

## SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Indonesia	Project Title:	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program—Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAP—CTI)
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/Division:	Southeast Asia Regional Department/Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture

### I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

**Targeting classification:** General Intervention

#### A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program—Coral Triangle Initiative Project (COREMAP—CTI) is the third phase of a national coral reef rehabilitation and management program whose overall goals are a healthy coral reef ecosystem and prosperous coastal communities. It will develop 10 marine protected areas (MPAs) that can serve as effective MPA models for the rest of Indonesia. This will contribute to attaining the 20 million hectares of MPAs by 2020 as prioritized in the Indonesia Mid-Term National Development Plan. The project aims to manage coral reef resources, associated ecosystems, and biodiversity in a sustainable manner to increase the incomes of coastal communities. As more than 50% of coastal families live below the poverty line, the project will help reduce poverty rates. The project is aligned with Indonesia's Country Partnership Strategy, 2012–2014, especially with the two strategic pillars of inclusive growth and environmental sustainability.

#### B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence

**1. Key poverty and social issues.** One-fourth (60 million) of the country's population lives within 30 kilometers of a coral reef. An estimated 20 million fishers and their dependents are employed in 10,000 coastal villages across the archipelago. More than 50% of coastal families are below the poverty line and depend mostly on fisheries-related livelihoods supported by coral reef ecosystems.<sup>1</sup> By protecting marine resources, the project will help ensure sustainable livelihoods for poor coastal families and is expected to contribute to reduction of national poverty rate to 10% from 11.96% in 2012.<sup>2</sup>

**2. Beneficiaries.** The project will be implemented in seven districts where roughly 55,000 households are directly dependent on coastal resources for their livelihoods. In these districts, the poor comprise 4.8%–30.9% of the population,<sup>3</sup> with coastal communities among the poorest, living on only \$0.60–\$1.30 per capita per day.

**3. Impact channels.** The project will be implemented using a community-driven development (CDD) approach in which communities, including the poor and vulnerable, will have a role in selecting subprojects related to livelihood development, infrastructure, and biodiversity management, thereby contributing to the poverty reduction efforts of the government. The CDD approach will also promote community participation in developing coral reef management plans and policies. The project's social impacts are positive. Improving coastal fishery and MPA management together with strengthening inter-agency and community surveillance groups will improve fish stocks and coastal ecosystems. These have positive impacts on biodiversity and on improving coastal resource based livelihoods. Building infrastructure support for sustainable livelihoods and eco-tourism, including enterprise development for coastal communities will provide more reliable incomes and empower the communities. The project provides various training to communities, thus building human capital within coastal communities.

**4. Other social and poverty issues.** In the project districts, on average, less than 10% of the population has attained higher education beyond high school; in four districts, less than 50% of the poor have reached junior or senior high school; in seven districts, less than 50% of the poor have access to clean water; and in four districts, less than 50% of the poor have access to lavatories.<sup>4</sup> COREMAP II has supported small infrastructure, including public toilets, community roads, and livelihood centers to help address these issues.

**5. Design features.** Two of the project's design and monitoring framework indicators have a direct bearing on the poor. The project will provide at least 2,000 households (from a baseline of zero in 2013) with livelihood financial and/or input assistance in improving sustainable marine-based livelihoods. The project will help increase household incomes of project beneficiaries at the target sites by 10%–15% within 6 years after project completion, by (i) strengthening coral reef management and institutions; (ii) developing ecosystem resource management; and (iii) Improving sustainable marine-based livelihoods.

### II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR

**1. Summarize the participatory approaches and the proposed project activities that strengthen inclusiveness and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable in project implementation.** The project will adopt a CDD approach, which will provide an opportunity for the poor and vulnerable to actively participate in the project and share in its benefits.



Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>2. Strategy to address the impacts.</b> The CDD approach helps ensure participation of <i>masyarakat adat</i> . This is further reinforced by an indigenous peoples' planning framework that ensures inclusion of <i>masyarakat adat</i> in project benefits and minimizes and mitigates negative impacts. The framework sets out guidance for the preparation of indigenous peoples' plans.
3. Plan or other actions.
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan</span> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> No action
<b>V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS</b>
<b>A. Risks in the Labor Market</b>
<b>1. Relevance of the project for the country or region's or sector's labor market.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> unemployment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> underemployment <input type="checkbox"/> retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> core labor standards
<b>2. Labor market impact.</b> Present unemployment in the project districts ranges from 2.4% to 7.9%. <sup>9</sup> At present, about 55,000 households in these districts are dependent on marine fish catch for their sources of incomes. The project supports partnerships with the private sector, small economic infrastructure, and capacity-building activities to help increase beneficiaries' skills and incomes.
<b>B. Affordability</b> Not applicable: most leveraged contributions are expected to be in kind.
<b>C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks</b>
<b>1. Indicate the respective risks</b> , if any, and rate the impact as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify)
<b>2. Describe the related risks of the project on people in project area.</b> Not applicable.
<b>VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>
<b>1. Targets and indicators:</b> (i) Household incomes of project beneficiaries increase by 10%–15% within 6 years of project completion at target sites; (ii) at least 2,000 households provided with livelihood financial and/or input assistance; and (iii) at least 30% of participants in marine based livelihood training are women.
<b>2. Required human resources:</b> Community and/or social development, social safeguard, and gender experts will be engaged and government focal points have been assigned. ADB social safeguard team and gender specialists will continue to provide support to the project.
<b>3. Information in PAM:</b> The project management office will assure overall planning, coordination, and reporting for the project. With support from safeguard consultants, project implementing units with qualified safeguards officers will prepare, monitor, and implement social safeguard plans. Project progress reports will provide regular updates on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.
<b>4. Monitoring tools:</b> Semi-annual reports on the progress and issues on involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples will be submitted if social safeguard plans are prepared. An external monitor will also be hired for social safeguards. Project progress reports will include monitoring of poverty and social dimensions.

<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2012. *Country Partnership Strategy: Indonesia, 2012–2014. (Sector Assessment, Strategy and Roadmap Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment)*. Manila.

<sup>2</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia. 2012. *BPS Strategic Data*. Jakarta.

<sup>3</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, 2011. *Data dan Informasi Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota 2010*. Jakarta.

<sup>4</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia. 2011. *Data dan Informasi Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota 2010*. Jakarta.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Women Empowerment. 2011. *Pembangunan Manusia Berbasis Gender E*. Jakarta. [www.menegpp.go.id](http://www.menegpp.go.id).