

**CORAL REEF REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAM – CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD FRAMEWORK  
(COREMAP CTI - ESSF)**

**DRAFT**

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Directorate General of Marine, Coastal and Small Islands  
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries  
Government of Indonesia**

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## Abbreviation and Acronym

AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan ( <i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i> )
ARPF	Access Restriction Process Framework
BKKPN	Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan ( <i>the Agency for National Marine Protected Areas</i> )
BPJN	Badan Nasional Pertanahan ( <i>National Land Agency</i> )
BPSPL	Balai Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Laut ( <i>Central Management of Coastal and Marine Resources</i> )
COREMAP CTI	Coral Reef Rehabilitation And Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative
CRITC	Coral Reef Information and Training Center
DG-MCSI/MMAF	Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, Small Island of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
DIPA	Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Kerja ( <i>Working Implementation List</i> )
DKP	Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan ( <i>Department of Marine and Fisheries</i> )
DPL	Daerah Perlindungan Laut ( <i>Marine Protected Areas</i> )
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESSF	The Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GOI	the Government of Indonesia
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPAL	Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah ( <i>Waste Water Treatment Plant</i> )
IPLT	Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja ( <i>Sewerage Treatment Plant</i> )
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework
KEPDIRJEN	Keputusan Direktorat Jendral ( <i>Directorate General Decree</i> )
KEPMEN	Keputusan Menteri ( <i>Ministry Decree</i> )
KKP3K	Kawasan Konservasi Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil ( <i>Coastal Conservation Areas and Small Islands</i> )
KSDA	Konsevasi Sumber Daya Alam ( <i>Natural Resources conservation</i> )
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
LARPF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
LH	Lingkungan Hidup ( <i>Environment</i> )
LPSPL	Loka Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Laut ( <i>Coastal and Marine Resource Management Firm</i> )
LPSTK	Lembaga Pengelola Sumberdaya terumbu Karang ( <i>Coral reefs Resource Management Institutions</i> )
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MONEV	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
NCU	National Coordinator Unit
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NH	Natural Habitats
OP	Operational Policies
Pangkep	Pangkajene dan Kepulauan

PAP	Project-Affected Persons
PERDES	Peraturan Desa ( <i>Village regulations</i> )
PERMEN	Peraturan Menteri ( <i>Ministry Regulation</i> )
PERPRES	Peraturan Presiden ( <i>Presidential Decree</i> )
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PP	Peraturan Pemerintah ( <i>Government Regulation</i> )
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SA	Social Assessment
SAP	Suaka Alam Perairan ( <i>Marine Nature Reserve</i> )
Satker TP	Satuan Kerja Tugas Perbantuan ( <i>Task Unit Assistant</i> )
SMF	Social Management Framework
TF	Task Force
TNP	Taman Nasional Perairan ( <i>Marine National Park</i> )
TWP	Taman Wisata Perairan ( <i>Marine Tourism Park</i> )
UKL/UPL	Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup ( <i>Environmental Management Effort</i> )
UU	Undang-undang ( <i>The Law</i> )
UPL	Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup ( <i>Environmental Monitoring Effort</i> )
WB	the World Bank

## Executive Summary

### 1. Introduction

The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP - CTI), sponsored by the Government of Indonesia (i.e. Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, Small Island of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MCSI/MMAF) and funded by the World Bank (WB), is a continued program of COREMAP-2 project.

The COREMAP-CTI aims in general to strengthen the capacity of institutions in conserving and managing coral reef ecosystems and its resources. It also aims to empower coastal communities to sustainably manage their coral reefs and associated ecosystems, and through such efforts, enhance the welfare of these communities.

To move towards this goal, this program is working to build the government and legal capacity necessary to support communities through the implementation of four project components, including:

- 1) Institutional Strengthening for Coral Reef Management;
- 2) Development of Ecosystem-Based Resources Management;
- 3) Strengthening Sustainable Marine-based Economy; and
- 4) Project Management, Coordination and Learning.

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) has been prepared to set out procedures required by the COREMAP-CTI to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur due to implementation of this project and any of its sub-projects.

This ESSF also considers the Environmental and Social Impact Management Framework (ESIMF) of the COREMAP-2. Some recommendations are made after reviewing the implementation of the framework. All screening process for sub-projects need to be in one database and documented properly. Training is needed on how to implement the safeguard policies during project implementation. Some of the safeguard compliance policies were implemented but it seems that project management at all levels, do not really understand about this and its applicability. These recommendations will be taken into account during the implementation of the safeguard process for the COREMAP-CTI project.

The COREMAP-CTI triggers the WB Operational Policies (OP) on Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies that are:

1. **OP 4.01** Environmental Assessment (EA),
2. **OP 4.04** Natural Habitats (NH),
3. **OP 4.10** Indigenous People (IP),
4. **OP 4.12** Involuntary Resettlement (IR) following land acquisition and limited access to natural resources.

Therefore, the COREMAP-CTI should complies the WB policies in a way that no severe environmental impacts are tolerated, no natural habitat will be loss and severely damaged, no indigenous people are adversely affected, and no involuntary resettlement will be taken place due to land acquisition and limitation to natural resources. If there are inevitable impacts, ESSF will make sure they are identified, and well-managed with accountable mitigation efforts.

### 2. Environmental and Social Safeguard Frameworks

ESSF is applied to all proposed and planning activities/sub-projects of the COREMAP-CTI. This framework consists of two main processes, that are 1) environmental and social screening processes, and 2) Environmental and Social Safeguard Guidance (EMP, LARPF, IPPF).

All proposed and planned activities/sub-projects will perform environmental and social screenings, which include:

1. Screening against the COREMAP-CTI negative list. The MMAF has set out a number of

activities that will not be financed by the COREMAP-CTI fund.

2. Screening against the Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist. This Framework provided detail checklist to guide the implementing units in identifying the proper mitigation plans to develop.

The screening process is carried out by any Project Implementing Unit (PIU) that includes DG-MCSI/MMAF units (BKKPN Kupang, BPSPL Makassar, LPSPL Sorong), DG Capture Fishing /MMAF, P2O-LIPI, District and provincial governments, and other implementing unit (such as individual, community group, NGO, private sectors, and any other).

If the proposed activities have been passed through the Negative List screening, the second screening process is an environmental and social safeguards checklist as shown in the table 5 of this document. The checklist provides a tool for PMO/PIU to recognize potential risks of planned activities/sub-projects to environment, the presence of indigenous people, any land acquisition and access restriction to natural resources.

***If the answer to any of the questions in the checklist is “Yes”, then the ESSF guidance should be followed along with project/activity application.***

The ESSF guidance includes

1. Environmental Management Framework (EMF),
2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF),
3. Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF).

### **3. Implementation Arrangement and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

#### **3.1 Implementation Arrangement of the ESSF of the COREMAP-CTI**

The implementation arrangement of the ESSF of the COREMAP-CTI is set up to assure that all key parties understand their responsibility in implementing the ESSF safeguard screening process and the environmental/social frameworks. The arrangement is summarized in the Fig. 1.

The key parties include the PIU i.e. DG-MCSI/MMAF units (*BKKPN Kupang, BPSPL Makassar, LPSPL Sorong*), DG-CF, LIPI, district and provincial governments (i.e. District Satker TP, and Provincial DKP), PMO (Project Management Office), the World Bank, and sub-project implementers (e.g. individual, community group, business firm, NGO, etc).

***All activities/sub-projects which assume to bring environmental and social impacts must follow ESSF guidance. Once the impacts are identified, the relevant action plan should be prepared.***

The ESSF document starts at the PIU prepared an annual proposed activity/sub-project. The PIU should at first make a screening process of their proposed activities/sub-projects against the COREMAP-CTI Negative List and the Safeguard Checklist.

***If the activities/sub-projects are not listed in the Negative List and all the answers of the Safeguard Checklist are NO, the activity/sub-project can be implemented without any safeguard instrument (EMP/LARAP/IPP).***

In contrast, if the activities/sub-project indicates to involve any environmental and social issues (any YES answer in the list), the PIU should follow the required guidance i.e. EMP (UKL, UPL, SPPL), LARAP (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan), and IPP (Indigenous Peoples Plan) as directed in the Frameworks.

***Any cost related to provision of the ESSF guidance should be burden to COREMAP-CTI budget.***

The PMO is in charge of evaluation of the safeguard prerequisite and making documentation. PMO should have a special safeguard unit that is responsible for the evaluation of the entire safeguard documents of the planned activities/sub-projects, and to make sure that the implemented project has a proper safeguard document.

Moreover, PMO safeguard unit is accountable for monitoring and evaluation (MONEV), reporting, and documentation of the implementation of the project ESSF, as well as problem resolution. Safeguard report will be a part of COREMAP-CTI progress report.

In collaboration with the PMO, the WB safeguard team will review and clear any safeguard documentation. The WB will be doing supervision for the implementation of ESSF of the implemented activities/sub-projects.

Sub-project implementers (e.g. individual, community group, business firm, NGO, etc) should execute the ESSF.

Summary of the implementation arrangement is given in the following flowchart.

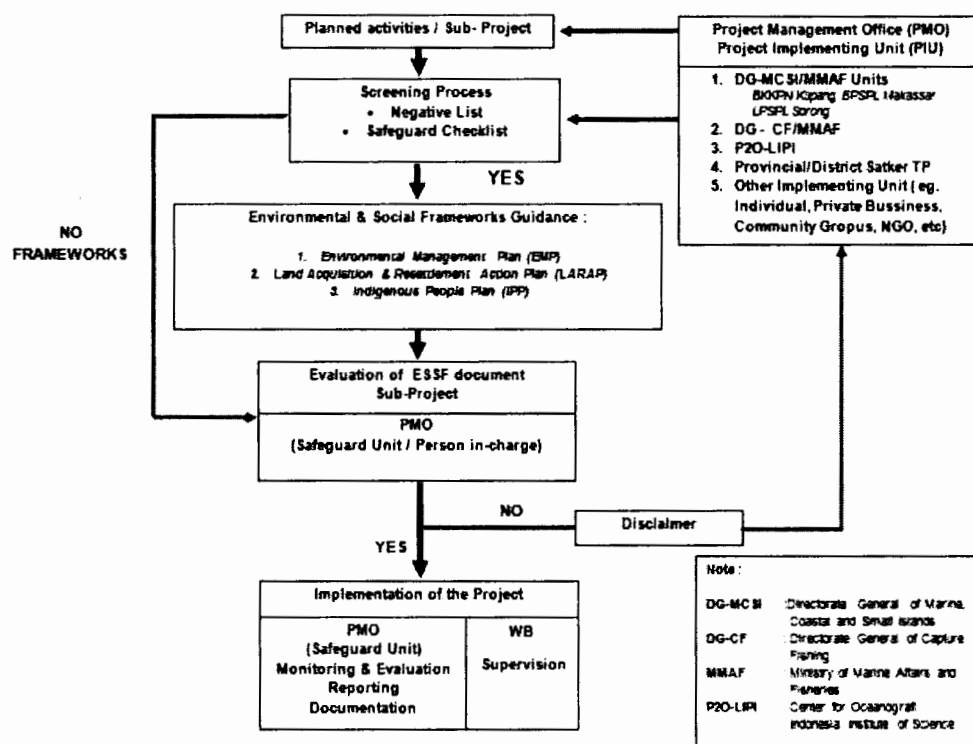


Figure 1. Implementation arrangement of the ESSF

### 3.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance procedures should include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and should be provided without charge to any affected people or community.

The grievance redress mechanism should make use all existing mechanism available in the PIU. However, when needed the mechanism can be designed in two major modes.

The first mode has the complaint's first point of contact being the extension officer, who has the role of finding solution, documenting it, and taking it to the PIU. The PIU should be able to solve the problem before giving/proceed it to the PMO.

However, based on RSA there would be a potential escalation and widen of the grievance problem at PIU in district level due to vested interest. So, it is recommended that in this case the PMO should have a communication specialist who can be a spokesperson and complaint manager of the project.

The second mechanism is to provide a telephone "hotline" number that a person with a complaint to use a "hotline" number to call and report it. This mechanism is characterized by direct

involvement of the PMO in every grievance. The PMO will cross-check the grievance with actual and reasonable facts prior to take an action for responding the grievance and making solution.

Also, this mechanism points out that there should be a unit at the PMO who can deal with these complaints and act accordingly and in a timely manner. This grievance unit is responsible for problem resolution, documentation, and recording of all grievance processes starting from receiving, forwarding, responding, and closing any grievance. This enables PMO to know and track all grievances as well as to make affective solution.

#### **4. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Supervision, monitoring and evaluation will be done by various different levels of the COREMAP-CTI organization that are:

1. Project Implementing Unit (PIU)
2. Project Management Office (PMO)
3. The World Bank
4. Independent institutions

**The PIU** is in charge of supervision and money of the ESSF of the activity/sub-project carried out by implementers.

**PMO** shall regularly do supervision, monitoring the implementation of the safeguard performance, and periodic reporting on the progress/results that will include in COREMAP-CTI project progress reports to the WB. The PMO will also carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the safeguard implementation of sub-project about a year after completion of a sub-project, in order to ascertain whether the objectives of the safeguard application are attained.

**The WB** will conduct regular supervision to review the safeguard implementation and to recommend to PMO on the follow-up actions, as necessary

**Independent Institutions.** PMO can selectively choose independent entity to conduct supervising, monitoring, reporting of any implementation of the ESSF including capacity building. As a consequence, budget allocation to the independent institution is embedded to the cost allocation for the implementation of the ESSF.

#### **5. Capacity Building,**

In order to complement the existing capacities and fulfill any gaps in environmental and social safeguards management, it would be necessary to put in place certain amount of capacity to implement and monitor both environmental and social safeguards as defined in the project document.

***If it is necessary COREMAP - CTI should conduct a capacity needs assessment and make arrangements to provide training on ESSF requirements in conducting, managing and monitoring safeguards to any implementing units involved.***

For effective environmental safeguards management, the PMO will require implementation support in three main areas:

1. dedicated staff and resources
2. technical assistance
3. training and awareness.

The project will also explore the possibility of building long-term capacity, within the sector agencies and local authorities in the ESSF action plans (EMP, LARAP, IPP) through a well-structured and modular training program. The plans requires both scientific and managerial expertise to plan spatial and other forms of project intervention within the context of environmental carrying capacities and resources bases.

Capacity development for safeguard implementation should include:

1. Institutional development strategy and organizational framework to manage the affected area and project activities;
2. Workshops and training programs to build capacity of involved staff, community and other agencies.

The World Bank will monitor and provide guidance in the implementation of the capacity building program. The World Bank will also assist with the capacity building in the implementation of approved safeguard action plans.

#### **6. Documentation and Information Disclosure**

The PMO/PIU shall make good and reliable documentation for the ESSF, as well as to make available for local public access information particularly relating to EMP e.g. mitigation of social or environmental impacts. The ESSF document (both in Indonesian and English) and any LARAP, EMP and IPP if any, shall be disclosed electronically on the website of the World Bank, and project website. Other than website-based disclosure, the LARAP, EMP and IPP documents should be disclosed at places accessible to all levels of the community which may be affected.

Stakeholder consultation for the finalization of ESSF document has been conducted in Sorong on 2-3 July 2013 and in Makassar on 5-6 July 2013. The consultation process was attended by stakeholders and participants in COREMAP sites. Comments and inputs from the participants have been accommodated in the final ESSF document. List of participant and minutes of the stakeholder consultation are presented in Appendix D.

#### **7. Budget and Financing**

COREMAP-CTI has to provide budget and financing procedure for the provision of the ESSF and related activities such as monitoring, evaluation, supervision, documentation, dissemination, and capacity building.

Cost related to the provision of ESSF will occur in the following forms:

- Environmental and social assessments including UKL, UPL, SPPL, IPP etc at activities/subprojects preparation stage.
- Physical cost of environmental mitigation.
- Establishment/Appointment of an ESSF Unit/Persons and Grievance Unit/Persons in the PMO.
- Capacity building of the provision of ESSF documents and its implementation (e.g. capacity need assessment, trainings, seminars, workshops, environmental management including mitigation plan) for PIU.



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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 The ESSF**

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) is designed to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur due to the implementation of COREMAP - CTI. It is anticipated that this program will not cause significant negative social or environmental impacts. However there is the possibility that some sub-components could unavoidably involve some activities that trigger environmental and social issues highlighted by the World Bank Operational Policies.

The ESSF has been prepared to set out procedures required by the COREMAP-CTI to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur due to implementation of this project and any of its sub-projects.

The ESSF ensures that the implementation of the COREMAP-CTI complies with WB Operational Policies and Indonesian regulation accordingly.

The ESSF will provide the guideline to ensure that any proposed/planning activities or sub-projects will have no significant environmental or social impacts from the implementation. If adverse impacts are unavoidable, efforts for minimizing and mitigating the impacts are set up in the framework.

This ESSF also considers environmental and social impact management framework of the COREMAP-2. Some recommendations are made after reviewing the implementation of the framework. All screening process for sub-projects need to be in one database and documented properly. Training is needed on how to implement the safeguard policies during project implementation. Some of the safeguard compliance policies were implemented but it seems that project management at all levels, do not really understand about this and its applicability. These recommendations will be taken into account during the implementation of the safeguard process for the COREMAP-CTI project.

### **1.2 COREMAP - CTI Program Description**

The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP - CTI), sponsored by the Government of Indonesia (i.e. Directorate General of Marine, Coastal, Small Island of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MCSI/MMAF) and funded by the World Bank (WB), is a continued program of COREMAP-2 project funded by the WB. The COREMAP-CTI aims in general to strengthen capacity of institution in conserving and managing the coral reef ecosystem and its resources.

#### **1.2.1 Components and Sub-components of the COREMAP-CTI Program**

To achieve the set-up objectives, the COREMAP-CTI program is designed to have four main components which are:

- 1) Institutional Strengthening for Coral Reef Management,
- 2) Development of Ecosystem-Based Resources Management,
- 3) Strengthening Sustainable Marine-based Economy, and
- 4) Project Management, Coordination, and Learning.

Each of those components comprises of various sub-components that are summarized in the following table.

**Table 1: COREMAP – CTI program components and sub-components**

No.	Component	Sub-components
1	Institutional Strengthening for Coral Reef Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strengthening and Expansion of the COREMAP approach.</li> <li>b) Robust ecological and socio-economic monitoring through CRITC.</li> <li>c) Strengthening surveillance on coastal ecosystems</li> <li>d) Human resources development.</li> </ul>
2	Development of Ecosystem- Based Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Support for marine spatial planning.</li> <li>b) The application of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)</li> <li>c) Management effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas and Threatened Species.</li> <li>d) Piloting a community right based approach</li> <li>e) Sustainable fisheries management.</li> </ul>
3	Strengthening Sustainable Marine- Based Economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Development of basic infrastructure for ecoinvestment</li> <li>b) Development marine based enterprises model and Sustainable Production Alliances (SPA)</li> </ul>
4.	Project Management, Coordination, and Learning	

### 1.2.2 Outputs

The outputs of the COREMAP-CTI are:

- (1) Effective management of 10 national and 13 district Marine Conservation Areas, and sustainable fisheries management on coral reefs and related ecosystems
- (2) Institutional strengthening at 8 provinces, 14 districts/city and 6 MMAF's Local Implementing Units, National and Local Coral Reef Information and Training Center (CRITC),
- (3) 100 units innovation of economic activities based on conservation and
- (4) Protection status of six endangered and threatened species.

### 1.2.3 Outcomes

The expected outcomes are sustainable management of coral reef resources and its biodiversity to increase welfare for coastal communities at project locations including:

- (1) Live coral cover increases and/or remains at an optimum level in project sites (compared to initial project baseline survey at project sites).
- (2) Household income of core enterprise project beneficiaries increase by 10-15% at project completion in target sites (compared to initial baseline in 2014 of household income of beneficiaries at project sites).
- (3) Effectiveness of MPA increasing at least one level up in their status based on Government of Indonesia MPA effectiveness criteria and system (e.g., from yellow to green, based on initial project survey in 2014).
- (4) Increase in beneficiary income at project sites (compared to initial baseline project survey).
- (5) Increase in community awareness on coral reef management to an average of 85% in project location.

In general, development of marine-based sustainable enterprises alliances including development of basic infrastructure for eco-investment (component #3) will institutionally or managerially be expected to directly cause adverse environmental and/or social impacts.

### Program Location

The World Bank COREMAP-CTI project is located in a number of villages within 5 (five) provinces (i.e. South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Papua), and 7 (seven) districts as summarized in the following table.

**Table 2. COREMAP-CTI Program Location**

No	Province	District
1	South Sulawesi	Pangkep (includes Kapoposang - Marine Tourism Park) Kepulauan Selayar
2	Southeast Sulawesi	Buton Wakatobi (includes National Marine Park)
3	East Nusa Tenggara	Sikka (includes Sawu – National Marine Park)
4	Papua	Biak
5	West Papua	Raja Ampat (includes National Marine Park)

**Table 3. Other location of COREMAP-CTI as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) under the Agency for National Marine Protected Areas (BKKPN) Kupang**

No.	Marine Protected Areas	Location (Province)
1	Sawu Sea Marine National Park (TNP Laut Sawu)	East Nusa Tenggara
2	Kapoposang Marine Tourism Park (TWP Kapoposang)	South Sulawesi
3	Banda Sea Marine Tourism Park (TWP Laut Banda)	Moluccas
4	Marine Nature Reserve of Raja Ampat (SAP Raja Ampat)	Papua
5	Marine Nature Reserve of Southeast Aru (SAP Aru Tenggara)	Moluccas
6	Padaido Marine Tourism Park (TWP Padaido)	Biak, Papua
7	Marine Nature Reserve of West Waigeo (SAP Waigeo barat)	West Papua

### 1.3 Document Structure

This document consists of 7 parts:

**Introduction:** Introduces ESSF, summarizes the COREMAP - CTI description, its justification and its main components.

**Regulatory and Policy Review:** Outlines the major laws, regulations, national standards and technical guidelines, The World Bank Policies and the relevant clearance documents that may affect the Environmental and Social Impact of the proposed project.

**Implementation Arrangement and Grievance redress mechanism:** Summarizes implementation of the safeguard framework and responsibilities of key parties and outlines grievance process and responsibilities

**Environmental Assessments and screening process:** Outlines the process of assessing the potential environmental or social negative impacts including screening against the Negative List of Prohibited Activities, Indigenous People and Land Acquisition and Access restriction.

**Environmental Management Framework:** Outlines how an EMF will be used to determine potentially adverse impacts of sub-projects and mitigation measures.

**Social Framework:** Outlines the social management framework which has been developed to address social concerns.

5 annexes and 4 appendices, that are:

- Annex A. EMP and SPPL Template (after PERMEN LH No. 16/2012)
- Annex B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)
- Annex B1. Outline of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)
- Annex B2. Example of Statement Letter of Land Donation
- Annex C. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)
  
- Appendix A. Types of Business Plan and / or Activities Requiring AMDAL
- Appendix B. Types of Public Works Requiring EMP (UKL/UPL) (after PERMEN PU No.10/PRT/M/2008)
- Appendix C. Standard Clauses for Environmental Management During Construction
- Appendix D. List of Participant and minutes of Meeting of Stakeholder Consultation at Workshop in Sorong 2-3 Juli 2013

## **2. Regulatory and Policy Review**

### **2.1 National Legislation, Regulation and Policies relating to Environmental and Social Safeguards**

#### **2.1.1 Environmental Safeguard**

National Legislation relating to environmental safeguards for COREMAP- CTI include:

#### **I. UNDANG-UNDANG (UU) – The Law**

1. UU No.32/2009, on environmental management and protection confirming that control of impacts is governed by AMDAL (Article 22 ) and UKL - UPL (Article 34);
2. UU No.27/2007 on Small Islands and Coastal Management; relating to reclamation (Article 34) and prohibited activities in the utilization in coastal area and small islands (Article 35).
3. UU No. 10/2009 on Tourism; relating to prohibited action (Article 27) i.e. environmental pollution on tourism place/spot, and social impact (Article 23)
4. UU No. 31/2004 on Fishery, and UU No. 45/2009 on the change of the UU No.31/2004. On fishery management (i.e. Article 23).
5. UU No. 5/1990 on Conservation of Natural Resource.

#### **II. PERATURAN PEMERINTAH (UU) – Government Regulation**

1. PP No. 27/2012 on Environmental Permit (*Izin Lingkungan*). This PP regulates that obliged-AMDAL projects shall have the Permit.
2. PP No. 19/1999 on Pollution Control and/or Marine Degradation

3. PP No. 82/2001 on Management of Water Quality and Pollution Control.

### **III. PERATURAN MENTERI (PERMEN) – Ministry Regulation**

1. Minister of Environment Regulation (PERMEN) No. 05/2012, concerning types of business plan and / or activities requiring AMDAL. This regulation is also dealing with screening criteria for any projects that is not stated within the list of obliged-AMDAL projects (Appendix II of the PERMEN LH No. 05/2012);
2. Minister of Environment Regulation (PERMEN) No. 16/2012 concerning Guidelines for Providing Environmental Documents (i.e. AMDAL document, UKL-UPL forms, and SPPL);
3. Minister of Public Works Regulation No.10/PRT/M/2008, determining the types of public works business plans and / or activities requiring environmental management and monitoring plan (UKL-UPL).

### **IV. KEPUTUSAN MENTERI (KEPMEN) – Ministry Decree**

1. Minister of Environment Decree (KEPMEN) No. 4/2001 on criteria for coral reef degradation.
2. Minister of Environment Decree (KEPMEN) No. 201/2004 on Standard Criteria and Guide for Determination of Mangrove Degradation.

### **V. KEPUTUSAN DIREKTORAT JENDERAL (KEPDIRJEN) – Directorate General Decree**

1. KEPDIRJEN Marine, Coastal, and Small Islands NO. 44 /KP3K/2012 on approval of the release of E-KKP3K book regarding evaluation and effectiveness of the management of marine conservation area, coastal area, and small islands.

#### **2.1.2 Social Safeguard**

National Legislation relating to social safeguards for COREMAP- CTI include:

##### **2.1.2.1 Land acquisition and access restriction:**

- a. UU No. 2/2012 on Land Procurement for Public Use.
- b. Regulation of National Land Agency (*Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional*) No. 5/2012 on the Implementation Guidelines on the Land Acquisition Implementation
- c. UU No. 5/1960 on Basic Agrarian Regulation (*Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria*) or UUPA
- d. *Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional No. 3/2007 tentang Ketentuan Pelaksanaan Peraturan Presiden No. 36/2005 tentang Pengadaan Tanah bagi Pelaksanaan Pembangunan untuk Kepentingan Umum*
- e. *Keputusan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional No. 2/2003 tentang Norma dan Standar Mekanisme Ketatalaksanaan Kewenangan Pemerintah di Bidang Pertanahan yang dilaksanakan oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota*, including 9 attachments (particularly attachment D: resolution on compensation and redress; attachment F: resolution on customary land).

##### **2.1.2.2 Indigenous People:**

- a. Presidential Decree No. 111/1999 regarding Provision of Isolated Traditional Community (KAT);
- b. Social Ministry Decree No. 06/PEGHUK/2002 regarding Implementation Guidelines of Isolated Traditional Community Empowerment;
- c. Social Empowerment Director General Decree No. 020.A/PS/KPTS/2002 regarding

Implementation Guidelines of Isolated Traditional Community.

d. Act No. 41/1999 Law on Forestry

## **2.2 Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank applied to COREMAP-CTI**

The COREMAP-CTI triggers the WB Operational Policies (OP) on Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies in four aspects:

1. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01),
2. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04),
3. Indigenous People (OP 4.10),
4. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of the WB applied to COREMAP-CTI are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies**

Code	Operational Policy (OP)	Description and Objectives
OP 4.01	Environmental Assessment (EA)	<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land), human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources) and transboundary and global environmental aspects. EA considers natural and social aspects in an integrated way. EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed project. EA's should include analysis of alternative designs and sites, or consideration of "no option" requiring public consultation and information disclosure should be done throughout the project cycle.</p>
		<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To inform decision makers of the nature of environmental, social risks and opportunities;</li> <li>• To ensure that projects proposed for Bank financing are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable (promote positive impacts, avoid/mitigate negative impacts);</li> <li>• To increase transparency and participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process as one essential element.</li> </ul>
OP 4.04	Natural Habitats (NH)	<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The bank will not support for significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. If it is unavoidable, compensation through additional protected area of equivalent value. This policy implies precautionary approach to natural resource management in interest of sustainable development. If potential for impacts exists, the WB insists the client to implement protection which also includes preparation, appraisal, and supervision that must involve qualified experts. Local participation should include views/roles/needs of local community incl. NGO, involve in planning and implementation, as well as should support local conservation incentives.</p>
		<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect, maintain, restore natural habitats and their biodiversity;</li> <li>• To ensure sustainability of services and products which natural habitats provide to human society.</li> </ul>



OP 4.10	Indigenous People (IP)	<p><b><u>Description:</u></b></p> <p>Indigenous People (IP) including the terms “indigenous ethnic minorities” describes social groups with a vulnerable, social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society, and attached to geographically distinct habitats or historical territories, with separate culture than the project areas, and usually different language.</p> <p>The Bank requires the project involving indigenous peoples to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect to Indigenous People’s dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness and so that they: (a) receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits; and b) do not suffer adverse effects during the development process. Indigenous Peoples are identified as possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: self identification and recognition of this identity by others; collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; presence of distinct customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions; and indigenous languages.</p> <p><b><u>Objectives:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To foster full respect for human rights, economies, and cultures of IP;</li> <li>• To avoid adverse effects on IP during the project development.</li> </ul>
OP 4.11	Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	<p><b><u>Description:</u></b></p> <p>Bank experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.</p> <p><b><u>Objectives:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimize displacement;</li> <li>• To treat resettlement as a development program;</li> <li>• To provide affected people with opportunities for participation;</li> <li>• To assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their incomes and standard of living, or at least to restore them;</li> <li>• To assist displaced people regardless of legality of tenure;</li> <li>• To pay compensation for affected assets at replacement cost.</li> </ul>

### 3. Environmental and Social Safeguard Frameworks

ESSF is applied to all proposed and planning activities/sub-projects of the COREMAP-CTI. This framework consists of two main processes, that are 1) environmental and social screening processes, and 2) Environmental and Social Safeguard Guidance (EMP, LARPF, IPPF).

### **3.1 Environmental and Social / Screening Process**

Environmental and social /screening process are performed to assess the potential negative impacts (if any) of the COREMAP – CTI program.

All planned activities will perform environmental and social screenings, which include:

1. Screening against the COREMAP-CTI negative list;
2. Screening against the Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

The screening process is carried out by any Project Implementing Unit (PIU) that includes DG-MCSI/MMAF units (BKKPN Kupang, BPSPL Makassar, LPSPL Sorong), DG Capture Fishing /MMAF, P2O-LIPI, District and provincial governments, and other implementing unit (such as individual, community group, NGO, private sectors, and any other).

#### **3.1.1 COREMAP-CTI Negative List**

The COREMAP-CTI Negative List is the first screening tool for any planned activities. The COREMAP-CTI will not facilitate and finance the following activities:

- Development of new settlements or expansion of existing settlements inside natural habitats and existing or proposed marine protected areas.
- Any activity that will result in resettlement of individuals or community (voluntary or involuntary), which relates to the OP 4.12.
- Any activity requiring the acquisition of land in large scale. But, if land is needed for construction of a small scale infrastructure, it will need to be a part of the community contribution and an elected village forum will need to provide written confirmation that affected individuals have not been negatively affected. Land purchasing in a small scale is still possible
- Housing developments.
- Construction of ports.
- Agricultural programs and expansion necessitating resettlement.
- Activities that significantly convert or degrade natural habitat including those of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, or activities where the conservation and/or environmental gains do not clearly outweigh any potential losses, as well as cause resettlement.
- Reclamation and new land development.
- Large-scale agriculture activities.
- Land development schemes to bring forest land into agricultural production.
- Drainage of wetland wildlife habitat or of virgin forest.
- Forestry production projects.
- Conversion of hill forest land to other land use.
- Any commercial logging operations.
- Coral mining.
- Large-scale construction expected to lead to significant negative environmental impacts.
- Large scale drainage and irrigation projects.
- Any activity that is likely to create adverse impacts on ethnic groups or indigenous peoples within the village and/or in neighboring villages or unacceptable to ethnic groups living in a village of mixed ethnic composition.

- Construction or rehabilitation of places of worship.
- Activities that will loss or damage to cultural property, including sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, cultural & unique natural values.
- Manufacture, transportation, purchasing and use of large quantity of hazardous and/or toxic materials including all kinds of pesticides, toxic metals, and other organic chemicals that will poison and detriment to ecosystem and human health.

### 3.1.2 Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

If the proposed activities have been passed through the Negative List screening, the second screening process is an environmental and social safeguards checklist (Table 5). The checklist provides a tool for PIU to recognize potential risks of planned activities/sub-projects to environment, the presence of indigenous people, any land acquisition and access restriction to natural resources.

*If the answer to any of the questions in the checklist is "Yes", then the ESSF guidance should be followed and relevant safeguard instruments (action plans) should be prepared along with project/activity application.*

The ESSF guidance includes

1. Environmental Management Framework (EMF),
2. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF),
3. Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF).

If proposed sub-component activities are not excluded from the funding after the screening against the negative list, the activities shall identify key safeguard issues and provide mitigation measures set up in the respective safeguard instrument as indicated in the Framework.

**Table 5 : Screening Checklist for Environmental and Social Safeguard**

		Yes	No	ESSF Guidance
<b>A. Environment – Will sub-projects:</b>				
1.	Risk causing the contamination of drinking water?			
2.	Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water related diseases such as malaria?			
3.	Harvest or exploit a significant amount of natural resources such as trees, fuel wood or water?			
4.	Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?			
5.	Create a risk of increased oil degradation or erosion?			
6.	Create a risk/potential of landslides?			
7.	Create a risk of increasing soil salinity?			
8.	Produce or increase the production of , solid or liquid wastes (e.g. water, medical, domestic or construction wastes)?			
9.	Affect the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g. sea, rivers, streams, wetlands) or groundwater (e.g. wells)?			
10.	Result in the production of solid or liquid waste, or result in an increase in waste production, during construction or operation?			
<i>If the answer to any of the questions 1-10 is "Yes", please include an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or SPPL with the sub-project application.</i>				<b>Annex A EMP, SPPL.</b>
<b>B. Land acquisition and restriction access to resources – Will the sub-projects:</b>				
11.	Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development?			
12.	Most probably acquire land from the community through land donation?			

13.	Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g gardening, farming, fishing location, forests)			
14.	Result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure such as outside toilets and kitchens?			
15.	Result in the loss of income sources and means of livelihood due to land acquisition			
16.	Result in the involuntary restriction of access by people to legally designated parks and protected areas?			
17.	Result in loss of access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?			
If the answer to any of the questions 11-17 is "Yes", please consult the ESSF and, if needed, prepare a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) or the statement letter of land donation with the sub-project application.				<b>Annex B LARPF</b>
<b>C. Indigenous Peoples:</b>				
18.	Any there social-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "indigenous peoples"/"ethnic minorities"/tribal groups" in the project area			
19.	Members of the indigenous groups in the area who could benefit from the project?			
20.	Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?			
21.	Do such groups have a close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in the project area?			
22.	Do such groups use an indigenous languages that different from the national language or language used by the majority in project area?			
23.	Do such groups have customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions?			
24.	Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated?			
25.	Are such groups represented in any formal decision making bodies in the national or local levels?			
If the answer to any of the questions 18-25 is "Yes", please consult the ESSF and, if needed, prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) with the activity/sub-project application.				<b>Annex C IPPF</b>

### 3.2 Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

The framework consists of a set of monitoring, mitigation and institutional measures to be taken during planning and implementation of the planned activities whether generated projects eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, or reduce them to acceptable levels. Potential Environmental impacts of likely projects and mitigation measures are outlined in Table 6.

#### 3.2.1 Environmental Assessment

The EMF consists of several instruments of environmental impact assessment required by the Law UU 32/2009 on Environmental Management and Protection, which will be applicable to any activities/sub-projects proposed by the COREMAP-CTI. The EMP should be created in consultation with all affected groups/communities.

The instruments include:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA or AMDAL UU No. 32/2009)– the entire process of assessing potentially significant and severe environmental impacts in the design and preparation of project activities, which will be used in decision making process on acceptability of the implementation of any proposed activities/sub-project.

***As the COREMAP-CTI projects are not designed to bring significant and severe impacts to environment, AMDAL should not be required for any proposed activities/sub-projects. Should there be any proposed activities or sub-project requires the AMDAL, COREMAP-CTI will not***

*finance.*

Environmental Management Plans (EMP or UKL/UPL PERMEN LH 16/2012) – it is environmental management and monitoring efforts or plans required by any activity/sub-project that is not obliged to AMDAL. Detailed explanation of the UKL/UPL is available by PERMEN LH No. 16/2012 regarding the UKL/UPL and SPPL with respect to the Law UU No. 32/2009.

***The COREMAP-CTI activities and sub-projects will require at most an EMP ( UKL/UPL) documents.***

The EMP (UKL/UPL) should be prepared by competent entities and follow the requirement stated in the Permen LH No. 16/2012. The UKL/UPL should consist of a set of information on project initiator identity, proposed activity, potential environmental impacts, proposed management (including mitigation) and monitoring programs, and institutional measures.

SPPL or Statement Letter of Ability in Environmental Management and Monitoring is used for activities/sub-projects outside the list of the UKL-UPL. The SPPL is made by any implementing unit (PMO/PIU/other implementing units) following the SPPL template as provided in the Permen LH 16/2012 (Annex A).

**Table 6: Potential Environmental Impacts of Likely Projects and Mitigation Measures**

SUB-PROJECT MEASURES	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	POSSIBLE MITIGATION
Renovation & Rehabilitation of Buildings	Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints engine oil, etc.	Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provisor of adequate waste disposal services
	Water quality and flow - water contamination due to materials and chemicals	Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials
	Water quality and flow - blockage of drains	Regular cleaning of drains
	Air quality - dust, noise, odor, and indoor pollution	Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain time
	Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas	Consider alternative sites
	Biodiversity and forests - vegetation loss	Minimize vegetation loss during construction
	Social - increased refuse	Regular clean-up
	Social - construction accidents	Provision of basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials

Construction of New Buildings	<p>Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints, engine oil, etc.</p> <p>Soils - erosion and flooding from new construction</p> <p>Water quality and flow –water contamination due to materials and chemicals</p> <p>Water quality and flow - blockage of drains</p> <p>Water quality and flow - contamination from latrines</p> <p>Air quality - dust, noise, odor, and indoor pollution</p> <p>Air quality - air and vector borne diseases due to improper maintenance or neglect of latrines</p>	<p>Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provision of adequate waste disposal services</p> <p>Appropriate design and siting of building, away from slopes and with adequate drainage</p> <p>Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials</p> <p>Regular cleaning of drains</p> <p>Proper siting of facility and latrines in relation to water sources, maintenance of latrines</p> <p>Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain time</p> <p>Insure maintenance plan and schedule for latrines</p>
	<p>Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas</p> <p>Biodiversity and forests - vegetation loss</p> <p>Social - increased refuse</p> <p>Social - construction accidents</p>	<p>Consider alternative sites</p> <p>Minimize vegetation loss during construction</p> <p>Regular clean-up</p> <p>Provision of basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials</p>

Construction of New of Health Centers	Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints, engine oil, etc.	Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provision of adequate waste disposal services
	Water quality and flow - water contamination due to materials and chemicals	Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials
	Water quality and flow - blockage of drains	Regular cleaning of drains
	Air quality - dust, noise, odor, and indoor pollution	Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain time
	Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas	Consider alternative sites
	Biodiversity and forests - vegetation loss	Minimize vegetation loss during construction
	Social - increased refuse	Regular clean-up
	Social - construction accidents	Provision of basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials
	Social - medical wastes	Special measures for medical waste disposal
Rehabilitation of rural roads and constuction of new rural roads	Soils - vegetation loss, cutting of trees or poaching of wildlife where roads are rehabilitated in forest or conservation areas	Revegetation and reforestation on the side of the road, limited area as forest or conservation reserve
	Soils - erosion and increased runoff	Construct or rehabilitation road embankment in such a way as to allow a free flow of water, provide drainage to the flow route of flood or runoff
	Air quality - dust and particulate matter generation during rehabilitation	Wet areas with water continuously
	Social - contamination from waste materials, e.g. engine oil, sand, etc.	Provision of adequate waste disposal services during rehab.
Water Supply	Soils - soil degradation during construction	Revegetation and physical stabilization
	Water quality and availability - water contamination	Adequate protection from livestock, minimal distance from settlements and farms, insure water at source is not used for bathing, laundering, animal watering, etc.
	Water quality and availability - seepage of	Measures taken to minimize

	contaminated water back into well	seepage, e.g. by lining the well and extending casing above ground level, covering the well, installing hand pump or permanently attached bucket to draw water
	Water quality and availability - puddles around wells, cistern or storage tanks tanks being turned into breeding sites for disease vectors	Adequate drainage around wells storage should be covered
	Water quality and availability - overexploitation of aquifers	Monitoring to insure aquifer use is sustainable
	Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of wildlife	Proper site selection
	Biodiversity and forests - loss of vegetation	Protection of vegetation during construction
Mariculture, Agriculture, Agro-Processing, Cottage Industries	Soils - erosion or loss due to construction or rehabilitation of facilities	Proper siting, erosion control measures, facility maintenance plan and schedule
	Soils - pollution due to wastes or inputs	Insure waste disposal or re-use and proper raw materials handling
	Water quality and flow - contamination of water source	Proper siting, minimal distance from nearest water source
	Water quality and flow - water contamination due to agricultural residues	Proper removal of agricultural residues in discharge water
	Water quality and availability - water contamination	Adequate protection from livestock, minimal distance from settlements and farms, insure water at source is not used for bathing, laundering, animal watering, etc
	Seaborn Obstruction	Proper siting of mariculture distant from habitation and navigation
	Fertilizer and pesticide use	Fertilizers and pesticides be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to international standards.
	Fiberglass Use	Provision of masks, eye protection and gloves, basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials
	Biodiversity and forests - vegetative loss due to construction of new facility	Encourage maintenance of vegetation, or revegetation and reforestation



Transportation, Jetties Boat Transport, etc.	Loss of coastal habitat, e.g. mangrove cover; Increased coastal erosion, pollution	Mangrove replanting, sediment transport studies, prevent sand and coral mining for construction
Rehabilitation Mangrove, Coral Reef	Reefs, increased coral cover, Mangrove forest cover increased, increased soil retention	Positive impacts, no mitigation
Private and Public Sanitation Facilities	Soils - soils contaminated by pathogens and parasites from feces	Design appropriate latrines for the local soil and water table conditions, educate community on need to use and sanitarily maintain latrine, insure maintenance plan and schedule
	Soils - soil erosion due to construction or vegetation removal	Proper siting, revegetation
	Water quality - water contamination	Proper siting, minimal distance from nearest water source
Construction of Markets	Soils - contamination from waste materials, e.g. cement and paints, engine oil, etc.	Control and daily cleaning at construction sites, provision of adequate waste disposal services
	Water quality and flow - water contamination due to materials and chemicals	Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials
	Water quality and flow - blockage of drains	Regular cleaning of drains
	Air quality - dust, noise, odor	Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain time
	Biodiversity and forests - disturbance of national parks and other protected areas	Consider alternative sites
	Biodiversity and forests - vegetation loss	Minimize vegetation loss during construction
	Social - increased refuse	Regular clean-up
	Social - construction accidents	Provision of basic safety training and equipment, first aid facilities or materials

### 3.2.2 Management Approach

The overall responsibility of the EMP implementation and for the environmental performance of the program is to be conducted by PMO and PIU. PMO is the focal point for all matters relating to environmental issues during the COREMAP-CTI project.

The roles and responsibilities of the different agencies that involve in implementing the EMP are as follows:

- **Project Preparatory Phase:** In this phase, PIU will be responsible for and will monitor the following activities:
  - a. Ensure appropriate Environmental Assessment (EA) is carried out.

- b. Ensure that EMP documents (UKL, UPL) or SPPL attached to the contract document as part of the contract requirements.
- **Project Construction Phase:** In this phase, the following monitoring is required:
  - a. **Regular Monitoring:** MMAF must ensure that the COREMAP-CTI implementation relevant with the EMP. During construction the Contractor will be responsible day to day regular monitoring and supervision to ensure that work is executed as per the terms and conditions of the Contract Document and the EMP
  - b. **Compliance Monitoring:** Compliance Monitoring is the responsibility of the following two organisations: (1) WB who is a donor for COREMAP-CTI program has the overall responsibility for monitoring;and supervision (2) MMAF/PMO.
  - c. Contractor must ensure that all projects may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels.
  - d. Contractor must ensure that the project should be prioritized according to importance, costs, institution, training, and monitoring requirements.
  - e. Develop the mitigation plan which is to ensure that the proposed environmental actions are suitable throughout the project's implementation.
- **Monitoring Phase:** In this phase, the following monitoring is required:
  - a. **Regular Monitoring:** It is the contactor's responsibility to ensure that drains are operating correctly and that faults are corrected on time
  - b. **Compliance Monitoring:** The WB and MMAF have the authority to conduct compliance monitoring to ensure that requirements that have been specified in the environmental terms are being met.

**Table 7 : Summary of the Responsibilities of the Key Parties.**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
<b>National Level</b>	
<b><i>Directorate General of Marine, Coast, and Small Islands /Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DGMCSI/MMAF)</i></b>  <b><i>Project Management Office (PMO)</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide overall policy and technical direction for environmental safeguard management.</li> <li>• Ensure that applicable measures in the EMP are included in the design, and condition on compliance with EMP is included in the bidding documents.</li> <li>• Develop, organize and deliver environmental training programs and workshops for the staff, community, contractors, field supervision staff and other implementing agency officials (responsible for the supervision of Maintenance works), as needed, on safeguard requirements and their management.</li> <li>• Develop programs to build long-term capacity in the participating agencies for improved urban environmental management and monitoring.</li> <li>• Prepare additional technical guidelines, if necessary, to support the EMP in order to strengthen the implementation of environmental safeguards.</li> <li>• Report to WB the overall environmental performance of the project as part of the periodic progress reporting.</li> <li>• Maintain close cooperation with the relevant enterprises in charge of sub project during the operation of the project.</li> <li>• Promote community participation in the process of planning, management and monitoring of environmental impacts of sub-projects; provide guidelines on community participation in environmental monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>District and Provincial Level</b>	
<b><i>PIU</i></b> <b><i>(Program Implementing Unit)</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screen proposals - based on environmental checklists, either approve sub-project proposals for disbursement and implementation, or stipulate that an EMP is necessary.</li> <li>• Review and approve EMP and subsequent disbursement and implementation.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision of the implementation of sub-projects.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Extension Officer</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate activities at village level and help communicate project implementation plans to villagers.</li> <li>• To monitor, document, and report (to PIU) that there are no environmental impacting activities being done at the village level.</li> <li>• Potential contact person receiving grievances.</li> </ul>

### **3.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of the EMP**

Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the project and the

effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Specifically, the monitoring section of the EMP provides:

1. A specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and
2. monitoring and reporting procedures to:
  - i. Ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and
  - ii. Furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

The PMO will carry out monitoring and provide periodical monitoring reports to World Bank. The PMO will also carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the project about a year after completion of a sub-project, in order to ascertain whether the objectives of the project were attained.

### **3.3 Social Safeguard Framework**

The Social Safeguard Framework includes:

- a. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework, which also includes Process Framework for access restriction (LARPF, Annex B)
- b. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF, Annex C).

#### **3.3.1 Land Acquisition and Access Restriction Frameworks**

If the planned activities/sub-projects require land acquisition or access restriction to natural habitat or resources, as well as affect the settlement of local community, the ESSF requires the activities/sub-project to respect a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF, in Annex B).

The LARPF includes two instruments that are 1) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP), and 2) Abbreviated LARAP. The instruments aim to ensure that **any such potential impacts are minimized, and that any persons affected by such impacts are provided ample opportunity, through provision of compensation or other forms of assistance, to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards.**

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)** is required when land acquisition affects more than 200 people, takes more than 10% of household productive assets and/or involves physical relocation.

While **Abbreviated LARAP** is acceptable if fewer than 200 persons are affected but land acquisition is minor, less than 10% of all productive assets of the affected households is taken.

The project has indicated that no large-scale infrastructure which will lead to the large-scale land acquisition/resettlement will be financed. No LARAP is anticipated in any sub-projects to be financed. The sub-projects will only involve small-scale infrastructures with limited land acquisition, which will acquire through land donation or will only need abbreviated LARAP.

**If a LARAP is required, by the World Bank must approve it before implementation.**

**A process framework** is required as the project **may cause restrictions in access** to natural resources in legally stagnated parks and protected areas. The purpose is to establish a process by which members of potential affected communities participate in

1. Design of project components,
2. Determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives
3. Implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

**Action plan to mitigate adverse impacts of the access restriction to the community will be part of the LARAP document.**

### **3.3.2 Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF)**

This Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) is prepared in order to provide some general principles and procedures that will be applied during sub-project preparation and implementation, if IP are to be affected. In the COREMAP-CTI, therefore, the purpose of the framework is for ensuring consultation, giving IP a voice, and an opportunity to benefit from the program. No adverse impacts are anticipated, as it is negative listed in the sub-project screening.

The detail guideline for the IPPF is given in the Annex C.

If, the activities/sub-projects will affect indigenous peoples or ethnic minority, the project implementer should develop Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), as directed in the Framework. The IPP should be reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to implementation.

Since COREMAP-CTI components may support sub-projects across several provinces in the country, they are likely to affect IP or ethnic minorities in a number of areas in participating provinces such as South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Papua.

#### **Rapid Social Assessment**

As part of the project preparation, a Rapid Social Assessment (RSA) is separately prepared instead as to address IP, gender participation and social risks. RSA was carried out with various methods including desk study, field visits in proposed project areas (TNP Sawu), and in-depth interview with key stakeholders from different project districts including Sikka, Pangkajene Kepulauan, Selayar, Wakatobi, Buton, Raja Ampat and Biak.

Key findings in the RSA are generally that:

IP exists in several coastal villages of the COREMAP-CTI sites, particularly in 4 districts that are Buton, Wakatobi, Biak and Raja Ampat. It is based on initial screening using the WB IP mapping (2010) (see Table 9 in Annex C).

Gender participation in COREMAP-2 has been recognized to become better in many districts where participation of the women has been increased not only in program activities (mainly in meetings), but also in resource management. However, their capacity for alternative income was limited to food production only.

Social risks are potential during the implementation, and were triggered mainly due to social enviousness. The followings highlight the potential risks, which are mainly derived from COREMAP 2 lesson learned.

- *village selection making enviousness between non- and coremap villages*

**Buton:** People in Waturombe village, situated between two coremap villages of Waturombe Bata and Gundu-gundu, feel envious with the implementation of the COREMAP project not taking place in their village. Although no real negative action shown by the people of Waturombe, they have given many grievances to the local COREMAP officers. Even, as to show their eagerness to conduct COREMAP program they set up their DPL by their own.

- *Selection of seed fund beneficiary*

In almost all COREMAP-2 districts one can find social enviousness within people on the village triggered by the selection of seed fund beneficiary. It was mainly generated by the process of selecting the beneficiaries. Also, the enviousness is triggered by unfair treatment to people in one village although they are living in separate islands. In Pangkep district for instance, people in Pajenekang Island feel envious towards people in Badi Island who received the fund. It is because that Pajenekang and Badi Islands are registered as one village of Mattirodeceng. As people in Pajenekang complain to that, the

COREMAP, intum, accommodated it by giving also the seed fund in Pajenekang Island, although it was not designed initially.

- Selection of people who became the member of COREMAP village organization such as LPSTK

In almost all COREMAP villages, one can find social enviousness due to selection of people involved in the LPSTK, LKM, or POKWASMAS. There were people who believe that they should be involved, but in fact not.

- Conflict with outsider due to access to natural resources

Wakatobi: There was COREMAP villagers feel difficult with Bajoe people (considered as ethnic minority), who practiced sand and coral minings in the village where villagers tried to managed their coral reef resources.

Selayar: there was a huge conflict between villagers of Tambolongan (within TNP Taka Bonerate) and outsiders who practiced illegal fishing. It was back in 2005, which end up in court.

- Conflict between villagers and private tourism company to limited areas of DPL

Wakatobi: It was a conflict when village community-based DPL was set up near by a marine tourism spot in Onemobaa. In fact, DPL could not be proceeded, and villagers had to share DPL with that of their neighboring village.

In the TNP Laut Sawu, management plan and zoning system has been made. The process of making the management and zonation plans had involved participation of multi stakeholders including national and local governments, NGO, academia, and village community. No take zone in the area has been established for conservation. However, its potential social and environmental impacts have not been identified. Synchronization between traditional knowledge (i.e. sustainable fishery) and modern conservation concept has been considered.

#### **4. Implementation Arrangement and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

##### **4.1 Implementation Arrangement of the ESSF of the COREMAP-CTI**

The implementation arrangement of the ESSF of the COREMAP-CTI is set up to assure that all key parties understand their responsibility in implementing the ESSF safeguard screening process and the environmental/social frameworks. The arrangement is summarized in the Fig. 1.

The key parties include the PIU i.e. DG-MCSI/MMAF units (*BKKPN Kupang, BPSPL Makassar, LPSPS Sorong*), DG-CF, LIPI, district and provincial governments (i.e. District Satker TP, and Provincial DKP), PMO (Project Management Office), the World Bank, and sub-project implementers (e.g. individual, community group, business firm, NGO, etc).

**All activities/sub-project which assume to bring environmental and social impacts must follow the ESSF guidance. Once the impacts are identified, the relevant action plan should be prepared.**

The ESSF document starts at the PIU prepared an annual proposed activity/sub-project. The PIU should at first make a screening process of their proposed activities/sub-projects against the COREMAP-CTI Negative List and the Safeguard Checklist.

**If the activities/sub-projects are not listed in the Negative List and all the answers of the Safeguard Checklist are NO, the activity/sub-project can be implemented without any safeguard instrument (EMP/LARAP/IPP).**

In contrast, if the activities/sub-project indicates to involve any environmental and social issues (any YES answer in the list), the PIU should follow the required guidance i.e. EMP (UKL, UPL, SPPL), LARAP (Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan), and IPP (Indigenous Peoples Plan) as directed in the Frameworks.

**Any cost related to provision of the safeguard documents (EMP, LARAP, IPP) should be burden to COREMAP-CTI budget.**

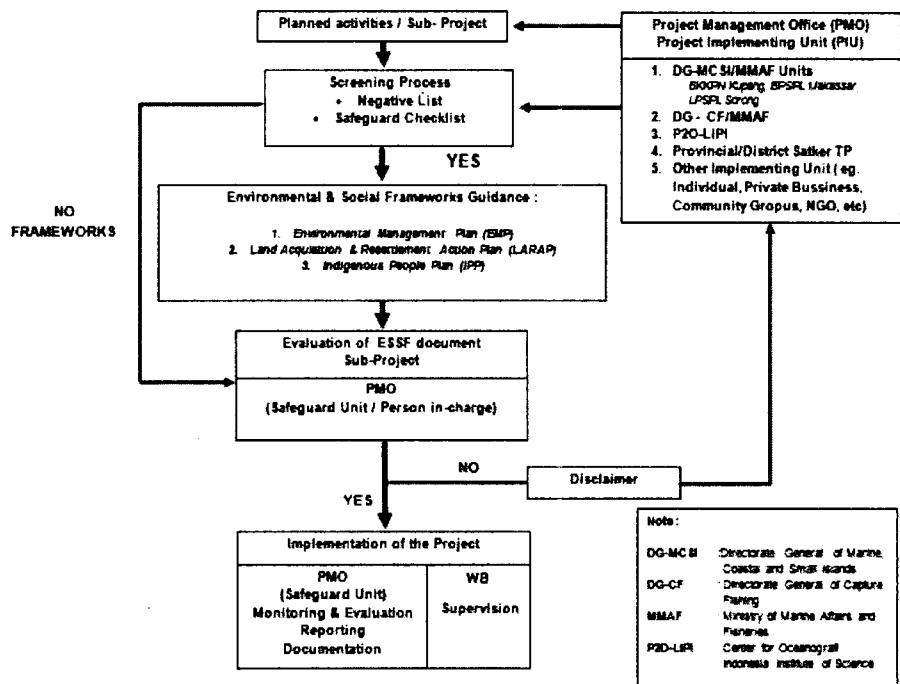
The PMO is in charge of evaluation and review of the safeguard prerequisite and making documentation. PMO should have a special safeguard unit that is responsible for the evaluation of the entire safeguard documents of the planned activities/sub-projects, and to make sure that the implemented project has a proper ESSF document.

Moreover, PMO safeguard unit is accountable for monitoring and evaluation (MONEV), reporting, and documentation of the implementation of the project ESSF, as well as problem resolution. Safeguard report will be a part of COREMAP-CTI progress report.

In collaboration with the PMO, the WB safeguard team will review and clear any safeguard documentation. The WB will be doing supervision for the implementation of ESSF of the implemented activities/sub-projects.

Sub-project implementers (e.g. individual, community group, business firm, NGO, etc) should execute the ESSF.

Summary of the implementation arrangement is given in the following flowchart.



**Figure 1. Implementation arrangement of the ESSF**

**Table 8. Summary of Responsibilities of Key Parties**

Who	Responsibilities
<b>PIU and Other implementing units</b>	<p><i>During preparation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand ESSF guidance.</li> <li>• Ensure no prohibited activities or budget items are included in the sub-project proposal, see the negative checklist.</li> <li>• Identify potential impacts and prepare appropriate mitigation measures and required documents and plans such as the Environmental Mitigation Plans (EMP, LARAP, and IPP). The proposed plan and/or actions should be made in consultation with the affected population (positive or negative).</li> <li>• Disclose all safeguard information.</li> <li>• Screen the planned activities/sub-projects</li> <li>• Review of sub-project proposal and the safeguard checklist and that it is complete and information is accurate.</li> <li>• Any negative checklist triggers, then sub-project is redesigned for conformity.</li> <li>• Preparing the safeguard documents (EMP, LARAP, IPP) when required.</li> </ul> <p><i>During implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the agreed actions as indicated in the component and sub-component documents and submit progress report periodically. The documents should be kept in the program files for possible review by WB.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the ESSF.</li> <li>• Documenting / Reporting to PMO and WB on a quarterly basis</li> </ul>
<b>PMO (Safeguard Unit)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screening of all proposals for safeguards compliance.</li> <li>• Maintains records of all proposals and screening decisions.</li> <li>• Highlights potential safeguard issues and provides recommendations for mitigation if required, based on consultations with the applicants and affected population.</li> <li>• If needed, make site visits during safeguard screening review to those sub-projects that trigger safeguards in order to verify The physical characteristics of the components and sub-components with social and environmental impacts and/or to verify the consultation process with Project-Affected Persons (PAP).</li> <li>• Review safeguards documentation before submission to the WB.</li> <li>• Facilitates agreements between communities/stakeholders and implementers for safeguards mitigation measures.</li> <li>• Confirms agreed terms of mitigations in private discussions with affected communities/stakeholders.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects .safeguard documents</li> <li>• Reporting</li> </ul>
<b>The World Bank</b>	<p>Assist the PMO in preparing any safeguard Instruments. Review and approve safeguards documentation, Supervise regularly the implementation of any social and environmental mitigation plans.</p>



## 4.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance procedures should include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and should be provided without charge to any affected people or community.

The grievance redress mechanism should make use all existing mechanism available in the PIU. However, when needed the mechanism can be designed in two major modes.

The grievance redress mechanism can be designed in two major modes. The first mode has the complaint's first point of contact being the extension officer of the PIU, who has the role of finding solution, documenting it, and taking it to the PIU office. If the problem cannot be solved (Fig. 2), The PIU should be able to solve the problem before giving/proceed it to the PMO.

However, based on RSA there would be a potential escalation and widen of the grievance problem at PIU in district level due to vested interest. So, it is recommended that in this case the PMO should have a communication specialist who can be a spokesperson and complaint manager of the project.

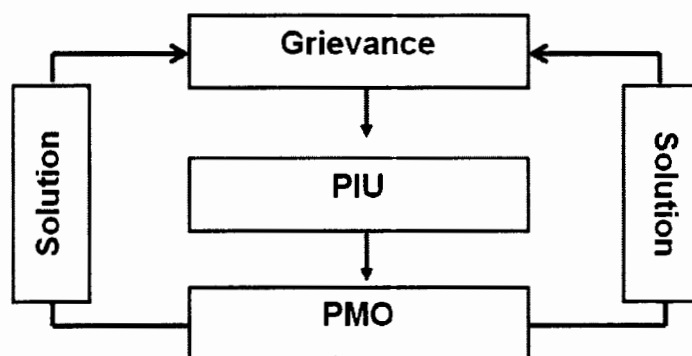


Figure 2. Multilevel grievance redress mechanism.

The second mechanism is to provide a telephone "hotline" number that a person with a complaint to use a "hotline" number to call and report it (Fig. 3). This mechanism is characterized by direct involvement of the PMO in every grievance. The PMO will cross-check the grievance with actual and reasonable facts prior to take an action for responding the grievance and making solution.

Also, this mechanism points out that there should be a unit at the PMO who can deal with these complaints and act accordingly and in a timely manner. This grievance unit is responsible for problem resolution, documentation, and recording of all grievance processes starting from receiving, forwarding, responding, and closing any grievance. This enables PMO to know and track all grievances as well as to make affective solution.

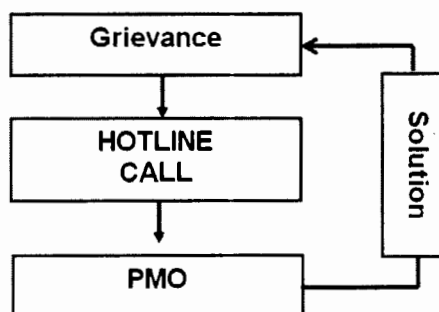


Figure 3. A Direct call for Grievance Redress Mechanism

Ini any social conflicts and complaints caused by the projects, the PIU will use a much as possibl the local practice/customary handling resolution, in particular when dealing with the indigenous communities.

## **5. Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Supervision, monitoring and evaluation will be done by various different levels of the COREMAP-CTI organization that are:

- Project Implementing Unit (PIU)
- Project Management Office (PMO)
- The World Bank
- Independent institutions

**The PIU** is in charge of supervision and monitoring of the ESSF implementation for any of the activity/sub-project carried out by implementers.

**PMO** shall regularly do supervision, monitoring the implementation of the safeguard performance, and periodic reporting on the progress/results that will include in COREMAP-CTI project progress reports to the WB. The PMO will also carry out a post-implementation evaluation of the safeguard implementation of sub-project about a year after completion of a sub-project, in order to ascertain whether the objectives of the safeguard application are attained.

**The WB** will conduct regular supervision to review the safeguard implementation and to recommend to PMO on the follow-up actions, as necessary

**Independent Institutions.** PMO can selectively choosen independent entity to conduct supervising, monitoring, reporting of any implementation of the ESSF including capacity building, as necessary. As a consequence, budget allocation to the independent institution is embedded to the cost allocation for the implementation of the ESSF.

## **6. Capacity Building**

In order to complement the existing capacities and fulfill any gaps in environmental and social safeguards management, it would be necessary to put in place certain amount of capacity to implement and monitor both environmental and social safeguards as defined in the project document.

**If it is necessary COREMAP - CTI should conduct a capacity needs assessment and make arrangements to provide training on ESSF requirements in conducting, managing and monitoring safeguards to any implementing units involved. The PMO should ensure that budget for capacity building/training is available.**

For effective environmental safeguards management, the PMO will require implementation support in three main areas: (i) dedicated staff and resources, which are: (ii) technical assistance; (iii) training and awareness.

The project will also explore the possibility of building long-term capacity, within the sector agencies and local authorities in the ESSF action plans (EMP, LARAP, IPP) through a well-structured and modular training program. The plans requires both scientific and managerial expertise to plan spatial and other forms of project intervention within the context of environmental carrying capacities and resources bases.

Capacity development for safeguard implementation should include: (i) institutional development strategy and organizational framework to manage the affected area and project activities; (ii) workshops and training programs to build capacity of involved staff, community and other agencies.

The World Bank will monitor and provide guidance in the implementation of the capacity building program. The World Bank will also assist with the capacity building in the implementation of approved safeguard action plans.

## **7. Documentation and Information Disclosure**

The PMO/PIU shall make good and reliable documentation for the ESSF, as well as to make available for local public access information particularly relating to EMP e.g. mitigation of social or environmental impacts. The ESSF document (both in Indonesian and English) and any LARAP, EMP and IPP if any, shall be disclosed electronically on the website of the World Bank, and project website. Other than website-based disclosure, the LARAP, EMP and IPP documents should be disclosed at places accessible to all levels of the community which may be affected and can be understood by all community groups, including the indigenous people groups who may use different language than the majority in the project areas.

Stakeholder consultation for the finalization of ESSF document has been conducted in Sorong on 2-3 July 2013 and in Makassar on 5-6 July 2013. The consultation process was attended by stakeholder and participant in COREMAP sites. Comments and inputs from the participants have been accommodated in the final ESSF document. List of participant and minutes of the stakeholder consultation are presented in Appendix D.

## **8. Budget and Financing**

COREMAP-CTI has to provide budget and financing procedure for the provision of the ESSF and related activities such as monitoring, evaluation, supervision, documentation, dissemination, and capacity building.

Cost related to the provision of ESSF will occur in the following forms:

- Environmental and social assessments including UKL, UPL, SPPL, LARAP, and IPP at activities/subprojects preparation stage.
- Physical cost of environmental mitigation.
- Establishment/Appointment of an ESSF Unit/Persons and Grievance Unit/Persons in the PMO.
- Capacity building of the provision of ESSF documents and its implementation (e.g. capacity need assessment, trainings, seminars, workshops, environmental management including mitigation plan) for PIU.

## ANNEX A. EMP (UKL-UPL) and SPPL Template (after Permen LH No 16/2012)

### EMP (UKL-UPL) and SPPL Template (after Permen LH No 16/2012)

LAMPIRAN IV  
PERATURAN MENTERI NEGARA  
LINGKUNGAN HIDUP  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR 16 TAHUN 2012  
TENTANG  
PEDOMAN PENYUSUNAN  
DOKUMEN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP

#### PEDOMAN PENGISIAN FORMULIR UKL-UPL

##### A. Identitas Pemrakarsa

1.	Nama Pemrakarsa *)	
2.	Alamat Kantor, kode pos, No. Telp dan Fax, email.	

\*) Harus ditulis dengan jelas identitas pemrakarsa, termasuk institusi dan orang yang bertanggung jawab atas rencana kegiatan yang diajukannya. Jika tidak ada nama badan usaha/instansi pemerintah, hanya ditulis nama pemrakarsa (untuk perseorangan)

##### B. Rencana Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan

1.	Nama Rencana Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan	
2.	Lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dan dilampirkan peta yang sesuai dengan kaidah kartografi dan/atau ilustrasi lokasi dengan skala yang memadai.	
3.	Skala/Besaran rencana usaha dan/atau Kegiatan	<p>Keterangan:</p> <p>Tuliskan ukuran luasan dan atau panjang dan/atau volume dan/atau kapasitas atau besaran lain yang dapat digunakan untuk memberikan gambaran tentang skala kegiatan. Sebagai contoh antara lain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bidang Industri: jenis dan kapasitas produksi, jumlah bahan baku dan penolong, jumlah penggunaan energi dan jumlah penggunaan air</li><li>2. Bidang Pertambangan: luas lahan, cadangan dan kualitas bahan tambang, panjang dan luas lintasan uji seismik dan jumlah bahan peledak</li><li>3. Bidang Perhubungan: luas, panjang dan volume fasilitas perhubungan yang akan dibangun, kedalaman</li></ol>

		<p>tambahan dan bobot kapal sandar dan ukuran-ukuran lain yang sesuai dengan bidang perhubungan</p> <p>4. Pertanian: luas rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan, kapasitas unit pengolahan, jumlah bahan baku dan penolong, jumlah penggunaan energi dan jumlah penggunaan air</p> <p>5. Bidang Pariwisata: luas lahan yang digunakan, luas fasilitas pariwisata yang akan dibangun, jumlah kamar, jumlah mesin laundry, jumlah hole, kapasitas tempat duduk tempat hiburan dan jumlah kursi restoran</p> <p>6. Bidang-bidang lainnya...</p>
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4. Garis besar komponen rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan  
Pada bagian ini pemrakarsa menjelaskan:

- a. Kesesuaian lokasi rencana kegiatan dengan tata ruang  
Bagian ini menjelaskan mengenai Kesesuaian lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan rencana tata ruang sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundangan. Informasi kesesuaian lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan rencana tata ruang seperti tersebut di atas dapat disajikan dalam bentuk peta tumpang susun (*overlay*) antara peta batas tapak proyek rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan peta RTRW yang berlaku dan sudah ditetapkan (peta rancangan RTRW tidak dapat dipergunakan).

Berdasarkan hasil analisis spasial tersebut, pemrakarsa selanjutnya menguraikan secara singkat dan menyimpulkan kesesuaian tapak proyek dengan tata ruang apakah seluruh tapak proyek sesuai dengan tata ruang, atau ada sebagian yang tidak sesuai, atau seluruhnya tidak sesuai. Dalam hal masih ada hambatan atau keragu-raguan terkait informasi kesesuaian dengan RTRW, maka pemrakarsa dapat meminta bukti formal/fatwa dari instansi yang bertanggung jawab di bidang penataan ruang seperti BKPTRN atau BKPRD. Bukti-bukti yang mendukung kesesuaian dengan tata ruang wajib dilampirkan.

Jika lokasi rencana usaha/atau kegiatan tersebut tidak sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang, maka formulir UKL-UPL tersebut tidak dapat diproses lebih lanjut sesuai dengan ketentuan pasal 14 ayat (3) PP No. 27 Tahun 2012.

Disamping itu, untuk jenis rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan tertentu, pemrakarsa harus melakukan analisis spasial kesesuaian lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan dengan peta indikatif penundaan izin baru (PIPIB) yang tercantum dalam Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011, atau peraturan revisinya maupun terbitnya ketentuan baru yang mengatur mengenai hal ini.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis spasial tersebut, pemrakarsa dapat menyimpulkan apakah lokasi rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan

tersebut berada dalam atau di luar kawasan hutan alam primer dan lahan gambut yang tercantum dalam PIPB. Jika lokasi rencana usaha/atau kegiatan tersebut berada dalam PIPB, kecuali untuk kegiatan-kegiatan tertentu yang dikecualikan seperti yang tercantum dalam Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011, maka formulir UKL-UPL tersebut tidak dapat diproses lebih lanjut. Kesesuaian terhadap lokasi rencana usaha dan atau kegiatan berdasarkan peta indikatif penundaan izin baru (PIPB) yang tercantum dalam Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011, berlaku selama 2 (dua) tahun terhitung sejak Instruksi Presiden ini dikeluarkan.

- b. Penjelasan mengenai persetujuan prinsip atas rencana kegiatan  
Bagian ini menguraikan perihal adanya persetujuan prinsip yang menyatakan bahwa jenis usaha kegiatan tersebut secara prinsip dapat dilakukan dari pihak yang berwenang. Bukti formal atas persetujuan prinsip tersebut wajib dilampirkan.
- c. Uraian mengenai komponen rencana kegiatan yang dapat menimbulkan dampak lingkungan  
Dalam bagian ini, pemrakarsa menuliskan komponen-komponen rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang diyakini dapat menimbulkan dampak terhadap lingkungan. Uraian tersebut dapat menggunakan tahap pelaksanaan proyek, yaitu tahap prakonstruksi, konstruksi, operasi dan penutupan/pasca operasi. Tahapan proyek tersebut disesuaikan dengan jenis rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan.

**Contoh: Kegiatan Peternakan**

Tahap Prakonstruksi :

- 1) Pembebasan lahan (jelaskan secara singkat luasan lahan yang dibebaskan dan status tanah).
- 2) dan lain lain.....

Tahap Konstruksi:

- 1) Pembukaan lahan (jelaskan secara singkat luasan lahan, dan tehnik pembukaan lahan).
- 2) Pembangunan kandang, kantor dan mess karyawan (jelaskan luasan bangunan).
- 3) dan lain-lain.....

Tahap Operasi:

- 1) Pemasukan ternak (tuliskan jumlah ternak yang akan dimasukkan).
- 2) Pemeliharaan ternak (jelaskan tahap-tahap pemeliharaan ternak yang menimbulkan limbah, atau dampak terhadap lingkungan hidup).
- 3) dan lain-lain...

(Catatan: Khusus untuk usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang berskala besar, seperti antara lain: industri kertas, tekstil dan sebagainya, lampirkan pula diagram alir proses yang disertai dengan keterangan keseimbangan bahan dan alir (*mass balance dan water balance*))

4. Institusi pengelola dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup
- Kolom Institusi Pengelola dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup, yang diisi dengan informasi mengenai berbagai institusi yang terkait dengan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup yang akan:
- melakukan/melaksanakan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup;
  - melakukan pengawasan atas pelaksanaan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup; dan
  - menerima pelaporan secara berkala atas hasil pelaksanaan komitmen pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup sesuai dengan lingkup tugas instansi yang bersangkutan, dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Dalam bagian ini, Pemrakarsa dapat melengkapi dengan peta, sketsa, atau gambar dengan skala yang memadai terkait dengan program pengelolaan dan pemantauan lingkungan. Peta yang disertakan harus memenuhi kaidah-kaidah kartografi.

CONTOH MATRIKS UKL-UPL:

SUMBER DAMPAK	JENIS DAMPAK	BESARAN DAMPAK	UPAYA PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP			UPAYA PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP			INSTITUSI PENGELOLA DAN PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	KETERANGAN
			BENTUK UPAYA PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	LOKASI PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	PERIODE PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	BENTUK UPAYA PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	LOKASI PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	PERIODE PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP		
(Tuliskan kegiatan yang menghasilkan dampak terhadap lingkungan)	(Tuliskan dampak yang mungkin terjadi)	(Tuliskan ukuran yang dapat menyebabkan besaran dampak)	(Tuliskan bentuk/jenis pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang direncanakan untuk mengantisipasi dampak lingkungan yang ditimbulkan)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai lokasi dimana pengelolaan dimaksud dilakukan)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai waktu/periode dilaksanakannya bentuk upaya pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang direncanakan)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai cara, metode, dan/atau teknik untuk melakukan pemantauan atas kualitas lingkungan hidup yang menjadi indikator keberhasilan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai lokasi dimana pemantauan lingkungan dimaksud dilakukan)	(Tuliskan informasi mengenai waktu/periode dilaksanakannya bentuk upaya pemantauan lingkungan hidup yang direncanakan)	(Tuliskan institusi yang terkait dengan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan pemantauan lingkungan hidup)	(Tuliskan informasi lain yang perlu disampaikan untuk menjelaskan hal-hal yang dianggap perlu)
Contoh: Kegiatan pemukiman pada lokasi industri	Pemukiman rumah penduduk	Contoh: Luas pemukiman rumah penduduk	Contoh: Limbah cair dikelola dengan: - pemisahan, - pengolahan, - pengaliran ke badan air	Contoh: Lokasi pengelolaan limbah cair adalah di sekitar lokasi industri	Contoh: Pengelolaan limbah cair dilakukan secara rutin setiap minggu	Contoh: Melakukan pemantauan kualitas air sungai di lokasi industri	Contoh: Pemantauan kualitas air sungai di lokasi industri	Contoh: Pemantauan kualitas air sungai dilakukan 3 kali sebulan	Contoh: a. Instansi Pemerintah yaitu PT X b. Instansi Pemerintah yaitu BLHD Kabupaten X, Dinas Perikanan Kab X c. Instansi Pemerintah yaitu BLHD Kabupaten X, Dinas Perikanan Kab X	
2. Limbah padat (kotornan)	Terjadinya pencemaran kualitas air sungai XYZ akibat pembuangan limbah padat	Limbah padat yang dihasilkan adalah 1,2 m <sup>3</sup> /minggu	90% limbah padat akan dimasukkan ke biogas, 10% lagi akan dipadatkan untuk dijual	Lokasi pengolahan limbah padat adalah di sekitar lokasi industri	Pengelolaan limbah padat dilakukan secara rutin setiap minggu	Pemantauan kualitas air sungai dilakukan di 3 titik sebelum, saat, dan setelah outlet (secara rutin pada peta pemantauan lingkungan hidup)	Pemantauan kualitas air sungai dilakukan di 3 titik sebelum, saat, dan setelah outlet (secara rutin pada peta pemantauan lingkungan hidup)	Pemantauan kualitas air sungai dilakukan 6 kali sebulan		

D. Jumlah dan Jenis Izin IZIN PPLH yang Dibutuhkan

Dalam hal rencana usaha dan/atau kegiatan yang diajukan memerlukan izin PPLH, maka dalam bagian ini, pemrakarsa menuliskan daftar jumlah dan jenis izin perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup yang dibutuhkan berdasarkan upaya pengelolaan lingkungan hidup.

E. Surat Pernyataan

Bagian ini berisi pernyataan/komitmen pemrakarsa untuk melaksanakan UKL-UPL yang ditandatangani di atas kertas bermaterai.

F. Daftar Pustaka

Pada bagian ini utarakan sumber data dan informasi yang digunakan dalam penyusunan UKL-UPL baik yang berupa buku, majalah, makalah, tulisan, maupun laporan hasil-hasil penelitian. Bahan-bahan pustaka tersebut agar ditulis dengan berpedoman pada tata cara penulisan pustaka.

G. Lampiran

Formulir UKL-UPL juga dapat dilampirkan data dan informasi lain yang dianggap perlu atau relevan, antara lain:

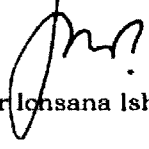
1. bukti formal yang menyatakan bahwa jenis usaha kegiatan tersebut secara prinsip dapat dilakukan;
2. bukti formal bahwa rencana lokasi Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan telah sesuai dengan rencana tata ruang yang berlaku (kesesuaian tata ruang ditunjukkan dengan adanya surat dari Badan Koordinasi Perencanaan Tata Ruang Nasional (BKPTRN), atau instansi lain yang bertanggung jawab di bidang penataan ruang);
3. informasi detail lain mengenai rencana kegiatan (jika dianggap perlu);
4. peta yang sesuai dengan kaidah kartografi dan/atau ilustrasi lokasi dengan skala yang memadai yang menggambarkan lokasi pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dan lokasi pemantauan lingkungan hidup; dan
5. data dan informasi lain yang dianggap perlu.

MENTERI NEGARA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd

BALTHASAR KAMBUAYA

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya  
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Humas,

  
Inar Ihsana Ishak



LAMPIRAN V  
PERATURAN MENTERI NEGARA  
LINGKUNGAN HIDUP  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR 16 TAHUN 2012  
TENTANG  
PEDOMAN PENYUSUNAN  
DOKUMEN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP

FORMAT  
SURAT PERNYATAAN KESANGGUPAN PENGELOLAAN DAN  
PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP (SPPL)

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

.....  
Nama : .....  
.....  
Jabatan : .....  
.....  
Alamat : .....  
.....  
Nomor Telp. : .....

Selaku penanggung jawab atas pengelolaan lingkungan dari:

.....  
Nama perusahaan/Usaha : .....  
.....  
Alamat perusahaan/usaha : .....  
.....  
Nomor telp. Perusahaan : .....  
.....  
Jenis Usaha/sifat usaha : .....  
.....  
Kapasitas Produksi : .....

dengan dampak lingkungan yang terjadi berupa:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. dst.

merencanakan untuk melakukan pengelolaan dan pemantauan dampak lingkungan melalui:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. dst.

Pada prinsipnya bersedia untuk dengan sungguh-sungguh untuk melaksanakan seluruh pengelolaan dan pemantauan dampak lingkungan sebagaimana tersebut di atas, dan bersedia untuk diawasi oleh instansi yang berwenang.

Tanggal, Bulan, Tahun  
Yang menyatakan.

Materai dan tandatangan

(.....NAMA.....)


Nomor bukti penerimaan oleh instansi LH	
Tanggal:	
Penerima:	

MENTERI NEGARA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

ttd

BALTHASAR KAMBUAYA

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya  
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Humas,

  
Inar Ihsana Ishek

## **ANNEX B. Land Acquisition And Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF)**

### **LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (LARPF)**

#### **1. Introduction**

This document constitutes the Policy Framework for Land Acquisition, access restriction, and compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAP) for COREMAP-CTI. COREMAP-CTI has agreed to apply World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies in the design and implementation of this program, including OP 4.12, "Involuntary Resettlement." Because this program identifies activities/sub-projects during the implementation phase, it is impossible to determine all resettlement planning requirements at appraisal.

This framework establishes principles and procedures to be followed if activities undertaken during the COREMAP-CTI implementation causes land acquisition. In such instances, the framework requires that a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) is prepared for sub-projects causing land acquisition including access restriction. The purpose of the LARAP is to ensure that any potential impacts are minimized, and that any Persons affected by such impacts are provided ample opportunity, through provision of compensation or other forms of assistance, to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards.

#### **2. Policy Objectives and Key Definitions**

OP 4.12 provides essential guidance on objectives and principles that are applicable in projects generating land acquisition and resettlement-related impacts taken in the context of local regulations.

Every reasonable effort will be made to avoid or minimize the need for land acquisition, and to minimize all adverse impacts. If land acquisition and associated adverse impacts cannot be avoided, the principle objective of the LARPF is to ensure that all Persons subjected to adverse impacts ("Project Affected Persons" as defined below) are compensated at replacement cost (as defined below) for lost land and other assets or lost to productive assets and otherwise provided with any rehabilitation measures or other forms of assistance necessary to provide them with sufficient opportunity to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards.

Key objectives and definitions are as follows:

1. **Project Affected Persons (PAP)** refers to all of the people who, on account of the project related activities, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; or (ii) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (iii) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (iv) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected; and "Project Affected person" means any of the Project Affected Persons.
2. **Land acquisition** is the process whereby a person involuntary loses ownership, use of, or access to, land as a result of the project. Land acquisition can lead to a range of associated impacts, including loss of residence or other fixed assets (fences, wells, tombs, or other structures or improvements that are attached to the land). "Rehabilitation" is the process by which Project Affected Persons are provided sufficient opportunity to restore productivity, incomes and living standards. Compensation for assets often is not sufficient to achieve full rehabilitation.
3. **Replacement cost** is the method of valuation of assets which determines the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, including any necessary transaction costs. Replacement cost shall normally be assessed by an independent appraisal

team/institutions, properly constituted in accordance with Indonesian Law and applying the appropriate rules for valuation. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional as to meet the replacement cost standard.

### 3. Key Principles

- Wherever possible, sub-project designs and LARAPs should be conceived as development opportunities, so that PAP may benefit from the services and facilities created for, or by, sub-project activities.
- All PAP are entitled to compensation for lost assets or loss of access to productive assets, or to alternative but equivalent forms of assistance in lieu of compensation; to ensure that they will not be worse-off due to the sub-project implementation. Compensation rates as established in a LARAP refer to amounts to be paid in full to the individual or collective owner of the lost asset, without depreciation or deduction for taxes, fees or any other purpose. Compensation scheme will also apply to the loss or restriction of access to productive assets.
- Value of assets to be compensated will be assessed by independent appraisal team/institution as required in national regulation (UU No. 2/2012 on Land Acquisition for Development of Public Interest). Valuation methods need to reflect use of replacement cost.
- When cultivated land is acquired, effort should be made to provide land-for-land replacement. Replacement house plots, sites for relocating businesses, or replacement agricultural land should be of equivalent use value to the land that was lost.
- PAP should be consulted during the process of LARAP preparation, so that their preferences are solicited and considered; LARAPs are publicly disclosed in a manner accessible to PAP.
- Responsibility must be clearly established for meeting all costs associated with land acquisition, and for ensuring that sufficient funds are available as they become needed.
- Clear institutional arrangements must be established to ensure effective and timely implementation of land acquisition
- Methods by which PAP can pursue grievances will be established, and information about grievance procedures will be provided to PAP.

### 4. Preparing Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)

The PIU will screen and pre-identify the scale of impact of the land acquisition, based on estimated number of affected people and size of land to be taken. Based on the OP, there are two main resettlement planning instruments for project impacts, namely Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) and Abbreviated LARAP.

- **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)** is required when land acquisition affects more than 200 people, takes more than 10% of household productive assets and/or involves physical relocation.
- **Abbreviated LARAP** is acceptable if fewer than 200 persons are affected but land acquisition is minor, less than 10% of all productive assets of the affected households are taken.

The project has indicated and negative listed that no large-scale infrastructure which will lead to the large-scale land acquisition/resettlement will be financed. No LARAP is anticipated in any sub-projects to be financed. The sub-projects will only involve small-scale infrastructures with limited land acquisition, which will only need Abbreviated LARAP or will acquire through land donation. For this project purpose, the term LARAP will be used instead Abbreviated LARAP. Action plan for mitigating the impacts of access restriction will also be part of LARAP (*Outline*

*of the LARAP is available in Annex B.1)*

All LARAPs must be reviewed and approved by PMO prior to activities/sub-projects final approval. All LARAPs must be disclosed locally in a manner accessible to PAP, and kept on file by PMO.

Each LARAP should be reviewed and approved by the World Bank before being implemented.

## **5. Public Consultation and Disclosure**

The PMO/PIU shall disclose information about the project and land acquisition process to the PAPs and the village leader explaining the proposal, potential impacts and legal rights of the PAP under this framework.

PAP should be provided with opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of any activities that will affect them adversely or positively. All PAPs are to be informed regarding potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures, including compensation scheme.

The PMO/PIU will ensure that women will be involved in any consultation process. In case of under-representation or where needed, separate meetings with marginalized households, including women shall be organized so that their specific concerns can be discussed. Consultations will be undertaken at venues and times that are suitable for women and will not disadvantage them. Where it is inconvenient for women to attend the meeting, these women will be consulted by visiting their homes.

LARAP should be available in Bahasa Indonesia, taking into account literacy levels, and will be disclosed at places accessible to the PAP, in particular to ensure that the PAP understands their entitlements. The document will also be disclosed at the project website at COREMAP-CTI as well as at the World Bank.

## **6. Eligibility and Entitlement Policy**

All PAPs are eligible for compensation and/or other forms of assistance, as relevant to the nature of impacts affecting them

Specifically, PAP will be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

- **PAP losing agricultural land:**
  - The preferred mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of replacement land of equal productive capacity and satisfactory to the PAP. If satisfactory replacement land cannot be identified, compensation at replacement cost may be provided.
  - PAP will be compensated for the loss of standing crops at market prices, for economic trees at net present value, and for other fixed assets (ancillary structures, wells, fences, irrigation improvements) at replacement cost.
  - Compensation will be paid for temporary use of land, at a rate tied to duration of use, and the land or other assets will be restored to prior use conditions at no cost to the owner or user.
- **PAP losing residential land and structures**
  - Loss of residential land and structures will be compensated either *in-kind* (through replacement of house site and garden area of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAP) or *in-cash* compensation at replacement cost.
  - If after partial land acquisition the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild or restore a house or other structures of equivalent size or value, then at the

request of the PAP the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at replacement cost.

- Compensation will be paid at replacement cost for fixed assets.
- Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three month's rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.
- **Project Affected Persons losing business or losing access to productive assets/natural resources in legally designated park and protected areas.**

Compensation for loss of business will involve, as relevant:

- provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the Project Affected business operator;
  - cash compensation for lost business structures; and
  - transitional support for loss of income (including employee wages) during the transition period.
  - provision of alternative income generating activities and
  - transitional support for loss of income
  - **Infrastructure and access to services**
- Infrastructure will be restored or replaced at no cost to the communities affected. If new resettlement sites are established, infrastructure and services consistent with local standards will be provided at no cost to the relocated Persons.

No deduction for taxes and transaction administrative cost for compulsory land acquisition. For negotiated land acquisition where there is a willing seller and a willing buyer, no administrative cost will be deducted and tax obligations will be covered by the negotiated transaction.

## **7. Voluntary Land Acquisition**

It is very likely that the sub-projects will involve voluntary land acquisition, in which the PAPs are voluntarily contributing their small portion of land for the projects. Land contribution is acceptable only if there are *informed consent* and *power of choice*.

Informed consent means that the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project.

Power of choice means that the people involved have the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition.

Because determining informed consent can be difficult, the following criteria are suggested as guidelines:

- The infrastructure must not be site specific.
- The impact must be minor, that is, involve no more than 10 percent of the area of any holding and require no physical relocation.
- The land required to meet technical project criteria must be identified by the affected community, not by line agencies or project authorities (nonetheless, technical authorities can help ensure that the land is appropriate for project purposes and that the project will produce no health or environmental safety hazard).
- The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claim or encumbrances.

- Verification (for example, notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each person donating land (*See Annex B.2 for sample of Letter of Land Donation*).
- If any loss of income or physical displacement is envisaged, verification of voluntary acceptance of community-devised mitigatory measures must be obtained from those expected to be adversely affected.
- If community services are to be provided under the project, land title must be vested in the community, or appropriate guarantees of public access to services must be given by the private title holder.
- Grievance mechanism must be available.

## **8. Implementation Arrangements**

The LARAP reviews organizational arrangements, to ensure that implementation procedures are clear, that responsibility is clearly designated for provision of all forms of assistance, and that adequate coordination among all agencies involved in LARAP implementation is assured.

The LARAP must include a detailed implementation schedule, linking the project construction timetable to land acquisition-related activities. The implementation timetable should establish that *in-cash* or *in-kind* compensation should be completed before the sub-project implementation.

The PIU will handle the daily activities of the Project. The PIU as well as the MMAF (PMO) has overall responsibility to oversee adherence to this LARPF as well as LARAP preparation and implementation. The MMAF/PIU will ensure that entitlements and measures in LARAP are consistent with LARPF and that suitable budgetary provisions are made for timely implementation of the LARAP.

For subprojects involving acquisition of customary land, the MMAF/PIU will ensure that (i) any land disputes are resolved and a written on use of the land is signed with customary landowners and included in the LARAP; (ii) compensation or lease rates are agreed with landowners before work begins on the site.

## **9. Costs and Budget**

The action plans will include detailed cost for compensation (in cash and in kind) and establish sources for all funds required, and will ensure that fund flow is compatible with the timetable for payment of compensation and provision of all other assistance.

All costs covered under this LARPF shall be borne by the COREMAP-CTI project or by the GoI. Funds flow will follow the procedures established under the overall project funds flow.

## **10. Grievance Procedure**

Grievance procedures are established for the PAPs to bring their complaints to PMO/PIU, which include reasonable performance standards, e.g., time required to respond to complaints, and should be provided without charge to PAP. The procedure should follow the grievance redress mechanism of this ESSF. The name and contact detail of the designated unit/persons for handling complaints shall be displayed at each disclosure site.

However, should there be the project related mechanisms fail to resolve complaints, the LARAP should also state other ways available. The local practice for conflict resolution should be considered for seeking resolution.

## **11. Monitoring of LARAP Implementation**

In addition to PMO internal monitoring program, DG-MCSI/MMAF will ensure that LARAP implementation will be externally monitored by a qualified entity. The LARAP should establish the scope and frequency of monitoring and reporting activities. External monitoring reports will be prepared for simultaneous submission to the PMO and the World Bank.

Periodic report should track items such as:

- i) disclosure of information and consultation with PAP;
- ii) status of land acquisition and payments on compensation;
- iii) payments for loss of income;
- iv) income restoration activities;
- v) public information dissemination and consultations process;
- vi) the benefits of the project;
- vii) number and type of grievances received, how they are being addressed and when they have closed out.

## **ANNEX B.1. Outline of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)**

### **Outline of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)**

The scope and level of detail of the action plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of land acquisition and access restriction. The plan covers the elements below as relevant.

- A description of the project, identification of how the Project has given rise to land acquisition;
- Identification of potential project impacts;
- Asset and livelihood census survey of 100% of PAPs and a valuation of their assets and respective income sources;
- The institutional framework and organizational responsibilities;
- Eligibility and the entitlement matrix;
- Methodologies for valuation of losses and compensation for losses;
- PAP participation, consultation and disclosure;
- Grievance mechanism procedures.
- Implementation schedule and budget; and,
- Monitoring and evaluation activities.



**ANNEX B.2. Example of Statement Letter of Land Donation**

**LETTER OF LAND DONATION**

I, the undersigned this:

Name :  
Occupation :  
Address :

declare that I have the right to get compensation for my assets affected (land / crops) ... ..  
m 2 / ... .. trees. (Write down the extent of assets affected) with  
compensation of Rp. ... .. (Write down the  
estimated amount of compensation actually entitled), but I voluntarily donate my land or assets  
affected for the project / sub-project ... .. (Write the name  
of project / sub-projects to be constructed)

Location of land :  
Size of land :  
Current land use :  
Status of land ownership :  
with reasons :  
Map/sketch of donated land with borders :

.....  
.....  
.....

This statement was made in good faith without any coercion.

Place, date of the agreement

Knowing,  
Landowner Signature

Signature of COREMAP - CTI

Name: .....

Name:.....

**Knowledge by Head of Village**

**Name : .....**

Signature of witnesses :

1. Name : ..... signature :
2. Name : ..... signature :
3. Name : ..... signature :

## **ANNEX C. Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)**

### **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK (IPPF)**

#### **1. Introduction**

Since COREMAP-CTI components may support activities/sub-projects across several provinces in the country, they are likely to affect IP or ethnic minority in a number of sub-project areas in participating provinces such as South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua and Papua.

This IPPF is prepared in order to provide some general principles and procedures that will be applied during sub-project preparation and implementation, if IP are to be affected. In the COREMAP-CTI, therefore, the purpose of the framework is for ensuring consultation, giving IP a voice, and an opportunity to benefit from the program.

#### **Objective**

The primary objectives of the IPPF are to ensure that:

- such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning that affects them;
- opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered;
- any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided, to the extent possible. If unavoidable, mitigation measures should be developed.

This is in line with the national objective in empowering indigenous community (*Komunitas Adat Terpencil* - KAT), in which to grant of authority and belief to KAT to self-determine their own destiny and various development activity programs available within their location and their necessity through protection, reinforcement, development, consultancy and advocating to improve their social prosperity level.

#### **2. Definition**

The national legislation, Presidential Decree No. 111/1999 sets the criteria as follows: a) in form of small, closed and homogenous community; b) social infrastructure supported by familial relationship; c) in general geographically remote and relatively difficult to reach; d) in general live with sub-system economy; e) its Government of Indonesia equipment and technology is simple; f) dependency to local environment and natural resources are relatively high; g) limited access of social, economic, and political service.

The terms "indigenous people", "indigenous ethnic minorities" and "tribal groups", describe social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. For the purposes here, "indigenous people" is the term that will be used to refer to these groups.

Indigenous people are commonly among the poorest segments of a population. According to the Bank policy, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group processing the following characteristics in varying degrees: a) a close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas; b) self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group; c) an indigenous language, often different from the national language; and d) presence of customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions.

For the purpose of this Framework, the definition of IP will try to follow both the criteria of the Bank and the national legislation.

### 3. Screening for indigenous people among the affected populations

Initial screening of the potential presence of IP in the sub-projects area will be conducted by using combination criteria of Bank and national legislation identification. All sub-project areas which have IP communities and are candidates for COREMAP-CTI support will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communities) by a project implementing unit and relevant local authorities, including personnel with appropriate social science training or experience. Prior to the visit, respective project implementing unit will send notice to the communities informing their leaders that they will be visited for consultation. The notice will request that the communities invite to the meeting representatives of farmers, women associations and village leaders for discussion on the sub-project. During the visit, the community leaders and other participants will be consulted and present their views with regards to the sub-project.

At this visit, personnel with social science training or experience will undertake a further screening for IP population with the help of local leaders, local authorities, and NGO as necessary. The screening will check for the following: (a) names of IP groups in the affected village; (b) total number of IP in the affected villages; (c) percentage of IP in affected villages; (d) Number and percentage of indigenous households within a described zone of influence of the proposed sub-project.

If the results show that there are IP communities in the zone of influence of the proposed sub-project, a social assessment will be planned for those areas.

The table below shows the availability of IP communities in the project location, based on the initial screening using the WB IP mapping (2010). This information of IP presence still need to be further assessed during the subproject implementation.

**Table 9. List of IP villages in the Project Location**

No.	Province	Districts	Sub-District ( <i>village</i> )
1.	Southeast Sulawesi	Buton	Lasalimu ( <i>Bonelalo</i> ) South Lasalimu ( <i>Metanauwe*</i> , <i>Kumbewaha, Lasalimu</i> ) Pasar Wajo ( <i>Holimombo Jaya</i> ) Talaga Raya ( <i>Kokoe</i> )
		Wakatobi	Binongko ( <i>Waloindi, Wali</i> ) Tomia ( <i>Lamaggau</i> )
2.	West Papua	Raja Ampat	Misool ( <i>Waigama*</i> ) Samate ( <i>Samate, Yensawai</i> ) Waigeo Barat ( <i>Gag*</i> ) Waigeo Utara ( <i>Andey*</i> )

\*non-coremap sites

### 4. Social Assessment and Consultation

During the preparation of the sub-project proposal and/or sub-project approval, a social assessment process will be undertaken to define the nature and scope of impacts on the IP among the affected populations. By gathering both qualitative and quantitative data in the sub-project areas, the basic social and economic profile of beneficiary population or project affected people will be developed.

The social assessment (SA) will be undertaken by qualified social scientists (or consultants). The SA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts - positive and negative.

The social assessment will become a basis for formulating specific measures to consult with, and give opportunity for IP populations in participating decision making related to the sub-project, should they so desire. The social assessment process itself is often the method by which such consultations are undertaken; however they can be undertaken as a separate exercise.

To ensure meaningful consultation and participation with IP, PIU will ensure that appropriate mechanism and structures will be utilized.

Information dissemination to all members of the IP community will be conducted specifically targeting appropriate message routes in accordance with prevailing customs and traditions, including using the commonly used IP language in every meeting, minutes, brochures, etc.

#### **5. Indigenous People Plan**

Free, prior and informed consultations will be conducted through a series of meetings, including separate group meetings: indigenous village leaders; indigenous men; and indigenous women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under sub-project. Discussions will focus on sub-project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of sub-projects. If the SA indicates that the proposed sub-project will cause adverse impact or that the IP community rejects the proposal, the sub-project will not be approved (and therefore no further action is needed). If the IP supports the sub-project implementation an IPP will be developed to ensure that the IP will receive culturally appropriate opportunities to benefit from the sub-project activities.

The IPP is prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner, and its level of detail varies depending on the specific project and the nature of effects to be addressed. It will include the following elements, as needed:

- a. A summary of Social Assessment;
- b. A summary of results of the free, prior, and informed consultation that was carried out during sub-project preparation;
- c. A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected indigenous communities during project implementation.
- d. An action plan of measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits culturally appropriate;
- e. The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP;
- f. Accessible grievance mechanism, which takes into account the availability of customary mechanism;
- g. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism

The IPP of each sub-project should be reviewed and approved by the Bank before sub-project implementation begins.

The IPP should be disclosed publicly so that accessible to the affected indigenous community.

Upon agreed by the Bank, for the sub-projects that work at the existing systems with community-decision making process, a stand-alone IPP may not be required. The process to ensure that the IP are included as beneficiaries and participate in any activities will be incorporated in the sub-project design.

#### **6. Principles if a sub-project affects indigenous peoples**

There are a number of measures to be applied when the IP are presence in the sub-project area and are part of the beneficiaries, in relation to the development of indigenous peoples plan.

- COREMAP-CTI will ensure that free, prior and informed consultations are undertaken, in a language spoken by, and location convenient for, potentially affected IP. The views of IP are to be taken into account during preparation and implementation of any sub-project, while respecting their current practices, beliefs and cultural preferences. The outcome of the consultations will be documented into the sub-project documents.
- If the IP conclude that the sub-project will be beneficial to them, and that any minor adverse impacts, if any, can be mitigated, a plan to assist them will be developed based on

consultation with the IP and local representatives. The community should also be consulted to ensure that their rights and culture are respected. The assistance may also include institutional strengthening and capacity building of indigenous villages and community groups working with the sub-project.

- In the issue of access restriction to the natural resources, the IP will participate in the zoning and mapping activities in order to fully benefit from the subproject. In full consultation with the IP groups, the zoning and mapping activities will define the areas with customary rights of the local IP and reflect the issues in the IPP with particular actions to protect or compensate the groups.
- Where indigenous people are identified that represent a sufficiently large interest, efforts will be made to ensure that the group is represented and that regular and formal communication is established with the group.
- Where the indigenous people speak a language different from Bahasa Indonesia, relevant brochures and documents will be translated in the appropriate language. Provision has been made in the project budget to allow for additional translations of relevant project documents.

These steps will be aimed at ensuring that indigenous people participate fully in the project, are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and are able to voice their needs during the social/economic preliminary survey/exercise and in the formulation of the sub-projects and operational policies. In addition, they will be encouraged to submit sub-project proposals that cater to their group's needs, if necessary.

#### **7. Reporting, Monitoring and Documentation**

Besides specific attention to IP issues in supervision and monitoring, COREMAP-CTI will include these matters in their progress reporting. The World Bank supervision missions will periodically pay special attention to ensure that the sub-projects affecting IP afford benefits to them and no adverse impacts on them.

#### **8. Implementation Arrangement**

MMAF will be responsible for training the respective project implementing unit or local authorities to undertake the work of consultation, screening, social assessment, analyses and preparing IPPs and addressing any grievances.

PIU of individual sub-projects and local authorities are responsible for implementing IPP (arrange adequate staff and budget).

**Appendix A. Types of Business Plan / Activities Requiring AMDAL (After PERMEN LH No.5/2012)**

The attachment of the Minister of Environment Regulation (PERMEN) No.5/2012, concerning types of business plan and / or activities requiring AMDAL. This attachment has been modified, which might relate to COREMAP-CTI (in *Bahasa Indonesia*).

N o	Jenis Kegiatan	Skala/Besaran	Alasan Ilmiah Khusus
<b>A. Bidang Multisektor</b>			
1.	Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil, dengan a. Luas area reklamasi, b. Volume material urug, atau c. Panjang reklamasi	≥ 25 ha ≥ 500.000 m <sup>3</sup> ≥ 50 m (tegak lurus ke arah laut dari garis pantai)	Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak terhadap, antara lain: a. Hidro oseanografi, meliputi pasang surut, arus, gelombang, dan sedimen dasar laut. b. Hidrologi, meliputi curah hujan, air tanah, debit air sungai atau saluran, dan air limpasan. c. Batimetri, meliputi kontur kedalaman dasar perairan. d. Topografi, meliputi kontur permukaan daratan. e. Geomorfologi, meliputi bentuk dan tipologi pantai. f. Geoteknik, meliputi sifat-sifat fisis dan mekanis lapisan tanah. g. Dampak sosial.
5.	Pembangunan bangunan gedung - Luas lahan, atau - Bangunan	≥ 5 ha ≥ 10.000 m <sup>2</sup>	Besar dan diperhitungkan berdasarkan: a. Pembebasan lahan. b. Daya dukung lahan. c. Tingkat kebutuhan air sehari-hari. d. Limbah yang dihasilkan. e. Efek pembangunan terhadap lingkungan sekitar (getaran, kebisingan, polusi udara, dan lain-lain). f. KDB (koefisien dasar bangunan) dan KLB (koefisien luas bangunan). g. Jumlah dan jenis pohon yang mungkin hilang. h. Konflik sosial akibat pembebasan lahan (umumnya berlokasi dekat pusat kota yang memiliki kepadatan tinggi). i. Struktur bangunan bertingkat tinggi dan basement menyebabkan masalah dewatering dan gangguan tiang-tiang pancang terhadap akuifer sumber air sekitar. j. Bangkitan pergerakan (traffic) dan kebutuhan permukiman dari tenaga kerja yang besar. k. Bangkitan pergerakan dan kebutuhan parkir pengunjung. l. Produksi sampah, limbah domestik. m. Genangan/banjir lokal.
<b>B. Bidang Perikanan dan Kelautan</b>			
1	Usaha Budidaya Perikanan a. Budidaya tambak udang/ikan tingkat teknologi maju dan modern atau tanpa unit pengolahannya		a. Rusaknya ekosistem mangrove yang menjadi tempat pemijahan dan pertumbuhan ikan ( <i>nursery areas</i> ) akan mempengaruhi tingkat produktivitas daerah setempat.

	- Luas	$\geq 50$ ha	<p>b. Beberapa komponen lingkungan yang akan terkena dampak adalah: kandungan bahan organik, perubahan BOD, COD, DO, kecerahan air, jumlah <i>phytoplankton</i> maupun peningkatan virus dan bakteri.</p> <p>c. Semakin tinggi penerapan teknologi maka produksi limbah yang diindikasikan akan menyebabkan dampak negatif terhadap perairan/ekosistem di sekitarnya.</p>
	<p>b. Usaha budidaya perikanan terapung (jaring apung dan <i>pen system</i>):</p> <p>-Di air tawar (danau)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Luas, atau</li> <li>Jumlah</li> </ul> <p>-Di air laut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Luas, atau</li> <li>Jumlah</li> </ul>	<p><math>\geq 2,5</math> ha <math>\geq 500</math> unit</p> <p><math>\geq 5</math> ha <math>\geq 1.000</math> unit</p>	<p>a. Perubahan kualitas perairan.</p> <p>b. Pengaruh perubahan arus dan penggunaan ruang perairan.</p> <p>c. Pengaruh terhadap estetika perairan.</p> <p>d. Mengganggu alur pelayaran.</p>
<b>C Bidang Kehutanan</b>			
1.	<u>Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan</u>		
	a. Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu (UPHHK) dari Hutan Alam (HA)	semua besaran	<p>a. Pemanenan pohon dengan diameter tertentu berpotensi merubah struktur dan komposisi tegakan.</p> <p>b. Mempengaruhi kehidupan satwa liar dan habitatnya.</p>
	b. Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu (UPHHK) dari Hutan Tanaman	$\geq 5.000$ ha	Usaha hutan tanaman dilaksanakan melalui berpotensi menimbulkan dampak erosi serta perubahan komposisi tegakan (menjadi homogen), satwa liar dan habitatnya.
<b>D Bidang Perhubungan</b>			
3.	a. Pengerukan perairan dengan <i>capital dredging</i>		Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak penting terhadap sistem hidrologi dan ekologi yang lebih luas dari batas tapak kegiatan itu sendiri, perubahan batimetri, ekosistem, dan mengganggu proses-proses alamiah di daerah perairan (sungai dan laut) termasuk menurunnya produktivitas kawasan yang dapat menimbulkan dampak sosial. Kegiatan ini juga akan menimbulkan gangguan terhadap lalu lintas pelayaran perairan.
	-Volume	$\geq 500.000$ m <sup>3</sup>	
	b. Pengerukan perairan sungai dan/atau laut dengan <i>capital dredging</i> yang memotong batu, yang bukan termasuk material karang.	$\geq 250.000$ m <sup>3</sup> atau semua besaran yang menggunakan bahan peledak	
	c. penempatan hasil keruk di laut		Menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan bentanglahan yang akan mempengaruhi ekologi, hidrologi setempat.
	- Volume, atau	$\geq 500.000$ m <sup>3</sup>	
	- Luas area penempatan hasil keruk	$\geq 5$ ha	
4.	Pembangunan pelabuhan dengan salah satu fasilitas berikut:		a. Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak penting terhadap perubahan arus pantai/
	a. Dermaga dengan bentuk konstruksi		

	<i>sheetpile</i> atau <i>open pile</i> -Panjang, atau -Luas	$\geq 200 \text{ m}$ $\geq 6.000 \text{ m}^2$	pendangkalan dan sistem hidrologi, ekosistem, kebisingan dan dapat b. Mengganggu proses-proses alamiah di daerah pantai ( <i>coastal processes</i> ).
	b. Dermaga dengan konstruksi masif	Semuabesaran	Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak terhadap ekosistem, hidrologi, garis pantai dan batimetri serta mengganggu proses-proses alamiah yang terjadi di daerah pantai
	c. Penahan gelombang (talud) dan/atau pemecah gelombang ( <i>break water</i> ) - Panjang	$\geq 200 \text{ m}$	Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak berupa emisi, gangguan lalu lintas, aksesibilitas transportasi, kebisingan, getaran, gangguan pandangan, ekologis, dampak sosial dan keamanan disekitar kegiatan serta membutuhkan area yang luas. Kunjung kapal yang cukup tinggi dengan bobot sekitar 5.000-10.000 DWT serta draft kapal minimum 4-7 m sehingga kondisi kedalaman yang dibutuhkan menjadi 5 s/d 9 m LWS
	d. Fasilitas Terapung ( <i>Floating Facility</i> )	$\geq 10.000 \text{ DWT}$	Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak berupa gangguan alur pelayaran, perubahan batimetri, ekosistem, dan mengganggu proses-proses alamiah di daerah pantai terutama apabila yang dibongkar muat minyak mentah yang berpotensi menimbulkan pencemaran laut dari tumpahan minyak.
<b>E <u>Bidang Perindustrian</u></b>			
5	Industri galangan kapal dengan sistem <i>graving dock</i>	$\geq 50.000 \text{ DWT}$	Sistem <i>graving dock</i> adalah galangan kapal yang dilengkapi dengan kolam perbaikan dengan ukuran panjang 150 m, lebar 30 m, dan kedalaman 10 m dengan sistem sirkulasi. Pembuatan kolam <i>graving</i> ini dilakukan dengan mengeruk laut yang dikhawatirkan akan menyebabkan longsor atau abrasi pantai. Perbaikan kapal berpotensi menghasilkan limbah cair (air <i>ballast</i> , pengecatan lambung kapal dan bahan kimia B3) maupun limbah gas dan debu dari kegiatan <i>sand blasting</i> dan pengecatan. Berpotensi menghasilkan limbah debu atau cairan yang mengandung



			TENORM dari kegiatan sandblasting menggunakan slag mineral, khususnya garnet dan tin slag, sehingga kajian dampak dan pengelolaan dampak dalam Amdal untuk kegiatan ini harus member perhatian khusus pada konsentrasi aktivitas deret U atau $Th > 1 \text{ Bq/g}$
F	<b>Bidang Pekerjaan Umum</b>		
4	Pembangunan Pengaman Pantai dan perbaikan muara sungai:  - Jarak dihitung tegak lurus pantai	$\geq 500 \text{ m}$	a. Pembangunan pada rentang kawasan pantai selebar $\geq 500 \text{ m}$ berpotensi mengubah ekologi kawasan pantai dan muara sungai sehingga berdampak terhadap keseimbangan ekosistem yang ada. b. Gelombang pasang laut ( <i>tsunami</i> ) di Indonesia berpotensi menjangkau kawasan sepanjang $500 \text{ m}$ dari tepi pantai, sehingga diperlukan kajian khusus untuk pengembangan kawasan pantai yang mencakup rentang lebih dari $500 \text{ m}$ dari garis pantai.
5.	Normalisasi Sungai (termasuk sodetan) dan Pembuatan Kanal Banjir  a. Kota besar/metropolitan - Panjang, atau  - Volume pengerukan	$\geq 5 \text{ km}$  $\geq 500.000 \text{ m}^3$	a. Terjadi timbunan tanah galian di kanan kiri sungai yang menimbulkan dampak lingkungan, dampak sosial, dan gangguan. b. Mobilisasi alat besar dapat menimbulkan gangguan dan dampak c. Perubahan hidrologi dan pengaliran air hujan (run-off)
7	Pembangunan dan/atau peningkatan jalan dengan pelebaran yang membutuhkan pengadaan lahan (di luar rumija):  a. di kota metropolitan/besar - panjang jalan dengan luas pengadaan lahan; atau  - luas pengadaan lahan	$\geq 5 \text{ km}$ dengan pengadaan lahan $\geq 20 \text{ Ha}$ $\geq 30 \text{ ha}$	Bangkitan lalu lintas, dampak kebisingan, getaran, emisi yang tinggi, gangguan visual dan dampak sosial
9	Persampahan a. Pembangunan TPA sampah domestik pembuangan dengan sistem <i>controlled landfill/sanitary landfill</i> termasuk instalasi penunjangnya - Luas kawasan TPA, atau - - kapasitas total	$\geq 10 \text{ ha}$ $\geq 100.000 \text{ ton}$	a. penyesuaian terhadap luas kawasan TPA dengan daya tampung TPA. b. Perubahan paradigma dari tempat pembuangan/penampungan akhir menjadi tempat pengolahan akhir. c. UU 18 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah dimana konsep 3R menjadi bagian dari deskripsi kegiatan Amdal TPA. Bukan lagi "open dumping" tapi sebagai tempat pengolahan akhir, sehingga ada composting dan landfill gas (waste to energy).

			Untuk insinerator biasanya untuk kapasitas yang kecil (<100 ton per hari) prosesnya kurang sempurna sehingga dampaknya dapat lebih penting
	b. TPA di daerah pasang surut, - Luas <i>landfill</i> , atau - Kapasitas total	Semua kapasitas/besaran	Pengaturan TPA ini lebih ketat daripada di wilayah lain. secara teknis, daerah pasang surut tidak direkomendasikan untuk menjadi lahan TPA. Tetapi untuk beberapa wilayah yang tidak punya pilihan wilayah lain maka tetap dapat diperbolehkan membangun TPA di daerah pasang surut
	c. Pembangunan <i>transfer station</i> - Kapasitas	$\geq 500$ ton/hari	Lokasi <i>transfer station</i> pada umumnya terletak di dalam atau di pinggir kota dan dibangun pada luas lahan yang terbatas
	d. Pembangunan instalasi Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu - Kapasitas	$\geq 500$ ton/hari	Gunakan mendorong minat swasta/masyarakat
	e. Pengolahan dengan insinerator - Kapasitas	Semua kapasitas	Pengolahan sampah domestik  Berapa pun kapasitasnya harus dilengkapi dengan AMDAL karena saat ini sampah domestik masih tercampur dengan limbah B3.
	f. <i>Composting Plant</i> - Kapasitas	$\geq 500$ ton/hari	Kapasitas <i>composting plant</i> diperbesar untuk mendorong minat swasta/masyarakat dalam komposting
10	<i>Air Limbah</i> a. Pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja (IPLT), termasuk fasilitas penunjangnya - Luas, atau - Kapasitasnya	$\geq 2$ ha $\geq 11 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$	a. Setara dengan layanan untuk 100.000 orang. b. Dampak potensial berupa bau, gangguan kesehatan, lumpur sisa yang tidak diolah dengan baik dan gangguan visual.
	b. Pembangunan Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) limbah domestik termasuk fasilitas penunjangnya - Luas, atau - Beban organik	$\geq 3$ ha $\geq 2,4$ ton/hari	Setara dengan layanan untuk 100.000 orang.
	c. Pembangunan sistem perpipaan air limbah, luas layanan - Luas layanan, atau - Debit air limbah	$\geq 500$ ha $\geq 16.000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$	a. Setara dengan layanan 100.000 orang. b. Setara dengan 20.000 unit sambungan air limbah. c. Dampak potensial berupa gangguan lalu lintas, kerusakan prasarana umum, ketidaksesuaian atau nilai kompensasi
G	<b><u>Bidang Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral</u></b>		
7	Penambang di laut.	Semua besaran	Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak berupa perubahan

			batimetri, ekosistem pesisir dan laut, mengganggu alur pelayaran dan proses- proses alamiah di daerah pantai termasuk menurunnya produktivitas kawasan yang dapat menimbulkan dampak sosial, ekonomi, dan kesehatan terhadap nelayan dan masyarakat sekitar.
8	Melakukan penempatan tailing di bawah laut	Semuabesaran	Memerlukan lokasi khusus dan berpotensi menimbulkan dampak berupa perubahan batimetri, ekosistem pesisir dan laut, mengganggu alur pelayaran dan proses- proses alamiah di daerah pantai termasuk menurunnya produktivitas kawasan yang dapat menimbulkan dampak sosial, ekonomi, dan kesehatan terhadap nelayan dan masyarakat sekitar.
<b>H</b>	<b><u>Bidang Pariwisata</u></b>		
1.	a. Kawasan Pariwisata  b. Taman Rekreasi, luas	Semuabesaran  ≥ 100 ha	Berpotensi menimbulkan dampak berupa perubahan fungsi lahan/kawasan, gangguan lalu lintas, pembebasan lahan, dan sampah.
<b>I</b>	<b><u>Bidang Pengelolaan Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (LB3)</u></b>		
1.	Industri jasa pengelolaan limbah B3 yang melakukan kombinasi 2 (dua) atau lebih kegiatan meliputi: pemanfaatan, pengolahan, dan/atau penimbunan limbah B3	Semuabesaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Berpotensi menimbulkan pencemar di udara berupa dioksin dan furans.</li> <li>b. Berpotensi menimbulkan penurunan kualitas udara ambient (debu, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, HF, HCl, As, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, dan Tl).</li> <li>c. Berisiko terjadinya lindiri dari produk yang dihasilkan dan/atau landfill yang menyebabkan terlepasnya unsur dan/atau senyawa berbahaya dan beracun ke lingkungan</li> </ul>

**Appendix B. Types of Public Works Requiring EMP (UKL/UPL) (after PERMEN PU No.: 10/PRT/M/2008)**

The attachment of the PERMEN PU No.: 10/PRT/M/2008 on the types of public works business plans and / or activities requiring environmental management and monitoring plan (UKL-UPL). This attachment has been modified, which might relate to COREMAP-CTI (in *Bahasa Indonesia*).

NO	JENIS KEGIATAN	SKALA/BESARAN	PERTIMBANGAN ILMIAH	ALASAN KHUSUS
I.	JALAN DAN JEMBATAN			
7.	Pembangunan jalan/peningkatan jalan dengan kegiatan pengadaan tanah			
	a. Di kota metropolitan/besar - Panjang, atau - Pengadaan tanah	1 km s/d < 5 km 2 ha s/d < 5 ha	Perubahan bentuk lahan, serta pengaruhnya terhadap lingkungan fisik, kimia, biologi, sosekbud masyarakat	Timbulnya gangguan lalu lintas, kemacetan lalu lintas, kebisingan, emisi gas buang, berkurangnya keanekaragaman hayati, serta gangguan estetika lingkungan
	b. Di kota metropolitan/besar - Panjang, atau - Pengadaan tanah	3 km s/d < 10 km 5 ha s/d < 10 ha		
	c. Di kota metropolitan/besar - Panjang, atau - Pengadaan tanah	10 km s/d < 30 km 10 ha s/d < 30 ha		
III	KECIPTAKARYAAN			
13.	b. Pembangunan bangunan gedung di atas tanah/bawah tanah			
	1. Fungsi usaha, meliputi bangunan gedung perkantoran, wisata dan rekreasi, terminal dan bangunan gedung tempat penyimpanan	5.000 m <sup>2</sup> s/d 10.000 m <sup>2</sup>	Perubahan pada sifat-sifat fisik dan/atau hayati lingkungan Perubahan komponen lingkungan Menimbulkan kerusakan atau gangguan terhadap kawasan lindung Mengubah atau memodifikasi areal yang mempunyai nilai tinggi serta mengakibatkan/menimbulkan konflik atau kontroversi dengan masyarakat dan/atau pemerintah Penurunan daya tampung lingkungan sebagai akibat dari pemanfaatan intensitas lahan yang melampaui daya dukung lahan itu sendiri yang mengakibatkan perubahan terhadap kondisi sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya masyarakat	Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya
	2. Fungsi keagamaan, meliputi bangunan masjid termasuk mushola, bangunan gereja termasuk kapel, bangunan pura, bangunan vihara, dan bangunan kelenteng			Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya
	3. Fungsi social dan budaya, meliputi bangunan gedung pelayanan pendidikan, pelayanan kesehatan, kebudayaan, labolatorium, dan bangunan gedung pelayanan umum			Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya
	4. Fungsi khusus, seperti reactor nuklir, instalasi pertahanan dan keamanan dan bangunan sejenis yang ditetapkan oleh menteri			Berpotensi mengganggu fungsi prasarana dan sarana yang berada di bawahnya dan/atau di sekitarnya Kegiatan bangunan gedung fungsi khusus menimbulkan dampak penting terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungannya Bangunan gedung fungsi khusus mempunyai tingkat kerahasiaan tinggi tingkat nasional

				seringkali mempunyai system pertahanan dan keamanan tertentu yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap ekosistem Memiliki resiko bahaya tinggi apabila terjadi kegagalan/kecelakaan
	d. Pembangunan bangunan gedung di bawah dan/atau di atas air			
	1. Fungsi usaha, meliputi bangunan gedung perkantoran, perdagangan, perindustrian, perhotelan, wisata dan rekreasi, terminal dan bangunan gedung tempat penyimpanan	5.000 m <sup>2</sup> s/d 10.000 m <sup>2</sup>	Perubahan pada sifat-sifat fisik dan/atau hayati lingkungan Perubahan komponen lingkungan Menimbulkan kerusakan atau gangguan terhadap kawasan lindung Mengubah atau memodifikasi areal yang mempunyai nilai tinggi serta mengakibatkan/menimbulkan konflik atau kontroversi dengan masyarakat dan/atau pemerintah Penurunan daya tampung lingkungan sebagai akibat dari pemanfaatan intensitas lahan yang melampaui daya dukung lahan itu sendiri yang mengakibatkan perubahan terhadap kondisi sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya masyarakat	Kegiatan berpotensi mengganggu keseimbangan lingkungan, fungsi lindung kawasan, dan dapat menimbulkan pencemaran Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan
	2. Fungsi keagamaan, meliputi bangunan masjid termasuk mushola, bangunan gereja termasuk kapel, bangunan pura, bangunan vihara, dan bangunan kelenteng			Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan
	3. Fungsi sosial dan budaya, meliputi bangunan gedung pelayanan pendidikan, pelayanan kesehatan, kebudayaan, laboratorium, dan bangunan gedung pelayanan umum			Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan
	4. Fungsi khusus, seperti reactor nuklir, instalasi pertahanan dan keamanan dan bangunan sejenis yang ditetapkan oleh menteri	Semua bangunan yang tidak dipersyaratkan untuk Amdal maka wajib dilengkapi UKL dan UPL		Kegiatan berpotensi mengganggu keseimbangan lingkungan, fungsi lindung kawasan, dan dapat menimbulkan pencemaran Pembangunan dapat menimbulkan perubahan arus air yang dapat merusak lingkungan Kegiatan bangunan gedung fungsi khusus menimbulkan dampak penting terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungannya Bangunan gedung fungsi khusus mempunyai tingkat kerahasiaan tinggi tingkat nasional seringkali mempunyai system pertahanan dan keamanan tertentu yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap ekosistem

				Mempunyai resiko bahaya tinggi apabila terjadi kegagalan/kecelakaan
15.	Peningkatan kualitas Pemukiman			
	Kegiatan ini dapat berupa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penanganan kawasan kumuh di perkotaan dengan pendekatan pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar (basic need) pelayanan infrastruktur, tanpa pemindahan penduduk;</li> <li>• Pembangunan kawasan tertinggal, terpencil, kawasan perbatasan, dan pulau-pulau kecil;</li> <li>• Pengembangan kawasan pedesaan untuk meningkatkan ekonomi local (penanganan kawasan agropolitan, kawasan terpilih pusat pertumbuhan desa KTP2D, desa pusat pertumbuhan DPP)</li> </ul>	Luas kawasan $\geq 10$ ha	Adanya perubahan tata air lingkungan, dan penurunan daya dukung lingkungan, serta peningkatan eksploitasi air tanah	Timbulnya gangguan lalu lintas, banjir local, serta timbulnya penumpukan sampah dan limbah. Terganggunya pelayanan infrastruktur umum, misalnya tertutupnya saluran drainase, penyempitan jalan umum, penurunan muka air tanah.

Catatan:

- Kota Metropolitan : Jumlah penduduk > 1.000.000 jiwa
- Kota Besar : Jumlah penduduk 500.000 - 1.000.000 jiwa
- Kota Sedang : Jumlah penduduk 200.000 - 500.000 jiwa
- Kota Kecil : Jumlah penduduk 20.000 - 200.000 jiwa

## **Appendix C. Standard Clauses for Environmental Management during Construction**

### **Standard Clauses for Environmental Management during Construction**

Construction contracts under COREMAP - CTI will be required to include the following clauses aimed at minimizing the adverse impacts of construction, and to provide regular reporting.

#### **F.1. GENERAL**

##### **F.1.1. Description**

- a) This Section covers the provision of environmental counter measures and actions that are needed to perform any civil works required under the Contract. In most cases the clauses have been extracted from other Sections of these Specifications and are included here to ensure awareness and compliance.
- b) The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to protect the environment (both on and off the Site, including base camp and other installations under the control of the Contractor) and to limit damage and disturbance to people and property resulting from pollution, noise and other results of his operations. The Contractor should also ensure that transportation and quarrying activities are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- c) As a means of minimizing environmental disturbance to all nearby communities all construction and transportation activities must be confined to the hours of operation as defined unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- d) In order to assist in ensuring the effective implementation of all the Environmental Safeguards referred to in this section the Engineer shall complete on a monthly basis the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan identifying the adverse environmental activities or environmental omission, details of those activities and omissions, and activities carried out to rectify or remedy that omission.

#### **F.2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

##### **F.2.1. Impacts on Water Resources**

- a) The Contractor shall ensure that polluting effluent from all of the Contractor's activities shall not exceed the values stated in the prescribed applicable Laws (Refer specifically to Government Regulation (*Peraturan Pemerintah*) No.82 Year 2001 regarding Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control).
- b) The contractor shall make every effort to ensure no construction materials and liquids, waste materials and liquids, and any other materials and liquids are not allowed to enter any irrigation or other channel.
- c) Natural streams or channels within or adjacent to the works of this Contract shall not be disturbed without the approval of the Engineer.

**Appendix D. List of Participant and Minutes of Meeting of Stakeholder Consultation at Workshop in Sorong 2-3 July 2013**

**Participants:**

1. PPG Team UNHAS:
2. WB
3. UNIPA
4. LP2M UNHAS
5. Tokoh Masyarakat dari Biak dan Raja Ampat
6. Pemerintah Kabupaten Biak dan Raja Ampat

**Pokok-pokok diskusi:**

- Potensi konflik cukup besar, bilamana interfensi program tidak didahului oleh penjelasan atau persiapan yang matang. Potensi tersebut dapat berupa kecemburuan social antar pribadi, dusun, dan kampung/desa.
- Demikian juga potensi konflik pada zonasi konservasi dan pemanfaatan yang melewati batas kampung.
- Hukum adat (non-positif) untuk di adopsi untuk solusi terhadap masalah konflik pemanfaatan SDA contohnya SASI.
- Dalam resolusi conflict, sebaiknya diupayakan dengan pendekatan persuasive, dimana keterlibatan tokoh masyarakat dan adat perlu dipertimbangkan.
- Surat Pelepasan Adat untuk melengkapi surat hibah tanah, jika ada kegiatan yang membutuhkan pengadaan tanah yang sifatnya hibah. Hal ini dikarenakan tanah di Papua dan Papua Barat umumnya adalah tanah adat.
- Dalam Surat Pelepasan tersebut biasanya yang ikut bertandatangan adalah pemilik lahan, disertai dengan Kepala suku besar, kepala suku kecil, keluarga pemilik tanah (dapat berupa anak dan saudara).
- Bagaimana mengatasi permasalahan ketidakadilan akibat pembatasan akses, terhadap sumberdaya khususnya kehadiran nelayan dari luar wilayah tersebut.
- Perlunya peningkatan keterlibatan gender atau peningkatan peran serta perempuan dalam aktifitas pemberdayaan ekonomi, maupun aktifitas pengelolaan sumberdaya terumbu karang.
- Posisi perempuan perlu diangkat dalam konteks penerima manfaat dari program dan dalam konteks perannya dalam organisasi pengelolaan.
- Grievance mechanism sebaiknya tidak ditangani langsung di tingkat PIU di Kabupaten, dikarenakan tidak bisa dihindari adanya vested interest yang begitu kuat dari mereka yang berperan dalam program.
- Sebaiknya grievance unit dibuat di tingkat PMO (nasional) dalam bentuk Communication Specialist, yang sekaligus dapat berfungsi sebagai juru bicara (HUMAS) bagi program COREMAP-CTI dan sekaligus menjadi "pengelola complain atau Complaint Manager" dari COREMAP-CTI.



**DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA**  
**WORKSHOP DAN KONSULTASI PUBLIK**  
**PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN COREMAP-CTI**  
**SORONG, 2-3 JULI 2013**

<b>No</b>	<b>NAMA</b>	<b>INSTITUSI</b>	<b>ASAL DAERAH</b>
1	Effendi Igrisa	Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Biak	Biak
2	Alvi Betmanto Sitepu	UPT LKBL Biak LIPI	Biak
3	Lucky Sembel	Mitra Bahari Papua Barat/UNIPA	Manokwari
4	Semi Mambrasar	Sekretaris Desa Yenwau Paior	Raja Ampat
5	Daud Mambrasar	Kepala Kampung Arborek	Raja Ampat
6	Selly Arfayan	BPPKB Raja Ampat	Raja Ampat
7	Murniati	DKP Raja Ampat	Raja Ampat
8	Bun/ Julianus	DKP Raja Ampat	Raja Ampat
9	Yusdi N.L	Kepala Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Raja Ampat	Raja Ampat
10	Irwan Pasambo	TNC Raja Ampat	Raja Ampat
11	Ismail	Akademi Perikanan Sorong	Sorong
12	Adrian J.Karba	Rare	Sorong
13	Hadis Sbibus	Tim CBT Wayong	Sorong
14	Gulam Arafat	LOKA PSPL Sorong	Sorong
15	Nazruddin	Konsultan Coremap II	Sorong



DAFTAR HADIR

WORKSHOP & KONSULTASI PUBLIK  
PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN COREMAP-CTI

SORONG, 2-3 JULI 2008

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DAFTAR HADIR

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PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN COREMAP-CTI

SORONG, 2-3 JULI 2008

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