous tribes are ones residing in Wondawa/ Wandamen bay. Human Development Index (HDI) is 60.8 or far under the national average of 71.9.

One of the customary communities that reside in the coastal area is Kamoro. Their main source of livelihoods are from farming and fishing. Similar with other customary communities in Eastern Indonesia, they have their own adat practices in managing natural resources, including marine resources, which are generally called as Sasi. This will be discussed in Indigenous identification and *adat* practices in marine resources management.

Fishers Exchange Value (*Nilai Tukar Nelayan*) in Papua in the past five years have shown a steady increase in slope. Rather different from other provinces, the pandemic seems to not be influencing the exchange value.

Table 5. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of Papua.

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	98.97	97.92	101.21	110.04	111.07

In the year of 2017 and 2018, the fisher exchange value was both under 100, which means that using national-standard measure, fishers spent more cash compared to what they earn from fishing/ aquaculture activities. This phenomenon may be explained by the traditional and cultural aspects, where the component of daily spending may be different from the general situation. For example, coastal and small island communities in Papua may not spend money

[9] KataData, "Sensus Penduduk 2020: Jumlah Penduduk Papua Tak Sampai Separuh Jakarta," https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/07/15/sensus-penduduk-2020-jumlah-penduduk-papua-tak-sampai-separuh-jakarta

to buy rice, and instead, consume sagoo as a staple which they usually grow on their own. This means that they may not *de facto* spend the money to buy those consumption components per se, but it was recorded so to enable standardization of the monitoring of fisher value exchange at national level.

4. West Papua

As per 2019, almost 51% of West Papua population are female (506.000) and 49% are male. Approximately 68% of this group are in productive age. Majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and trading sectors. In the informal economy, populations are observed to engage in construction, transportation, logistical and warehousing, and mining sectors. Poverty rate (in rural areas, where LAUTRA deem to be implemented) is high, and significantly above the national average of 33.5%. Human Development Index (HDI) is 64.7 or far under the national average (71.9).

There are many customary communities, including ones residing in coastal and small islands, such as Doteri in Numfor Island and Wondama. Wamesa, one of the largest coastal-tribes, are found in Wandamen bay, Windesi, Nikiwar, and Roeswar and Roon islands. Maniwak tribe also live in Maniwak village near Masabuai, coastal area of Sumawawai (Miei) Mangguray to Iriati. While these two are large groups spread across in coastal and small islands, there are several smaller groups (in number), such as Kuri, Simuri, Iraurtu, Moscona, Mairasi, Kambouw, Onim, Sekar, Maibrat, Tehit, Imeko, Moi, Tipin, Maya and Biak.[10]

Meanwhile, there are several customary communities residing in coastal areas, including the Ogoney, Meruru, Arguni, Sekar, Pig-pig, Namatota, Maraumkarta, Mayatota, and Abuntat Yessa (please see Figure 6). Six of them in bold have been acknowledged by the state (through MMAF), and referred formally as *masyarakat hukum adat (Indigenous/ customary people),* please refer to Figure *8*. List of indigenous communities in LAUTRA target conservation areas.

[10] BPKP Provinsi Papua Barat, https://www.bpkp.go.id/pabar/konten/1652/Wisata-dan-Kuliner.bpkp#:~:text=Kelommpok%20suku%20lain%20yang%20tinggal,%2C%20Tipin%2C%20Maya%20dan%20Biak.

Figure 6. Releasing Tukik (a native species of turtle) by Malaukarta Customary group in Malaumkarta Raya, Sorong, West Papua.

. Source: LPSPL Sorong.

Unlike other provinces, Fishers Exchange Value (Nilai Tukar Nelayan) in West Papua in the past five years has shown a downward slope. The pandemic seems to perpetuate this downward trend, to the lowest point of 93.94. However, there is no qualitative data to explain this outlier trend in this region. There may be some social and cultural differences that explain this trend, similar to Papua (please refer to the explanation in the Papua section on different *de facto* components of consumption), but it has not been confirmed yet.

Figure 7. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of West Papua.

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	100.26	100.69	97.05	95.70	93.94

5. Southeast Sulawesi

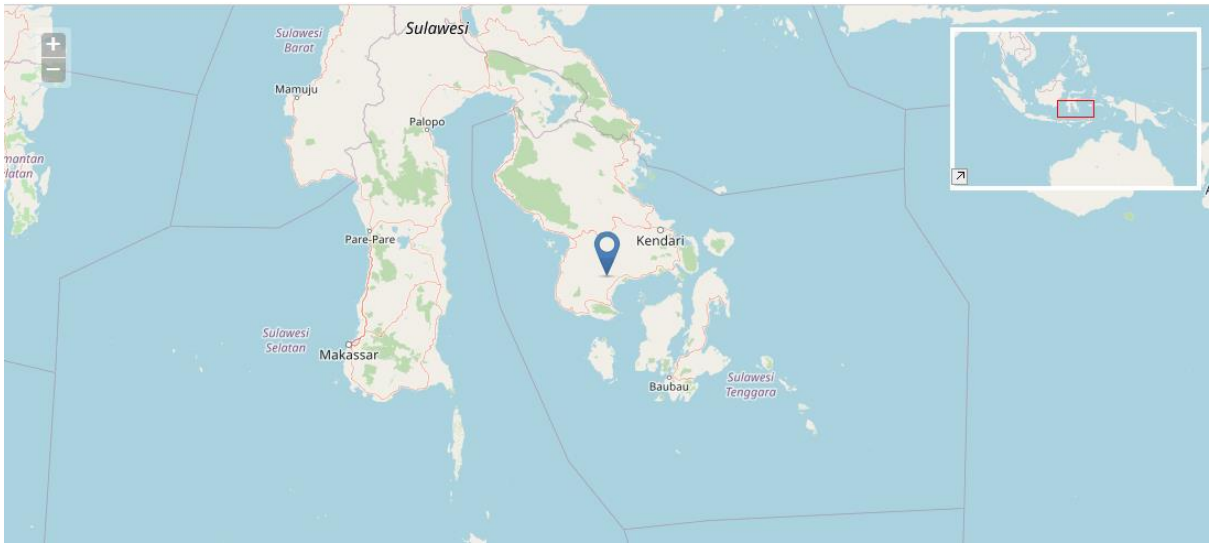
There are approximately 2.7 million population, of which 890.000 male population and 860.000 female population were categorized as in productive age. Majority of the workforce engaged in agriculture and fisheries, mining, and trading sectors. Being contracted construction workers is also one of main sources of income for many male populations. Poverty rate in rural areas in Southeast Sulawesi is 14.3% as per September 2021. The

Village Development Index is 57.25 or slightly below the national average (for a sense of comparison with other provinces, please see Table 1. Village Development Index/ IPD 2018 in LAUTRA target locations for coral ecosystem conservation and fisheries management). The Human Development Index is 71.2 or below the national average.

Bugis tribe is predominant, followed by Buton tribe. These two tribes are known as 'sailor of the past' and fisherfolks, who reside in coastal areas and some inhabitable small islands. Several indigenous people identified are Barata Kahedupa Pilo Kahedupa and Hukae Laea. Barata Kahedupa live across coastal areas in the province, including in Sandi, Langge, Tanomeha, Tanjung, Kasuwari, Peropa, and Darawa. Meanwhile, Hukae Laea is centered in Lantari Jaya of Bombana district. They fish and farm for subsistence.[11]

In Southeast Sulawesi, the sea nomads, Bajao communities, were also identified. Sea nomads, the Bajao indigenous groups, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea. For ones that are living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another, their living areas are across several Indonesia provinces, namely Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, and a smaller sub-group was also found in Gorontalo.

Figure 8. Hukae Laea IP area.



Souce: BRWA

Similar trend across provinces in Indonesia, Fishers Exchange Value (Nilai Tukar Nelayan) in Southeast Sulawesi in the past five years have shown a steady increase in slope, with a significant drop in value when the pandemic hit in 2020 but rebounding in 2021.

[11] https://www.brwa.or.id/wa/view/aktTRkNPczdMWmc

Table 6 Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of Southeast Sulawesi..

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	114.20	116.52	117.36	97.75	102.54

6. South Sulawesi

Out of 8.8 million population, there are 2.1 million male population and 3 million female population who fall into productive age. The Key economic drivers are derived from agricultural, forestry and fisheries, and mining sectors. This was followed next by trading and services (tourism). Poverty rate in rural areas is 11.6% or slightly above the national average. The Village Development Index is 63.6, or above national average (59). The Human Development Index is 71.7 (or slightly below the national average of 71.9).

There are several tribes in South Sulawesi, including Bugis, Makassar, Toraja, and Duri. There is one indigenous group identified to be residing in coastal areas in Tanatoa, Bulukumba district, namely Kajang and Ammatoa.[12] The more detailed adat governing body and marine resource management are discussed in Indigenous identification and *adat* practices in marine resources management.

Similar trend across provinces in Indonesia, Fishers Exchange Value (Nilai Tukar Nelayan) in South Sulawesi in the past five years have shown a steady increase in slope, with a significant drop in value when the pandemic hit in 2020, but rebounding in 2021.

Table 7. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of South Sulawesi.

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	102.04	104.16	105.61	97.54	104.18

7. Central Sulawesi

Out of an approximately 3 million population, 51% of them are male and 49% are female. Of the total population, 70% (2 million) are in the productive age group. The main economic dirvers are derived from agriculture, trade and fisheries. Poverty rate in rural areas is 13.8% or above the national average. Important to note that this province was hit by a major disaster, tsunami, in Palu-Dongalla back in 2018 and is still in recovery ever since. Village development

[12] https://ejournal.um-sorong.ac.id/index.php/jn/article/view/1538

index is 59.4 (slightly above national average) latest update in 2018, and the Human development Index is 69.5 (below national average).

There are at least 12 tribes in Central Sulawesi, including Kaili, Kulawi, Lore, Pamona, Mori, Bungku, Saluan, Balantak, Banggai, Buol and Toli-Toli. While there are several indigienous people, mostly who are identified, are residing in the highlands, such as Pesoe and Bolonggima in Selena subdistrict, as well as Kinoyaro in Rondingo and Bolobia villages.This The social assessment could not find indigenous people, who have been acknowledge by the state nor by Indigenous-focused NGOs (BRWA and AMAN), residing in coastal or small islands. This finding will be compiled and further recommended to be addressed in ESMF (through a site-specific social mapping to identify IPs, if presence).

Starting strong, Fishers Exchange Value (Nilai Tukar Nelayan) in Central Sulawesi in the past five years has shown a slight downward slope, but relatively high compared to the national value. Similar to other provinces, it showed a significant drop in value when the pandemic hit in 2020, but started to rebound in 2021.

Table 8. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of Central Sulawesi.

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	107.85	106.63	105.82	98.26	103.01

8. Gorontalo

The population is approximately 1.2 million, of which 415.000 are male in the productive age group and 406.000 are female in the productive age group. The main economic drivers for the province are agriculture (corn and rice), services and trade, and manufacturing. Poverty rate in rural areas is quite high, 24.3%. The Human Development Index is 68.5 or below the national average.

The dominant tribe is Suku Gorontalo, followed by Bugis, Bajo, Minahasa, Polhi, Javanese and Makassar. Along its coasts, suku Bajo is the predominant inhabitant. Suku Bajo is known as the sea nomads, but some of the sub-tribes have been resettling in coastal areas and developed their own village. Their main livelihoods are fishing and farming.

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Gorontalo has Fishers Exchange Value that shows a weakening trend, and consistent below national average. This means that Gorontalo will need extra attention, and extra consideration for livelihood activities, when marine protected areas are put in place.

Table 9. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of Gorontalo.

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	101.11	101.30	97.06	95.54	96.04

9. East Nusa Tenggara

There are approximately 3.7 million population, of which 50:50 female and male. Despite 70% of the population is in productive age range, poverty in rural areas falls in 24.5% or far above the national average. Local communities are primarily earning livelihoods from farming and raising catles. Human Development Index is also relatively low compared to other provinces, which 65.2, and the Village Index Development is also low (53) relative to the national average (59).

Indigenous groups were found both in coastal areas and small islands (Rote, Atoni, and Alor), and in the mainland (Besipae and Pubabu). In East Nusa Tenggara, the sea nomads, Bajao communities, were also identified. Sea nomads, the Bajao, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea. For ones that are living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another, their living areas are across several Indonesia provinces, namely Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, some parts of West Nusa Tenggara, and a smaller sub-group was also found in Gorontalo.

The Fishers Exchange Value in East Nusa Tenggara in the past five years has been showing a downward trend, which may be induced by the pandemic and destructive fishing-gear banned (MMAF 2020). Small-scale fishers in East Nusa Tenggara were identified to traditionally use destructive fishing practices and gears, which contributed to faster depletion of fish stocks in the region. While it is not causation, MMAF' research team observes that after a year of the banning of destructive fishing gears were imposed, in parallel with mobility restriction due to Covid-19, fishers exchange value is decreasing. There might be correlation, but it is not proven. Regardless of the causes, it is relevant for LAUTRA to provide an enabling environment for meaningful participation of small-scale fishers and coastal communities to take place, so that SSF can influence and design the local level conservation areas and livelihood activity.

Table 10. Fishers Exchange Value (2017-2021) of East Nusa Tenggara.

Fisher	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

Exchange Value - average annually	105.68	109.43	108.47	94.22	92.47

10. West Nusa Tenggara

The total population is approximately 5.3 million as per latest census in 2020, and of there, 2.7 million are female and 2.6 million are male. There are 3.7 million population on productive age group. Poverty rate in rural area is on 13.1% or slightly above national average. Human Development Index is 68.1 or below the national average.

There are three large tribes in this large island of Nusa Tenggara, which are Sasak, Samawa, and Mboi. They uphold patrilineal culture. There are large groups of in-migrants from South Sulawesi (Bugis and Bajo), Java (Javenese and Sundanese), and South Kalimantan (Banjar and Malayu). At least, there is one identified indigenous group residing in coastal area, namely the masyarakat adat Bayan. Their main subsistence activities are farming, small-scale trading, and fishing. They reside in the main island of Lombok.

The sea nomads, Bajao communities, were also identified in some parts of West Nusa Tenggara water. Sea nomads, the Bajao, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea. For ones that are living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another, their living areas are across several Indonesia provinces, namely Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, some parts of West Nusa Tenggara, and a smaller sub-group was also found in Gorontalo.

West Nusa Tenggara shows a steady and relatively high Fishers Exchange Value compared to other provinces, even when considering the implications of Covid-19 pandemic in the picture. In the past five years, the Fishers Exchange Value has always been above national average, and in an upward-slope trend.

Table 11. Fishers Exchange Value of West Nusa Tenggara (2017-2021).

Fisher Exchange Value - average annually	Year of 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	104.60	107.51	109	103.56	109.62

Based on screening of social profile in each province, customary communities were identified to be present in 9 provinces, with note that 1) the location of the customary communities are not necessarily in LAUTRA target locations (as it has not been confirmed at sub district/ village level), and 2) the data used are retrieved from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) 's database and open-access database from an indigenous people-focused NGO (BRWA). These two caveats will be considered as an input for the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Identification of vulnerable groups

The social baseline section has provided information on the vulnerable groups which are potentially affected by LAUTRA activities, associated with restriction to marine resources and/or excluded in decision making over the livelihood components. These groups are including small-scale fishers from low-income households, who often do not own productive assets (do not own boat, machines, land, etc); women fishers from low-income households; low income households with few number of productive-age household members; and traditional and adat communities with lack of recognition over their resources management practices. These groups are identified as vulnerable for several reasons, including:

1. They are lacking capacity and access to influence decision making due to social standing, norms and economic reasons (busy to make a living and thus not being able to attend the village forum) (Alami et al. 2019; Aburto et. al 2020; Talib et al. 2019)
2. They may be under the radar to receive the benefits of the project ("the invisible groups") in the first place. Their presence can be covered through participatory social mapping conducted at local level.
3. They deal with structural constraints to be able to access formal legal systems or formal economic systems, which affects their social standing and ability to claim over their rights, for instance, customary communities. However, it is important to note that being vulnerable does not imply that they are not capable. Identified as being vulnerable groups implies a need to allocate more resources and adjusted approach to be able to reach and engage these groups meaningfully.

There may be "invisible" (sub)groups or individuals which emerge/ can be identified during project implementation. A comprehensive stakeholder identification, including the identification of vulnerable peoples above, and the engagement strategy, will be presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

5.2 Law and Regulatory Framework Analysis

This section describes existing regulatory frameworks at the national level that are substantiating coastal and fisheries management. As part of assessment on existing institutions, this section also lays out existing practices and arrangements of marine- and coastal- resources management (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat/* MHA*)* in Eastern Indonesia, where LAUTRA deems to take place.

Key findings

The existing set of regulatory frameworks in Indonesia that stipulate management and utilization of coastal and marine resources have provided a solid ground for consideration of local communities livelihoods, and to include local stakeholders, including communities, fishers, and village governments, in decision-making processes at technical level.

Customary communities (Masyarakat Hukum Adat) in this study refers to communities who are bound by customary laws and norms in place-based locality, and have been legally acknowledged by the state. The World Bank ESS 7 views indigenous people regardless of their legal acknowledgment; and ESS 7 scope of Indigenous People will be applied to the project. To promote meaningful participation of indigenous peoples, the Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) shall be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Related to Component 1 on marine protected areas/coral reefs conservation, there are seven main regulations that covers and regulate coastal- and marine- space and resources use, fisheries, at the national level, namely:

1. The Supreme Law of Indonesia
2. The Coastal and Small Islands Management Law No. 27 of 2007 amended 2014[13]
3. The Ocean Law No. 32 of 2014[14]
4. the Village Law No. 4 of 2014[15]
5. Ministerial Regulations on Coastal and Small Islands Management Plan No. 23 of 2016[16]

[13]in original nomenclature: UU No.27 tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil

[14] in original nomenclature: UU No. 32 tahun 2014 tentang Kelautan

[15] In original nomenclature: UU No. 4 of 2014 tentang Desa

[16] in original nomenclature: Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 23 tahun 2016 tentang Perencanaan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil

6. Ministerial Regulations on the Establishment of Customary Communities Areas in regards to the utilisation of coastal and small islands space No.8 of 2018[17]
7. The Spatial Planning Law No. 26 of 2007[18]
8. The Biodiversity Law No. 5 of 1990[19]

In regards to LAUTRA, these seven regulations established a legal basis for utilization of coastal and sea space for fishers, both fishers, aquaculture and sea salt farmers. The Supreme Law of 1945 stipulates that land and marine resources are owned by the peoples and should be used for the people's welfare (Article 33). One of the objectives of the Coastal and Small Island Management is to increase the economic, social, and cultural values of utilization of coastal and sea space for local communities (article 4). The similar tone was reflected in the Ocean Law of 2014 and the Spatial Planning Law of 2007, where the provincial and local governments respect local communities' rights, including subsistence fishers and customary communities who rely on marine resources. In both laws, in a case of change of use of coastal and sea space, provincial and/or district governments conduct consultations with the village governments and affected local communities. Article 7 and Article 12 of the Coastal and Small Islands Law also stipulates the need to consult with local communities in developing coastal zoning plans, including for livelihoods/open space fishing ground and protected areas/ecosystem restoration. This regulation strengthens the tone of the Village Law, of which urges for involvement and participation of local communities in development programs at local level. In the 2014 Amendment, the term 'public consultation with local stakeholders' was used, in regard to development of coastal and small islands zoning plan at district level. In sum, the Government of Indonesia' regulations have provided a solid ground for considering local communities' livelihoods and voices in conducting economic or restoration activities in coastal and the sea.

While local communities are included in the consultation panel of the establishment of Marine Protected Areas, systematic measures to ensure that vulnerable groups within the communities can participate meaningfully are yet available. Inclusion of vulnerable groups, such as small-fishers and traditional/artisanal fishers, fisherwomen and fisher crews and low-income households in coastal areas (which often is not directly a fisher but related to ocean-based livelihoods), in implementation, have been undertaken on an *ad-hoc* basis. Details definition of communities of coastal and small islands, can be found in the Introduction on the

[17] in original nomenclature: Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No.8 tahun 2018 tentang Tata Cara Penetapan Wilayah Kelola Masyarakat Hukum Adat dalam Pemanfaatan Ruang di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil

[18] UU Penataan Ruang No.26 tahun 2007

[19] UU Keanekaragaman Hayati, mengatur konservasi di Kawasan Perhutanan dan Kawasan perairan.

Definition of Communities section (i.e. local communities, customary communities and traditional communities).

Definitions of communities. There are three categories of communities according to the Indonesian Coastal and Small Islands Management Law 1/2014, including (i) local community, (ii) indigenous/ customary community, and (iii) traditional community**.** Local community refers to groups of people who are bound to local values and practices, but do not rely solely on natural resources for livelihoods.[20] Meanwhile, indigenous group or *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*, is defined as local communities who have ties with their ancestors and have been living in a specific place (coastal or small islands) over generations, and uphold and practice their own customary law and governance.[21] Definition and scope of customary communities on article 33 on this Law is the reason why the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries prefer calling MHA as 'customary communities' or *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* to customary communities/ indigenous people or *Masyarakat Adat*.

Meanwhile, traditional community is slightly different from the two previous categories: traditional community refers to traditional coastal and small island communities in border-areas. Traditional community refers to fishers communities living in border-sea areas and has been acknowledged by the state to be a traditional community, regardless of its ancestors' line or nationality. In original text: "*masyarakat perikanan tradisional yang diakui kegiatan tradisionalnya dalam melakukan kegiatan penangkapan ikan atau kegiatan lainnya yang sah di daerah tertentu yang berada dalam perairan kepulauan sesuai hukum laut internasional*." There are only two traditional coastal communities that were acknowledged by the Indonesian Law, which are traditional community in Anambas, Riau Province sea, and the other one is in southern *Nusa Tenggara Timur* (under MOU BOX 1974 traditional fishing in international Law of the Sea), which had been protected by two countries to fish in Northern Australia-Southern Indonesia sea border.

In regard to customary communities and its regulatory framework in Indonesia, A bill dedicated to indigenous peoples is still on the parliamentary deliberation and has not been approved, but there are several legal frameworks that explicitly acknowledge customary communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*) and their rights to use, govern, and manage coastal and marine-

[20] in original text: "*kelompok masyarakat yang menjalankan tata kehidupan berdasarkan kebiasanya yang sudah diterima sebagai nilai-nilai yang berlaku umum,* ***tetapi tidak sepenuhnya bergantung kepada sumber daya pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil tertentu***."

[21] in original text: "*sekelompok orang yang secara turun temurun bermukim di wilayah geografis Republik Indonesia tertentu karena adanya ikatan pada asal-usul leluhur, hubungan yang kuat dengan tanah, wilayah, dan sumber daya alam,* ***memiliki pranata pemerintahan adat dan tatanan hukum di wilayah adat****.".*

space and resources (*wilayah MHA*)**.** The Supreme Law, UUD 1945, acknowledges and respects customary communities and its traditional rights to manage and use the sea and its resources. Nevertheless, the definition of indigenous group, which was acknowledged to govern its own areas, is narrowed to ones that have lived from generation to generation in one place and are bound by customary laws and practices and enforced by customary governing bodies. The currently proposed Indigenous People Bill (*RUU Masyarakat Adat*), which attempts to broaden the scope of indigenous people, has been included on the 2022 Legislative Assembly list of bills to review (*Program Legislasi Nasional*). This categorization relevant to understand the category of stakeholder for the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

Establishment of Marine Protected Areas

Coral reef conservation activities will be implemented in 20 marine protected areas in three fisheries management areas/ WPPs (714, 715 and 718) across 10 provinces in the Eastern Indonesia. While the 10 provinces are covered in Figure 1. Map of Locations of LAUTRA. The detailed list of locations of the MPAs can be found in Annex 1 – List of Conservation Areas.

LAUTRA will support gazetting of a further five MPAs that are already delineated, reserved in regulation and included in marine spatial plan and this activity will result in the legal recognition of five MPAs encompassing 1,600,000 ha of marine and coastal habitat. s, This means that the establishment of conservation areas is not entirely starting from scratch as these locations have been included in the Marine Spatial Planning plan, which were proposed from district or local level to provincial level to get endorsement, and after getting endorsement from provincial government, it is submitted to the national level for a decision (approval) for implementation.

There are regulations directing the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) that we reviewed to understand the integration of social and environmental considerations on the existing regulation and practices. The five regulations are:

- Presidential Regulation No. 28 of 2011 on Management of Marine Biodiversity and Conservation Areas
- Ministerial Regulation No. 31 of 2020 on Management of Marine Protected Areas

The above regulations have to some extent incorporated social and environmental aspects, including through the process of conducting socio-economic assessment of the target conservation areas and requirement of consulting the management plan with key stakeholders at local levels. On the Presidential Regulation No. 28 of 2011, Article 9, in cases where

indigenous/ *adat* or traditional conservation practices have been delegated/ acknowledged by the state, conservation plan shall strengthen *adat* practices. On the Ministerial Regulation No. 31 of 2020, on Article 6, 9 and 13, Marine Protected Areas were regulated to protect, conserve and utilize cultural heritages, called the Kawasan Konservasi Maritim, including *adat*, religious, and cultural rites.

The bottom-up approach is covered under the Presidential Regulation 28/2011, and also on its implementing regulation Ministerial Regulation 30/2020, where indigenous people, individuals, civil society, or local government can propose conservation areas (Articles 17 and 18), Within the process of establishing conservation areas, a survey must be undertaken (identification and inventory). The survey involves identification of the spread of ocean biodiversity and its habitats, existing coastal- and sea- resources use, breeding ground, key stakeholders mapping, risk or threats over biodiversity and coral reefs, and the presence of potential cultural heritage/ underwater heritage/ cultural spaces and traditions.

Another important step of establishing marine conservation is consultation (Articles 23 and 24), which are divided into two types, namely technical consultation and public consultation. The consultation objectives are to socialize the proposal plan while seeking feedback from stakeholders. The inputs received are used to finalize the draft conservation proposal and to include the documentation of the consultation.

After the procedure has been undertaken and the proposal has been approved by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, a conservation plan must be prepared. Conservation plan includes biophysical, social, economic, cultural and/or governance indicators of the respective site. The conservation plan (a document) at the very least shall include objectives and scope/ area of conservation; existing social, economic and cultural situations; existing use of resources; threats over marine biodiversity in the target locations; governance, partnership and engagement strategy; financing plan; and monitoring and evaluation plan. In short, mapping of social, economic and cultural conditions have been incorporated as part of the process in establishing conservation areas at technical level. Engagement with stakeholders and partnership plan has also been included as part of the overall conservation plan., and cultural heritage in or under water -preservation plan.

5.3 Tenurial issues and Ocean resources management

Key findings

Secondary data and household survey shows that marine protected areas, to some extent, will restrict access to marine resources due to restriction to fish in the Conservation Zone ("Zona Inti"). In Indonesia, the government adopts the Zoning approach to implement Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). This means that there is still the 'utilization zone' where small scale fishers are allowed to fish. Whist the short-term impact of access restriction to MPAs to local communities' livelihood is inconclusive, the medium to long term result of MPAs are deemed to be positive in replenishing fish stock, which in turn provides opportunity for local communities.

Indigenous people and local coastal and small islands are key local actors, in addition to local governments and other non-government actors, who should be engaged by the Project to avoid and mitigate such tenurial conflicts. Co-management of MPAs is one of the lessons learned of managing risk of conflict due to restriction to marine resources. This finding should inform social management process in the ESMF and SEP.

Tenurial issues not related to MPAs

This section provides an overview of tenurial conflicts in coastal and small islands in Indonesia, , of which some of the context can be learned and considered in the Project design to avoid social conflict in the first place. In fact, in several cases, conflicts emerged due to lack of enforcement of management of marine space and resources, and thus increasing capacity to implement marine protected areas and fisheries management under Component 1 can potentially contribute to reducing the likelihood of social conflicts over fishing grounds. As an instance of this case, in Kupang of the East Nusa Tenggara, conflicts among medium-scale and small-scale fishers were triggered by dispute over the fishing ground and the use of destructive fishing gears by several fishers (Kobesi et al. 2019). Destructive fishing gear has depleted the overall fish stock and thus generated unequal opportunity (and distribution) of resources within local communities, who are mostly small to medium-scale fishers (*ibid.).*

Lack of institutional agency's capacity to implement and enforce the procedure related to sequence of consultations with local stakeholders has resulted in undesired outcomes to fishing management. For instance, in East Kalimantan, lack of effective communication with local key stakeholders, such as small-scale fishers and local NGOs, triggered violation of fishing activities in specific fishing ground (In such a way, "why we could not fish in this ground as we used to?" and the ball rolled to 'violating fishing rights') (Kusuwati and Hsiang-Wen 2015). Conflicts also emerged when 'the outsiders' violated local-customary (*adat)* marine-

resource management practice of *sassi*, closure of a specific part of ocean within a specific timeframe, which was upheld by the indigenous group (Adhuri 2008). Conflict was induced by the exclusion of marginalized households, which were historically rooted from the lower-class *(Ren*) households, from decision making in the customary governing bodies on fisheries management by the 'elites' (former higher-ruling class/noble families (*Mel*)) in Kei Besar Island of Maluku (Adhuri 2014).

In another case, conflict was not directly resulting from fisheries' management nor regulations, but more reflecting on the broader inequality of social structure in the society. Such as in Ambon Maluku, the ownership of production factors created significant earnings-gap between medium-scale/*capital owners* fishers and *buruh/crews or laborer* fishers, which creates a situation prone to social conflict (Atammimmi et al. 2018). Meanwhile, vertical conflicts between local communities and private sectors or governmental bodies are often triggered by conflict over access to natural resources. The similar conflict was observed in Flores Islands, where privatization of several small islands has restricted local fishers' access to the oceans and thus affecting their livelihoods.[22]

This situation brings two implications, which can be considered a precaution to the project design. First, several cases where fisheries-related conflicts emerged were derived from lack of institutional capacity to implement or enforce the regulations, including to implement effective consultations with local communities in and around the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Second, customary communities should be considered as one of the vulnerable stakeholders in the project regardless acknowledged by state or not following requirements under ESS7 that will be presented in the IPPF as part of the ESMF.

Conflicts related to MPAs

In general, in Indonesian Law 5/1990, natural resources conservation is defined as "the management of natural resources where *utilization is carried out sustainably* to ensure resource continuity while maintaining and increasing the biodiversity and its value."

Data on impact on livelihood associated with access restriction due to MPAs in Indonesia is relatively limited, or at best, more to 'potential' rather than the actual livelihood's impacts on local communities. Yet, it is mutually agreed that establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) have generated a degree of access restriction to the local Small-Scale Fishers (SSF),

[22] https://www.walhi.or.id/menyisir-pulau-flores-akses-publik-konservasi-vs-privatisasi

such as one case in The National Park of West Bali. Establishment of the National Park of West Bali, under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has created social conflicts in two ways: 1) local small-scale fishers loss access to certain area that have been allocated for 'conservation' with no-take zone, managed by the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry and The National Parks Management Organizations (Balai TNBB) and 2) in response to that, local small-scale fishers have to find another fishing ground but was under closure for the tourism area, and this resulted in small but ongoing social conflicts between local SSFs and the tourism-operators (Mahmud, Satria and Kinseng 2020). It is important to note that the conservation approach used by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is slightly different from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF). While MOEF tends to use the IUCN no-take zones approach, the MMAF adopts the zoning plan, which covers the Utilization Zone, which includes a zone for fishing grounds. The social conflict case in the national park becomes an important lesson learned for LAUTRA's project design on the importance of having small-scale fishers and coastal communities involved in the zoning-planning process.

While there is no clear-cut impact on livelihoods, access restriction to fishing ground does occur. In a more generic level, Adhuri (2020) stated that *when* MPAs are proposed not by and not being consulted meaningfully with local communities, including SSFs and indigenous people in the coastal areas or small islands, it can result in ocean grabs. Ocean grabs refer to situations where natural resources are controlled by the state without accommodating marginal groups' needs and voices in the decision making. This study explains the macro concern, echoing other critical scholars and geographers (see Bennett et al. 2015; Barbesargard 2019) over the potential implications of an ineffective and lack of consultation during the MPA establishment.

The household survey conducted in 25 villages across Indonesia showed that in the long run marine protected areas will enable natural replenishment of fish stock, and will affect local communities positively. However, the impact on the shorter term is unknown.

Through interviews with village chiefs and fishers, it is found that many violations in Marine Protected Areas were done by "outsiders", which mostly are medium-scale fishers from outside the area, and often generated conflict with local small-scale fishers. At the same time, local fishers may be economically displaced and need to find other fishing ground, which increases operational costs (p. 22 Key Characteristics of Target Coastal Communities and Tools. MPA management Report). This will be relevant under LAUTRA component 2, knowing that small scale fishers have to find "new fishing ground" open potential risk of competing fishing grounds, either among 'newcomers' fishers or with the 'host' fishers (fishers who have been fishing in the area). In anticipation of such risk, meaning consultations with local

communities and interested stakeholders will be incorporated as part of the process of the MPAs establishment.

Access restriction to marine resources and lessons learned on co-managed MPAs

There will be access restriction to marine resources under LAUTRA activities to some extent both under the coral reefs conservation areas (Component 1) and more regulated fisheries management (Component 2). Access restriction here refers to more regulated fishing zones (zoning certain locations as fishing grounds) and more regulated fishing practices and gears, i.e., banning of destructive fishing gears and practices. In this sense, restrictions to marine resources are anticipated, but its impact on livelihood is still observed.

Under component 1, The LAUTRA project will support five proposed MPAs (please see the table below) to become legally established and recognised at a national level via Determination of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. These 'new' MPAs encompass 1,618,680.92 ha of marine and coastal habitats located in two provinces of Maluku and North Sulawesi. Meanwhile, five MPAs have already been delineated, reserved in regulation, included in marine spatial plans, and is waiting for gazetting process (e.g. to be legalized formally).

Table 12. Location and area of five proposed MPAs that will be legally recognized at a national level via Determination of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

MPA	WPP	Province	Reserving Regulation
KKN Laut Sulawesi Bagian Utara	716	offshore	PP 32/2019
KKPD Kepulauan Babar	714	Maluku	PP 32/2019
KKPD Wetar	714	Maluku	PP 32/2019
KKPD Buru Selatan	714	Maluku	-
KKPD Buru	715	Maluku	-
			TOTAL

There are several regulations stipulating conservation in marine areas, including the Law No.5 of 1990 on Biodiversity, which also regulates marine conservation[23], the Coastal and Small Island Law, and Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on the implementation of the ocean and fishing management[24]. The recent Ministerial Regulation No. 31 of 2020 stipulates that marine conservation area are divided into three main zones, including[25]:

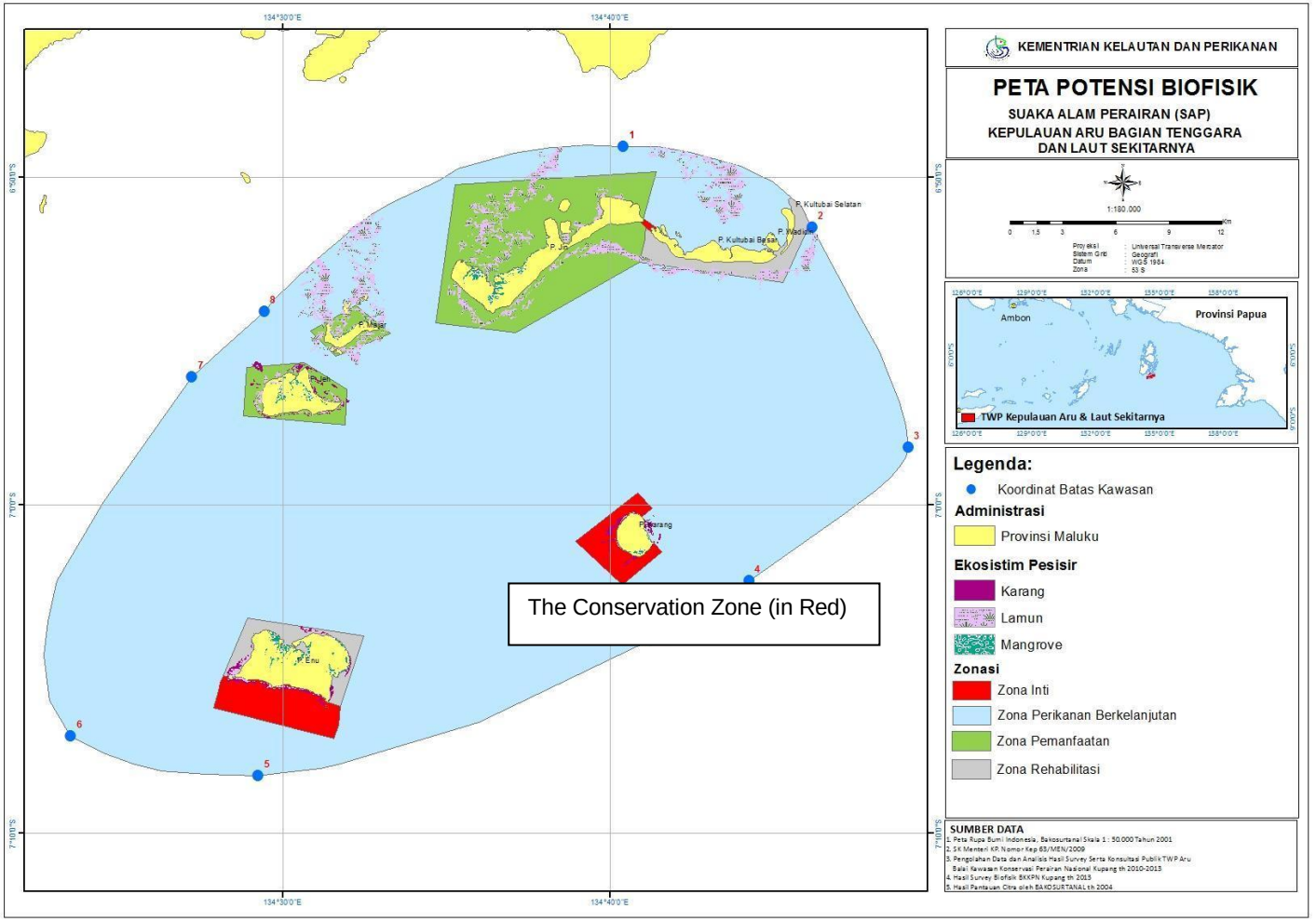
[23] http://wiadnyadgr.lecture.ub.ac.id/files/2012/01/8-Zonasi-kawasan-konservasi-perairan.pdf
[24] https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/176360/PP_Nomor_27_Tahun_2021.pdf
[25] https://kkp.go.id/lpsplserang/artikel/34577-kategori-kawasan-konservasi

- Core Zone (*zona inti*); in here includes the conservation zone and buffer zone (*zona penyangga*);
- Utilization Zone (*zona pemanfataan*) for small and traditional fishers for fishing in a more regulated manner; this includes sustainable fishing.
- Others (*zona lainnya*), which refers to functioning the area for other purposes as long as it suits with the conservation zone, such as educational/ research zone, ship lanes, port development, fiber optic installation, religion/cultural events, etc.

In a sense, there is a specific area where traditional and small-scale fishers are able to fish. In several cases, as discussed in the primary research report, in the medium-term, this conservation effort provides a positive impact to the communities through replenishment of the coastal and marine ecosystem where fish and sea creatures can thrive.

As an example of different zonation in MPAs, which will be adopted in the project, is below the distribution of zonation in MPA (Suaka Alam) Kepulauan Aru, Papua:

Figure 9. MPA Raja Ampat Papua: Different colors show different function (fishing zone, conservation zone, etc).



Source: MMAF [26]

[26] https://kkp.go.id/djprl/bkkpnkupang/page/1347-ekosistem-sap-aru-bagian-tenggara

As described above, some degree of restriction to marine resources due to regulated fishing practices (i.e., fishing gears and techniques) and location (specific fishing grounds) are anticipated. To learn how access restriction to marine resources occurs in similar projects, we reviewed how it occurred under existing operation of MPAs and similar projects, such as the Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAP CTI), COREMAP 2 and the Coastal Community Development by IFAD.

In the COREMAP CTI, Environmental and Social Management Framework was prepared by Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI now the National Research and Innovation Agency or BRIN) to anticipate socially adverse impacts due to the restriction of the fishing zone in the Marine Protected Area (DPL). The approach in addressing this risk was two-fold and both were streamlined to the project design, namely co-managed mechanism and provision of accessible and socially appropriate grievance-handling system. First, co-managed MPAs was incorporated, through meaningful consultation and participatory planning with small-scale fishers, as part of the establishment of MPAs process. There was no stand-alone action plan to manage access restriction**,** instead, meaningful consultation with local stakeholder, i.e. adat communities, adat leaders, village government, village representative body, and local government, was undertaken throughout the Project course.

The DPL/Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in COREMAP CTI was planned together with the local community. In COREMAP CTI, in the case of Kampung Tanjung Barari, the DPL is the area that has been protected by the local community through *Sasi*, local wisdom in protecting the marine area in which the area will only open for fishing during a certain period of time. The same situation exists in Desa Liya Mawi in Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi Selatan, in which the DPLs were defined by the customary council (*lembaga adat*) called *Sara*. The boundary was based on the customary *wehai* (like *Sasi* in Papua). *Wehai* allows the community to fish in the area during a certain period for the community's purpose.

In another case of MPA implementation, in Biak Numfor district of Papua Province, funded by COREMAP CTI, a series of consultation with local communities, village government, and village representatives body (BPD) resulted in an agreement that traditional/artisanal fishers could continue fishing in certain area during certain timeframe. During (monitoring) meeting with PIU Biak Numfor district and with the communities, it was reported that the existence of protected areas does not adversely affect the livelihood of the local communities. MPA has increased the fish stock in the area and the communities are still allowed to fish in the designated utilization zone (*zona pemanfaatan*). This zone is smaller than the previous fishing

ground prior to MPA in place, but as the surrounding marine ecosystem is 'healthier', fishes are becoming abundant.

Existing practice of the MMAF, and similar to COREMAP CTI, showed that if along the way there is a concerns or grievance from community, or even escalated into social conflicts due to access restriction to marine resources, the leader of the community groups/ fisherfolks group/ co-operative groups (*koperasi*) raised it to the technical unit (UPT) or local/ village level facilitator. In many cases, the grievance could be resolved at local level through village forums or mediation with district-level agency, so it has so far never been needed for escalation to the national level/MMAF. MMAF noted that concerns raised are usually over severe access restriction due to coastal use change or extreme local elite capture.

Other coastal communities-based development projects have noted that strong relationships with stakeholder both at the national and regional levels, as well as state and non-state bodies, has contributed to the project's successful delivery (Cavatassi, Mabiso, and Brueckmann 2018). The Coastal Community Development (CCD) Project by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs mentioned that establishing strong partnerships with local government authorities, offices of Head of Districts, Regional Development Planning Agency, the Indonesian Central Bank, the Ministry of Cooperatives, the private sector, SMEs, universities, NGOs and other development partners had not only become important for supporting project implementation progress but also for providing exit strategy for sustainability and replication of project results (Cavatassi, Mabiso, and Brueckmann 2018 p.29-33; IFAD 2018). Thus, strong partnerships with stakeholders and early buy-in from beneficiaries/ coastal communities were ascribed to project implementation success.

Broader stakeholder engagement, involvement of women in the fisheries sector was believed to contribute to the success of the CCD project. The project provided tools and skills development to enable women to engage in ocean-based product processing (Cavatassi, Mabiso, and Brueckmann 2018). Provision of environmentally friendly fishing gears and supporting infrastructures at village level, i.e., community cooling storage, machined-boats, docks, are crucial in delivering social and environmental benefits.

The other marine ecosystem protection project, the Coral Reef Management and Rehabilitation Program (COREMAP 2), also reported that early buy-in and ongoing engagement with stakeholders and institutional capacity building at varying levels were contributing to the success of scaling-up efforts of the project. In its lesson learned notes, the team noted that co-management strategy would only work when public trusts were built from

the beginning (LIPI 2018). Co-management also requires acknowledgment of local knowledge for the project technical design (ibid.). This step then followed by incorporating and strengthening local and indigenous knowledge to the program design at village-level (ibid.). COREMAP 2 facilitated the establishment of "village-level" rules that are designed and enforced by the community themselves to support the marine-protected areas/No-Use Zone. COREMAP 2 also provided ongoing technical assistance and capacity building to local stakeholders, including communities and local governments, on cultivating understanding on the need to maintain MPAs as well as to co-implement and co-enforce the rules at grassroots levels.

From these two similar projects, the underlying issues are on implementing and enforcing capacity and lack of buy-in from the communities at the beginning. At the early stage of implementation, project implementing units and communities were still building up their capacity to implement the project at the village level. Ongoing institutional and individual/champions' capacity building became key to enable PIUs and communities to operate and oversee the program themselves. At the same time, at the beginning of the project of COREMAP 2, the communities had yet to understand why a "no-use zone" is needed and affect their level of acceptance towards the project. Several community members thought "why should we make the rule formal? (when it's already the norm)" as several of them have done 'no-use zones' themselves, without regulations. Finally, in COREMAP 2, ongoing engagement and socialization were undertaken, monitored and reported, to help communities to understand better about the project and how it benefits the communities. While we have discussed slightly on indigenous practices in marine resources management, the section below will further delve into indigenous people identification in the target areas of LAUTRA and *adat* practices.

5.3 Indigenous identification and *adat* practices in marine resources management

Indigenous people were identified in all 10 provinces of LAUTRA target locations under WPP 714, 715 and 718. However, indigenous groups who are residing in coastal areas and/or small islands were found in 9 provinces; where in 1 province (Central Sulawesi), IPs reside in the highlands. Below is the list of all identified customary communities in the project target conservation areas:

Table 13. List of indigenous communities in the coastal areas of provinces of project's target areas.

Province	District/ Island	indigenous group	Adat resources management
North Maluku	Coastal areas of North Maluku small island	Sawai/ Banemo or known as "Pnu Bono"	Through MMAF database, and literature review, showed that all customary communities in Eastern Indonesia have been practicing Sasi, a form of marine-area temporary closure for replenishing fish stock through its natural cycle imposed by and to adat communities. Aside from regulating spots for fishing ground and timeframe, several Sasi practices also involved regulating what type of fish can be fish, acceptable fishing gears, and fishing methods. Form of punishments were also put in place and varied from place to place. Several of them are removal of fishing gear, removal of right to fish until a certain timeframe, adat fine, to intentional social exclusion (dikucilkan). In Sorong, where the Major Decree /Perwal has substantiated MHA and its marine resources
Maluku	South Buru (Pulau)	Ambalau	
	Ambon	Negeri Hukurila	
	Maluku Tenggara (Pulau)	Tanimbar Kei	
	Maluku Tengah	Negari Haruku	
	Maluku Tengah	Sairun Orlima	
	Tanimbar (Pulau)	Adaut	
	Seram Bagian Barat (Pulau)	Pulau Buano	
	Seram Bagian Timur (Pulau)	Negeri Kataloka	
	Tual	Kaimer & Manggur	
	Maluku Barat Daya (Pulau)	Nuwewang	
West Papua	Kaimana	Pulau Namatota	
	Fak-fak	Arguni & Pig-Pig Sekar	
	Tabrauw	Weruru	
	Sorong	Malaumkarta	
	Raja Ampat	Mayalibit	

Province	District/ Island	indigenous group	Adat resources management
			management practices, "outsiders" who broke the sasi regulation were handed over to the local policy department by the Malaumkarta adat governing body.
Papua	Pulau Owi Pulau Auki	Owi & Auki	Sasi (temporary closure of certain sea areas to enable fish to naturally replenish)
	Wondawa/Wandamen Bay	Wamesa	
Southeast Sulawesi	Buton	Wabula	
	South Buton	Pulau Siompu	
	South Buton	Wapulaka	
	Wakatobi	Kadie Liya	
	Southeast Sulawesi water (sea nomads)	Bajao	Sea nomads, the Bajao indigenous groups, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea (living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another across several Indonesia provinces).
	Barata Kahedupa Pilo Kahedupa and Hukae Laea	Across Southeast Sulawesi shoreline, such as in villages of Sandi, Langge, Tanomeha, Tanjung, Kasuwari, Peropa, and Darawa.	NA

Province	District/ Island	indigenous group	Adat resources management
		Hukae Laea was found in the shoreline of Bombana district.	
South Sulawesi	Tanatoa of Bulukumba district	Kajang and Ammatoa	NA
Gorontalo	Gorontalo water (Sea nomads)	Bajao	Sea nomads, the Bajao indigenous groups, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea (living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another across several Indonesia provinces).
East Nusa Tenggara	Rote island	Rote	*Sasi* (temporary closure of certain sea areas to enable fish to naturally replenish).
	Sumbawa and Alor Islands	Atoni and Alor	
	East Nusa Tenggara water (sea nomads)	Bajao	Sea nomads, the Bajao indigenous groups, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea (living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another across several Indonesia provinces).
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok island	Bayan	NA
	West Nusa Tenggara water - Sea nomads	Bajao	Sea nomads, the Bajao indigenous groups, were divided into two subgroups: one that has been residing in coastal areas (semi-settled on land) and one that is still mobile on the sea (living in a boat and moving from one fishing ground to another

Province	District/ Island	indigenous group	Adat resources management
			across several Indonesia provinces).

As being mentioned, while from place to place, Sasi often called differently, the idea that there has been natural resources management practiced by adat communities. The scope and application is varied from one place to another, and should be understood in more detail during project implementation once the villages/ specific locations are confirmed.

Figure 10. Sasi opening-ceremony (temporary closure to specific spot in the sea) by Malaumkarta indigenous community in Malaukarta Adat Village, Sorong, West Papua.

Source: LPSPL Sorong.

There are 27 indigenous communities acknowledged by the state from 33 identified groups.[27] Out of 27, 20 indigenous communities have been legally acknowledged by the state through the issuance of local government's regulation *(peraturan daerah* or *peraturan walikota*), including:

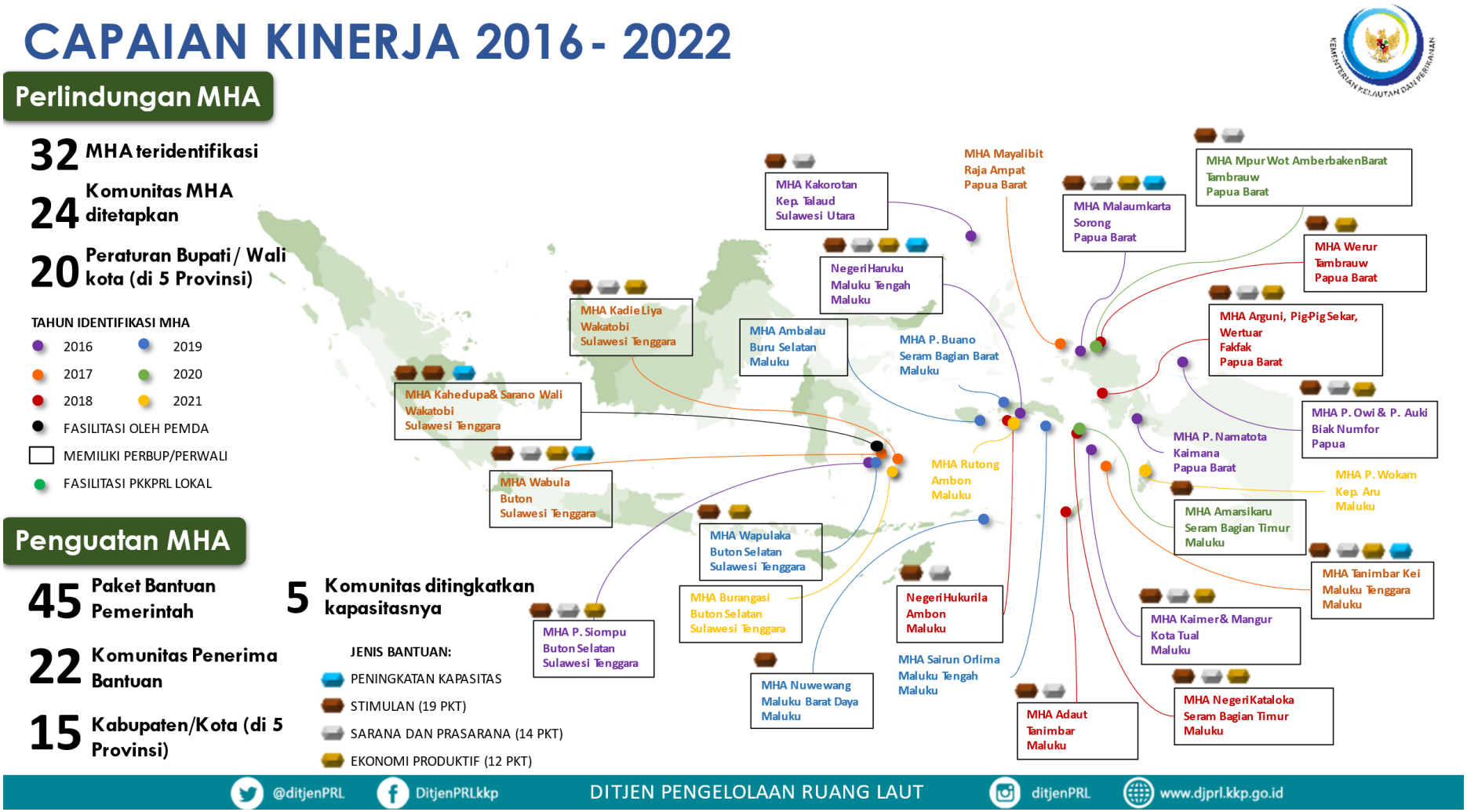
[27] Identified meaning that these customary communities are on the radar and informally acknowledged and considered at the national level for government programs and policy implementation, but have yet to receive formal acknowledgment from the state.

- 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)

Details of local level regulations in regard to acknowledgment and protection of the indigenous people right to utilize and manage of marine resources are available in Annex 3.

Map of each indigenous group shown in the Figure 3 below.

Figure 11. indigineous people in LAUTRA indicative locations



Source: Working Group of the Customary Communities of MMAF (2022)

6. Findings of the Social Assessment as Inputs to the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Based on the social assessment we identified some findings that are necessary to be included in the ESMF and SEP, as well as project design regarding the social risk management of the project, as follows:

- **Identification of coastal vulnerable communities and the importance of a meaningful consultation.** Small-scale fishers (SSF), traditional fishers, SSF without productive assets, women fishers, broader indigenous people, and coastal communities from low-income households, traditional and adat communities are identified as vulnerable groups relative to the project. It is crucial for the project to ensure that these vulnerable groups are identified once the village/subdistricts are confirmed, and to ensure their meaningful participation in the planning process. Without effective consultations with vulnerable groups, the elites at local level may capture the benefits derived from the project (e.g., risk of elite capture) and/or can result in community apathy or push back (community lack of eagerness to follow the rule, weak sense of ownership towards the program, or even protesting, can emerge as a result of lack of genuine consultation. This is particularly strong for Component 1 on coral reefs management activities, where the new MPAs will be gazetted and/or established.
- **Indigenous People or customary communities exist in the project locations.** Indigenous people/ customary communities were indicated in some areas of LAUTRA proposed locations (but yet in its specific site), including in the coastal areas of Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua, and West Papua. Thus, meaningful participation in the zoning planning- processes and implementation of the MPAs should be designed and reflected in the Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF) of the ESMF and the SEP.
- **The existing regulatory framework provides a solid ground for stakeholder engagement on the management and utilization of coastal and marine resources, including the establishment MPA.** The existing set of regulatory frameworks in Indonesia that stipulate management and utilization of coastal and marine resources have provided a solid ground for consideration of local communities'

livelihoods, and to include local stakeholders, including communities, fishers, and village governments, in decision-making processes at technical level. However, the implementation can be strengthened and the ESMF will provide a Process Framework to manage the restriction of access to marine resources in consultative manner with the affected communities.

- **Access restriction risk to marine resources in the Conservation Zone (Zona Inti) due to coral reef conservation and more regulated fisheries management**. Extension of MPA may cause access restriction to local communities to coastal and water/sea areas and natural resources, at least to the conservation zone, in short to medium term period. While in the long run, effective management and strong institutional capacity to implement MPAs are deemed to generate positive result for replenishing fish stock, which may benefit the local communities, access restriction impact on local communities' livelihoods in the short term remains inconclusive. In this sense, restriction to marine resources is anticipated and included as social risk in the ESMF. Impact on communities' livelihood associated with access restriction due to MPAs is included in the ESMF as precaution. In addition to the Process Framework, two approaches are proposed to address the issues derived from the assessment: i) co-management of MPA through a meaningful consultation and participatory planning with relevant local stakeholders, particularly with vulnerable communities, as part of the establishment of MPAs process; and ii) activate local grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to capture and process grievances and its response in an inclusive and accessible manner. The similar approach will be applied to mitigate impact of the project activities on communities' livelihoods. This approach will be included in the ESMF.

7 Annex

Annex 1 – List of 20 target Marine Protected Areas

No	MPA	WPP	Province	Area (ha)	Coral reef (ha)	EVIKA baseline	EVIKA Target
1	KKN Gili Matra	713	NTB	2,268.58		Silver	Gold)
2	KKN Laut Sawu	573	NTT	3,355,352.82		Silver	Gold
3	KKD Selat Pantar (Alor)	714	NTT	276,693.38		Silver	Gold
4	KKN Laut Sulawesi Bagian Utara (Proposed)	716	North Sulawesi	697,000.00	-	-	Silver
5	KKD Teluk Gorontalo	715	Gorontalo	76,529.35	-	-	Silver
6	KKD Banggai Dalaka	714	Central Sulawesi	856,649.13	64,546.99	Bronze	Silver
7	KKD Teluk Moramo	714	Southeast Sulawesi	21,902.34		-	Silver
8	KKN Kapoposang	713	South Sulawesi	49,923.55		Silver	Gold
9	KKN Laut Banda	714	Maluku	2,501.98	341.75	Silver	Gold)
10	KKN Aru Tenggara	718	Maluku	94,874.14	16,134.39	Bronze	Gold
11	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil	714	Maluku	150,000.00	13,689.91	Silver	Silver
12	KKPD Babar (Proposed)	714	Maluku	371,837.79	-	-	Silver
13	KKPD Wetar (Proposed)	714	Maluku	350,000.00	-	-	Silver
14	KKPD Buru selatan (Proposed)	714	Maluku	87,774.17	-	-	Silver
15	KKPD Buru (Proposed)	715	Maluku	112,068.96	-	-	Silver
16	KKD Pulau Mare	715	North Maluku	7,060.87	140.92	Silver	Silver
17	KKN Kepulauan Raja Ampat	715	West Papua	57,875.76	17,824.74	Silver	Gold
18	KKN Kepulauan Waigeo Sebelah Barat	715	West Papua	267,209.18	-	Silver	Gold
19	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat	715	West Papua	1,348,459.47	53,190.76	Silver	Gold
20	KKN Padaido	717	Papua	177,411.35	12,290.57	Silver	Gold
				8,363,393.15	178,160.03		

Annex 2 – List of Indicative 116 Villages Potential LAUTRA target locations.

[this list is still an indicative and the locations have not been confirmed].

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY/CITY	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MPA
1	NTT	Alor	Alor Barat Daya	Margeta	KKD Selat Pantar
2	NTT	Alor	Pantar Tengah	Tude	KKD Selat Pantar
3	NTT	Banggai	Pagimana	Tongkonunuk	KKD Banggai Dalaka
4	NTT	Alor	Kabola	Kabola	TNP Laut Sawu
5	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat	Mutus	KKN SAP Kepulauan Raja Ampat
6	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai	Pagimana	Jaya Bakti	KKD Banggai Dalaka
7	Gorontalo	Gorontalo	Hulonthalangi	Pohe	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
8	Gorontalo	Gorontalo	Batudaa Pantai	Bongo	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
9	Gorontalo	Kota Gorontalo	Dumbo Raya	Leato Selatan	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
10	Gorontalo	Bone Bolango	Kabila Bone	Huangobotu	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
11	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Salawati Utara	Kapatlap	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
12	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	Hoat Sorbay	Evu	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
13	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai	Luwuk Timur	Uwedikan	KKD Banggai Dalaka
14	Sulawesi Selatan	Kepulauan Pangkajene	Liukang Tupabbiring	Mattiro Ujung	KKN Kapoposang
15	Sulawesi Tenggara	Konawe Selatan	Laonti	Labuan Beropa	KKD Teluk Moramo
16	NTT	Rote Ndao	Rote Barat Daya	Oeseli	TNP Laut Sawu
17	Papua	Biak Numfor	Aimando Padaido	Samber Pasi	KKN TWP Padaido
18	Papua	Biak Numfor	Aimando Padaido	Pasi	KKN TWP Padaido

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY/CITY	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MPA
19	NTT	Kupang	Kupang Barat	Lifuleo	TNP Laut Sawu
20	NTT	Sabu Raijua	Sabu Barat	Mebba	TNP Laut Sawu
21	NTT	Alor	Pantar Timur	Batu	KKD Selat Pantar
22	NTT	Alor	Alor Barat Daya	Halerman	KKD Selat Pantar
23	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai	Balantak Utara	Pulau Dua	KKD Banggai Dalaka
24	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai	Luwuk Selatan	Maahas	KKD Banggai Dalaka
25	Gorontalo	Gorontalo	Batudaa Pantai	Biluhu Timur	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
26	Gorontalo	Bone Bolango	Kabila Bone	Olele	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
27	Gorontalo	Bone Bolango	Bonepantai	Tolotio	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
28	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Misool Selatan	Fafanlap	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
29	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat Kepulauan	Meosmanggara	KKN SAP Kepulauan Raja Ampat
30	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Meos Mansar	Yenbekwan	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
31	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Meos Mansar	Arborek	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
32	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Meos Mansar	Kapisawar	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
33	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Meos Mansar	Sawinggrai	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
34	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Meos Mansar	Yenbuba	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
35	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Meos Mansar	Kurkapa	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
36	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Selatan	Saonek	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
37	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Misool Selatan	Yellu	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
38	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Misool Selatan	Harapan Jaya	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
39	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat Kepulauan	Saukabu	KKD Kepulauan Raja Ampat
40	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	Manyeuw	Rumadian	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
41	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	Manyeuw	Debut	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
42	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	Manyeuw	Ngilngof	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
43	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	Manyeuw	Ohoililir	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY/CITY	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MPA
44	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Merdeka	KKN TWP Laut Banda
45	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Nusantara	KKN TWP Laut Banda
46	Maluku	Maluku Tenggara	Kei Kecil Barat	Madwaer	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
47	Maluku Utara	Tidore Kepulauan	Tidore Selatan	Maregam	KKD Pulau Mare
48	Maluku Utara	Tidore Kepulauan	Tidore Selatan	Marekofo	KKD Pulau Mare
49	Gorontalo	Bone Bolango	Kabila Bone	Botubarani	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
50	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat	Bianci	KKN SAP Kepulauan Raja Ampat
51	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat Kepulauan	Manyaifun	KKN SAP Kepulauan Raja Ampat
52	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat	Waisilip	KKN SAP Kepulauan Raja Ampat
53	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat	Selpele	KKN Kepulauan Waigeo Sebelah Barat
54	Papua Barat	Raja Ampat	Waigeo Barat	Salio	KKN Kepulauan Waigeo Sebelah Barat
55	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Rajawali	KKN TWP Laut Banda
56	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Salamon	KKN TWP Laut Banda
57	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Lontoir	KKN TWP Laut Banda
58	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Dwi Warna	KKN TWP Laut Banda
59	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Tanah Rata	KKN TWP Laut Banda
60	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Kampung Baru	KKN TWP Laut Banda
61	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Walling spancibi	KKN TWP Laut Banda

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY/CITY	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MPA
62	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Banda	Combir kaesastoren	KKN TWP Laut Banda
63	NTB	Lombok Utara	Pemenang	Gili Indah	KKN Gili Matra
64	NTB	Lombok Utara	Pemenang	Gili Air	KKN Gili Matra
65	NTB	Lombok Utara	Pemenang	Gili Meno	KKN Gili Matra
66	NTB	Lombok Utara	Pemenang	Gili Trawangan	KKN Gili Matra
67	NTT	Kupang	Kupang Barat	Tesabela	TNP Laut Sawu
68	NTT	Kupang	Sulamu	Sulamu	TNP Laut Sawu
69	NTT	Kupang	Amarasi Barat	Merbaun	TNP Laut Sawu
70	NTT	Manggarai	Satarmese Barat	Nuca Molas	TNP Laut Sawu
71	NTT	Sabu Raijua	Raijua	Bolua	TNP Laut Sawu
72	Papua	Biak Numfor	Padaido	Nusi Babaruk	KKN TWP Padaido
73	Papua	Biak Numfor	Padaido	wundi	KKN TWP Padaido
74	Papua	Biak Numfor	Padaido	Sorina	KKN TWP Padaido
75	Sulawesi Tenggara	Konawe Selatan		Wawatu	KKD Teluk Moramo
76	Sulawesi Tenggara	Konawe Selatan		Muramo	KKD Teluk Moramo
77	Sulawesi Tenggara	Konawe Selatan		Wowosunggu	KKD Teluk Moramo
78	Sulawesi Selatan	Kepulauan Pangkajene	Liukang Tupabbiring	Mattiro Matae	KKN Kapoposang
79	NTT	Alor		Kalondama	KKD Selat Pantar
80	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai Laut	Bokan Kepulauan	Bungin	KKD Banggai Dalaka
81	Maluku			Tanimbar Kei	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
82	Maluku			Ohoidertutu	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
83	Maluku			Warbal	KKD Pulau Kei Kecil
84	Papua	Biak Numfor	Aimando	Yeri	KKN TWP Padaido
85	Papua	Biak Numfor	Aimando	Meos Mangguadi	KKN TWP Padaido
86	Papua	Biak Numfor	Padaido	Nusi Inarusdi	KKN TWP Padaido
87	NTT	Kupang	Kupang Barat	Kuanhem	TNP Laut Sawu
88	NTT	Rote Ndao	Lobalain	Baadale	TNP Laut Sawu

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY/CITY	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MPA
89	NTT	Rote Ndao	Rote Tengah	Siomeda	TNP Laut Sawu
90	NTT	Kupang	Semau Selatan	Naekean	TNP Laut Sawu
91	NTT	Rote Ndao	Pante Baru	Tungganamo	TNP Laut Sawu
92	Maluku	Kepulauan Aru	Aru Tengah Selatan	Apara	SAP Kepulauan Aru
93	Maluku	Kepulauan Aru	Aru Tengah Selatan	Longgar	SAP Kepulauan Aru
94	Maluku	Kepulauan Aru	Aru Selatan Timur	Karey	SAP Kepulauan Aru
95	Sulawesi Tengah	Banggai Laut	Banggai	Tinakin Laut	KKD Banggai Dalaka
96	Sulawesi Tenggara	Buton	Wabula	Holimombo	KKD Teluk Moramo
97	Sulawesi Tenggara	Kota Kendari	Nambo	Sambuli	KKD Teluk Moramo
98	Sulawesi Tenggara	Muna	Duruka	Lagasa	KKD Teluk Moramo
99	Sulawesi Tenggara	Muna Barat	Tiworo Utara	Santiri	KKD Teluk Moramo
100	Gorontalo	Pahuwoto	Marisa	Pahuwoto Timur	KKD Teluk Gorontalo
101	MALUKU	SERAM BAGIAN BARAT	SERAM BARAT	KAWA	
102	MALUKU UTARA	MOROTAI	MOROTAI SELATAN	WAWAMA	
103	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Lembata	Lebatukan	Hadakewa	
104	PAPUA BARAT	TELUK BINTUNI	DISTRIK BINTUNI	KAMPUNG NELAYAN BINTUNI	
105	PAPUA BARAT	SORONG SELATAN	KONDA	WAMARGEGE	
106	PAPUA BARAT	KAIMANA	KAIMANA	KAIMANA KOTA	
107	SULAWESI TENGAH	BANGGAI KEPULAUAN	LIANG	OKUMEL	
108	SULAWESI TENGAH	BANGGAI LAUT	BANGGAI	TINAKIN LAUT	
109	SULAWESI TENGGARA	BUTON	WABULA	HOLIMOMBO	
110	SULAWESI TENGGARA	KONAWE SELATAN	MORAMO	RANOOHA RAYA	
111	SULAWESI TENGGARA	KOTA KENDARI	NAMBO	SAMBULI	

NO	PROVINCE	REGENCY/CITY	DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MPA
112					
113	SULAWESI TENGGARA	KONAWE UTARA	LASOLO KEPULAUAN	LABENGKI	
114	SULAWESI TENGGARA	WAKATOBI	WANGI-WANGI SELATAN	MOLA BAHARI	
115	SULAWESI TENGGARA	MUNA	DURUKA	LAGASA	
116	SULAWESI TENGGARA	MUNA BARAT	TIWORO UTARA	SANTIRI	

Annex 3 – the nomenclature of Mayor/ District Chief's regulations in regard to the Acknowledgement of Indigenous People's Areas and Rights to Utilize and Manage Oceans.

No	Nama Peraturan Bupati/ Walikota	Tentang (Nomenklatur)
1	Perbup Sorong No. 7 Tahun 2017	Hukum Adat dan Kearifan Lokal Dalam Pengelolaan dan Perlindungan Sumber Daya Laut Di Kampung **Malaumkarta** Distrik Makbon Kabupaten Sorong
2	Perbup Buton Selatan No. 24 Tahun 2017	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Laut Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Dalam Wilayah **Pulau Siompu** Di Kabupaten Buton Selatan
3	Perbup Maluku Tengah No. 81 Tahun 2017	Hukum Adat dan Kearifan Lokal Dalam Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Laut **Negeri Haruku** Kabupaten Maluku Tengah
4	Perwali Kota Tual 43 Tahun 2017	Hukum Adat dan Kearifan Lokal Dalam Pengelolaan dan Perlindungan Sumber Daya Laut **Pulau Mangur** dan **Pulau Kaimear** Kota Tual

5	Perbup Wakatobi No. 40 Tahun 2017	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **Masyarakat Adat Kadie Liya** Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi Selatan Kabupaten Wakatobi
6	Perbup Kepulauan Talaud No. 36 Tahun 2017	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Laut Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Dalam Wilayah Hukum Adat **Desa Kakorotan** Kecamatan Nanusa Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud
7	Perbup Buton No. 13 Tahun 2018	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan **MHA Wabula** Dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis Hukum Adat
8	Perbup Maluku Tenggara No. 166 Tahun 2018	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA Tanebar Evav (Tanimbar Kei)** Kecamatan Kei Kecil Barat Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara
9	Perbup Biak Numfor No. 34 Tahun 2018	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA Pulau Owi** dan **Pulau Auki** Kabupaten Biak Numfor
10	Perbup Seram Bagian Timur No. 16 Tahun 2018	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan serta Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA Negeri Kataloka** Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur
11	Perbup Fakfak No. 4 Tahun 2019	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan serta Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA Petuanan Arguni, Petuanan Wertuar** dan **Pik Pik Sekar** Desa/Pulau Arguni dan Ugar Distrik Arguni dan Distrik Kokas Kabupaten Fakfak
12	Perbup Tambrauw No. 12 Tahun 2019	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan **MHA Werur** Distrik Bikar Dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis Hukum Adat Kabupaten Tambrauw
13	Perwali Ambon No. 21 Tahun 2019	Hukum Adat dan Kearifan Lokal dalam Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Laut di **Negeri Hukurila**
14	Perbup Buton Selatan No. 65 Tahun 2019	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Laut Berbasis Kearifan Lokal dalam Wilayah Adat **Wapulaka** Kabupaten Buton Selatan
15	SK Bup. Kep. Tanimbar No. 523-698 Tahun 2019	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan **MHA Desa Adaut** Kabupaten Kep. Tanimbar

16	Perbup Tambrauw No. 21 Tahun 2020	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Serta Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA Mpur Wot** di Distrik Amberbaken Barat Kabupaten Tambrauw
17	Perbup Desa Nuwewang No. 43 Tahun 2020	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Serta Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA di Desa Nuwewang** Kab. Maluku Barat Daya
18	Perbup Negeri Amar Sikaru No. 16 Tahun 2021	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Serta Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis **MHA Negeri Amar Sikaru** Kab. Seram Bagian Timur
19	Perbup Buru Selatan No. 7 Tahun 2022	Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Serta Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis MHA Ambalau di Pulau Ambalau Kab. Buru Selatan
20	Perbup Buton Selatan No. 41 Tahun 2022	Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Laut Berbasis Kearifan Lokal dalam Wilayah Adat Burangasi Kab. Buton Selatan

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