

Masyarakat Hukum Adat Development Plan

Document Stage: Draft for review

Project Number: 55020-001
August 2022

Indonesia: Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project

Sustainable Aquaculture Cluster in Special Region of Aceh Province

Prepared by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 25 July 2022)

Currency unit	-	rupiah (Rp)
Rp1.00	=	\$0.000066
\$1.00	=	IDR15,0188

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AMAN	-	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (Indigenous People Alliance of the Archipelago)
AP	-	Affected People
AHs	-	Affected Households
BAP	-	Best Aquaculture Practices
BAPPENAS	-	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (Ministry of National Development Planning)
BPBAP	-	<i>Balai Pengembangan Budidaya Air Payau</i> (Brackish Water Aquaculture Center)
BPKIL	-	<i>Balai Pemeriksaan Kesehatan Ikan dan Lingkungan</i> (Center for Investigation of Fish Health and Environment)
BPIU2K	-	<i>Balai Produksi Induk Udang Unggul dan Kekekangan</i> (Broodstock Center for Shrimp and Mollusk)
BRWA	-	<i>Badan Registrasi Wilayah Adat</i> (Ancestral Domain Registration Agency)/NGO
BUMDes	-	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Desa</i> (Village-owned Enterprise)
CBIB	-	<i>Cara Berbudidaya Ikan yang Baik</i> (Good Aquaculture Practices)
CDF	-	Community Development Framework
COVID 19	-	Coronavirus Disease
DGA	-	Directorate General of Aquaculture
EA	-	Executing Agency
FAO	-	Food Agriculture Organization
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GOI	-	Government of Indonesia
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	-	Households
HSRT	-	Hatchery <i>Skala Rumah Tangga</i> (Small Scale Hatchery/Backyard)
INDOGAP	-	Indonesian Good Agriculture Practices
IP/CC	-	Indigenous Peoples/Customary Community
IPPF	-	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IISAP	-	Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project
IP/CC	-	Indigenous Peoples/Customary Community
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	-	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KATR/BPN	-	<i>Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency)

LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LP2IL	–	<i>Loka Pemeriksaan Penyakit Ikan dan Lingkungan</i> (Fishery Health and Environmental Laboratory)
MHADP	–	<i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i> Development Plan
MHA	–	<i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i> (MHA or Adat Law Communities)
MMAF	–	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MSME	–	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprise
NGO	–	Non-Government Organization
NPIU	–	National Project Implementation Unit
NPMU	–	National Project Management Unit
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PITAP	–	<i>Pengelolaan Irigasi Tambak Partisipatif</i> (Participatory Shrimp Pond Irrigation Management)
PMC	–	Project Management Consultant
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
POKLINA	–	<i>Kelompok Pengelola Irigasi Perikanan</i> (Aquaculture Irrigation Management Group)
SACDP	–	Sustainable Aquaculture Cluster Development Plan
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SSO	–	Social Safeguards Officer
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
STELINA	–	<i>Sistem Telusur dan Logistik Ikan Nasional</i> (National Fish Traceability and Logistic System)
UPT	–	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis</i> (Technical Operating Unit)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Person (AP)	– Refers to any person or persons, customary or local community, private or public institution who are displaced (physical or economic) as a result of temporary impacts during construction, restriction on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected community/ households/person are those who utilize, control or possess the affected land or non-land objects
Ancestral Domains	– Means the territory, economic resources, and governance of ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples. Ancestral lands are those under the claim of ownership by indigenous communities that they have occupied and used continuously for several generations up to the present to fulfil material and cultural needs, even when such occupation or use has been interrupted by war, displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequences government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations.
Compensation	– Payment in cash or in kind (e.g. land-for-land) to replace losses of land, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value and any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In the absence of functioning markets, a compensation structure is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to a level at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access
Communities	– Indigenous territory and have sovereignty over land and natural resources. Social and cultural life is governed by customary laws and institutions that manage the continuity of life of its people. (Definition according to Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara AMAN [Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago] in the First Congress in 1999 still in use today.)
Indigenous Peoples or <i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i> (MHA)	– The term used by the project in current safeguard documents is Indigenous Peoples refers to the term <i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat</i> , translated as <i>Adat Law Communities</i> (MHA), used in Indonesia National Law. The criteria of indigenous peoples combined between ADB SPS Indigenous Peoples Safeguards and Indonesia National Law, such as (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) have been inhabiting a specific territory for generations with collective attachment in their ancestral territories in the project area and the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) they maintain their culture, including aspects of language, belief, production patterns, law, and social institutions; and (iv) deprivation of rights, marginalization, and discrimination. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this definition.
Land Acquisition	The process where an individual, household, firm, or private institution is compelled by an agency needing land for public interest to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of

relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender-inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision-making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Ulayat

A bundle of rights that belong to *Masyarakat hukum adat* based on their *adat* law, especially rights to lands and to govern the *adat* (indigenous) territory

Vulnerable Groups

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 on the definition of vulnerable groups (p.17) and ADB Social Protection Policies and Strategies (2003) Distinct groups of people who might suffer more or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: i) households that are headed by women, ii) household heads with disabilities, iii) households falling under the regional poverty line, iv) elderly household heads, v) landless, vi) people without legal title to land (non-land rights holders), vii) indigenous people or customary communities.

NOTES

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	-	Kilometer
m	-	Meter
mm	-	Milliliter
m ²	-	square meter
Ha	-	Hectare

GLOSSARY OF INDONESIA TERMS

<i>Gampong</i>	-	Local terms for the traditional village in Acehnese territories
<i>Imeum</i>	-	The leader in <i>Mukim</i> (the larger social unit above Gampong territories and constituted from several Gampong areas), has roles both spiritually and administratively within Mukim territories
<i>Keuchik</i>	-	A traditional village chief in Gampong territories
<i>Keujreun Blang</i>	-	Traditional irrigation institutions as part of the customary institution at <i>gampong</i> (village) level
<i>Mukim</i>	-	The larger social unit above Gampong territories, and constituted of several Gampong areas
<i>Meunasah</i>		Community hall
<i>Panglima Laot</i>	-	Customary Law and Territories areas belong to indigenous people in coastal areas
<i>Petuah Krum</i>		A customary institution in river basin management in coastal areas
<i>Tambak Udang</i>	-	Shrimp Pond
<i>Tauke/Tengkulak</i>	-	Aggregator or middle-man to collect the commodity before selling to the big trader at the regional level or outside province level
<i>Ulayat</i>	-	Title rights under customary land ownership
<i>Qanun</i>	-	Local terms for regional regulation translation in Aceh Province

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** The Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project (the project) will help the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in introducing sustainable shrimp aquaculture and improving transparency, and traceability processes towards increased productivity, quality, profitability, and environment sustainability of smallholder's shrimp farming. The project will deliver an integrated investment addressing upstream, production, and downstream processes through infrastructure, capacity support to improve farming practices and post-harvest systems, and value chain strengthening in seven provinces from 2023 to 2027. The project will deliver three outputs: Output 1: quality and sustainable inputs production increased – to finance the development of a modern broodstock centre and two multiplication centres to provide smallholders with affordable and quality whiteleg shrimp broodstock; (ii) Output 2: sustainable aquaculture infrastructure and services developed - will support the establishment and strengthening of farmer-based enterprises enabling smallholders to consolidate their production facilities under a cluster approach; and (iii) Output 3: shrimp aquaculture value chain strengthened - will support value chain downstream processes for shrimp aquaculture.

2. **Subprojects in Aceh Province.** Five districts of Aceh province have been selected for community shrimp pond clusters including Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh and Aceh Besar. In addition to the establishment of community shrimp ponds clusters, reconstruction and rehabilitation of several supported facilities to strengthen shrimp value chain, such as hatcheries, and laboratory will also be carried out in selected districts.

3. **Customary communities in the province and the identified impacts by the subprojects.** There are 13 ethnic groups residing in Aceh province (*Aceh, Tamiang, Gayo, Alas, Kluet, Julu, Pakpak, Aneuk Jamee, Sigulai, Lekon, Devayan, Haloban, and Nias Tribes*). Results of the social impact assessment conducted in May-June, 2022 show that about 25% of the ethnic minority people in the province would be directly benefit from the subprojects. Shrimp pond management, traditional irrigation management, and access to the market of the local ethnic minority groups would be improved. However, there might be potential temporary impacts of the subprojects on the local ethnic minority communities such as land sharing pool in the utilization of the communal land (*gampong*) for the subproject's interventions; social tension between the off-taker or aggregator and those who are included in the value chain system, and others.

4. **The Indigenous Peoples Development Plan.** As implementation of the subprojects in the province would have impacts on the local ethnic minority communities, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan is required. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, the terminology referring to the IP communities is customary communities or *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* (MHA), the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan is; therefore, named as *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* Development Plan (MDP). This MDP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) on Indigenous Peoples, the Project Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, and the existing relevant laws and regulations of the Government on ethnic minority development. The objective of the MDP is to ensure that (i) the subprojects are designed and implemented in a way that foster full respect for MHA identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the MHA themselves, and (ii) so that MHAs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of subprojects, and can participate actively in subprojects that affect them.

5. **Beneficial Measures.** The MDP has incorporated the beneficial measures to enhance the identified positive impacts on the MHA groups - these include: (i) incorporating the *gampong* and *mukim* land tenure systems in determining shrimp aquaculture cluster management in

community land; (ii) institutionalizing sustainable shrimp aquaculture for MHAs group at *gampong* level; (iii) empowering the *keujreun blang* as traditional irrigation institution, the *Petuah Krum* or a key person responsible for river basin management in indigenous coastal and river areas and absorbing its member into the Irrigation Shrimp Pond Group Management (POKLINA); and (iv) improving the productivity and benefiting from the value chain of shrimp aquaculture component for accessing broader market.

6. **Mitigation Measures.** Proposed mitigation measures for the identified negative impacts of the subprojects have been discussed with MHA groups - these include: (i) the cluster must not be located in the culturally sensitive areas for the respected Acehnese sacred sites; (ii) the MHAs should be included as part of project beneficiaries as stated in MMAF technical guidance on shrimp aquaculture cluster; (iii) incorporate the MHAs governance within the project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (iv) allow mitigation measures that are responsive to the needs of the different ethnic groups within the subproject areas in five districts of Aceh province; and (v) meaningful consultation is conducted with the MHA groups, in Acehnese language – on all the activities of the subprojects that will be carried out in the area.

7. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** A project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established and reflected in the Community Development Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework to ensure that grievances and complaints regarding the project's implementation of the MHA individuals and communities are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The MMAF, through BPBAP Ujung Batee or Technical Unit Agency for Aquaculture (UPT), has established the GRC or legally called *Tim Penanganan Pengaduan* (Grievance Handling Team - TPP). The TPP will ensure a culturally-and gender-perspective GRM to receive and address project-related concerns in coordination with provincial authorities and to resolve affected persons' related disputes that may arise during subproject implementation. *Imeum* as the leader of *mukim* (comprising several *gampong* or village territories) and *keuchik* as the leader of *gampong* will take active roles in receiving, settlement and responding to the complaints and or grievances of the MHAs.

8. **Schedule of MDP Activities Implementation.** The agreed measures to avoid and mitigate of negative impacts and to promote positive impacts of the subprojects as specified in the MDP will be implemented starting from 2023 and will be completed in 2027.

9. **Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements.** MMAF will establish a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) to implement the project, including the MDP. A Social Safeguard Specialist of from the project management consultant will assist the CPMU in implementing and monitoring of the MDP implementation. The CPMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports on social safeguards implementation, including MDP implementation to MMAF and ADB. External monitoring is not required as the project is categorized B for Indigenous Peoples as per the ADB's SPS.

10. **Budget.** The cost for implementing and monitoring of MDP implementation for Aceh province will be financed from the project and Regional Government Fund (APBD or Regional Government's Project and Decentralization Fund). The cost for implementing and monitoring of MDP implementation for Aceh province is \$ 94,377.88 (IDR 1,534,500,000) which will be financed by the Directorate of Aquaculture at MMAF and the Balai/UPT, supported by Local Government Fund (APBD). The final budget for the MDP will be included in the final/updated MDP during project implementation.

11. **IPP-MDP Updating.** The prepared document is still a draft based on the basic and preliminary design and information. Upon the completion of the project detailed design and final selection of the project locations, this MDP will be updated and completed with the detail information from the complete social impact assessment (SIA). The updated document will be submitted to ADB for review prior disclosure and implementation.

I. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Description

1. The Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project (IISAP – the project) will help the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) introduce sustainable shrimp aquaculture and improve transparency, and traceability processes toward increased productivity, quality, profitability, and environmental sustainability of smallholder shrimp farming. The project will deliver an integrated investment addressing upstream, production, and downstream processes through infrastructure, support to improve farming practices and post-harvest systems, and value chain strengthening in selected locations. The project will deliver three outputs: (i) Output 1: Quality and sustainability of inputs for shrimp production increased ; (ii) Output 2: Sustainable aquaculture infrastructure and services developed; and (iii) Output 3: Shrimp aquaculture supply chain strengthened .

2. The project is expected to improve economic and environment sustainability of aquaculture in the project area, including the contribution of the fisheries sector to the national economy and the value added by aquaculture increased. The outcome of the project is the increased productivity, profitability, and environmental sustainability of shrimp aquaculture.

3. The beneficiaries of the project should meet the following criteria that are established by the project - they are (i) located in clean and clear land status through attaching official land ownership, i.e. land certificate, without any land dispute ownership¹; (ii) comply with the regulation regional spatial planning and the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands; (iii) not affect to land-use change to use local mangrove ecosystem in nucleus zone within conservation territories; (iv) the areas have good accessibility to outside market in the same regions; (v) free from flood disaster, and (vi) not located in the culturally sensitive areas for the respective MHA. Consensus on land sharing or pooling should be established among the MHA members for participating in the project activities especially when customary land will be involved as well as under private ownership. . The ministerial regulation Number 40/Permen-KP/2014 focusing on the development and protection of indigenous fisheries communities in managing coastal areas will serve as the requirement for including the IP communities in the project areas as part of the targeted beneficiaries.

4. **Civil Works.** The MMAF, supported by Balai and UPT, will support the upgrading of aquaculture facilities including (i) pond renovation including waste water treatment reservoir, (ii) access to electricity network in pond areas, (iii) pond irrigation canals rehabilitation and mangrove planting; and (iv) partial backyard hatchery or small-scale hatchery support. The temporary impacts that may occur during the shrimp pond construction/ rehabilitation are envisaged to be free of non-land impacts or minimum. No crops or valuable trees are expected to be affected. Voluntary participation from the shrimp farmers will ensure that no negative impacts will occur to them. Technical design will be used to minimize the impacts, if it's not possible alternative site will be sought.

5. **Non-Civil Works.** The component will be implemented to increase community capacity in sustainable shrimp pond management. There will be several activities to empower the community in sustainable shrimp aquaculture as follow: (i) introducing good hatchery practices to shrimp farmers; (ii) support development of self-sufficient shrimp feed formula using local ingredient that available for local farmers; (iii) training program to farmers including HSRT (small scale

¹ Customary land is acknowledged in the country and reflected in the ministerial regulation and other national law. Detail legal framework of IP issues in Indonesia is detailed in chapter II of this document.

hatchery/backyard) with low biosecurity system and low risk to potential disease (iv) support farmer-based enterprises to be legally established and to prepare sustainable aquaculture development plans; (v) prepare and roll out a training program to farmers and extension workers; (vi) training covering financial literacy, good aquaculture practices, sylvo-aquaculture, mangrove management, coastal and mangrove management, small scale farmer group, and strengthening farmer institutional empowerment; (vii) facilitate the proposal's preparation of farmer-based enterprises to access credits (KUR and rural banks); (viii) replant mangrove trees in areas targeted by project; (ix) facilitate registration of broodstock and feed suppliers, farmers, aggregators, and processors into the INDOGAP system and transactions in the MMAF's STELINA rationalize regulations and incentive.

B. Subprojects in Aceh Province

6. Five districts of Aceh province have been selected for community shrimp pond cluster that include Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh and Aceh Besar. The small-scale hatchery or HSRT will also be developed in three districts (Pidie, Pidie Jaya and Bireun) of the province. The below Table 1 describes the subprojects in the Aceh province.

Table 1: Subprojects in Aceh Province

Location	Activities (by Output)		Beneficiaries of Subproject
	Government/State Land	Community Land	
Aceh Besar	Nucleus Center and Multiplication Breeding Center in UPT BPBAP Ujung Batee	1 Farmer Cluster (5 hectares) ²	105 farmers
	UPT's Laboratory	22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha	
	Broodstock Center	2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectares/package)	
		Value Chain facilities will strengthen 105 farmers	
Pidie	N/A	Partial HSRT (broodstock/Nauplius)	308 farmers
		1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)	
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha	
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectares/package)	
		Value Chain facilities will strengthen 308 farmers	
Pidie Jaya	N/A	Partial HSRT (broodstock/Nauplius)	
Bireun	N/A	Partial HSRT (broodstock/Nauplius)	630 farmers
		1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)	
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha	
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectares/package)	

² The shrimp cluster will arranged and utilize 0.5 hectare from one farmer land x 10 farmers.

Location	Activities (by Output)		Beneficiaries of Subproject
	Government/State Land	Community Land	
West Aceh	N/A	Value Chain facilities will strengthen 630 farmers	160 farmers
		1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)	
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha	
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectares/package)	
Aceh Jaya	N/A	Value Chain facilities will strengthen 160 farmers	120 farmers
		1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)	
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha	
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectares/package)	
		Value Chain facilities will strengthen 120 farmers	

C. Objectives of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* Development Plan

7. From eighteen mukim identified in across districts in Aceh Province, there are thirteen *mukim* recognized as legalized indigenous territories in five selected districts for the subproject. These indigenous territories are located in Pidie District (*Mukim Beungga, Mukim Kunyet and Mukim Paloh*), Aceh Besar District (*Mukim Lampanah, Mukim Gunung Biram, Mukim Leupung and Mukim Blang Mee*), Aceh Jaya District (*Mukim Krueng Sabe and Mukim Panga Pasie*), and West Aceh District (*Mukim Lango, Mukim Manjeng, Mukim Meuko and Mukim Tungkop*). The total of legalized mukim territories cover 145,250.24 hectares.³

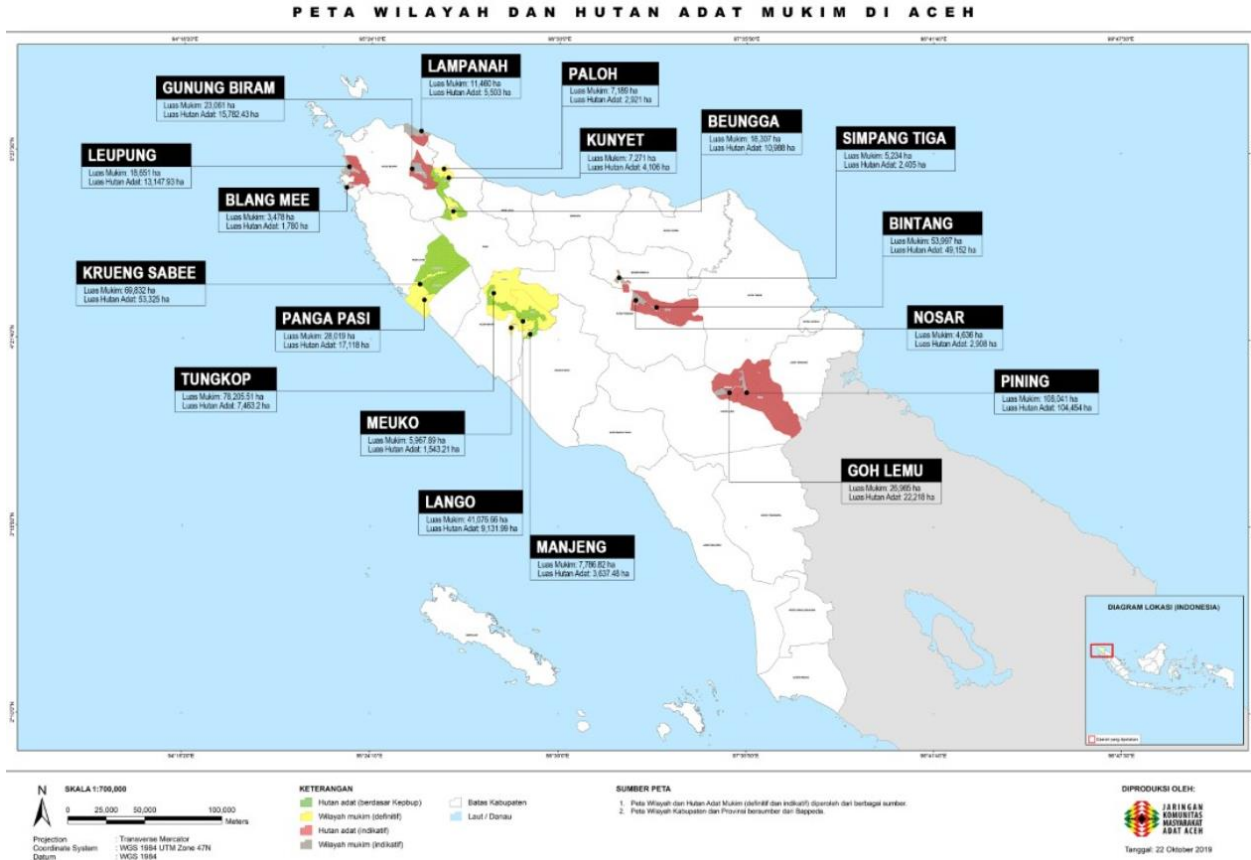
8. As implementation of the subprojects in the province would have impacts on the local ethnic minority communities, an MDP is required. The document has been developed in accordance with the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) on Indigenous Peoples, the Project Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, and the existing relevant laws and regulations of the Government on ethnic minority development. The objective of the MDP is to ensure that (i) the subprojects in the province are designed and implemented in a way that foster full respect for MHA identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the MHA themselves, and (ii) so that MHAs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of subprojects, and can participate actively in subprojects that affect them.

9. Figure 1 indicates the location of all *mukim* territories with its specific name in Aceh's Province. The green shade indicates the location of traditional IP community forest area that already registered by the local government. The yellow shade indicates a legalized of mukim territories in non-forest areas or other land-use (APL, *Areal Penggunaan Lain*) under the local government's definitive status. The brown shade is indicative areas of customary forest territories

³ Tuhoë XXIII edition in July 2020. JKMA (the Aceh's Indigenous Community Network).Page 4-5.

from participatory mapping (yet to acknowledge by local government). The grey shade is indicative areas of mukim territories from participatory mapping.

Figure 1: The *Mukim's* Customary Territories and Forests Distribution in Aceh Region



Source: JKMA Aceh, 2019

II. POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. National Laws

10. Indonesian Constitution (Article 18 B-2) recognizes and respects traditional communities and their customary rights where these exist and as long as these are in accordance with the societal development and principles of the state. Some laws on agrarian reform (Decree Number 9/2001), agrarian regulations (Law Number 5 of 1960) and human rights (Law Number 39 of 1999) give implicit, though conditional, recognition of some rights of “*masyarakat adat*” or *adat* law communities (*masyarakat hukum adat*). Nowadays, the *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* term has been adopted into various policies such as forest management under the Customary Forest scheme in Social Forestry at the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry, the Customary Village in Law Number 6 of 2016 on Village – with autonomous indigenous governance, and the communal certificate belongs to MHA group under the Land Administration Agency (KATR/BPN) Regulation.

11. Village Law Number 6 of 2014 (article 107) states that, “the customary village governance will be implemented based on the origin and traditional rights at the village level”. These include the rights to manage the customary land, and village land belongs to the customary village, village office, village forest, water springs, and other assets belong to the customary village. The origin rights (*hak asal usul*) are defined as the living rights embedded in the kinship and social organization of the MHA group, the institution, the customary law and other customs followed by the villagers. Several subproject sites are located in customary villages with the local term *Mukim* in Aceh Province, *Pakraman* Village in Bali Province, and *Pekon* in Tanggamus District, Lampung.

12. The regulation related to the project on IP issue has been regulated in Law Number 27 of 2007 jo. Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 27 of 2007 on the Management Coastal Areas and Small Islands explains in Article 60 how to integrate the proposed indigenous marine zone within RZWP-3-K (*Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil*, or the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands). The law has been referred to generate the technical regulation at the MMAF level to consider the recognition and protection of indigenous people in coastal and small island areas (MMAF Regulation Number 20 of 2020 on MMAF Strategic Planning for 2020-2024; MMAF Regulation Number 40/2014 on the Roles of Community Development in Managing Coastal and Small Island Areas).

13. The concern to recognize the MHAs has been incorporated within the MMAF regulation. For example, **MMAF Regulation Number 40/Permen-KP/2014 concerning the Roles of Community Development in Managing Coastal and Small Island Areas** considers traditional and indigenous people fisheries areas during the formulation of RZWP-3-K (the Zoning Plan for Coastal Zone and Small Islands). In addition, the MMAF has prioritized protecting MHAs in coastal and small island areas as stated in MMAF Regulation Number 20 of 2020 concerning the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery Strategic Planning for 2020-2024.

14. To ensure the MHAs actively participate in the preparation and implementation of aquaculture project by MMAF, the Directorate General of Aquaculture enacted four regulations incorporating the *masyarakat hukum adat* (indigenous law communities) as part of target beneficiaries. *First*, the Directorate General Aquaculture Regulation Number 31/PER-DJPB/2021 on Technical Guidance for Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster in 2021⁴ to increase the productivity of

⁴ The project will be using the DG Aquaculture Regulation concerning on Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster in addition to the MMAF Regulation Number 75/PERMEN-KP/2016 concerning the General Guidance for *Windu* Shrimp (*Penaeus Monodon*) and *Vaname* Shrimp (*Litopenaeus Vannamei*) as the legal reference to distribute input for shrimp farmers. This MMAF Regulation has regulated the implementation of sustainable shrimp pond management at the field level.

shrimp commodity in the potential aquaculture areas through the implementation of semi-intensive technology. This regulation has identified criteria of beneficiaries to receive the Shrimp Cluster input are:

- (i) community groups that are already legal entities or registered with the Office;
- (ii) customary law community groups that have received stipulations in accordance with statutory provisions and carry out activities related to the preservation of local wisdom in coastal areas and small islands;
- (iii) non-governmental organizations that are already legal entities;
- (iv) an educational institution that has been registered with the ministry that administers government affairs in the field of education, the ministry that carries out government affairs in the field of religion, or the provincial or district/city service in charge of education; and
- (v) a religious institution that is already a legal entity or registered with the ministry that carries out government affairs in the field of religion.
- (vi) have a deed of establishment;
- (vii) have Articles of Association / By laws;
- (viii) management (chairman, secretary and treasurer) not regional heads, village/kelurahan apparatus, ASN employees, TNI/POLRI, extension workers or members of the legislature;
- (ix) registered in *Satu Data*; and
- (x) have a smartphone for means of communication

15. Second, the Directorate General Aquaculture Regulation Number 60/PER-DJPB/2020 concerning The Technical Guidance to Revitalization Hatchery Unit at Household Level in 2020, the UPT (technical implementation unit) and fishery extension worker have to assess, identify, and verify the proposed site and beneficiaries to meet with the criteria under the MMAF regulation. Beside community group, civil society organizations, education institution and religious institution, the indigenous people group or MHA identified as part of the target beneficiaries can receive the small-scale hatchery input.

16. Third, the Directorate General Aquaculture Regulation Number 201/PER-DJPB/2021 concerning The Technical Guidance for Distribution Government Input to Support Aquaculture Infrastructure and Facilities, provides the template to validate the distribution of Aquaculture facilities to beneficiaries from community groups, indigenous law communities (MHA, Masyarakat Hukum Adat), non-government organization, education institution, and religion institution. The MHA group should fulfill the requirement by documenting the existing aquaculture activity in their own land.

17. Fourth, The Directorate General Aquaculture Regulation Number 14 of 2022 concerning the Technical Guidance for Participatory Shrimp Pond Irrigation Management (PITAP) in 2022, emphasizes the participation of shrimp farmers in each project cycle during preparation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, implementation, and operational and maintenance management. The guidance is already developed by DGA, and the verification and assessment will be implemented by technical facilitator and Management Consultant for PITAP. The PITAP project component has been implemented since 2013 until 2021 in 18 provinces and 77 districts. This component might provide positive impact to incorporate the indigenous irrigation system within PITAP management. The PITAP will be constructed in the existing shrimp pond areas to avoid any impact for expansion new pond and affect to land use change.

18. If the subproject site will be located in indigenous territories and impact the MHA, the sustainable shrimp pond management and capacity building will be considered to the beneficiaries from the MHA group as long as having been recognized by the enactment of local

regulation (*peraturan daerah*). At the moment, five subproject provinces are located nearby the customary villages in *Mukim* and *Gampong* in across five districts (Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and West Aceh) in Aceh Province. According to Law Number 6 of 2016 concerning Village, those subproject sites above are identified as *Desa Adat* or Customary Village with autonomous government administration according to their origin, territory, customs, traditions and social structure. The local government recognized the Mukim entity in Aceh province as part of customary villages, indigenous territories, and customary forest.⁵

B. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009

19. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) ensures equality of opportunity for indigenous peoples. Any subproject impact on indigenous peoples will be made consistent with their needs and aspirations and compatible in substance and structure with affected MHAs culture and social and economic institutions. This IPPF recognizes MHAs' vulnerability, and it explicitly ensures that the implementing agencies will address any project intervention, whether positive or adverse. Moreover, the MMAF will ensure that affected IPs have opportunities to actively participate and benefit equally from such project interventions.

20. ADB's SPS consists of three objectives on the indigenous peoples' safeguard to ensure they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. The significance of impacts of an ADB-supported project on Indigenous Peoples is determined by assessing (i) the magnitude of impact in terms of (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (b) socioeconomic status; (c) cultural and communal integrity; (d) health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (e) the recognition of indigenous knowledge; and (ii) the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the MDP is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples.⁶

C. Comparison between Government Regulations and ADB SPS

21. The main principles of government policies in MMAF, other government agencies, and local government related to the *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* (MHA) and consultation and social assessment are consistent with ADB SPS 2009. It is also noted that the term MHA finds its equivalence in usage with the term *Indigenous Peoples* in the ADB SPS 2009. As such, this document refers to IPs as MHA..

22. A comparison between ADB SPS 2009 and the government regulations is presented in Table 2, along with gap-filling measures that have become integral to the project design by considering each IP principle in ADB SPS.

⁵ Several local regulations have recognized the existence of MHAs and their territories, including the properties in the subproject site. In the Special Region of Aceh Province, the *Mukim* identified as part of indigenous governance at village level and constituted from few *Gampong* (traditional village) areas (Qanun [Provincial Regulation] of Aceh Special Region Number 4 of 2003 concerning the *Mukim* Governance. In addition, Qanun (Regional Regulation) of Aceh Besar District Number 4 of 2013 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan for 2012-2032 has recognized the Mukim of Neuheun of the location BPBAP Ujung Batee.

⁶ ADB. 2006. *Operations Manual*. Section F3. Indigenous Peoples. Manila

Table 2: Comparison between the Government Regulations and ADB SPS 2009

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
Consultation and Participation	<p>Law Number 27 of 2007 jo. Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 27 of 2007 on the Management Coastal Areas and Small Islands, article 63 ensures community involvement in empowering programs from central and local government. The level participation of the community included in the decision making, implementation of empowerment program, the partnership between community-business sector and government, the developing national policy on environmental issue, preventive action to avoid the decreasing support factor for coastal and small islands, developing eco-friendly technology, and providing and disseminating information on the environmental issue.</p> <p>MMAF Regulation Number 17 of 2020 concerning the MMAF Strategic Plan in 2020-2024, the Ministry has prioritized community participation and increased</p>	<p>Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender -inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender-inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.</p>	<p>GOI upholds socialization in any developmental process on marine and coastal management. However, participation and meaningful consultation are two different concepts and definitions. Participation does not mean that there is meaningful consultation, while meaningful consultation requires full and effective participation or even collaboration.</p> <p>The ascertained consent of the affected IP group is not operational in both MMAF regulation and the national legal system.</p>	<p>The EA/IA will undertake meaningful consultation with affected MHA communities in each subproject component to ensure their informed participation and ascertain the consent of the affected MHA group towards project design and implementation.</p>

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
	<p>their awareness in monitoring marine and fishery resources management. In addition, the regulation has incorporated the community participation in Gender Mainstreaming issues in each MMAF activity.</p> <p>The DGA at MMAF has incorporated the participation of beneficiaries within the preparation, implementation, and operational management for HSRT (DGA Regulation Number 60 of 2020), Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster Management (DGA Regulation Number 31 of 2021), and the Participatory Shrimp Pond Irrigation Management (DGA Regulation Number 14 of 2022)</p>			
Social Impact Assessment	<p>Several regulations at national, province and district level have regulated the requirement to undertake social impact assessment to affected customary communities.</p> <p>-Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning the Village, has put the government responsibility to facilitate the assessment in identifying the category of MHA in the proposed customary village</p>	<p>Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and</p>	<p>The assessment has mentioned in mostly of GOI regulation, but it does not focus to assess the impact of certain project to indigenous peoples. Meanwhile, the ADB SPS on IP principle emphasized the need to conduct proper social impact assessment to assess its impact to Indigenous Peoples prior the project and during the implementation phase.</p>	<p>The EA/PIU will conduct social impact assessment for potential impacts to the identified MHA</p> <p>Identify social and economic benefits for MHAs that are culturally appropriate and gender perspective</p> <p>Develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on MHAs. Ensuring the positive impact</p>

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
	<p>- Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Public Utilities Construction (Article 41) meaningful consultation in land acquisition above indigenous land</p> <p>-Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 52 of 2014 concerning the Guidance for Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Legal Communities. In Article 5, the regulation has mentioned the requirement to assess the existence of Indigenous people by focusing on few indicators such as: (i) the history of indigenous legal communities; (ii) customary law; (iii) indigenous territories; (iv) property and customary objects; and (v) indigenous institution or indigenous governance system</p> <p>Meanwhile, the MMAF implementation policies within Directorate General of Aquaculture (DGA Regulation Number 60/2020 on HSRT or Small-scale hatchery; DGA Regulation Number 31/2021 on Shrimp Aquaculture</p>	<p>economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>Most recent regulation in DGA is only regulated the process for verification, validation and selection of proposed shrimp pond location and the beneficiaries. However, the MMAF as EA still not require the social impact assessment during project preparation phase.</p>	<p>from the project through generating the beneficial measures within MDP document.</p>

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
	Cluster Management; DGA Regulation Number 14/2022 on Participatory Shrimp Pond Irrigation Management) are only focused on verification and the validation the proposed location and candidate beneficiaries for sustainable shrimp aquaculture cluster.			
IP Planning	According to Directorate General Aquaculture Regulation Number 31/PER-DJPB/2021 on Technical Guidance for Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster in 2021 , the MHA group was identified as one of the key beneficiaries to get input from the government. The MMAF will establish a working group team to ensure the preparation of the program plan, while the MHA need to prepare a proposal that describes the profile location for shrimp cluster areas, the potency from the proposed shrimp pond areas within the cluster management and its business plan.	Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound	<p>IP planning is largely documented merely as part of the consultation process with no framework and elements of action planning. Currently, there are no clear regulations requiring preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). However, potential project impacts will be carried out through Social Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Regarding to GRM issue, there is no technical guidance of GRM.</p> <p>No explicit measures to ensure the GRM will be culturally applicable in IP or Indigenous Peoples. GRM is not explicit on cultural sensitivity.</p>	Any project activities that will cause negative impacts to IP communities must be avoided. If the screening and SIA indicate that the proposed project will have limited/positive impacts, on MHAs. In that case, the EA/IA will prepare an IPP in the context of the SIA and through meaningful consultation with affected MHA communities. The IPP will be prepared in the form of MHAs Development Plan (MDP) due to the beneficial impact on strengthening the capacity of shrimp farmers from the MHAs group. MDP will have key elements that ensure MHAs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, any apotential project impacts; and include culturally appropriate grievance procedures,

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
		actions for implementing the planned measures		monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
Information Disclosure	The MMAF emphasized the requirement for project to arrange the discussion within community to prepare the civil works design and the working plan before submitting the proposal to District Fishery Office.	Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final MDP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.	<p>Similar to ADB Principles Ascertain the consent of affected customary communities ensures the consensus building requiring the full participation of affected IP group.</p> <p>The GOI regulation on land acquisition and the MOEF regulation on utilizing the local wisdom in natural resources and environmental are very explicit to ensure the consent of affected IP group including resource utilization, management and development including to benefit from exploration and negotiate terms and conditions.</p>	The EA/IA will submit to ADB the following documents to disclose on ADB's website (a) a draft MDP and/or an IPPF, endorsed by the EA before appraisal; (b) a final MDP upon completion of detail design; (c) a new or updated MDP and a corrective action plan prepared during implementation, if any; and (d) monitoring reports. The summary of MDP in the form of Project Information Brochure in Bahasa Indonesia and local language will be disclosed to the impacted indigenous peoples and IP organizations. .
Grievance Redress Mechanism	<p>If such land acquisition will be required, the Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning Article 55 (5) need to be considered to provide opportunity for community in raising their complaints to Local Government.</p> <p>Law No. 12/2012 guarantees that any land acquisition for development project should</p>	Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the customary communities' concerns.	<p>The MMAF has mandated to establish GRC or known as TPP (<i>Tim Penanganan Pengaduan/</i> Grievance Handling Team) at ministry level and UPT level in regional.</p> <p>This MMAF regulation (article 3) provided mechanism to report grievance through few ways: website in</p>	<p>The EA/PIU will undertake meaningful consultation with affected customary communities to ensure their informed participation under the current TPP structure at UPT.</p> <p>Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and</p>

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
	<p>provide GRM to accommodate complaints from affected communities.</p> <p>The complaint related to project implementation will refer to MMAF Regulation Number 56/PERMEN-KP/2020 concerning the Grievance Handling in the MMAF working areas. The ministry regulation has regulated to provide opportunity from community in raising their complaint related to the MMAF project development and activities.</p>		<p>www.kkp.lapor.go.id or www.lapor.go.id, sending a SMS, sending email to pengaduan@kkp.go.id, sending WhatsApp message to +62811989011, sending letters to TPP leaders at ministry or UPT level in regional office at each district.</p> <p><i>No explicit measures to ensure the GRM will be culturally applicable in IP or MHA. GRM is not explicit on cultural sensitivity in the MMAF mechanism.</i></p>	<p>facilitate resolution of the affected IP's concerns or complaints/ grievances.</p> <p>Involve formal institutions related to traditional law in the implementation of project by including the indigenous institution at village level, subdistrict, and district level. The roles of <i>traditional or customary village</i> leaders invited during the consultation meeting prior the implementation of subproject component.</p> <p>Provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development.</p>
Monitoring and Reporting	<p>The MMAF has enacted the MMAF Regulation Number 29/PERMEN-KP/2018 concerning the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation to the Implementation of Program and Activities on Development in Marine and Fisheries sector.</p> <p>In Appendix 2, the MMAF regulation highlighted the need to measure the impact handling in the community (focused on economic, institutional, and environmental issues).</p>	<p>Monitor implementation of the MDP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the MDP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of MDP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.</p>	<p>Currently, regular M&E does cover program impacts on community well-being at economic and institutional levels. The MMAF program impacts are defined as a multiplier effect in the financial condition within the community, the institutional development in the community, and the environment in the community (Appendix 2, in the M&E report template in MMAF)</p>	<p>The EA/PIU to monitor the MDP implementation and project impacts on IPs in a timely manner.</p> <p>The indicator on the capacity building for the MHAs group will be incorporated as part of the unit indicator in the M&E report to implement social safeguards.</p> <p>Disclose monitoring reports on each UPT and ADB website and make the reports available at the project site accessible to IPs.</p>

ADB Requirements	GOI Laws and Regulations	ADB SPS 2009	Gaps Identified	Gap Filling/Project Policy
			There is no specific monitoring of project outcome on the inclusion of customary communities and whether the objectives of MDP are achieved.	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EA = executing agency, GOI = Government of Indonesia, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, IA = implementing agency, MMAF Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, M&E = monitoring and evaluation, PIU = project implementation unit, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement, UPT = Unit Pelaksana Teknis (Technical Operating Unit).

D. Project Policies

23. Under the guidance of the MMAF, the project shall uphold legal provisions of the government in harmony with ADB-SPS 2009 safeguard requirements applicable to MHAs. Based on the equivalence-gap matrix, the following principles will be upheld:

- (i) Conduct screening to determine if MHAs are present in project areas and determine the likelihood of impacts on MHAs per project activities and per UPT or MMAF's and other government agency land, except the Village Government Land (i.e *Mukim* land and *gampong* land, or Customary Land both privately and collectively owned by MHA).
- (ii) Undertake culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive SIA to assess potential project impacts on MHAs;
- (iii) Conduct meaningful consultations with affected MHAs to solicit their participation across the project cycle to (i) avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; (ii) develop project benefits for affected MHAs in a culturally appropriate manner; (iii) provide culturally appropriate and gender-inclusive capacity development; and (iv) establish a culturally appropriate and gender-inclusive GRM;
- (iv) Ensure consent and meaningful consultation of affected MHAs to the following project activities: (i) development of modern brood stock centers and two multiplication centers to provide smallholders access to affordable and quality shrimp brood stock; (ii) support the establishment of farmer-based enterprises, (ii) developing farmer's cluster shrimp ponds and mangrove plantation to reduce erosion and improve water quality; (iii) develop the value chain downstream processes for shrimp aquaculture, through training of postharvest and marketing, food handling, etc. The consent shall refer to a collective expression by the MHA, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for project activities.
- (v) In full consultation with local IP communities, the zoning and mapping exercises will define the areas with customary rights of the local IP and reflect the issues in the MDP with particular actions to protect or compensate IP communities.
- (vi) Avoid significant impact to the IP communities in forms of involuntary land acquisition and physical displacement, affect the dignity, human right, culture and livelihood system of the IP communities. Avoid any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources to the maximum extent possible. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that MHAs participate in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared. Minimize and mitigate the possible temporary impacts during civil work constructions using the community participation and consultation approach.
- (vii) Prepare an MDP based on SIA to include a framework for continued consultation with the MHAs during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that they receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid any negative impacts from the project activities; and includes culturally appropriate GRM, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- (viii) Disclose the draft MDP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the SIA in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language understandable to affected MHAs. The final MDP and its updates will also be disclosed to the MHA communities. Prepare an action plan for legal

recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that MHAs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.

- (ix) Monitor implementation of the MDP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach and assess whether MDP objectives and desired outcomes have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of MDP monitoring.
- (x) Disclose monitoring reports. The objective of the above project policies is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for MHAs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by themselves so that they (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (c) should participate actively in projects that affect them

24. The project approach is anchored on improving development outcomes for MHAs through their informed participation and decision-making. Culturally sensitive social participation modalities are central to the project operations, building on peoples' knowledge and capacities in the process of transferring technology and extending access to opportunities.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A. Methodology of Impact Assessment

25. The impact analysis method used in the preparation of the MDP document includes secondary data collection through site visits, in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders, and qualitative data at the several existing community shrimp pond clusters in Aceh Province. The Social Impact Assessment was prepared through collaboration between TRTA ADB, the District Marine Affairs and Fisheries office, and local NGOs based in Aceh (JKMA, the Aceh's Indigenous Community Network) who focused on the facilitation of legal recognition and empowerment of the MHA group in *mukim's* Indigenous territories. The primary data collection was through desk review on legal framework of community-based marine and coastal management and the recognition of the presence and rights of Indigenous peoples in the project areas. The secondary data for the impact analysis was collected from the concerned agencies on community-based shrimp aquaculture. Public consultations were conducted twice through two virtual FGDs and one field visit in *mukim* and *gampong* nearby the BPBAP Ujung Batee as the project site of small-scale hatchery and community shrimp pond cluster in Aceh Besar District.. Key informants interviews were conducted with the local government of Aceh provincial government and several District governments in six subproject areas, the village head, affected MHA group members, representative of *mukim* and *gampong* communities, the shrimp farmer group from MHA group members, and the head of the hamlet and the head of traditional institutions to absorb the MHA's concerns. The summary of meetings and consultations are in Annex 8.

26. The social impact assessment focused on assessing the sub-project component on five civil works and three components on civil and non-civil work within Community Shrimp Pond Cluster. The assessment was conducted by in-depth interviews with potential beneficiaries and FGDs and observed the candidate project site location within IP territories.

B. Baseline Data

27. **Indigenous peoples in six districts of Aceh province.** In the 1950s, the Aceh region was legalized as a new administrative area in the form of a province in Indonesia. The Aceh Province comprises 23 districts and municipalities and 6,516 gampong. According to Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), some MHAs are classified as the Isolated Indigenous Community (KAT or Komunitas Adat Terpencil) in remote settlement areas. MOSA has identified a KAT population of about 3,132 households in 13 districts. Some of the isolated indigenous communities (13%) are distributed in Aceh Jaya (65 households) and West Aceh (344 households) Districts⁷, and they are originally from the Acehnese tribe. Meanwhile, the JKMA (Aceh's Indigenous Community Network) identified four mukim areas in the coastal zone, namely Mukim Lampanah (11,460 hectares), Mukim Leupung (18,651 hectares) and Mukim Blang Mee (3,478 hectares) in Aceh Besar District, and Mukim Panga Pasi (28,019 hectares) in Aceh Jaya District.

28. **Population and livelihood.** According to the Central Bureau of Statistical (2018), the total population of Aceh Province is 5.3 million, and 2.52 million or 47.2 % of them are classified as economically active population (above 15 years old). Almost 50.32 percent of the population in this district is identified as the Aceh tribe, and it is followed by Gayo tribe (11.46%), Alas tribe (3.89%), Singkil (2.55%) and Simeulue (2.47%).⁸ In the proposed district areas for project, the Central Bureau of Statistical (2022) has identified the main livelihood is form shrimp farming (see Table 3). Most of the Acehnese are either fishermen or farmers. According to MMAF data (2020), there are 42,522 hectares of shrimp pond areas in Aceh province and managed by 39,380 shrimp farmers.

Table 3: Population of Shrimp Farmers in Proposed Aceh's Districts for IISAP

No	District	Population	Total Areas (Ha)	Total Pond Areas (Ha)	Volume production (ton)	Shrimp Characteristic (Individuals)		
						Traditional	Semi-intensive	intensive
1	Pidie	444,976	3,086.95	3,073.6	4,535	1,028	717	64
2	Bireun	471,635	1,901.2	4,945.7	10,643	2,100	2,000	861
3	Pidie Jaya	161,215	1,073.6	2,076.2	4,077	2,250	1,855	457
4	Aceh Besar	425,216	2,969	650.5	2,890	350	250	38
5	Aceh Jaya	92,892	3,812.99	294.8	1,369	404	50	23
6	West Aceh	210,113	2,927.95	3	521	118	145	6

Source: BPS (the Central Bureau of Statistical, 2022) of Aceh Provincial, MMAF statistic on shrimp farmers in Aceh Province, 2020

29. **Poverty and Vulnerability.** Based on the provincial data, the number of poor people in the province, however, had fluctuated. In 2017 to 2021 the percentage of poor people tend to decrease from 16,89% in March 2017 to 14.46% in March 2020. In September 2021, the percentage increased 15,53% and decreased again in March 2022 to 14.46%. In September 2021 to March 2022, the percentage of poor people in rural areas decreased from 18,04% in September 2021 to 16,87% in March 2022, meanwhile in the urban areas decrease from 10.58% to 10.31%

⁷ The Distribution of Targeted Empowerment Program for Isolated Indigenous Community in the period 2020-2024. Directorate General of Social Empowerment, Directorate Isolated Indigenous Community at MOSA.

⁸ Indonesia's Population: Ethnicity and Religion in a Changing Political Landscape. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

in the same period.⁹ Detailed information on poverty and vulnerable households, as well as other socio economic background of the project areas are yet to be collected during project implementation period and MDP updating. The social and political sensitivity of the region prevent the project processing team to collect data from household survey until the detail design of the project activities in the areas can be prepared. This is to prevent misunderstanding and wrong expectation from the communities. Upon the completion of project design and determination of exact villages where the project activities will be implemented. Detailed social impact assessment and economic survey will be collected and included in the updated MDP. The updated MDP will be submitted to ADB for review prior to disclosure and implementation.

30. **Religion.** Most of the population in six districts of the projects in Aceh province are Muslim (94.3%), followed by Christian (5.7%), and Catholic (0.17%). In the religious aspect, the Aceh people are popularly known as Islamic region areas with the implementation of *Shari'a* (islamic) law by the Shari'a Police. However, villagers in the Aceh region are well known for their ability to bridge the gap between *religion* (agama) and local culture or *adat*. In order to reconcile the demands of Islam with local practices and beliefs, they distinguished between religion and the demands of daily life, and accordingly played down the implicit meanings in the indigenous ceremonies. However, the customary law is still active until the moment in the form of *Panglima Laot* to manage indigenous marine and coastal areas. In table 5 below, the MDP described the distribution of *Panglima Laot* territories in the subproject site.

31. **Gampong and Islamic Value in Land Use System.** In Aceh, Islamic jurisprudence has long been intimately linked to *adator* customary value and plays an important role in the local decision-making process (*musyawarah*) in *meunasah* (community hall) at the gampong (village) and mukim (aggregate of villages) levels. Islamic jurisprudence has commonly been considered an avenue for handling inheritance cases, and new regional laws (Qanun) and national laws have given Islamic jurisprudence larger governance capacities and a more formal role in decisions over land use , investments, the property rights of women and members of minority groups, and the use of land as financial collateral. For example, land held under *hakmilikadat* (typically rural and sometimes peri-urban land) may only be sold if first offered to neighbours and if third parties' ongoing right of access will be respected, may not be sold to outsiders, and may be appropriated by the community leader (*keucik*) as a community good.¹⁰ After the tsunami disaster in 2004, through National Law Number 48 of 2007 concerning the Handling Legal Issue in the Implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias communities, Islamic courts (*mahkamahsyari'ah*) are given authority to decide rightful heirs and guardians in inheritance cases and the Islamic treasury (Baitul Mal Aceh) is given authority with the public trust (Balai Harta Peninggalan) to manage a post-tsunami property where no legal heir has been identified.

32. **Land Tenure Information in Subproject site.** The RZWP3K, or the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands, is one of the key regulations (besides the RTRW or spatial planning regulation) to identify land tenure information in coastal areas for the project in the Aceh region. Table 4 below indicates the presence of indigenous marine and coastal territories based on the Qanun (Regional Regulation) of Aceh Province, Number 1 of 2020 concerning the RZWP3K from 2020 to 2040 in Aceh province.

Table 4: Distribution of Indigenous Marine and Coastal Territories (*Panglima Laot*) in Aceh Province based on RZWP3K Regulation from 2020 to 2040

⁹ Berita Resmi Statistik. No. 35/07/11/Th.XXV, 15 Juli 2022.

¹⁰ Arthur Green. *Title Wave: Land tenure and peacebuilding in Aceh*. Page 301.

No	District	Subdistrict
1	Aceh Besar	Baitussalam, Leupung, Lhoknga, Lhoong, Mesjid Raya, PeukanBada,Pulo Aceh, Seulimeum
2	Pidie	Batee, KembangTanjung, Kota Sigli, Muara Tiga, SimpangTiga,
3	Pidie Jaya	Bandar Baru, JangkaBuya, MeurahDua, Meureudu, Pante Raja, Trienggadeng, Ulim,
4	Bireuen	Ganda Pura, Jangka, Jeumpa,Jeunieb,Kuala, Pandrah, Peudada, Peulimbang, Samalanga, SimpangMamplam
5	Aceh Jaya	Darul Hikmah, Indra Jaya, Jaya, KruengSabee, Panga, Sampoinet, Setia Bakti, Teunom,
6	West Aceh	AronganBalek, Johan Pahlawan, Samatiga,

Source: Qanun (Regional Regulation) of Aceh Province Number 1 of 2020 concerning the RZWP3K from 2020 to 2040 in Aceh province

33. **The land tenure system and social organization in Mukim and Gampong Land.** The land use in the Aceh region is managed under the smallest territory unit or known as *gampong* (villages). *Gampong* is made of several related kin groups and led by religious authority (*teunku*) and a village head (*keuchi*); both are technically elected but genealogically determined. Several *gampong* territories will formulate into one mukim unit, which is spiritually and administratively lead by an *imam* (*imeum*). For the coastal areas, people are identified as villagers of the coast (*ureungbaroh*). In both coastal and hinterland areas, kinship is a central indicator of Acehese social structure. The inheritance practices adopted the Islamic law, but in several cases, the women can inherit the house while men inherit the land. In addition, the informal land tenure system practices among villagers in *gampong* provides rights related to access to the land through several mechanisms such as:¹¹

- (i) communal land (*ulayat*rights)
- (ii) customary ownership (*hakmilikadat*)
- (iii) use including agriculture and farming practices (*useuha*)
- (iv) rental usage (*sewa/kontrak*)
- (v) sharecropping (*bagihasil/mawaih*)
- (vi) pledge/pawn usage (*gadai/gala*)

34. **Land-use change after Tsunami Disaster and Post-Peace Agreement in Aceh.** Of the 300,000 parcels of land affected by the tsunami in 2004 in Aceh, only 25 percent had titles issued by the state.¹² Gender rights and inheritance issues have resulted from deaths, tsunami- and conflict-refugee movement and resettlement, as well as inconsistencies between the local practices and statutory law which contributes to the unclear land ownership and land tenure system in the area. The land reform program under the current Government of Indonesia Policy (from 2017 to 2021) has distributed land to 39,220 people, including 3,000 former combatants from the Aceh Independence Movement (GAM, *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*), 4,000 peoples of political prisoners, and 32,220 the victims from conflict war.¹³ This too affect the land tenure and

¹¹ *Title Wave: land tenure and peacebuilding in Aceh*. Page 300. Accessed from <https://d-nb.info/1151076600/34>.

¹² The wide array of tsunami- and conflict-related problems confronting land tenure security in Aceh. This includes the destruction of the BPN (National Land Agency) offices, the death of several BPN staff, the destruction of field markers and boundary lines, promises of land for the reintegration of former combatants, and disputed claims against the Indonesian state.

¹³ *The implementation of Land reform in Aceh Province*. 3 June 2022. The Regional office of BPN (National Land Agency) in Aceh Province.

ownership system in the areas

35. The existing land tenure system and changes on land use post 2004 Tsunami disaster will not have any impacts on the customary land rights in the project areas or outside project areas. Participatory involvement of the shrimp farmers will allow the IP farmers to decide whether the project activities will bring positive benefits to them or not.

36. **Shrimp Farmers Institution.** In Aceh province, there are 39,380 shrimp farmers identified in the shrimp aquaculture sector.¹⁴ Almost 62.4 % (24,577) of the total shrimp farmers in the province are identified as “traditional farmers”; 19.5 % (7,699) of shrimp farmers manage semi-intensive shrimp ponds; and 18% of them (7,104) are classified as intensive shrimp farmers. Consequently, the number of traditional farmers is still dominant in this region. The project aims to improve the technology of traditional farmers to become semi-intensive to increase the productivity of shrimp ponds.

37. The traditional shrimp farming approach involves limited feed from feed mills and limited water control equipment, often cultivated together with milkfish; gets post-larvae from the ocean; and has low stocking rates. The ponds are not equipped with wastewater treatment reservoir nor inlet reservoir. The semi-intensive or intensive technologies have feed from feed mills, water control with pumps and aerators, high stocking rates, and purchase post-larvae from hatcheries. The ponds are also equipped with wastewater treatment reservoir and inlet reservoir.

38. **Keujreun Blang or traditional irrigation institution.** *Keujreunblang* is a customary institution under *gampong* governance. Its main task is for water management in rice farming and shrimp pond ecosystem. Based on Qanun Aceh Province Number 12 of 2017, the reconstruction and rehabilitation of tertiary irrigation canals require consent from *Keujreun Blang* within each *gampong* and *mukim* government who are involved in the irrigation management and Irrigation Commission. The institution of *keujreunblang* could benefit from the institutionalization of POKLINA (shrimp pond irrigation management group). Thus, the project would not need to establish a new irrigation institution, but empower the existing of traditional irrigation institutions at *gampong* level. In addition to the Keujreun Blang, the Petuah Krum has possibility to involve the irrigation and the transportation access in shrimp pond nearby the river. The Petuah Krum is a key customary institution in river basin management to control water transportation traffic nearby the river.

39. **Project Beneficiaries and MHA communities.** According to data from the MMAF website¹⁵, the number of individual fish cultivators in Aceh Province in 2020 is 39,380. Specifically, there are 3,650 traditional farmers, 2,912 semi-intensive farmers, and 958 intensive farmers. The target farmers for the beneficiaries for the capacity strengthening activities are 30% of the total 4,000 small-scale extensive shrimp farmers, which is 1,220 farmers. If one group has ten members/farmers, then at least 122 POKDAKAN needs to be strengthened. If the POKDAKAN groups are established, around 120 groups will receive project assistance and be strengthened.

40. MHAs' participation will be ensured during the preparation and implementation phases of the project in both civil and non-civil works. The project beneficiaries consist of core farmers and expansion farmers. **Core farmers** are the small-scale shrimp farmers who receive direct project provision, both infrastructure and facilities for cultivation and capacity strengthening through training, outreach and workshops. Meanwhile, the indirect beneficiaries of the project through field school activities, demonstrations, etc., by core farmers supported by facilitators are called

¹⁴ Agency for Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development, at MMAF. *Agriculture Statistics in 2021*.

¹⁵ Satu Data. Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan. Diakses bulan maret 2022

Expansion farmers. The MHA members will be the target to be included in the core and expansion farmers of this project. For this province at least 10 to 25 % of the project's beneficiaries will be MHA members. Detail of the numbers targeted farmers in each project activities are in table 5 below. Detail of beneficial measures for IP communities is in chapter V of this document.

Table 5: Proposed Investment Activities in Aquaculture Production in Aceh

Activity	Implementing Entity
Farmers group establishment	PIU/ UPT support by facilitators and extension workers
Farmers group strengthening The project will target at least 25% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component.	Fisheries District Office and village facilitators/extension workers
Pond reconstruction+ plastic HDPE+Water pump+paddlewheel ^a , Canal/ drain rehabilitation ^b , and Communal WWTP ^c	DGA and PIU/ UPTs
Shrimp pond Cluster Equipment (Generator, paddle wheel, water pump, feed, seed, probiotic etc.)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs
Shrimp disease sampling and handling training(<i>Sekolah Lapang</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs
Biosecurity and biosafety, and monitoring water quality, disease and residue to farmers' field school(<i>Sekolah Lapang</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs
Financial literacy, farmer-based enterprise, access to finance and small-scale farmer group strengthening and farmer institutional empowerment training (<i>Classical</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs village facilitators /extension workers
Good and sustainable aquaculture practices training involving women(<i>Sekolah Lapang</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs village facilitators /extension workers
Shrimp farming technology including pond water quality and wastewater management and cleaning technology, feed management, disease and biosecurity, mangrove management and replanting(<i>Classical and Sekolah Lapang</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs village facilitators /extension workers
Good shrimp post-harvest handling to add the value, food safety and quality assurance training(<i>Sekolah Lapang</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs village facilitators /extension workers
CBIB, CPPIB certification processes training(<i>Classical</i>)	DGA and PIU/ UPTs village facilitators /extension workers
INDOGAP, Stelina and traceability training(<i>Classical</i>). The project will target at least 25% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component	DGA and PIU/ UPTs village facilitators /extension workers

^a Regulation Director General of Aquaculture No 31 /PER-DJPB/2021. Juknis Klaster tahun 2021 (4 packages per District)

^b Regulation Director General of Aquaculture Number 15 /PER-DJPB/2020 Tentang Petunjuk Teknis Pengelolaan Irigasi ambak Partisipatif (PITAP) tahun 2020 (22 km per District = 22 groups)

^c Per District 2 packages

Source: IISAP-Feasibility Study Document, 2022; page 86-87.

C. Project Impact Analysis on MHAs and their territories

41. Although several subproject sites are in the customary village and indigenous territories, the project activities will not cause any impacts on land acquisition in customary land or indigenous territories because the rehabilitation and construction of the proposed infrastructure doesn't require land acquisition. Most of the subproject impact will be positive. The project activities are expected to increase the productivity of shrimp aquaculture; institutionalize the community of shrimp aquaculture cluster; ensure groups' participation for water management in the shrimp pond areas (POKLINA), and increase farmers' capacity in Good Aquaculture Practices (or CBIB) for sustainable shrimp aquaculture management. In Table 6, the MDP highlighted the potential positive impact to project beneficiaries from Indigenous Peoples.

Table 6: Potential Impacts on Indigenous Peoples and Mitigation Measures

Component	Potential impact (positive/negative)	Percentage of MHAs targeted as project beneficiaries	Measures
1.1 Broodstock and multiplication centers' capacity increased	Three subproject areas in Bireun, Pidie, Pidie Jaya, in Aceh will be targeted to receive input on broodstock breeding protocol and improve Good Hatchery practices for local farmers at <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> level. Both local concepts are identified as the customary village. The subproject will increase the capacity of local shrimp farmers on good hatchery practices.	The project will target at least 10% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component	<p>The targeted shrimp farmers will include the vulnerable group of the local MHA communities</p> <p>Components on 2.1. sustainable feed capacity will ensure the seed feed and shrimp feed must not harm indigenous species in the project areas.</p> <p>The project will carefully adopt STELINA and INDOGAP registration to trace shrimp feed ingredients that do not come from the indigenous marine conservation zone. This is a mitigation measure to avoid adverse impacts from the project's components on processing local ingredients for shrimp feed.</p>
2.1 Farmer-based enterprise development and strengthening	The MHA farmers will be strengthened by non-civil works components such as (i) support the farmer-based enterprise; (ii) training on the management of silvo-aquaculture ponds and irrigation canals; (iii) training for small-scale farmers on pond water quality and wastewater	The number of local farmers registered in <i>Gampong</i> areas in five clusters of Aceh Province (Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and West Aceh),	Meaningful consultation must be held in the early stage of project preparation and prior to the implementation of the project.

Component	Potential impact (positive/negative)	Percentage of MHAs targeted as project beneficiaries	Measures
	<p>management; (iv) training on the formation and empowerment of mangrove community groups</p> <p>The location of project components on sustainable shrimp pond management and mangrove community groups formation will be determined during the project preparation program.</p> <p>There is 26 community shrimp cluster targeted as the project site, and five of them are in and nearby the MHAs territories in Aceh. These eight shrimp clusters are distributed in five Shrimp clusters in Aceh (Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and West Aceh)</p> <p>The positive impact will formalize the 125 shrimp farmers' groups in the proposed cluster areas: and 250 core farmers as well.</p> <p>The <i>Keujreunblang</i>, as a traditional irrigation institution, will receive a positive impact through the institutionalization of irrigation management within the selected shrimp aquaculture cluster areas.</p>	<p>The project will target at least 25% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component.</p>	<p>Based on several regional regulations on spatial planning and RWZP3K's provincial regulation, some of customary villages might be included in the subproject site.</p> <p>Thus, the customary leaders and actors such as <i>Keuchi</i>, <i>Village Chief</i>, and other indigenous institutions lead by <i>imeum</i> in <i>panglimalaot</i> territories, if any, should be involved or consulted during meaningful consultation and ensure their participation in project preparation and implementation.</p> <p>Social Impact Assessment will be conducted to detail the impact on MHA group members and formulate the action plan in MDP document.</p>
3. Shrimp Aquaculture value chain strengthened	<p>Positive Impact: Non-civil works subproject component will be bridging local farmers to get registration into INDOGAP and MMAF's STELINA and to establish the MOU between farmer-based enterprises and the private sector.</p> <p>Increased knowledge for smallholders in trading and selling their production commodity to a broader market</p>	<p>Shrimp farmers in the customary villages will receive access registration into INDOGAP and MMAF's STELINA.</p> <p>The subproject will strengthen the value-chain at the field level, and these include the targeted beneficiaries in Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Besar, Aceh) Jaya, and Aceh Barat</p> <p>The project will target at least 25% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component</p>	<p>The project will document meaningful consultation meetings^a to identify the list of project beneficiaries from local farmers and prioritize the vulnerable group of farmers in the customary village to be registered into INDOGAP and MMAF's STELINA</p>

^a See Appendix 2 for the template of consultation records.

D. Mitigation Plan

42. Consultation meetings with some community leaders at the project sites collected some specific concerns of the community, which could be considered as mitigation actions.

- (i) **Recruitment of IP group members as local workers.** The recruitment of local workers will give priority to local villagers, including the MHA group. The recruitment of MHA group members is categorized into two levels: (i) job opportunities for the MHA group with the skilled and unskilled capacity to be recruited by the contractor for the construction activities; (ii) MHA group members with limited skills but having some experiences in shrimp farming activities on production, distribution, and packaging process. According to the GAP (Gender Action Plan) document, the contractor is also encouraged to employ local workers and at least 30% of women in skilled and unskilled positions in civil work.
- (ii) **Integration of traditional institution in the implementation of project activities.** The representative members of *keujreunblang* (traditional irrigation institution) at *gampong* level should be included in the Shrimp Farmers Group and POKLINA (Participatory Irrigation for Shrimp Aquaculture). There must be at least 10% of MHA group members through the involvement of *Gampong* members in (i) POKLINA members, (ii) community irrigation groups member, and (iii) farmers' Groups. This action aims to incorporate the existence of traditional irrigation governance in the rehabilitation of shrimp clusters' tertiary canals. There must be equal pay for work of equal value for women and men in all construction and maintenance work.
- (iii) **Consultation.** Local leaders and village governments should be informed and consulted in planning, implementing, and monitoring subprojects. Communication and consultation with community leaders could minimize the potential resistance and dissatisfaction among the MHA group due to their misunderstanding on subproject activities. Project Information Brochure (PIB) should be distributed and use the language that understandable by the targeted community. The consultation process is key to ensuring the involvement of IP groups both in civil and non-civil works. The consultation will be prepared by the UPT and *Balai* supported by the contractor and field facilitators. UPT or *Balai* will provide capacity building to contractors and shrimp farmer groups in cluster areas, to ensure the implementation of meaningful consultation with the MHA groups in ascertaining their supports on the project activities. The result from meaningful consultation will be documented using the template in Appendix 2 on meaningful consultation records.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

43. Socialization and consultations with the village government and customary leaders should be conducted by contractors informing the project plan, time for construction, and potential direct impacts on the community during construction. All results and agreements obtained in socialization or consultation must be documented and included in the social safeguard semi-annual report.

44. A draft PIB has been prepared to explain the Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster proposed village and other project components (see Appendix 8). This PIB is prepared by combining the SADP (Shrimp Aquaculture Development Plan) and MDP with emphasized information on Indigenous

Peoples Implementation Plan and Schedule. This brochure will be translated into *Bahasa* or local languages in Acehnese and distributed to affected communities, local government (village and district) and customary community leaders. In addition, this brochure will be made available at the project, contractor, and BPBAP Ujung Batee's offices and accessible to affected IP and other stakeholders.

45. Due to the COVID 19 Pandemy and the social and cultural sensitivity of the Aceh region, meaningful consultation with the MHA communities will be done during the project implementation period after the final project site in this province are determined. The result of meaningful consultation will be included in the updated MDP upon the completion of detailed engineering design (DED) during project implementation. However, during the project preparation TRTA consultants and UPT staff consulted and collaborated with local CSOs (Civil Society Organization), namely JKMA, who intensively assisted the affected IP group in *Hutan Adat Mukim* and *Mukim* indigenous territories across districts in Aceh. The information discussed in the meetings include: (i) the indigenous governance in managing irrigation water for farming activities; (ii) land tenure issue in each indigenous territory; (iii) recommendation to mitigate any impact from civil and non-civil works subproject component; (iv) potential positive and negative impacts on the IP communities; (v) required rituals prior the subproject construction activities, and (vi) requirements to get approval and support for the sub-project to get access to clean water in the IP territory. The consultations were conducted through online meetings. Appendix 8 provided photos of the zoom meetings conducted and the minutes of the meetings.

46. All relevant concerns raised and opinions stated by the participants have been addressed and incorporated into this MDP. Table 7 below presents the location, time, number of participants, and key points responded by the participant from each consultation meeting and FGD conducted during IPP preparation.

Table 7: Summary of Consultations Held for the Formulation of MDP Document of the IISAP Program in Aceh Provinces

No	Date	Location	event schedule	Participant (L/P). if known		Key points of response and findings from Indigenous peoples
				M	F	
1	11 October 2021	Zoom Meeting	Discussion BED (Basic Engineering Design) Project in IISAP with <i>balai</i> representatives in each project site. DGA teams had arranged the meeting as the host. The meeting attended by TRTA ADB and ADB HQ team	17	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Basic Engineering Design has been prepared by the consultant selected by MMAF. 2. The community did not know the BED and the project design. 3. There should be a consultation meeting held by Balai or MMAF's regional team at the UPT level, Provincial and district fisheries agency. 4. Consultation should be made with candidate of shrimp farmers in proposed cluster areas
2	17 May 2022	Zoom Meeting	CSO consultation meeting with JKMA to identify the project's impacts to MHA communities from the proposed	2		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The meeting identified the existing initiative from Aceh provincial government to develop coastal and marine zones based on the <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> approach.^a

No	Date	Location	event schedule	Participant (L/P). if known		Key points of response and findings from Indigenous peoples
				M	F	
			Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster activities			<p>2. There are more than four teen <i>mukim</i> recognized as part of indigenous territories in Aceh Province. Some of them are in coastal areas and can be included as IISAP project beneficiaries</p> <p>3. <i>Mukim-gampong</i> relationship and <i>panglimalaot</i> are the main important actors to be incorporated in the IISAP project preparation to arrange institutional arrangement at cluster level in coastal areas;</p>

^a Governor Regulation Number Aceh Governor Regulation Number 56 of 2019 concerning the Guidance on the Development Advance Zone for Marine and Fishery in Aceh Province.

47. The meaningful consultation and participation will be implemented prior to the implementation of construction activity to ensure MHAs' participation in the project activities. Table 8 below is described the consultation plan for the project in six proposed districts and includes the timeline, responsible parties, and strategies and plans for Indigenous Peoples Consultation on Indigenous Peoples-related issues during project implementation.

Table 8: Consultation and Participation Plan on IP Issues of IISAP in the Aceh Region

No	Activities	Strategies and Plan	Timeline	Participants	Responsible Party	Evidence
1	Consultation prior to construction works	Consultation prior to construction project activities may include the Indigenous Peoples's ceremony if needed The representative of <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> government, and traditional irrigation institution has to be invited in the consultation meeting	2023 (or prior to the rehabilitation pond and supported shrimp aquaculture facilities in each package)	Affected Household from project design and Non-land assets; Affected IP Group members At least 30 % of IP women And 25% of IP group member representatives	Contractor, Balai/UPT, Fishery Extension Worker, Shrimp Farmer Groups, and POKLINA in irrigation canal for shrimp pond	Official Record (Minutes of Meetings) of Consultation List of Participants segregated by IPs (see Appendix 3 on template attendance sheet on Indigenous Peoples participation)
2	Consultation on Project Design in Shrimp Aquaculture	Affected IP in both existing and new irrigation canals participated in	2023	Member of POKLINA and Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster members	Contractor, Balai/UPT, Fishery Extension Worker, Shrimp Farmer Groups, and POKLINA	Official Record (Minutes of Meetings) of Consultation Revision of DEDs if any

No	Activities	Strategies and Plan	Timeline	Participants	Responsible Party	Evidence
	Cluster Areas	the consultation meeting (at least 25%) The affected villages in the non-civil works on training related to Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture cluster management, including a vulnerable group from IP		The village government (<i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i>) The representative of the indigenous institution in irrigation management, such as <i>Keujreun Blang</i> to be included in POKLINA At least 25% of IP women And 10% of IP group member representatives		input from the community is required to be incorporate in updated DEDs
3	Capacity Building Training on Indigenous Peoples Safeguards	Institutionalizing the Social Safeguard in PIU capacity at the province, district, and village level	2023	Balai/UPT officer and Fishery Extension Workers, and other Provincial Marine Fishery Office and District Fishery Office	DGA supported by UPT/Balai	Training records, pre and post test to measure the new knowledge from participants received from training
4	Disclosure of the draft MDP before project appraisal and after DEDs completion	The MDP should be translated into bahasa Indonesia and provided PIB as the summary or short version of MDP. At least 25% of affected MHA group members attend in the meeting	4 th quarter of 2022	The villagers, <i>imeum</i> , <i>keuchik</i> , traditional irrigation group, women MHA group representative, and other vulnerable groups in selected cluster areas	Balai/UPT, Fishery Extension Worker, Shrimp Farmer Groups, and POKLINA in irrigation canal for shrimp pond	Official Record (Minutes of Meetings) of Consultation
6	Disclosure of the agreed MDP and internal monitoring reports	The MDP and internal monitoring reports should be translated into bahasa Indonesia or other local languages use by the MHA group, and provided PIB as the summary or short version of MDP. At least 25% of affected	MDP: before the loan agreement; Internal monitoring report: every six months in the project implementation phase	The villagers, <i>imeum</i> , <i>keuchik</i> , traditional irrigation group, women MHA group representative, and other vulnerable groups in selected cluster areas	Balai/UPT, Fishery Extension Worker, Shrimp Farmer Groups, and POKLINA in irrigation canal for shrimp pond	Official Record (Minutes of Meetings) of Consultation

No	Activities	Strategies and Plan	Timeline	Participants	Responsible Party	Evidence
		MHA group members attend in the meeting				

48. **Information disclosure.** The MDP will be summarized in the form of PIB, and translated into the local language. The internal monitoring report will be disclosed to the affected MHA group in *meunasah* (community hall). In addition, the facilitator will assist the beneficiaries to understand the project document content for effective communication. Further, all subproject documents such as the updated MDP, a corrective action plan prepared during implementation (if any), and monitoring reports will be posted on ADB and DGA or Balai and UPT websites.

V. BENEFICIAL MEASURES

49. The Action Plan is prepared to ensure the project's benefits and incorporate the affected people's concerns and expectations in the project design. This plan aims to provide strategy that meeting the project's community's priority needs, while building MHAs' opportunity for better access to Shrimp Aquaculture Inputs and Training. Table 9 describes the detailed beneficial measures to ensure positive impacts from the development of the Shrimp Aquaculture cluster farming system in Mukim and Gampong areas in the Aceh region.

50. Similar with land sharing approach as described in the community development framework (CDF), for IP farmers who will participate in the project activities and be part as project beneficiaries specific agreement between group members needs to be developed. The agreement between group members should not only contain land use and boundaries issues, but also with other arrangements such as division of labor and distribution of results starting from the first cycle to the last cycle for the next 5 years. The draft of the Shrimp Cultivator Agreement to participate in the Shrimp Farming Cluster System can be seen in Annex of this document. This agreement will be developed and finalized during the IPP-MDP updating, after the participating IP farmers are identified.

Table 9: Summary Matrix of Impacts and Beneficial Measures

Project Impact	Objectives	Beneficial Measures	Targets	Responsible Agencies
Increasing income from Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster sector	Increased income in short to medium term	At least 10 % of IPs group member has increased their productivity in shrimp aquaculture farming respectively in each Shrimp Aquaculture cluster farmer member group HSRT in community areas will distribute equally the shrimp to local farmers Connecting 125 shrimp farmers group to the potential market in the value-chain subproject component	MHAs in service areas and other affected community in project site areas	The Balai/UPT/fishery extension workers/ community facilitator in coordination with customary leader/village leader DGA supported by Balai/UPT and each District Marine and Fishery Agency and Provincial Marine and Fishery Agency to monitor the progress
Reducing the vulnerability of	Solve the poor irrigation water	MHA group will be consulted prior to the	Targeted community,	DGA to monitor, supported by Balai/UPT and the Marine and

Project Impact	Objectives	Beneficial Measures	Targets	Responsible Agencies
disease and virus in shrimp pond areas	management in shrimp pond cluster within indigenous territories, mitigating the disease and poor waste water management in traditional shrimp pond	rehabilitation of shrimp pond and irrigation canals <i>Keujrang Blang</i> or traditional irrigation institution will be incorporated within POKLINA to get capacity building on irrigation water management strategy in shrimp pond during maintenance and operational phase	included vulnerable group from IP group	Fishery Agency at District and province level, and fishery extension workers
Increasing farmers capacity in O&M of shrimp cluster and water management	Increase the capacity of shrimp farmers join in POKLINA on O&M of water management facilities Increase the capacity of affected community including IP group in disaster preparedness and sustainable aquaculture capacities	IP groups from <i>keujreun blang</i> or other existing institution will participate in the training on water management in POKLINAs	Targeted community and POKLINA members including MHA's groups/ farmers	DGA to monitor, supported by the Balai/UPT and the Marine and Fishery Agency at District and province level, and fishery extension workers
Providing a better access to market for project beneficiaries, including access for traditional shrimp farmers, Small-scale hatchery in the community and youth group at village level	Establish and provide a better market access for MSMEs in Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster Increase the utilization of BUMDes, <i>korporasipetani</i> , other economic enterprise entity by traditional shrimp farmers at village level to trade the certified and registered shrimp product	Number of traditional farmers in the customary villages in the project areas will access for Hatchery's certification and registration from regional technical unit (<i>Balai</i>) The project will target at least 25% of MHAs farmers from total beneficiaries in the subproject component	Targeted communities and local shrimp farmers' groups and the traditional farmer in the surrounding project areas including MHA groups HSRT at village level	DGAteam and consultants will ensure the documentation of meaningful consultations conducted to the MHAs communities. DGA team and consultants must ensure the provision of the training and access to markets in the project areas will benefits the targeted MHA communities. This must be monitored by the Balai/UPT with support from Fishery Office Agency at District and province level, and Fishery extension workers

VI. MITIGATIVE MEASURES

51. The mitigation measures are to avoid any adverse impacts on indigenous peoples from the project activities and these measures have been consulted with local authorities and MHA communities during MDP preparation. Temporary impacts during ponds construction is not envisaged as most of the shrimp ponds are free from non land assets (i.e. structures, trees or

crops). In case there are some, the project will avoid those or if technically not feasible, consultation will be made with the affected owners following the participatory approach of this project, if the impacts will be significant alternative sites of the subproject will be sought. Table 10 details the identified project impacts and the corresponding measures for mitigating the negative impacts assessed in indigenous people territories.

Table 10: Summary Matrix of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project Impact	Objectives	Mitigation Measures	Targets	Responsible Agencies
Temporary impacts during construction may include: Damaged land or restriction of access to farmer's land.	To rehabilitate or provide access to ensure that the mobility of farmers will not be hampered	Ensure <u>voluntary</u> participations of the targeted farmers in the program. Rehabilitate and provide access or alternative road to the farmers' land, including IP farmers Meaningful consultation with affected owners through participatory approach on the cost and benefits of the program activities. Provide opportunities to project-related jobs to IPs. Avoid any involuntary land acquisition or impacts Avoid significant temporary impacts through alternative design or alternative location.	Participating farmers/ community members	DGA supported by Balai/UPT, project consultants and Fishery and Marine Agency at District and Provincial Level, Local government Construction Contractor Safeguard officers of the PIUs, Village Facilitators
Social conflicts due to employment opportunities	To avoid the social conflict between stakeholders and farmers due to the implementation of project activities (i.e. local residents vs contract workers from outside the village; middlemen vs aggregators; MHA members vs mainstreamed farmers; etc.)	The recruitment of local workers will be transparent and give priority to local villagers, including IP group. Meaningful consultations with the relevant stakeholders in the aquaculture sector of the project areas	MHAs in service areas and subproject site areas in five clusters of the Aceh region Project's stakeholders CBOs Vulnerable groups	The contractors in collaboration with customary leaders/village leaders; DGA supported by Fishery and Marine Agency at District and Provincial Level to monitor
Potential conflict in the distribution of water management facilities to irrigate the shrimp pond during farming	To avoid any disturbance the access of IPs to irrigation water supply for farming activities To avoid unequal irrigation water	Written agreement of water distribution to among farmers, including IP farmers, will be established before the start of	All residents, including IP group member	Contractor in collaboration with Fishery Extension Workers, POKLINA, Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster Farming Group, DGA supported by Balai/UPT and Fishery and Marine Agency at District and Provincial Level to monitor

and harvesting season	supply in irrigated shrimp pond	construction of shrimp farming Distribution of water equally and institutionalization of POKLINA will be established before the start of shrimp farming season and during harvest season		
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VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

52. For the project, the GRM will include the following elements:

- (i) A grievance receipt and registration system to provide ways for community members to register complaints and confirm they have been received.
- (ii) Grievance eligibility assessment to determine if the issues raised in the complaint fall within the mandate of the GRM and if the complaints are legitimate.
- (iii) Grievance assessment and investigation to clarify concerns raised in the complaint, to gather information on the situation, and to identify how the issues might be resolved.
- (iv) Joint problem-solving, in which all relevant project stakeholders engage in a dialogue and action planning to resolve the problem.
- (v) Grievance tracking, including maintenance of written records of grievances, monitoring, public information disclosure and reporting to the affected person; and
- (vi) Grievance closure, including community feedback and confirmation of resolution of the problem.

53. All affected persons will be made to be fully aware of their rights, detailed procedures for filing grievances, and the appeal process. Affected persons are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of affected environment, community development, such as noise, pollution, entitlements, income restoration programs, etc. The affected persons will not have to pay any fee for his/her case (official or unofficial). Affected persons will be encouraged to use the above GRM. However, the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies by affected person, at any stage, if they so wish.

54. At the project level, the PIUs will redress the grievances from affected communities in the first place. At the district level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to deal with the disputes and grievances of DPs and facilitate timely implementation of the project. This GRM consists of a GRC and its composition, procedure, process, responsibilities(see Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Figure 2: The Flowchart of Grievance Redress Mechanism at Project Level

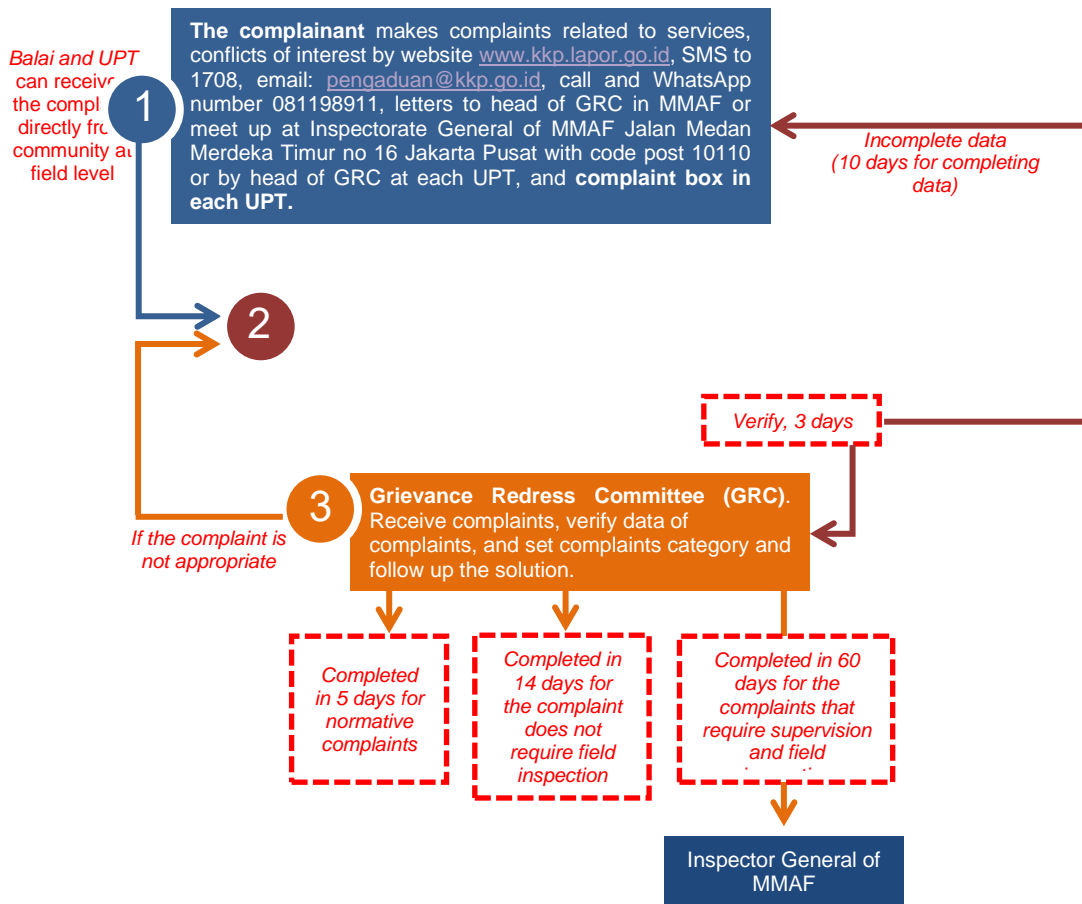
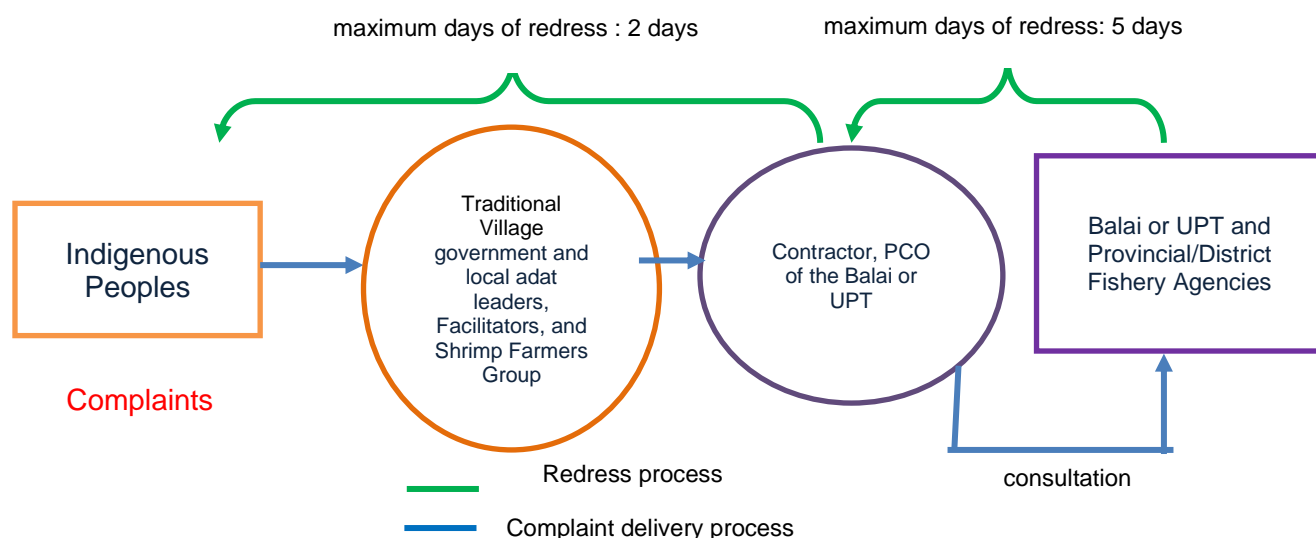


Figure 3: The Subproject Level of Flowchart on GRM



55. MMAF has developed a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) or TPP (*Tim Penanganan Pengaduan – Grievance Handling Team*)¹⁶ at BPBAP Ujung Batee level (Appendix 3). The composition of the sub-district GRC will include the below members. Depending on the type of complaint, the GRC may also ask representatives of the relevant technical divisions of sub-district to be present for the meetings.

- (i) Representative of sub-district (Chair)
- (ii) Representative from the project villages
- (iii) Representative from the village CEC (Community Engagement Council)
- (iv) Representative from the project team
- (v) Representative from shrimp farmer associations and other CBO/CSO
- (vi) Representative from PIU
- (vii) Representative from the construction contractors engaged by the PIU
- (viii) Representative from the *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* or Indigenous Peoples Group, if any from subproject site¹⁷.
- (ix) Representative from local women association, if any.

56. The roles and responsibilities of the GRC include (i) receiving all complaints from affected persons seeking access to the GRM; (ii) registering the complaints; (iii) determining complaint eligibility; (iv) investigating the complaint and identifying corrective actions that are within the

¹⁶TPP or *Grievance Handling Team* has been regulated by the MMAF Regulation Number 56/PERMEN-KKP/2020 concerning the Grievance Handling in MMAF areas.

¹⁷ In several subproject site, the roles of indigenous governance in customary village system are quite significant to solve any dispute, complaint during the preparation and implementation of project activities. In Aceh, the roles of *teunku* (religious authority), *keuchik* (a village head) are significantly important to organize the properties and land within the *Gampong* (villages) areas. Meanwhile, the head of *pekon* (villages) as the official customary village administrative system in Tanggamus District (Lampung), head of *kampung* (villages) in Sinjai District, and *Pasang ri kajang* value (customary value) in Ammatoa Kajang in Bulukumba District, South Sulawesi Provinces, are used to be refers to solve any conflict and issue related the complaint from daily life of MHAs and the various project development initiative at village level.

mandate of GRC; (v) inform affected person on the proposed corrective action; (vi) manage and supervise the implementation of the plan; and (vii) maintain a complaint registration, tracking and monitoring system. The GRC will assign one GRC member to be the contact person to receive the grievances, organize the meetings of the GRCs on the received cases, organize the investigations, to implement the actions, respond to the affected and to maintain the grievance system. Members of Fish Cultivator Group in the project villages will facilitate affected persons to submit complaints, coordinate with the contact person of GRCs for grievances settlement, and maintain complaint registration and settlement.

57. The PIU will designate a community liaison officer as a point of contact, and affected MHA communities should be free to express their grievances orally in their own language, which will be recorded and documented with the help of the community liaison officer.

58. The GRM stages are presented in **Appendix 3**. The proposed GRM will be consulted in the public consultation meetings with residents, authorities, and relevant agencies by PIU and will be finalized before the detailed engineering design of the project is available. In addition, the IISAP team will prepare and conduct a capacity-building program for all levels of the GRM to ensure that it is functional and effective in resolving residents' grievances to the project-related issues.

59. The GRC of TPP will record each complaint from the community and parties during grievance resolution and monthly. In **Appendix 4**, the template for complaints or grievance form has been prepared to be filled by the community or other parties. The TPP has to list monthly registered complaints to identify each complaint status. The PIU supported by CPMU and PMC will report the monthly registered complaints status in every six months within the Semi-Annual Social Safeguard Report.

60. If efforts to resolve disputes using the subproject and project-level grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, as a last resort, complainants can directly send their concerns or problems to the ADB to settle following ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹⁸.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

61. PIU will monitor and report on the implementation of this MDP. The PIU will establish a semi-annual monitoring system involving related staff, UPT, representatives of affected IP groups, and the local community to ensure participatory monitoring arrangements. A set of monitoring indicators will be determined during MDP implementation. The PIU will also prepare appropriate monitoring formats for effective internal monitoring and reporting requirements. These semi-annual reports will be submitted to ADB for review. The EA, through the PIU will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and ensuring any necessary actions are taken regarding the implementation of MDPs.

62. Monitoring of the implementation of this MDP would be conducted internally by the DGA, also supported by District Fishery and Marine Agency and Provincial Fishery and Marine Agency, and ensured by the fishery extension worker. The local customary leaders (*keuchikand imeum*) will be involved during the monitoring process prior to and during the project implementation. Measures to evaluate the impact of mitigative actions are covering the number of complaints resolved, accessible project information, transparency, and fairness in the recruitment of local workers (incl. considering the gender equality), and participation of the community and local

¹⁸ Complainants can send their concerns to the Office of the Special Project Facilitator using the information at: <http://www.adb.org/accountability-mechanism>.

leaders in anticipating the potential impacts.

63. Data from the baseline socio-economic surveys undertaken during the project preparation stage will provide the benchmark for the monitoring process to assess the progress and success of the MDP project. The prevalent customs and traditions of the IPs will also be recorded and will be monitored during the implementation. The detailed monitoring parameters will include as showed in table 11.

Table 11: Monitoring Parameters and Suggested Indicators

Monitoring Parameters	Suggested Indicators
Demographic Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of affected members of customary communities by category of impact, gender, age, habitat (village etc), income, status and position • Number of households with handicapped, elderly or invalid members • Number of female headed households • Number of vulnerable households (poor, elderly) • Number of households by ethnic group • Number of births and deaths
Consultation and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultation and participation activities that occur - meetings, information dissemination, brochures; flyers, training • Percentage of women members of customary communities as participants; number of meetings exclusively with women members of customary communities • Percentage of vulnerable members of customary communities represented / attending meetings, number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable customary communities • Languages used at meetings • Good faith negotiations—recording of process, participants, locations, correspondence • Consultation and participation progress against plan and budget
Mitigative and Beneficial Measures	<p>Mitigative Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of customary ceremonies performed prior the civil works activities • Ascertain the consent of indigenous peoples through the number of meaningful consultation records in formally and written form from MHAs • Delivery of all assistances/compensation to affected people, if any • Progress of implementation of mitigation / beneficial measures against plan • Number of activities that occur/completed <p>Beneficial Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training and capacity building from non-civil works component targeted to MHAs • Number of shrimp farmers group from MHAs as targeted beneficiaries in non-civil works component of the IISAP project • Number of Customary Village targeted as community shrimp cluster areas • Percentage of increasing the productivity of beneficiaries including from MHAs after the input from IISAP project

Monitoring Parameters	Suggested Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of seed and shrimp feed provided to shrimp farmers group from MHAs
Grievance Redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of people/groups using the grievance redress procedure. • Number of distinct people/groups submit grievance. Any IP group with significantly number of grievances • Number of household submitted the same grievance • Number of grievances resolved • Length of time taken to be resolved • Types of grievance categories and prevalence
Implementation Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified delays—(days, cost) due to personnel, capacity, insufficient funds, etc • Number of times implementation schedule revised

64. **Reporting and disclosure.** Reporting and monitoring formats will be prepared for effective monitoring. PIU is responsible for preparing the semi-annual safeguard monitoring report with assistance from the regional technical Consultant for review by IA. The CPMU with support the project management consultant will consolidate the monitoring reports from each PIU for submission to ADB for review and disclosure. A semi-annual monitoring reports template which describes methodology and parameters is attached in **Appendix 4.** Both documents on MDP and the semi-annual safeguard monitoring report will also be posted on the project’s website.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A. Institutional Arrangement

65. Since IP issues are sensitive, the EA will, with the Social Safeguard Specialist at PMC, that MODs are prepared, implemented, and monitored the MDP. The EA supported by the PIU will recruit Social Safeguard Specialist through PMC with educational background and experience of working among IP groups, who would be overall responsible for providing technical inputs for the planning and implementation of MDPs for each subproject site triggered to IP. The issues of MDP will be handled through the same institutional mechanism as suggested in CDF.

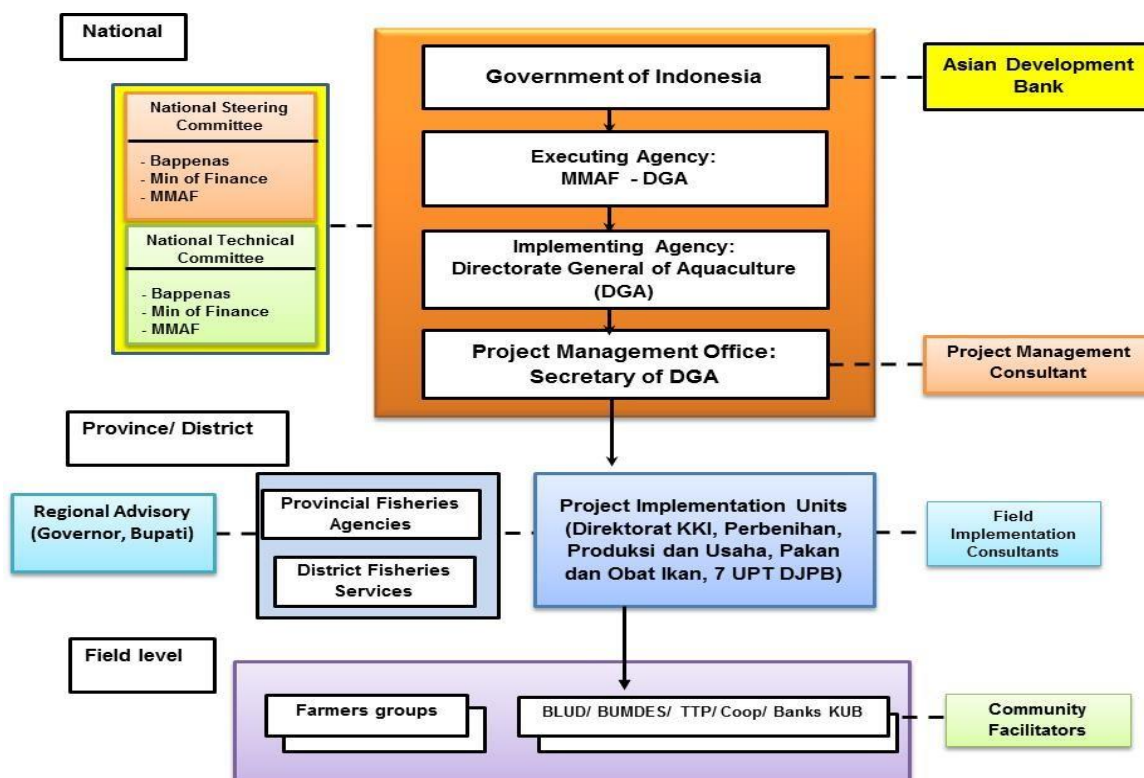
66. The specific roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies in the project planning and implementation and management implementation of project GRM are as below (see also Figure 9 on the organization of relevant parties and agencies in the IISAP project):

- (i) **Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries:** The Directorate General of Aquaculture under MMAF will establish a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) for the project. The CPMU is responsible for (i) overall project management and implementation and ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with project documents; (ii) submitting the MDP to MMAF for review and endorsement before the plans are forwarded to ADB for review and approval; (iii) coordinating with other agencies to secure the budget the implementation of MDP; (iii) supervision the work of PIU, (iv) overall project monitoring and reporting, including monitoring of MDP implementation, as applicable; (v) implementation and supervision of capacity development and dissemination activities; (vi) providing guidance and other technical and management support to PIU, consultant team and community members; (vii) procurement of the independent

- third party to verify the voluntary land donation of the project; and (viii) responsible for managing and monitoring of the GRM operation.
- (ii) At the regional level, UPT or Balai's roles under which project implementation unit (PIU) will be established – will identify, validate, and select potential proposed shrimp aquaculture clusters and beneficiaries. Meanwhile, the project consultant on social safeguard specialist will be recruited at the national and regional level to support the performance of PIU at the field and regional level in the implementation of CDF, SACDP, IPPF and MHADP documents.
 - (iii) **Field level project implementation unit:** fishery extension workers will take important roles in providing intensive communication and facilitation to shrimp farmer groups in one cluster area in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stage within the project cycle.
 - (iv) **The Project Implementation Unit (PIU):** With support from a dedicated safeguards officer/focal person will perform the following tasks: (i) conducting of socioeconomic survey on local residents and social impact assessment of the project; (ii) Disclosure of information to the project community and organizing of public consultation meetings; (iii) preparation and implementation the MDP; (iv) carrying out screening on land acquisition and resettlement impacts by the project if any; (v) coordinating with local authorities and affected households to conduct IOL and SES and Social Impact Assessment (vi) preparation and updating of MHA Development Plan; (vii) implementation the updated MDP; (viii) maintaining the database and documents of the project in PIU office; (ix) preparation of reports on progress and issues of MDP implementation to MMAF, ADB and relevant agencies; (x) providing support, guidance and supervision to community groups; and (xi) supporting EA in capacity development and dissemination activities.
 - (v) The PIU's Social Safeguard teams with support from the consultant on social safeguard at PMC, will: (i) facilitate the community engagement process; (ii) assist PIU in conducting of public consultation meetings and social impact assessments (iii) support PIU in MDP preparation and implementation; (iv) coordinate/supervise the community groups; and (v) facilitate the preparation and implementation of capacity development activities for PIU and community members.
 - (vi) The Social Safeguards Team of RTC and Social and Gender Expert consultant will assist the PIU in performing a socioeconomic survey on the farmer and social impact assessment; information disclosure to the community and organizing of public consultation meetings; preparing community development plan; carrying out screening on land acquisition and resettlement impacts by the project; carrying out screening on indigenous peoples impacts by the project; preparing and updating MDP; and implementing the updated MDP, in addition to CDP document.
 - (vii) Local authorities (provincial and district fisheries offices, village and sub-district governments): Local authorities will coordinate with the project team in the sites to facilitate the coordination process, notify on the community development plan and in addition to MDP document; initial location identification on the community development plan; facilitate public information meetings and consultations with local resident and affected households, coordinate with PIU in carrying out the socioeconomic survey, social impact assessment (SIA), assist the management and monitoring of project's GRM, as well as the implementation of safeguard documents, and others safeguard action plan activities. Community groups also the IP groups (if any) will be the focal point and representatives for communities for public consultation and social engagement.
 - (viii) Beneficiaries Institution at field level. The project has defined the five category of beneficiaries for Shrimp Cluster input: (i) the community group legalized under

legal entity or registered under the *Dinas* or Agency level; (ii) the adat law communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*) with legal recognition based on the current regulation; (iii) non-government organization with legal entity; (iv) education institution which registered under ministry; and (v) religious institution with legal entity. In this case, farmers groups and BUMDes (Village-owned enterprise) might be selected as beneficiaries at project field level.

Figure 4: The Structure of Project Implementation Organization in IISAP



Source: Readiness Criteria for IISAP Project, MMAF 2022.

B. Capacity Building

67. **Capacity Building.** Capacity building for the PIU is recommended particularly on social impact assessment, preparation and implementation of MHA Development Plan, in addition to the sustainable aquaculture community development plan. The capacity-building plan for PIU will be prepared and carried out by the project team in between 2023 until early 2027.

68. Several capacity-building activities will be carried out to improve the IP safeguard capacity for the PIU and field-level management. Capacity building consultant under the PMC will provide the required training. The capacity building training should target the concerned government employees such as staff from MMAF, DAG, local authorities, and community leaders. The proposed training will include several topics as follows:

- (i) Orientation on applicable policies on MHA of the GOI and ADB
- (ii) Implementation the Social Impact Assessment activities and reporting
- (iii) Preparation and finalizing the Screening and Categorization form on IP and IR Safeguard Impacts
- (iv) Implementation of IPPF action plan in each project cycle
- (v) Preparation and implementation of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* Development Plan (MDP), including requirements of social impact assessment, the establishment of functional GRM, consultation, communication disclosure requirements, monitoring and reporting on the MDP implementation, including monitoring methods and tools, etc.

69. Capacity building will be also conducted either to staff and social safeguard consultants at provincial and project levels who will prepare and implement social safeguards plans, on preparation team established by MMAF/ Regional government in managing MHA groups development to improve their technical and institutional capacity to implement the social safeguard for project implementation.

70. Existing MHA's institutions, CBOs and NGOs working on MHA such as JKMA should be also involved in orientation and training programs on ADB and government safeguards polices related to consultations, MDP implementation, monitoring, reporting, disclosure requirements and project's GRM. It is expected that such training and orientation will enable MHAs' organizations to represent the MHA groups more effectively. Their awareness on the project's GRM will help to resolve disputes or grievances arising during the implementation of the subproject.

71. Specific topics to be recommended for the training of CBOs are:

- (i) Meaningful consultations that pay attention to women and other vulnerable groups.
- (ii) Orientation on grievance redress mechanism, livelihood restoration plan and its required documentation.
- (iii) SADP implementation
- (iv) Managing impacts during construction.
- (v) Gender issues and its strategy relevant to the project activity.
- (vi) Self-monitoring and reporting of the prepared community development plan and ensuring the achievement of social safeguards objectives (that beneficiaries will not become worse off).

72. Capacity building for the PIU safeguard staff and facilitators is also recommended particularly on how to conduct (i) social impact assessment (SIA),(ii) social-economic survey, preparation, and (iii) preparation and implementation of sustainable agriculture community development plan (SADP). Capacity building plan for PIU will be prepared and carried-out by CPMU. The TOR of the capacity building specialist is attached in **Annex 8** and the IP targeting for subproject activities is in **Annex 9**.

X. BUDGET

73. Total budget for this MDP will be determined after the updating and finalization of subproject sites in the project implementation period. The envisaged cost to be included in the MDP will be mainly for conducting the required consultation and rituals prior to the start of construction activities, if any. The total cost will be consulted with the local leaders together with project's team and village facilitators. The final cost will be incorporated within contract document for each contractor and within PIU contract.

Table 12: Budget's Template for Implementation of MDP Action Plan

Items	Unit/quantity	Cost per unit (IDR)	Total amount (IDR)		Remarks	Source of budget
			IDR	USD		
Implementation of beneficial and mitigation measures						
Training local shrimp farmer groups in construction activity through swakelola mechanism to develop sustainable shrimp cluster	6 shrimp farmer group (@10 smallholder farmer)	125,000,000	750,000,000	50,250	From civil works component	MMAF
Consultation meeting in <i>meunasah</i> (community hall) prior the civil works activity	6 meetings (5 shrimp pond cluster and 1 small-scale hatchery)	16,500,000/c onsultation meetings	99,000,000	6,633	From component on socialization in each cluster	MMAF, supported by PIU
Incorporating the traditional water management institution in irrigation O&M in shrimp pond	6 WUAs	10,000,000	60,000,000	4,020	Allocated from output 2.2	MMAF
Capacity Building Program						
Capacity building on IP safeguard to PIU at national and regional level (province, district and mukim/gampong level)						MMAF
1. Balai/UPT and Fishery extension worker	1	75,000,000	75,000,000	5,025	Allocate from output 2.3 on training sustainable shrimp aquaculture	MMAF
2. Shrimp cluster in mukim and gampong	6 districts	37,500,000	225,000,000	15,075		MMAF
Implementation Grievance Redress Mechanism in IP territories						
Budget for TPP in regional and village level	6 districts	2,100,000 x 12 months x 5 years	126,000,000	8,375		Regional government at provincial and district level

Monitoring and reporting						
Internal monitoring of Social Safeguard implementation	2 times per year x 5 years	CPMU and PMC mobilization will responsible in this item				MMAF
Consultation, information, and public disclosure						
Translation the PIB and GRM mechanism into bahasa indonesia and local language (Acehnese language)	2 documents (Project Information Brochure and MDP)	5,000,000/documents	10,000,000	670		MMAF
Socialization of Good Hatchery Practice to Farmers including MHA group	1 province	50,000,000	50,000,000	3,350		MMAF
Contingency Cost (10%)						
Administration and other unintended risk	10% from total cost		139,500,000	9,346.5		
Total			1,534,500,000	94,377.88		

*Foreign exchange as of 20 July 2022: US\$1 = Rp 14,983.68

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

74. The tentative proposed action plan is described in table 13 below. The action is included to held intensive consultation meetings during ongoing project implementation.

Table 13: Scheduled MDP Implementation Activities for the IISAP in the Aceh subproject site

Activities and Targets	Timeline	Responsible Parties/PIC
Updating the MDP for submission of the MDP to ADB for review and approval	Upon Loan Effective Dates and finalization of subproject sites	CPU – PIU – Project Facilitator PMC – PIC safeguard experts
Consultation: a. MDP updating and finalization b. Prior to construction of farmers' shrimp cluster c. Prior to non-civil works subproject component	During project implementation	Contractor, DGA supported by Provincial and District Fishery Office, Fishery Extension Workers, POKLINA facilitated by the facilitator Shrimp Aquaculture cluster farmer Groups, Village Government (in <i>Mukim</i> and <i>Gampong</i> areas), BUMDes or other existing shrimp farmer economic institution (KUBE, etc)
Submission of final MDP to ADB for review and approval		DGA supported by CPMU-PIU and PMC - PIC
Disclosure of approved MDP document in the ADB and DGA website	TBD	ADB; Provincial and District Fishery Office in Special Region of Aceh Province

Activities and Targets	Timeline	Responsible Parties/PIC
Disclosure of PIB (combined with IP and IR) in <i>Bahasa Indonesia</i> and local language of	Upon the approval of final MDP by ADB	Provincial and District Fishery Officein Special Region of Aceh Province, Fishery Extension Workers, BPBAP Ujung Batee Staff
Capacity building program and MDP Implementation	2023-29027	CPMU – PMC ; PIU - PIC Contractor, Provincial and District Fishery Officein Special Region of Aceh Province, Fishery Extension Workers, POKLINA facilitated by the facilitator
Monitoring and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reporting (combined IR and IP) Inclusion of MDP implementation monitoring into project semi-annual monitoring report and submitted to ADB Disclosure of monitoring report on project and ADB website. Make	2023-2027	DGA supported by Provincial and District Fishery Officein Special Region of Aceh Province, Fishery Extension Workers, BPBAP Ujung Batee

Appendix 1: Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SCREENING CHECKLISTS

INO/ADB55020-001/Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project (IISAP)/ Aceh Special Region Province

A. Introduction

1. The proposed project will help farmers to improve productivity and profitability of smallholder's shrimp farming through following three outputs on (i) increased quality and sustainability of inputs production; (ii) developed sustainable aquaculture infrastructure and services; and (iii) strengthened shrimp aquaculture value chain. The project targets seven provinces based on the RPJMN (the National Medium-term Development Plan) 2020-2024 and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Aquaculture Masterplan 2020-2024. The proposed project sites are in Lampung, Banten (Serang and Tangerang), Central Java (Jepara), East Java (Pasuruan and Situbondo), South Sulawesi (Takalar and Pinrang), Bali (Karangasem), and Aceh (Aceh Besar) provinces.

2. Most of subproject component will be constructed within the *Gampong* or traditional village lead by *Keuchik* or Village Chief. *Gampong* is identified as part of Indigenous Law Communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*). However, the identified infrastructure of the subproject site will be constructed in the MMAF land, thus, no land acquisition impact for the construction of hatchery or multiplication breeding centers and laboratory location. The total areas for the rehabilitation of BPBAP Ujung Batee building is about 8,73 hectares.

3. The potential positive impact on non-civil works subproject component will benefits to the Acehnese in the *Gampong* areas in the surrounding of BPBAP land and . Several non-civil works on capacity building and training will increase good hatchery through Small Scale Hatchery to the targeted local farmers.

4. The subproject in Aceh Besar District is categorized B due to limited impact on increasing good hatchery practices to local farmers including the Acehnese tribe. The MDP (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat* Development Plan) document needs to be prepared to ensure the beneficial impact, and minimize or mitigate any potential adverse impacts to customary communities. The MDP is also required to comply with government regulations and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

5. The subproject activities will be in **Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, Pidie, Bireun, and Pidie Jaya Districts of Aceh Special Region Province**. There are two subprojects to be implemented in those districts; (i) revitalization of multiplication breeding center in BPBAP Ujung Batee; and (ii) the rehabilitation and revitalization of laboratories in the UPT's land of MMAF (see table 1).

Table 1. Project Location and Infrastructure in IISAP Project, Aceh Besar District

Project Location	Project Infrastructure Supported			District-Village	Beneficiaries
	Hatchery (Estimated Area)	Laboratory (Estimated Area)	Ponds (Owned by UPT) (Ha)		
BPBAP Ujung Batee	D (98 x 30 m = 2,940 m ²)	R and D	-	Aceh Besar- Jl. Laksmana Malahayati Km.16	12 Villages (2 sub-districts): 8.73 Ha and 471.04 Ha

6. The other subproject components will be targeted the community in six districts (Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, Pidie, Bireun, and Pidie Jaya Districts). The detail distribution of subproject component in community land is described in table 2 below:

Table 2. Distribution of IISAP Subproject Component Location in Government Land and Community Land in Core Subproject District Areas in Aceh Province.

Location	Activities (by Output)	
	Government/State Land	Community Land
Aceh Besar	Nucleus Center and Multiplication Breeding Center in UPT BPBAP Ujung Batee	1 Farmer Cluster (5 hectares)
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectare/ package)
		105 farmers will be strengthened by Value Chain facilities
Pidie	N/A	Partial HSRT (broodstock/Nauplius)
		1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectare/ package)
		308 farmers will be strengthened by Value Chain facilities
Pidie Jaya	N/A	Partial HSRT (broodstock/Nauplius)
Bireun	N/A	Partial HSRT (broodstock/Nauplius)
		1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectare/ package)
		630 farmers will be strengthened by Value Chain facilities
West Aceh	N/A	1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectare/package)
		160 farmers will be strengthened by Value Chain facilities
Aceh Jaya	N/A	1 farmer cluster (5 hectares)
		22 km irrigation of shrimp pond areas for 220 ha
		2 Packages of communal WWTP and Pond Reconstruction (@7 hectare/package)

Location	Activities (by Output)	
	Government/State Land	Community Land
		120 farmers will be strengthened by Value Chain facilities

7. Below is the result of initial screening for indigenous people impacts and due diligence exercise.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	X			The Acehese tribe in <i>Gampong</i> (customary) village
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qanun (Provincial Regulation) of Aceh Special Region Number 4 of 2003 concerning the Mukim Governance, recognize the Mukim as part of indigenous governance at village level and and constituted from few <i>gampong</i> (traditional village) areas. • In addition to the regulation at province level, there are 14 <i>qanun</i> (regional regulation) related recognition of <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> territories as part of MHA properties.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	X			The Mukim and Gampong are the social unit belongs to Acehese tribe. They still adopt the customary law called as <i>panglima laot</i> in marine territory. However, the subproject will utilized the UPT's MMAF land.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	X			The Mukim and Gampong are established based on the collective territory.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		X		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	X			Acehnese language divided into four different dialects: North Acehese, Pidie Dialect, Greater Acehese, and West Acehese.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		X		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	X			Yes. The Acehese tribe in Gampong territories has connected based on the genealogical relation under kinship system in the same territory

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	X			The project might indirectly benefit to indigenous people group. The indigenous people rely on fisheries and shrimp farming in coastal zone.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		X		The proposed project will help smallholders shrimp farmers to improve productivity and profitability of shrimp aquaculture.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)	X			Customary community members might receive positive impact from the improvement of shrimp aquaculture in <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> territories, the location belongs to Acehese tribe The project might provide job opportunities for IP group members during the construction activities. Furthermore, the training on capacity building on various issues such as i) climate resilient and sustainable aquaculture for the business entities; (ii) broodstock management, disease management, and food safety might benefit IP group members
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		X		The project will exclude area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		The project will introduce modern shrimp aquaculture technology.
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		The project will use the MMAF land for the development of sustainable shrimp ponds and associated facilities. The IP group are not expected to be affected by any physical displacement impact from project activities.
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		X		The project will not support commercial development of natural resources.
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		The project will build facilities on MMAF land, for the shrimp aquaculture cluster component it will be implemented in the community land without transfer of the land ownership.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		The project will build facilities on MMAF land, for the shrimp aquaculture cluster component, it will be implemented in the community land without transfer of the land ownership.

C. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Output 1: Quality and sustainability of inputs production increased	Institutionalize and establish the small-scale hatchery at community level	None
2. Output 2: Sustainable aquaculture infrastructure and services developed	IP community members may participate in the project activities on voluntary bases. Job opportunities for local people Improved access to shrimp aquaculture laboratory services Institutionalized the community-based mangrove management within Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster management.	None
3. Output 3: Shrimp aquaculture value chain strengthened	IP communities will be part of the beneficiaries for training and capacity building activities conducted in output 3. Increased access to affordable inputs for shrimp aquaculture	None

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

D. Additional Notes:

The distribution of indigenous territories in Aceh Region



An overlaid of subproject map in BPBAP Ujung Batee, Aceh Besar District and the *gampong* map in the field location.



E. Indigenous People Impact

8. After reviewing the answers above, EA/ Safeguard Team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

Has Indigenous People (IP) impact, an indigenous people plan (IPP) (or specific IP action plan) is required

Has No IP impact, no IPP/specific action plan is required.

Prepared By: TRTA ADB	Verified by:
Signature: Name: Muki Wicaksono Position: National Indigenous Peoples Specialist	Signature: Name: Position:
Date: 15 June 2022	Date:

Appendix 2: Template of Consultation Records

MINUTE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Subproject(s) _____

Date: : _____ Village: _____ District: _____ Regency _____ Province: _____

A. Participants: (_____ males, _____ females)

- [Name] _____ [Position]: _____

- [Name] _____ [Position]: _____

- [Name] _____ [Position]: _____

- Affected persons: (_____ males, _____ females)

- Non-affected persons: (_____ males, _____ females)

List of the meeting participants is attached herein below.

Note Taker: [Name], [Position]

B. Consulting Contents

1. The consultant provides the participants with relevant information including

- Project and Subproject Descriptions
- Potential positive impacts and negative impacts of the subproject(s) on MHA communities
- Proposed measures to mitigate the negative impacts and those to promote the positive impacts
- Proposed project-level grievance redress mechanism
- Proposed implementation schedule
- XXX

C. Discussed Issues and Opinions of Meeting Participants

1. Preliminary Engineering Design of the Subproject(s)

- Question:
- Response:
- Question:
- Response:

2. Potential Positive Impacts of the Subproject(s) on MHA Communities

- Question:
- Response:
- Question:

- Response:

3. Potential Negative Impacts of the Subproject(s) on MHA Communities

- Question:
- Response:
- Question:
- Response:

4. Proposed Measures to Mitigate Negative Impacts on MHA Communities

- Question:
- Response:
- Question:
- Response:

5. Proposed Measures to Promote Positive Impacts on MHA Communities

- Question:
- Response:
- Question:
- Response:

6. Tentative Schedule for Subproject Implementation

- Question:
- Response:

7. The Proposed Project-Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

- Question:
- Response:

8. Mechanism for Consultation with and Participation of MHA Groups and other Stakeholders in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of the Subproject(s)

- Question:
- Response:
- Question:

- Response:

9. Other issues

The meeting finished at the same day. Representatives of local authorities, heads of the villages, and representatives of MHA organizations and MHA households participating in the meeting read and agreed with the contents of the meeting minutes and signed herein below.

List of Meeting Participants

No	Full Name	Address/ Organization	Position	Gender (F/M)	Ethnicity	Signature

Prepared by

[sign]

[Full name]

Some Photos Taken During the Public Consultation Meetings

Photo 1	Photo 2
Photo 3	Photo 4

Appendix 3: The Grievance Redress Mechanism stage

A. Proposed Procedure for Grievances Resolution for IISAP

Stage 1: Submission of complaint

- a. The affected person submits a written complaint to the GRC focal person (contact details of the contact person of the GRC will be indicated in the PIB that will be delivered to residents in the public consultation meetings after the GRC is established) in each UPT location. The complaint can in form of letter, or email (with attached signed letter). Member of CECs or a registered and legally recognized civil society organization (CSO) with valid authorization may file a complaint on behalf of an affected person through the GRC.
- b. Complaints can also be sent directly to the construction contractor (during construction through a hotline number that will be posted for construction-related matters (such as noise, dust, access to property and other matters) which require immediate action. Construction contractors are required to register the complaint, and report to the sub-district GRC (as representatives of the constructors engaged by the PIU present in the sub-district GRC) on complaints received and actions taken.

Stage 2: Registration, Eligibility Assessment, and Confirmation of Eligibility [max. 3 working days]

- a. The sub-district GRC registers the complaint in a grievance registry and identifies whether the complaint is eligible for the GRM or not. If the complaint is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility.
- b. If the complaint is deemed eligible, the GRC identifies how the complaints should be investigated and addressed and who will be responsible for these actions and informs the relevant parties accordingly. Options include: (i) the construction contractors; (ii) the PIU; (iii) the village leaders; (iv) Social Safeguards team of IISAP, and (v) others.
- c. The sub-district GRC sends a confirmation of eligibility to the complainant. The letter provides information on when a decision will be made regarding the complaint, and the main agency in charge of addressing the complaint.

Stage 3: Assessment and Identification of Action [max. 10 working days]

- a. If the complaint is eligible, the entity identified under Stage 2(b) conducts an assessment and gathers information about the complaint to determine how it might be resolved. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the entity identified under Stage 2(b) may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned (including the complainant, as relevant) to participate in the grievance redress process. The identified entity after the assessment will send the assessment letter including time-bound action plan to the complainant. The sub-district GRC is copied in the letter.

Stage 4: Confirmation by affected person, or First Appeal [max. 10 working days]

- a. The complainant confirms in writing consent with the proposed action plan to execute immediately the action plan.
- b. The complainant may submit an appeal to each Balai GRC in the following cases: (i) no response is provided within 10 days after acknowledgement of the complaint; (ii) the complainant disagrees with the decision under Stage 3.

Stage 5: Review, Eligibility Assessment and Confirmation of Appeal by each Balai GRC [max. 3 working days]

- a. GRC in Situbondo, Jepara, South Lampung, Karangasem, Takalar, Aceh Besar, and Serang informs the sub-district GRC that the complainant appealed the decision, and requests all relevant documents and issued decisions from sub-district GRC. Each Balai GRC determines whether the appeal is eligible or not. If the appeal is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility.
- b. If the appeal is deemed eligible, the municipal or district level GRC identifies who and how the complaint should be investigated and addressed and informs the relevant parties accordingly.
- c. The district level GRC sends a confirmation of eligibility to the complainant with copy to the sub-district GRC for registration. The letter provides information on when a decision will be made regarding the complaint, and the main agency in charge of addressing the complaint.

Stage 6: Assessment and Identification of Action by each Balai GRC [max 10 working days]

- a. If the complaint is eligible, the entity identified under Stage 5 (b) conducts an assessment and gathers information about the appeal to determine how it might be resolved. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the entity identified under Stage 5 (b) may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned (including the complainant, as relevant) to participate in the grievance redress process.
- b. The entity identified under Stage 5 (b), in consultation with the sub-district GRC, sends the assessment letter including time-bound action plan to the complainant. The sub-district and the district level GRCs are copied in the letter.

Stage 7: Confirmation by Affected Person, or Second Appeal [max 10 working days]

- a. The complainant confirms agreement in writing with the decision and the proposed action plan.
- b. The complainant may appeal to the local court in the following cases: (i) no response is provided within the 10 days after acknowledgement of the appeal; (ii) the complainant disagrees with the decision in Stage 6. In fact, at any time in the GRM the affected person may appeal to the local court system if they so choose.

Stage 8: Implementation of Action, Monitoring, Reporting [duration: as defined in the Decision and time-bound action plan]

- a. Implementation of the Decision and action plan commences, with close collaboration of relevant project stakeholders depending on the type of complaint.

- b. The sub-district GRC monitors the implementation of actions and records findings, to be filed through the grievance administration system. As part of the monitoring process, the sub-district GRC consults the relevant project stakeholders, as needed.

Stage 9: Closure of Complaint

- a. When the decision/actions are implemented and when monitoring is completed, the District GRC prepares a final report which is shared with the complainant, PIU, district level GRC and filed.
- b. The complainant confirms completion of the actions and agrees to the closure of the complaint. The grievance dossier is closed and filed in the project archive.

The BPBAP Head of Decree on GRC



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA
BALAI PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA AIR PAYAU UJUNG BATEE
 JL. LAKSAMANA MALAHAYATI KM. 16 UJUNG BATEE, KAB. ACEH BESAR 23381,
 TELP. 0811 6811 448, EMAIL : tu.bbapub@gmail.com

KEPUTUSAN
KEPALA BALAI PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA AIR PAYAU UJUNG BATEE
Nomor : 51 /BPBAP.UB/ OT.200/SK/I/2022

TENTANG
PEMBENTUKAN TIM PENANGANAN PENGADUAN MASYARAKAT (DUMAS)
PADA BALAI PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA AIR PAYAU UJUNG BATEE

- Menimbang** :
- a. Bahwa dalam rangka mewujudkan penanganan pengaduan masyarakat yang cepat, tepat dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan serta untuk membantu kelancaran penyelenggaraan pelayanan publik, maka dipandang perlu membentuk Tim Penanganan Pengaduan Masyarakat tahun 2022 pada Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau Ujung Batee;
 - b. Bahwa mereka yang namanya tersebut dalam daftar lampiran Keputusan ini dipandang mampu dan memenuhi syarat untuk ditetapkan sebagai Tim Penanganan Pengaduan Masyarakat Tahun 2022.
 - c. Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud huruf a dan b dipandang perlu menetapkan keputusan Kepala Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau Ujung Batee tentang Pembentukan Tim Penanganan Pengaduan Masyarakat.
- Mengingat** :
1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 tentang Pelayanan Publik (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 112 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5038);
 2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 96 Tahun 2012 tentang Pelaksanaan Undang – Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 tentang Pelayanan Publik;
 3. Peraturan Menteri Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi No. 38 Tahun 2012 tentang pedoman penilaian kinerja unit pelayanan publik;
 4. Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor Per.15/MEN/2010 tentang Organisasi dan tata Kerja Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan;
 5. Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 32/PERMEN-KP/2014 tentang Pelayanan Publik di Lingkungan Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan;
 6. Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 33/PERMEN-KP/2017 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan perikanan Nomor 32/PERMEN-KP/2014 tentang Pelayanan Publik di Lingkungan Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan;

c.

2

- MEMUTUSKAN**
- Menetapkan :**
- PERTAMA :** Menetapkan Tim Penanganan Pengaduan Masyarakat Lingkup Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau Ujung Batee Tahun 2022 dengan susunan sebagaimana tersebut dalam daftar lampiran keputusan ini;
- KEDUA :** Tugas Tim Penanganan Pengaduan Masyarakat Tahun 2021 adalah :
1. Mengkoordinasikan pengumpulan data dan informasi serta dokumentasi kegiatan Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau Ujung Batee;
 2. Menghimpun laporan pengaduan Masyarakat.
 3. Mengkoordinasikan pengaduan masyarakat dengan bidang terkait;
 4. Menyiapkan jawaban dan/atau respon terhadap pengaduan masyarakat;
 5. Memberikan masukan dan saran terkait pengaduan masyarakat kepada Kepala Balai.
- KETIGA :** Surat Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak ditetapkan;
- KEEMPAT :** Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini, akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Ujung Batee
 Pada Tanggal 10 Januari 2022
 Kepala Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau
 Ujung Batee



M. Tahang, S.St.Pi

d.

Lampiran :Surat Keputusan Kepala Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau Ujung Batee
 Nomor : /BBAP.UB/OT.251/SK//2022 Tentang Tim Penanganan
 Pengaduan Masyarakat (DUMAS) pada Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau
 Ujung Batee

No	Nama Petugas/ NIP	Pangkat/Golongan	Jabatan dalam Tim
1	M. Tahang, S.St.Pi NIP. 19800507 200312 1 002	Pembina Tk I (IV/b)	Penanggung Jawab
2	Jalaluddin, S.Pi, M.Si NIP. 19691205 199703 1 004	Pembina (IV/a)	Ketua
3	Baharuddin, S.St.Pi NIP. 19860817 200901 1 001	Penata Muda (III/a)	Operator LAPOR

Kepala
 Balai Perikanan Budidaya Air Payau
 Ujung Batee



M. Tahang, S.St.Pi



Appendix 4: Semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report template

SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit biannual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR and IP). A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- a) Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations, and institutional requirements
- b) Information on physical progress of project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- c) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

This section outlines the detail scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts, vulnerability status of the affected people/communities, entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final SADP(s) /IPP(s).

D. Land Use Arrangement and Safeguard Document Implementation

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan (MDP, SADP). This includes the implementation progress of special measures to be implemented in the subproject as determined in the prepared plan. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Project disclosure, public participation and consultation

This section describes project disclosure mechanism, public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes, numbers of activities conducted, issues raised during consultation and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved RP/IPP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the EA/IA; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results - Findings

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of consultation activities, implementation of mitigation measures including land use arrangement, social and cultural inclusion measures, and training provisions; budget for implementing MDP, SADP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g. IR impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; IP's identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; IP not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

I. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

Appendix 1

- (i) Copies of land use agreements
- (ii) List of project beneficiaries
- (iii) List of MHA groups targeted in the project activities
- (iv) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
- (v) Summary of complaints received and solution status

Appendix 5: Template Complaints /Grievance Form and Monthly Registered

Register Complaint / Grievance No	:	
Date and Time	:	
Media	:	SMS / Phone / email/ Letter / visit / others
Complainant's Data		
Name	:	
Gender	:	
ID Number	:	
Address	:	
Phone/FAX//email	:	
Affiliation	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Affected Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Community Surrounding Project <input type="checkbox"/> Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Worker (including part-time and 3 rd party worker)
Name of represented ID Number Address Phone/FAX/email	:	
Type of Complaint	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Inventory of community shrimp aquaculture cluster <input type="checkbox"/> Construction damages (land, structures/trees/plant) <input type="checkbox"/> Public facilities/infrastructures damages cause by construction activities <input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Vibration <input type="checkbox"/> Water Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic disruption <input type="checkbox"/> Labour standards (e.g. discrimination) <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational health and safety <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe).....
Location of the impact		RT/RW/Kampung/Hamlet/Village/Construction Site
Description of the complaint: <i>The description should be as specific as possible and focused on the facts surrounding the complaint.</i>		

Name and signature of complainant		
Name and signature of Focal Point, who received the complaint		

Monthly Register of Complaints / Grievances

Period: to

Subproject :

No	Complaint / Grievance	Category of Complaint	Date that Complaint was Received	Location of Impact	Name of Aggrieved	Address	Status of Complaint
1							

Please provide a narrative summary of grievance cases by type of issue and location.

Appendix 6: Draft of Project Information Booklet





Sumber: MEDIA INDONESIA, 2022

GAMBARAN UMUM PERIKANAN BUDIDAYA

Arah dan kebijakan Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (KKP) yang telah dan akan ditempuh pada tahun 2020-2024 adalah mengoptimalkan dan memperkuat perikanan budidaya.

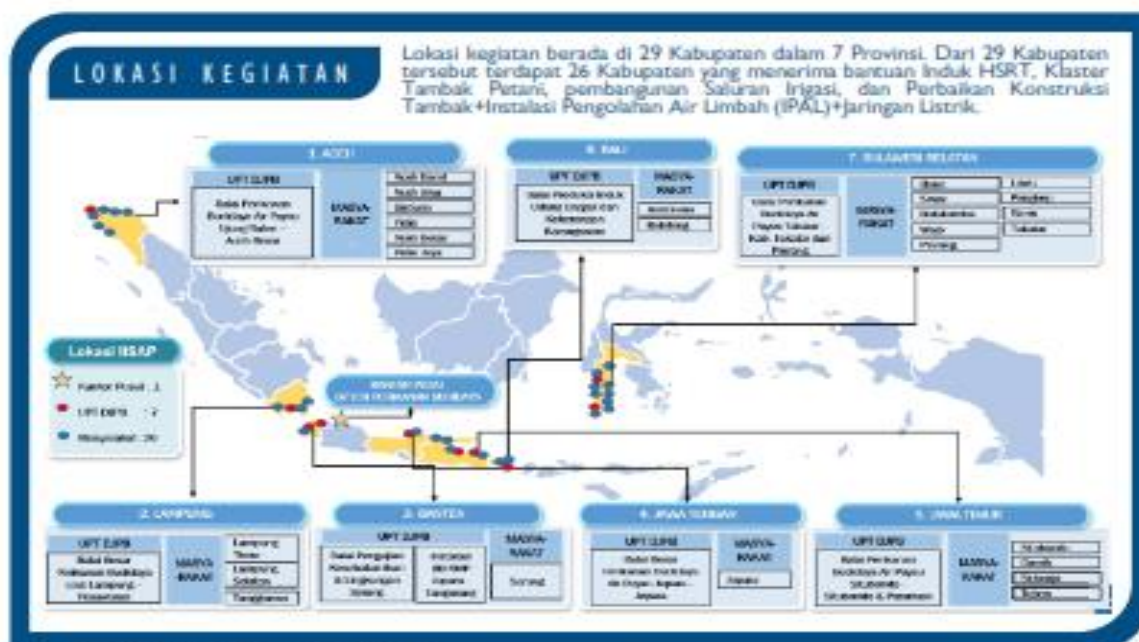
Sesuai dengan amanat RPJMN 2020-2024, perikanan budidaya diharapkan dapat memberi kontribusi besar dalam menunjang perekonomian nasional. Terkait dengan amanat tersebut, KKP dalam hal ini Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Budidaya berupaya untuk:

- Meningkatkan produksi perikanan budidaya menjadi 10,32 Juta ton (termasuk di dalamnya udang sebesar 1,52 juta ton) pada tahun 2024 atau tumbuh 8,5 persen per tahun;
- Meningkatkan pertumbuhan volume ekspor udang 8 persen per tahun dan pertumbuhan nilai ekspor udang sebesar 250% dari tahun 2019 hingga tahun 2024.

Pada tahun 2019 produksi udang Indonesia mencapai 881 ribu ton, dimana kontribusi udang vaname sebesar 677 ribu ton atau 11,3% dari produksi dunia yang mencapai 5,4 juta ton. Produksi udang vaname Indonesia, berada di urutan ketiga produsen terbesar, setelah China dan India.

STRATEGI UTAMA IISAP

Strategi utama yang digunakan untuk peningkatan produksi dan produktivitas budidaya udang, salah satunya adalah dengan melakukan penataan kawasan budidaya / areal pertambakan, perbaikan saluran irigasi tambak yang memadai dengan menerapkan pengelolaan intensifikasi lahan tambak yang terintegrasi dan dilakukan secara kolektif, berupa kluster tambak udang berkelanjutan dan ramah lingkungan. Sehingga memiliki daya ungkit tinggi untuk mencapai sasaran prioritas pembangunan.



KENDALA BUDIDAYA UDANG DI INDONESIA

- 1. **Belum Tertata**, Kawasan budidaya udang yang belum tertata dengan baik.
- 2. **Lokasi Tersebar**, Indonesia memiliki kegiatan budidaya udang hampir di seluruh provinsi, tetapi lokasi tambak tersebut tersebar di berbagai tempat dan belum dikelola dengan baik.
- 3. **Benih**, Kualitas dan kuantitas benih dan induk udang belum memadai.
- 4. **Infrastruktur Budidaya**, Sarana dan prasarana pendukung tambak udang masih terbatas.
- 5. **Kesehatan**, Pelayanan kesehatan ikan masih terbatas dan belum memenuhi standar.
- 6. **Cold Storage**, Jumlah cold storage yang masih terbatas di sekitar sentra-sentra budidaya udang.
- 7. **Petugas Penyuluh**, Kapasitas pembudidaya udang dan petugas penyuluh perikanan masih perlu ditingkatkan.
- 8. **Teknologi**, Fasilitas dan fungsi Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) lingkup Ditjen Perikanan Budidaya dalam menghasilkan dan mendesiminasikan model atau percontohan budidaya udang yang berkelanjutan sesuai teknologi anjuran masih terbatas.





PERLINDUNGAN LINGKUNGAN

Budidaya Tambak Udang Berkelanjutan Sistem Klaster

Pengembangan dan revitalisasi/rehabilitasi tambak akan menggunakan konsep tambak berkelanjutan (*sustainable aquaculture*) dengan *syvo-aquaculture*, yang ramah lingkungan. Dengan konsep tersebut pengembangan budidaya udang akan dipadukan dengan perlindungan terhadap kawasan bakau (mangrove) melalui program restorasi bakau pada saluran air tambak.

Source: STEPHEN K.

PEMILIHAN LOKASI

Kriteria perlindungan lingkungan sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundang-undangan, antara lain:

JENIS KEGIATAN TAMBAK DAN PEMBENIHAN

- Sesuai dengan tata ruang wilayah (RTRW) dan Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (RZWP-3-K) dan peraturan tata ruang terkait lainnya;
- Adanya sumber air, air pemeliharaan dan lahan yang memadai dan sesuai;
- Tidak berada dalam kawasan bakau atau kawasan lindung/konservasi lainnya dengan jarak sekurang-kurangnya 100 m dari batas terluar;
- Lokasi bebas dari banjir berkala (untuk kala ulang dua puluh lima tahun atau Q25) dan dampak pencemaran atau pencemar/bahaya lainnya untuk keamanan pangan;
- Tambak udang berada di belakang sempadan pantai sekurang-kurangnya 100 m dan sekurang-kurangnya 100 m dari sempadan sungai sungai besar dan sekurang-kurangnya 50 m dari sungai kecil;

Tekstur tanah dari lokasi tersebut memenuhi spesifikasi yang mendukung pertumbuhan pakan alami, kualitas air yang cocok untuk budidaya udang, dan mampu menahan volume air tambak dengan kebcoran yang dapat diabaikan (<10 % perminggu).

JENIS KEGIATAN JALAN PRODUKSI DAN PRASARANA PENDUKUNG

Sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang wilayah (RTRW) dan peraturan terkait lainnya;

- Tidak berada dalam atau pada batas kawasan bakau atau kawasan lindung/konservasi lainnya;
- Berada di luar daerah milik sungai/semipadan sungai: sekurang-kurangnya 5 (lima) meter dari kaki sungai bertanggung di daerah permukiman; sekurang-kurangnya 100 (seratus) meter dari tepi sungai besar tanpa tanggul atau sekurang-kurangnya 50 (lima) meter dari tepi sungai untuk anak sungai tanpa tanggul di luar permukiman.

PENGOLAHAN AIR LIMBAH DAN SAMPAH

Prinsip pengolahan air limbah adalah melakukan perbaikan mutu air limbah (dengan cara teknis maupun alami) agar saat dibuang tidak mencemari lingkungan (perairan umum). Perbaikan mutu air limbah dilakukan dengan cara:

- Memisahkan dan mengelola padatan (sampah) dan air buangan (air limbah);
- Mengurangi bahan pencemar dari air limbah sehingga air hasil pengolahan IPAL memenuhi baku mutu yang ditetapkan dalam peraturan atau setidaknya tidak lebih buruk dari lingkungan sekitar.



KRITERIA SELEKSI PENERIMA BANTUAN KLASTER BUDIDAYA UDANG



Diagram. Alur mekanisme usulan, penetapan dan penyaluran Bantuan Pemerintah

Keterangan Diagram:

- 1a = Calon penerima mengajukan usulan secara online melalui www.satudata.kkp.go.id
- 1b = Calon penerima menyampaikan surat usulan secara manual kepada Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Budidaya melalui Dinas Kabupaten/Kota.
- 1c = Surat usulan kemudian ditransmisikan oleh Dinas Kabupaten/Kota kepada Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Budidaya dan Dinas Provinsi sebagai laporan.
- 1d = Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Budidaya dan/atau Dinas melakukan identifikasi, seleksi dan verifikasi calon penerima dan calon lokasi.
- 2 = Hasil identifikasi di input ke dalam laman www.satudata.kkp.go.id melalui operator yang ditugaskan.
- 3 = Calon penerima yang memenuhi kriteria kemudian diusulkan untuk ditetapkan oleh PPK dan disahkan oleh KPA.
- 4 = PPK melakukan kontrak pengadaan barang/jasa dengan Penyedia.
- 5a = Penyedia melaksanakan pengadaan barang/jasa sesuai kontrak dan menyerahkan Bantuan Pemerintah langsung kepada penerima Bantuan Pemerintah.
- 5b = Serah terima barang dari satker kepada penerima Bantuan Pemerintah.



RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN KOMUNITAS

Proyek ini menggunakan cara kerja Rencana Pembangunan Komunitas (*Community Development Plan*) karena banyaknya komponen kegiatan berupa bantuan kepada komunitas petani tambak. Salah satu tujuan penting pelaksanaan Rencana Pembangunan Komunitas adalah bagaimana melindungi masyarakat yang tidak berdaya, termasuk rumah tangga petani rentan, terutama petani yang bukan pemilik tambak seperti buruh tambak dan buruh musiman.

FASILITATOR, PARTISIPASI & PEMBERDAYAAN

Proyek ini menggunakan pendekatan pengembangan masyarakat di setiap tahap kegiatan setelah tahap persiapan. Selain tidak berdampak perlunya pengadaan tanah, dua dari 3 output IISAP akan berhubungan langsung dengan pembudidaya udang dan petani tambak lainnya, baik secara kelompok maupun individu.

Rendahnya kapasitas sumberdaya manusia pembudidaya dan kurangnya penguasaan teknologi budidaya udang yang direkomendasikan mengakibatkan tidak terkelolanya kawasan budidaya udang. Pendekatan pengembangan masyarakat ini membutuhkan partisipasi petani pembudidaya dan pemberdayaan petani pembudidaya.

Fungsi fasilitator sebagai petugas dari UPT yang memfasilitasi dan memediasi kegiatan IISAP dengan para penerima manfaat, baik kelompok tani maupun individu tani.



Mereka berfungsi sebagai teknisi, manajer, dan pekerja lingkungan dan sosial. Tugas umum fasilitator adalah mengikuti pelatihan, menerapkan prinsip-prinsip pengamanan sosial dan lingkungan, melakukan penyuluhan dan peningkatan kapasitas petambak udang, berkoordinasi dengan instansi terkait, melakukan pemantauan internal, dan membuat laporan. Tiap lokasi proyek di masing-masing kabupaten penerima bantuan akan didampingi oleh 3 (tiga) fasilitator.

PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL

KETERBUKAAN INFORMASI DAN KONSULTASI YANG BERMAKNA

Tujuan keterbukaan informasi, konsultasi publik dan partisipasi meliputi:

- i. Menyebarkan semua informasi dan kegiatan yang terkait dengan proyek kepada masyarakat petani;
- ii. Mengumpulkan ide, saran, keprihatinan, kebutuhan atau prioritas komunitas petani pada proyek dan intervensinya;
- iii. Memastikan partisipasi masyarakat lokal dan pemangku kepentingan selama desain, persiapan dan pengambilan keputusan untuk proyek; dan
- iv. Memastikan bahwa masyarakat lokal berpartisipasi dan diberitahu tentang semua keputusan yang terkait langsung dengan pendapatan, mata pencaharian, dan standar hidup mereka.



PEMANTAUAN INTERNAL & EKTERNAL



Pemantauan internal akan dilakukan selama proses pembangunan fisik hatchery, laboratorium, dan klaster tambak UPT yang akan dimulai pada tahun 2023 hingga selesai. Pembangunan 15 infrastruktur tersebut akan menggunakan konsultan supervisi yang pemilihannya adalah bersamaan dengan kontraktor lelang. Pemantauan internal akan mengawasi kegiatan kontraktor dan konsultan supervisi di setiap UPT. Laporan pemantauan internal harus diserahkan kepada ADB setiap enam bulan setelah pembangunan fisik dimulai.

Pemantauan eksternal terhadap pembangunan masyarakat diperlukan oleh Proyek. Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Budidaya bertanggung jawab atas pemantauan eksternal dan sesuai dengan tahap persiapan dan pelaksanaan CDP dan MDP (Rencana Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Hukum Adat) untuk memastikan bahwa proses dan tahapan dilakukan sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip kebijakan perlindungan lingkungan dan sosial.

Laporan pemantauan eksternal harus diserahkan ke ADB setiap enam bulan, dan dimulai setelah kelompok petani yang masuk daftar panjang diketahui. Laporan tersebut akan disiapkan oleh pihak ketiga yang independen (Konsultan Monitoring Eksternal) di beberapa daerah, antara lain: i) Aceh; ii) Lampung dan Banten; iii) Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Bali; iv) Sulawesi Selatan.

ADB

PENINGKATAN INFRASTRUKTUR

UNTUK PROYEK BUDIDAYA UDANG BERKELANJUTAN



INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT FOR SHRIMP AQUACULTURE PROJECT (IISAP)

PENANGANAN KELUHAN

Proyek ini telah menyiapkan tata cara penanganan pengaduan masyarakat. Sebagaimana telah diatur oleh Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 56/Permen-KP/2020, di masing-masing UPT atau Balai telah dibentuk Tim Penanganan Keluhan (TPP). TPP di masing-masing UPT/Balai mempunyai tugas melakukan koordinasi penanganan, memberi respon awal terhadap penyelesaian pengaduan, memantau tindak lanjut penyelesaian pengaduan, melakukan komunikasi dan memberikan informasi penyelesaian pengaduan.

Mekanisme pengaduan dari masyarakat dapat disampaikan melalui saluran resmi meliputi:

- Website dengan laman www.kkp.lapor.go.id atau www.lapor.go.id
- Pesan singkat elektronik (SMS) dengan format: **KKP (spasi) isi aduan, kirim ke nomor 1708**
- Surat elektronik dengan alamat pengaduan@kkp.go.id
- Telepon dan whatsapp dengan nomor **0811989011**
- Surat nonelektronik ditujukan kepada Ketua TPP Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan dan Pengaduan secara langsung (tatap muka) dengan alamat **Inspektorat V Inspektorat Jenderal KKP Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur Nomor 16 Jakarta Pusat Kode Pos 10110**, atau kepada Ketua TPP di masing-masing UPT di lingkungan KKKP; dan/atau
- Kotak Pengaduan yang disediakan di Kantor Pusat dan UPT di lingkungan KKP.

KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN
JL. Medan Merdeka Timur No.16 Jakarta Pusat
Telp. (021) 3519070 EXT. 7433 – Fax. (021) 3864293
Email: humas.kkp@kkp.go.id Call Center KKP: 141

Appendix 7: Consultation Meeting Records with MHA groups and Photo Documentation

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING

Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project

Meeting with regional representative from Balai and Community to discuss DED 12 October 2021

On 12 October 2021, we who undersigned in the attendance sheet below have organized a consultation meeting on the Discussion Detailed Engineering Design Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project. The meeting was held virtually between Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery, Balai or regional team of MMAF, UPT (Technical Implementation Unit) from Provincial Fishery Agency and District Fishery Agency and TRTA ADB team.

Summary of the opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants:

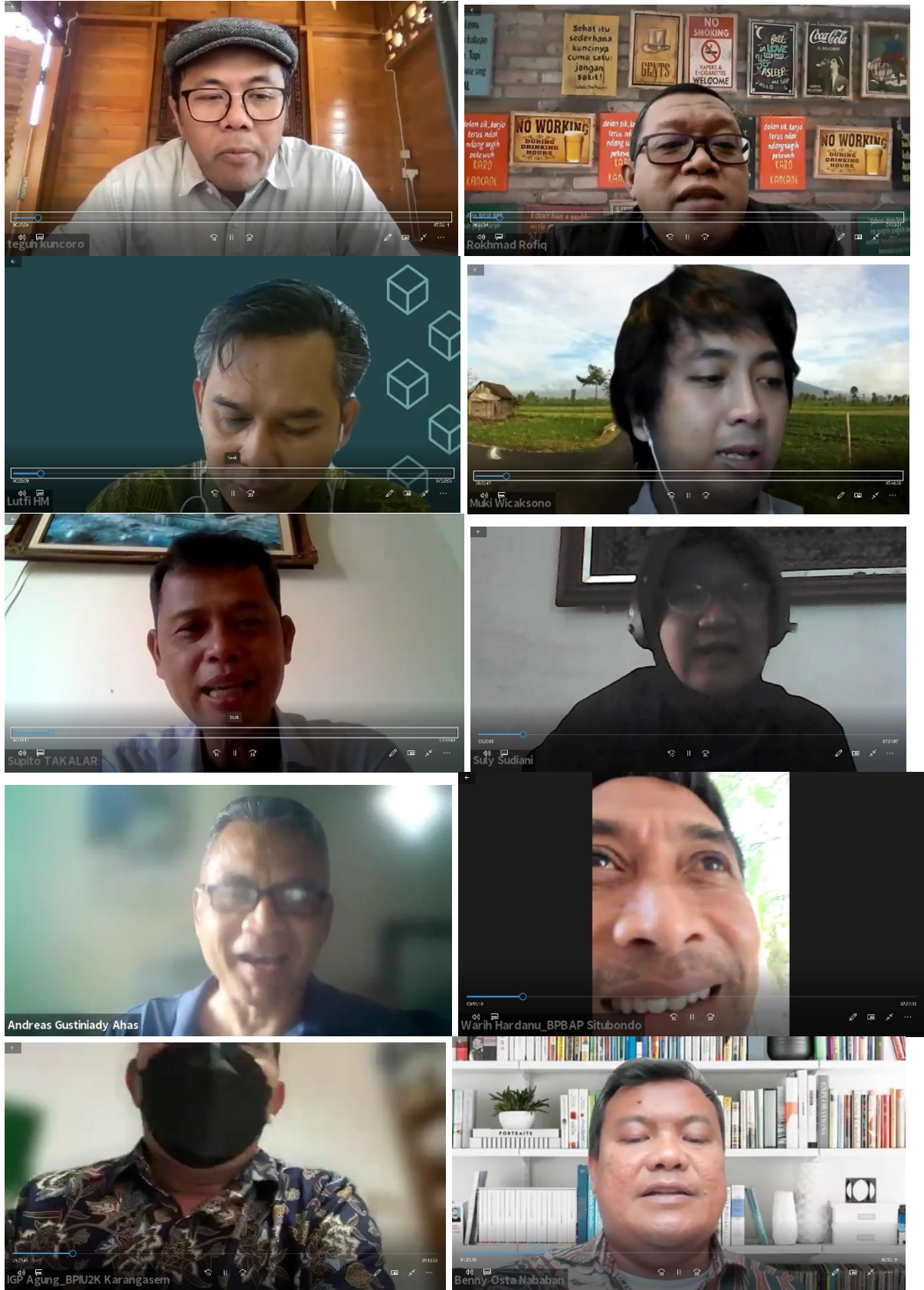
Topics	Opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants
General	
Project Design	<p>Quarantine pond location in DEDs</p> <p>Q: is there any design related the quarantine pond? A: Yes, there will be a separation between quarantine pond and shrimp pond, and it locates in different room to avoid any disease infected to other shrimp</p>
Environmental Aspect	<p>Waste Water Management</p> <p>Q: Is there any specific guidance for laboratory and waste water management for broodstocks, laboratory, and shrimp pond? This is important to ensure waste water management in shrimp pond and laboratory areas</p> <p>Answer (Lutfi / MMAF): for shrimp pond, please refer to MMAF regulation from DGA on waste water management. MMAF has good lesson in BPBAP Karangasem to ensure waste water management in shrimp pond and broodstock center. However, the MMAF has not regulated yet the waste water management in broodstock, laboratory, hatchery, and other facilities beside in shrimp pond. It is very likely, the DED will designed IPAL (Instalasi Pengelolaan Air Limbah or Waste Water Management Installation) to comply with ADB and Government of Indonesia environmental policy. Biological treatment will be implemented like our piloting location in Karangasem District, Bali.</p> <p>Answer on waste water management in Laboratory (Yayan/MMAF in Serang): the B3 waste (biological, chemical, liquid, and solid waste form) will procure and manage by third party. The third party will manage the waste water and other B3 waste carefully in each MMAF location. In laboratory, there will be a temporary waste room, and the third party will responsible to processed it. Laboratory specification will built in Level 2 and Level 3 depend on the equipment procure and the rehabilitation taken.</p> <p>Flood issue</p>

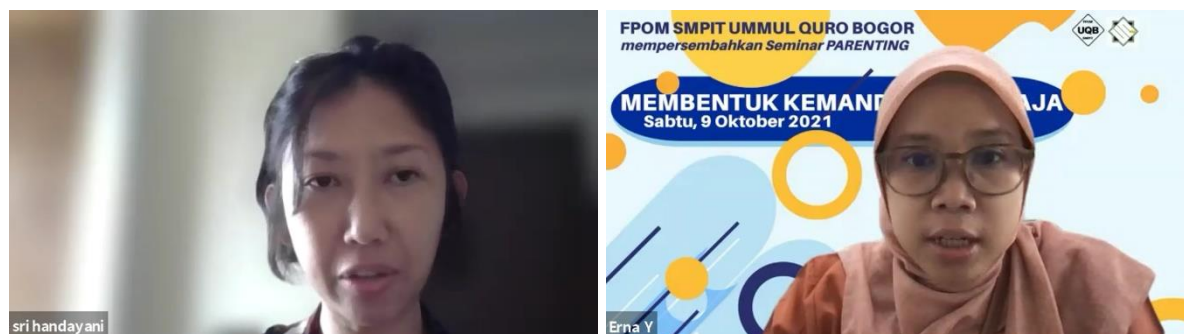
Topics	Opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants
Social Safeguard Aspect	<p>A: One of respond from MMAF’s team in Situbondo has expected the project impact to solve flood issue in shrimp pond areas in Situbondo, East Java Province.</p> <p>Gender Aspect</p> <p>Q: Gender aspect will ensure the composition of toilet for male and female. In addition to that, the gender action plan should target to women as target beneficiaries and gender feature in the DED.</p> <p>Q: The detailed DED should describe clearly the total areas that utilized by project both in government land and community land.</p> <p>A: MMAF has the Pokja or Task group on gender sensitive issue. In Aceh province, the MMAF will accommodate new building location in the hatchery areas above government land. This includes the DED in Aceh and Bali – coping to earthquake risk and climate change consequence. The DED will adopt eco-building design to ensure effective lighting inside the building</p> <p>Indigenous People and existing farmers in government’s shrimp pond</p> <p>Q (ADB): Beside IR safeguard, there is an Indigenous Peoples safeguard in ADB SPS. Several subproject components located in Indigenous areas such as in hatchery and balai in Karangasem located in Bugbug village as one of customary village, Aceh province, and South Sulawesi. This is important to identify socioeconomic aspect within and nearby government land and another subproject site. As we find in several location, several farmers accessed actively the government land to manage their shrimp on Balai’s pond facility.</p> <p>A: The MMAF will avoid the land acquisition in community land, and all the project component in shrimp aquaculture value chain facilities will located in government land belongs to Balai/UPT. In 2nd and 3rd year, the IISAP will incorporated the community land to be targeted for piloting areas on Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster. The proposed location should locate not in remote areas and easily access by another shrimp pond. The MMAF will prepare the CPCL longlist (Calon Petani Calon Lokasi, or Candidate Shrimp Farmer and Proposed Site). In Takalar, the Balai recognized several shrimp farmers who utilized the government’s shrimp pond.</p> <p>In La Garuda at Takalar District, South Sulawesi, the Balai establish field school through inviting the Vocational School student in managing shrimp pond together with Shrimp Farmer Group. Galesong people will affected positively in mini-shrimp pond, they also relied on fishery activities to fishing <i>rajungan crab</i> or Flower crab. The project affected positively to shifting fisherman to be shrimp farmer during low-fishing season (<i>paceklik</i>) through improving traditional farmer to be semi-intensive farmer.</p> <p>Takalar, Aceh and Pasuruan will be a good example to receive piloting areas for shrimp cluster. The project will focus on revitalization and intensification shrimp aquaculture through sylvo-fishery principle. The project will avoid the development of new shrimp pond. Training component or non-civil work project component are allocated mostly in community shrimp pond areas.</p>

Topics	Opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants
<p>Capacity Building</p>	<p>Q: there will be several subproject components on capacity building both for government officer from MMAF/Balai and community to improve the project impact in increasing shrimp productivity.</p> <p>Capacity building for Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture-community based mangrove management</p> <p>Q: The MMAF has the DG Aquaculture Regulation concerning on Shrimp Aquaculture Cluster in addition to the MMAF Regulation Number 75/PERMEN-KP/2016 concerning the General Guidance for <i>Windu</i> Shrimp (<i>Penaeus Monodon</i>) and <i>Vaname</i> Shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus Vannamei</i>) as the legal reference to distribute input for shrimp farmers. Is the DED already comply with the DGA regulation that require planting mangrove tree nearby and in the middle of shrimp pond location, and the planning after project on mangrove restoration and community development?</p> <p>A: indeed, the MMAF still use the DGA Number 75 of 2016 as a legal basis. The DED is incorporated semi-intensive model based on the regulation, and there is no new shrimp pond built by project. Otherwise, the project will extend and restore number of mangrove areas nearby the shrimp pond. In addition, sylvofishery will adopted as the project component in IISAP project.</p>
<p>Recommendation and conclusion</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further meeting between DGA and other directorate will be held to discuss STELINA and INDOGAP issues. ▪ The detailed and final DED will circulate and consulted soon prior the project implementation. 	

Documentation:







Attendance list

List of Meeting Participants

No	Full Name	Address/ Organization	Position	Gender (F/M)
1	Bambang Sumartono	TRTA ADB (PT.AETS)	Co- Team leader	Male
2	Julius Sirra	TRTA ADB	Team leader	Male
3	Muki Wicaksono	TRTA ADB	IP Specialist	Male
4	Teguh Kuncoro	TRTA ADB	IR Specialist	Male
5	Adam Yazid	TRTA ADB	Environmental Specialist	Male
6	Supito	BPBAPTakalar	Head of Balai	Male
7	Yatrin Kaniu	TRTA ADB (PT.AETS)	Gender Specialist	Female
8	Lutfi HM	MMAF		Male
9	Yayan Serang	BPKIL Serang	Representative from BPBAP Serang	Male
10	Suly Sudiani	TRTA ADB (PT.AETS)	Institutional development specialist	Female
11	Rokhmad Rofiq	MMAF	Director	Male
12	Andreas Gustiady Ahas	TRTA ADB	Infrastructure Specialist	Male
13	Warih Hardanu	BPBAP Situbondo		Male
14	IGP Agung	BPIU2K Karangasem	Representative MMAF from Karangasem, Bali Province	Male
15	Hary	TRTA ADB (PT.AETS)	Procurement Specialist	Male
16	Ilham Usman	MMAF		Male
17	Benny Osta Nababan	TRTA ADB (PT.AETS)	Conservation and Community-based mangrove management specialist	Male

18	Sri Handayani	TRTA ADB (PT.AETS)	Shrimp Value-chain specialist	Female
19	Putranana	MMAF	KKI	Male
20	Erna Y	MMAF		Female
21	Hasanudin	BPBAP Ujung Batee, Aceh Besar		Male

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING With Local CSOs in Aceh Province

Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project 17 May 2022

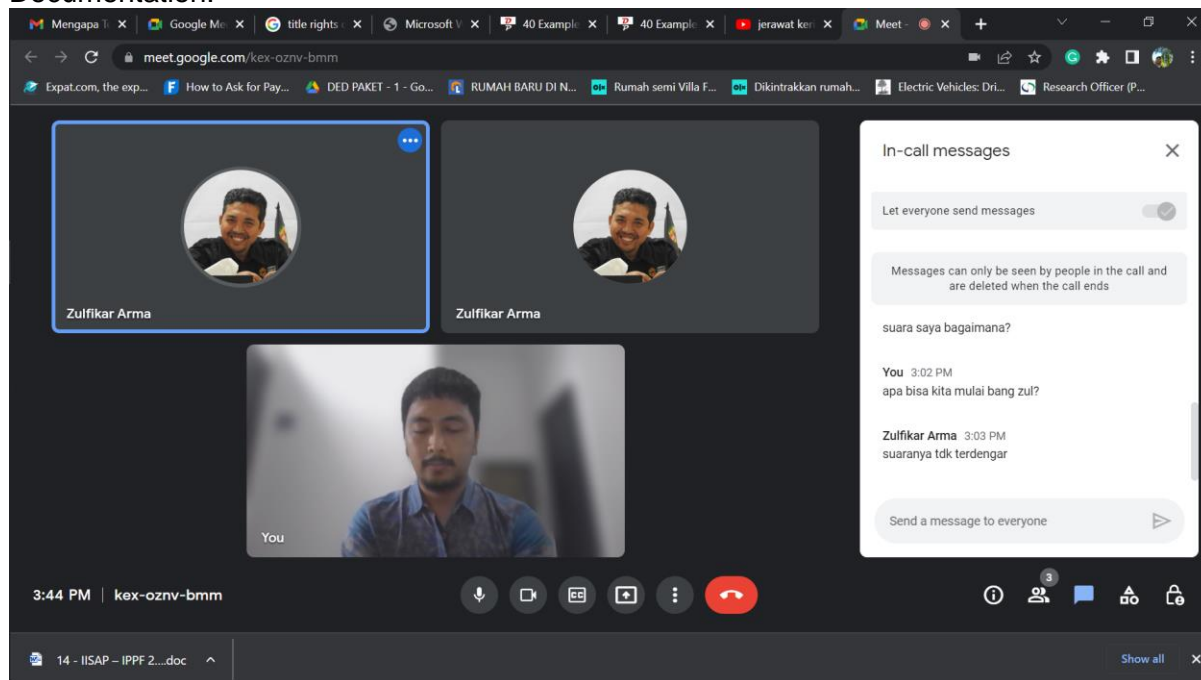
On 17 May 2022, we who undersigned in the attendance sheet below have organized a consultation meeting on the Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project. The meeting was held virtually between TRTA ADB IP Specialist and a representative CSO from JKMA (The Aceh's Indigenous Community Network).

Summary of the opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants:

Topics	Opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants
General	
The current context of indigenous peoples in Aceh Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acehnese indigenous people have been recognized under the <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> governance by provincial and district government. At the moment, JKM identified 18 indigenous territories and customary forest under <i>mukim</i> governance. The mukim territories are including (1) Mukim Goh Lemu and (2) Mukim Pining in Pining Subdistrict, Gayo Lues District; (3) Mukim Nosar and (4) Mukim Bintang in Bintang Subdistrict, Central Aceh District; and (5) Mukim Simpang Tiga; (6) Mukim Beungga, (7) Mukim Kunyet and (8) Mukim Paloh in Pidie District; (9) Mukim Lampanah in Seulimeum Subdistrict, Aceh Besar District; (10) Mukim Gunung Biram, (11) Mukim Leupung and (12) Mukim Blang Mee in Aceh Besar District; (13) Mukim Krueng Sabee and (14) Mukim Panga Pasie in Aceh Jaya District; (15) Mukim Tungkop, (16) Mukim Meuko, (17) Mukim Lango and (18) Mukim Manjeng in West Aceh District. ▪ <i>Mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> have significant roles to identify land tenure status in the project site. Several shrimp farmers in coastal region managed through kinship relationship, and the pond is inheritance among family members. The kinship relationship will easily establish consensus to develop shrimp cluster in family land. ▪ JKMA is actively assisted the Mukim indigenous community in several areas such as Gampong Kulam in Batee Subdistrict, Pidie District, and several customary forest in Aceh Jaya District nearby the conservation areas for mangrove and turtle. ▪ Customary institution will take important roles in water management for shrimp pond. Since the shrimp pond located nearby river, <i>petuah krum</i> (customary institution who has responsibility in river management) is very likely important to involve in the irrigation for shrimp pond cluster. <i>Panglima laot</i> is also being responsible to represent the IP group member in managing the indigenous marine

Topics	Opinions, concerns, and suggestions of the meeting participants
	<p>and coastal territories. In specific case, the panglima laot has responsibility to manage the local water transportation traffic from coastal line to river basin areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Aceh Provincial Government has enacted Governor Regulation Number Aceh Governor Regulation Number 56 of 2019 concerning the Guidance on the Development Advance Zone for Marine and Fishery in Aceh Province as a legal basis to mainstreaming the development of coastal and marine zones based on the <i>mukim</i> and <i>gampong</i> approach.
Land tenure	<p>Aceh province has not only developed the shrimp aquaculture, but also the milkfish (bandeng). The coastal areas is dominated by the former combatants from the Aceh Independence Movement (GAM, <i>Gerakan Aceh Merdeka</i>).</p> <p>The project might benefit only to landlord if the cluster areas managed by big shrimp farmers not smallholder farmer. Smallholder farmers is normally renting the pond annually or accessing the pond by pawn gold (or <i>gadai emas</i>)</p>
Recommendation and conclusion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project should involve local CSOs to participate actively in monitoring the social safeguard action plan in Aceh Province. In addition to monitoring process, the CSOs has opportunity to join in assisting the community shrimp pond cluster management based on the characteristic of socioeconomic aspect in the IP areas. 	
Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meeting participants agreed with the proposed project-level grievance redress mechanism. ▪ Potential risk from local government aspect such as conflict of interest during selecting farmer and proposed shrimp pond location might prevent through mainstreaming transparency and multistakeholder decision making process.

Documentation:



The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface. At the top, there are browser tabs for 'Mengapa', 'Google Me', 'title rights', 'Microsoft', '40 Example', 'jerawat ker', and 'Meet'. The address bar shows 'meet.google.com/kex-oznv-bmm'. Below the address bar, there are several open applications: 'Expat.com, the exp...', 'How to Ask for Pay...', 'DED PAKET - 1 - Go...', 'RUMAH BARU DI N...', 'Rumah semi Villa F...', 'Dikintrakkan rumah...', 'Electric Vehicles: Dri...', and 'Research Officer (P...'. The main area shows a video call with two participants: 'Zulfikar Arma' (two instances) and 'You'. The 'You' video is in the foreground. At the bottom, there is a control bar with icons for mute, video off, chat, share, and end call. The time is 3:44 PM. The chat window on the right is open, showing a conversation:

In-call messages

Let everyone send messages

Messages can only be seen by people in the call and are deleted when the call ends

suara saya bagaimana?

You 3:02 PM
apa bisa kita mulai bang zul?

Zulfikar Arma 3:03 PM
suaranya tdk terdengar

Send a message to everyone

At the bottom of the screen, there is a document icon and the text '14 - IISAP - IPPF 2...doc'.

Attendance list**List of Meeting Participants**

No	Full Name	Address/ Organization	Position	Gender (F/M)	Ethnicity	Signature
1	Zulfikar Arma	JKMA (The Acehnese Indigenous Community Network)	Director	Male	Acehnese	
2	Muki Wicaksono	ADB	IP Specialist	Male	Javanese	

Annex 8: TOR for Social Safeguard Training and Capacity Building

A. Introduction and Background

1. The Infrastructure Improvement for Shrimp Aquaculture Project (IISAP) is a project that will use a community development approach in every stage of the activities during project implementation period. Two of the 3 IISAP outputs will be directly related to shrimp farmers, either as a group or individually. The low capacity of cultivators' human resources and the lack of mastery of recommended technology have resulted in poor management of shrimp farming areas.
2. MMAF through the Directorate General of Aquaculture (DGA) will be the executing agency. DGA will establish a project management unit, responsible for project implementation, monitoring, and reporting. MMAF national technical operating units (UPTs) will be implementing agencies, under which project implementation units (PIUs) will be established.
3. The consultants will be engaged in accordance with the ADB Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and Procurement Regulations for ADB Borrowers (2017). It is a mandatory requirement that all national experts should have sufficient fluency in English. The implementing agency will assign counterparts within the Government for each of the consultants listed here to ensure continuity and knowledge transfer between the team of consultants and counterpart staff.

B. Objectives of the Consultancy

4. The objective of the assignment is to develop the capacity of shrimp cultivators, pond farmers, and staff of Directorate General of Aquaculture (DGA), and staff of UPTs, and facilitators of the Project.
5. The Consultant will work with the Social Safeguard Specialist and the Team Leader of Project Management Consultant (PMC) and will undertake the following:
 - a. Develop implementation/guidance modules of the prepared CDF, IPPF, SADP and DDR for the project's facilitators.
 - b. Conduct training/ capacity building on the implementation of the develop modules to the safeguard's facilitators.
 - c. Monitor the implementation of the modules used.
 - d. Prepare a detailed training report which should include summary of results achieved (and clearly state if the training would significantly lead to improved skill with clear examples).

C. Qualification

6. The training and capacity building consultant will have experience coordinating capacity building activities in shrimp farming development projects (Master's Degree in social science, environment, and adult education at least 8-10 years of professional experience). Good command

in English is a must.

D. Scope of Consultancy

7. Upon to the mobilization the consultant will conduct Training Needs Assessments for selected central level trainings in central level. Based on the training needs assessment, detail capacity building training will be developed and the implementation modules for the field facilitators should prepared.

8. The capacity building training will be provided to the farmers and the PIU staff will prepare and implement the CDP of IISAP, with other relevant local government requirement on social issues. The specific topics to be recommended for the training are:

- a. How to conduct meaningful consultations and grievance redress that shall pay attention to women and other vulnerable groups.
- b. Orientation on grievance redress mechanism, livelihood restoration plan and its required documentation.
- c. SADP preparation and implementation
- d. Farmer's group development and land related agreements
- e. Managing impacts during construction.
- f. Gender issues and its strategy relevant to IISAP activity.
- g. Monitoring of community development plan and reporting of compliance and achievement of social safeguards objectives (that beneficiaries will not become worse off).

E. Expected Deliverables

- a. Inception report with highlighting a need assessment results, detailed work plan and timelines, detailed methodology (with tools) and report format to be submitted.
- b. Training module for implementation of CDF and IPPF as guidance documents for field facilitators, CPMU and PIU safeguard officers
- c. Training modules for ADB SPS (2009) compliance and principles
- d. Training on completion Report and Monitoring.

Appendix 9 : List of IP target in the Project Component

Output	Output/Sub-Outputs/Activities	Non-Civil Works Project Component	Indigenous Peoples Targeting
Output 1	Broodstock and Multiplication centers capacity increased		The project will target at least 10% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject
Output 2	Sustainable aquaculture infrastructure and services developed	2.1. Farmer-based enterprise development and strengthening	<p>Eight of 24 Community Shrimp Cluster is located in and nearby the MHAs territories. These eight shrimp clusters are distributed in five Shrimp Cluster in Aceh (Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and West Aceh), one shrimp cluster in Lampung (Tanggamus), and two shrimp cluster in South Sulawesi (Sinjai and Bulukumba Districts). They will be prioritized as targeted group in this project component to strengthening the sustainable shrimp pond farming practices.</p> <p>Detail number of shrimp farmers in those eight clusters includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aceh Province: 39,380 of shrimp farmers (60% of them classified as traditional shrimp 2. Lampung Province: 15,993 shrimp farmers (25,6% of them are traditional farmers) 3. South Sulawesi Province: 147,136 shrimp farmers (90% of them are traditional farmers) <p>The project will target at least 25% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component</p>
Output 3.	Shrimp aquaculture value chain strengthened		<p>Number of local farmers in the customary villages triggered by the project will receive access registration into INDOGAP and MMAF's STELINA</p> <p>The project will target at least 25% of MHAs from total beneficiaries in the subproject component</p>