

## Safeguards Compliance Memorandum

### Project Information

Project Name	Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) – 715, 717 & 718)
GEF Focal Area	International Waters, Biodiversity
Safeguards Categorization	B

### Project Description

The project objective is to contribute to coastal fisheries in Indonesian Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) 715, 717 and 718 delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrate effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance and effective incentives.

Component A - Implementing Enabling Conditions in FMA 715, 717 & 718 Improved capacity and compliance of coastal fisheries stakeholders to EAFM policies and regulations by applying relevant right based and collaborative management mechanisms and financial incentive schemes.

Component B- Implementing Fisheries Improvement projects in FMA 715, 717 and 718 – successful fisheries improvement projects for small pelagic fisheries and coastal shrimp fisheries by applying Best Management Practices (BMPs) at key locations in the FMA 715, 717 and 718.

Component C - Permanently sustaining critical coastal ecosystem protection to support fisheries production in FMA 715 and 717 focuses on the capitalization of the Blue Abadi Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), permanently support a network of local institutions working to protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries production, and enhance EAFM for the benefit of small-scale local fishers and their communities.

Component D - Implementing Knowledge Management, Monitoring & Evaluation for Sustainable Coastal Fisheries in FMA 715, 717 and 718.

This memo is limited to those activities implemented by WWF-GEF Agency related to Component A, B and D. Component C will be implemented by Conservation International, and therefore CI safeguards policies and procedures will be followed for that component. Of the project components implemented by WWF GEF Agency, it is anticipated that activities related to Component B will directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous People or affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. Component B includes space for site-specific collaborations to be defined based on consultation during the Project implementation phase. A sample of activities under Component B includes:

- Conduct training assessment for postharvest stakeholders including women and traditional fisher groups.
- Conduct training on Seafood Ecolabel Certification and a training on Good Handling Practices designed for various stakeholder groups.
- Based on the outcomes of the feasibility study, identify potential stakeholders for collaborative funding agreements including women and community based groups.
- Conduct training on BMPs for sustainable fishing for private sector fishers (including women) at the site level.
- Develop collaborative funding agreements to fund coastal ecosystem conservation that consider women and traditional stakeholder groups.
- Based on the outcomes of the feasibility study and stakeholder analysis, initiate two community based pilot Payment for Ecosystem Services or other financial mechanism projects.
- Continue to monitor whale shark population (FMA 717) and Leatherback turtle population (FMA 718) based on WWF's on going monitoring program for these species.
- Conduct training assessment for postharvest stakeholders including women and traditional fisher groups.
- Focus Group Discussion in three pilot sites to determined woman productive activities and possible project interventions.
- Promote the participation of women and small scale fishers in CFI exchanges.

Two of the three FMAs border on international waters and on Exclusive Economic Zones of other fishing nations and host critical habitat for the high-value tuna and shrimp fisheries both within Indonesian waters and in neighboring countries. All the areas are significant for small scale pelagic fisheries and reef fisheries. In addition, over 75 percent of coastal households in these areas rely on fishing for their primary or secondary source of protein, and the majority of coastal households are categorized as food “insecure”.

<b>Safeguards Policies</b>	<b>Triggered</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Natural Habitat	Yes	WWF’s Policy on Natural Habitat is triggered as the project is directly linked to positive environmental impacts through financing of activities that support conservation of critical marine areas, monitoring of specific species, improvement in fish capture practices (Fisheries Improvement Program), as well as enhancing coordination of information sharing, including fisheries and MPA-related data, as well as lessons learned and good practices. By supporting regional planning, national policy improvements and fisheries improvement conservation activities, the project is expected to help protect coastal ecosystems and increase fisheries production. Project activities will take place in some protected areas of the coastal/marine environment such as fisheries improvement projects and eco-tourism activities. The project will not finance any construction or major physical works in these areas, or activities that lead to the

		conversion or degradation of any coastal ecosystems.
Indigenous People	Yes	<p>The project will impact Indigenous Peoples in all three of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), therefore, the WWF Indigenous Peoples Policy is triggered. Any potential negative impacts on Indigenous People have been identified as negligible, however any negative impacts will be mitigated through engagement alternative livelihood support, and payment for ecosystem services, activities have been built into the project design and/or in alignment with ongoing activities with the same IP groups.</p> <p><i>In Maluku Tenggara, Kei Kecil (FMA 718)</i> - the project affected people include both IP and others that are also native to Kei Islands. The indigenous and local communities of West Kei Kecil district dwelling in coastal and inland areas of Kei Kecil Island include, in particular, the people of NuVit, where leatherback turtle hunting restrictions are being strengthened. In addition, the Kei Islanders of Ohoi Debut have traditional custodianship and responsibility for Nay Island and Hoat Island, which are closest to the no-take zone in the MPA. Another group of impacted people is fishermen from an area north of Langgur town, including Dunwahan and Sidni Ohoi villages, Krus Island and Ut Island.</p> <p><i>In East Seram, Koon Islands and surrounds (FMA 715)</i> - the people of Negeri Kataloka are part of the wider Maluku islands ethnic groups; they have embraced Islam and retained to some degree elements of their traditional institutions and practices. They self-identify as indigenous people based on their historical ties to territory, governance systems and some traditions. The project-affected people include a majority of people that identify as members of the indigenous group of Negeri Kataloka, and some others that are also native to East Seram islands and/or are from other parts of Indonesia and have intermarried.</p> <p><i>West Papua, Wondama Bay (FMA 717)</i> - the majority of Wondama Bay communities may be considered indigenous people based on the dominance of their language, social structures, governance systems and territorial attachment to natural resource areas, also recognized by Special Autonomy law 21/2001, which is specific to the Papua region. The project affected people include both IP of the Wame, Yeresuab, Yaur and Umari tribes and others that are</p>

		<p>migrants that use the area periodically, predominantly from Sulawesi, but also from Nabire and Serui (Papua). The local indigenous peoples of 7 coastal villages in Wondama Bay District, comprising approximately 2274 people amongst 498 households are traditional users and custodians of the marine area, from various local tribes.</p> <p>The project Execution Agency – the Ministry of Fisheries has prepared an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) to provide a roadmap of policy and procedures to screen project impacts on indigenous peoples (IPs) and to prepare an appropriate planning document such as the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) to safeguard their rights and ensure mitigation of any adverse impacts on local social, cultural and economic conditions. This IPPF provides a framework and overview of how FPIC will be approached through future consultation and project implementation and monitoring activities, including the use of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and a grievance log that is monitored regularly by the Executing Agency or the Project Management Unit (PMU). The Project is required to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for each of the three sites, to specify the plan of activities, including consultation, support (such as training, grants, logistical assistance and so forth) that has been agreed, as well as monitoring and evaluation information. The IPP shall be prepared prior to the implementation of activities at each site. During IPP implementation, PMU shall (i) make use of appropriate IP mechanisms and structures at the village/sub-village level (refer to the engagement model diagram), and; (ii) undertake specific activities, that will enable indigenous groups to meaningfully engage in sub-project activities.</p> <p>The IPP may require updating should unanticipated impacts occur: (i) when newly identified indigenous peoples in the project area are found affected, (ii) when new types or scales of impacts from project activities are detected. The PMU shall assess the significance of impacts and identify measures to mitigate these and ensure that benefits accrue to affected communities.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement	Yes	<p>While the CFI project does not involve any land acquisition or physical resettlement at any of the project sites, it is recognized that activities that will be undertaken under various project components may affect Project Affected People (PAPs') traditional marine tenure areas, economic livelihood sources, or access to natural resources, although the project will not be introducing any new areas of</p>

		<p>management. The project is designed to build on existing classifications of marine areas, both as FMA and as Marine Protected Areas (MPA). As such it does not introduce new areas which would cause a fundamental change to ocean classification and fisheries maps, or to the allowable uses in marine areas. Rather, the project seeks to strengthen capacity for the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) amongst key stakeholders, which has already been formally adopted by the Government of Indonesia. The Executing Agency prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework/Process Framework establishing a process by which members of the potentially affected communities participate in the design of the measures required to ensure the sustainable management of biodiversity, and the associated restrictions in access to natural resources. In particular, the process defines the way in which the affected communities are involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing the significance of these impacts, and establishing the criteria for the eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures. Also, it describes the methods and procedures by which potential conflicts and grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved. Finally, the Resettlement Policy Framework/process framework describes the arrangement for monitoring the beneficial and adverse impacts of the project activities on the members of the communities, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve or restore the living standards of the affected members of the local communities.</p> <p>Improved understanding and enforcement of the MPA rules, which dictate areas for restricted use related to fish capture, aqua-culture and tourism, as well as no-take zones, will have the effect of stopping, or at least minimizing, fishing activities in the Project area, specifically in the no-take zone. Traditional activities such as Bamete, or gathering from reefs during low tide, are not forbidden. Traditional fishing in canoes, with hand lines and some types of nets, are also not forbidden. In this regard, the project impact of reduced access to marine areas is not negative or significant from a livelihoods perspective for the traditional custodians, but does have potentially negative economic implications for the other users.</p> <p>For the traditional custodians of the Kei Kecil MPA, there are implications in terms of their role in protecting the area</p>
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		the affected people, this project activity will not have a negative cultural impact, but rather is anticipated to have a positive impact.
Pest Management	No	The CFI project will not procure any pesticides.

### Summary of Key Safeguards Issues

Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project is essentially a conservation initiative, expected to generate positive and long-lasting social, economic and environmental benefits. Any anticipated impacts will be small scale, site-specific, and can be mitigated. There will be no large-scale, significant, or irreversible impacts. Given the above the project is categorized as a Category B for safeguard purposes.

The project impacts on local communities, including indigenous peoples, derives from the nature of the project, which is ultimately about conservation and improved sustainability of fish stocks in the target Fisheries Management Areas. The project is designed to build on existing classifications of marine areas, both as FMA and as Marine Protected Areas (MPA). As such it does not introduce new areas which would cause a fundamental change to ocean classification and fisheries maps, or to the allowable uses in marine areas. Rather, the Project is to strengthen capacity for the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) amongst key stakeholders, which has already been formally adopted by the Government of Indonesia. By strengthening this approach, the rules of use for the marine areas where the project will work are already designated, formal and have been communicated to some extent with local stakeholders such as communities and fishing industry companies. Many activities are designed to improve understanding and ability to work within the rules, to secure livelihoods in a manner which is sustainable and legal.

Describe measures taken by the project team to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of Executing Agency to plan and implement the measures described

The project team which included WWF Indonesia and the Executing Agency used technical consultant/s to prepare the necessary safeguard instruments. The project team prepared an IPPF and a Process Framework to conform to World Wildlife Fund's Environment and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP) triggered by the project and the applicable national regulations.

Overall coordination of the project's implementation of applicable national environmental and social laws and regulations and World Wildlife Fund's Environment and Social Safeguards Integrated Policies and Procedures (SIPP) will be the responsibility of Project Management Unit (PMU) under the oversight of the Executing Agency (EA). The PMU will be supported by a safeguard professional(s) on a consultancy basis who will work directly with the MPA regional PMU staff, including MMAF staff and local WWF-Indonesia team members.

The quarterly progress reports of the progress as well as the supervision mission reports will include an assessment of the compliance with WWF's environmental and social safeguards requirements. Safeguard compliance will be verified during WWF GEF Agency project supervision missions.

Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

This project's stakeholders include the Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)), the local governments (communes/municipalities, and local and indigenous coastal communities directly involved in project implementation. Representatives of the local governments and indigenous people of the project area, and local communities were consistently consulted by the consultants preparing the social assessment studies.

Government of Indonesia have consulted with affected persons at the community level to define the mitigation approaches to be incorporated as project activities. This has occurred through a series of meetings, including separate group meetings to focus on indigenous peoples' village chiefs, men, and women, especially those who live in the subproject affected areas. As the project enters implementation phase, effort at ongoing consultation and consistency of documentation across the different sites will be important. Preparation of implementation plans per site (IPP/detailed activity work plan) will be carried out to ensure that the selection of individuals, the nature of assistance, the required contributions of each party, budget and time-bound targets are planned and agreed.

Various forms of consultation have taken place at each site, depending on the need, purpose and configuration of parties involved. For example, for the formation of the Cenderawasih Bay marine park area (TMTC), government lead meetings arranged by WWF-Indonesia and partners, and including village heads and women's' representatives, took place in Ambon (December 2015) and Bali (January 2015). For Koon MPA, a series of consultations have been carried out, led by WWF-Indonesia and/or the Government of Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' Department of Fisheries, and involving diverse parties, including the King of Katalaka as a 'representative' of the indigenous population that uses the Koon MPA.

Based on the social assessment, it is clear that the consultations have been free of coercion and have taken place prior to project implementation. Overall, however, indigenous peoples and local communities have not been provided specific and consistent information on the proposed project as a whole since activities have not been determined. Therefore, the project team will continue to consult indigenous peoples and local communities as the project activities get defined and on any anticipated impacts, mitigations and M&E activities.

Additional effort in planning project communications will be carried out. In particular, related to stakeholder consultation, advance planning with deliberate steps to provide project information in appropriate forms (format, frequency, composition etc.), and at documenting the process including IP stakeholder input, feedback and any project adaptations to IP (or other stakeholder input) should be ensured. Plans to participate in local radio programs, for example, will be formalized, and purchasing of air time for particular messaging related to the



project will be considered as part of the consultation and communication strategy.

The IPPF and the Resettlement Policy Framework/Process Framework (full documents in English and Executive summaries in Bahasa) were disclosed on Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' website, WWF Indonesia and WWF US Safeguards website. Hardcopies were distributed to the provincial and district MMAF offices. Radio has also been used as a means to reach out to those that are in the most remote parts of the MPAs.

## **Gender Mainstreaming**

Describe how the project has incorporated gender into the project design to ensure participation of both men and women.

The integration of gender has occurred at several levels including women's involvement in on the ground activities to help benefit and diversify income for the family unit in coastal communities and at the community, district and province level as the organizations have pushed for women's integration into consultation and decision making structures related to natural resource management issues. The CFI Indonesia project provides an opportunity to hone and share these efforts across the project area, across Indonesia and with the other CFI Child Projects through periodic exchanges, publications and website updates.

Within the Indonesia CFI Indonesia project, gender mainstreaming will ensure that principles of full and effective engagement, empowerment and equitable participation are in place to allow the active participation of women and men in the project as described in Section 2.5. Component 1 addresses the integration of EAFM into policy and coastal fishing activities writ large. Analyses will be undertaken to ensure that women and indigenous groups are considered in the development of rights based management and harvest control rules. The development of financial schemes will include an analysis of women and indigenous people's access to funds and ensure that the mechanisms developed are equitably available to these groups. The development and dissemination of best management practices will include the identification of those roles that women play in fisheries management and developing strategies to ensure that they are included in the project. As a part of this effort, training sessions will be designed and implemented to accommodate women's roles and time schedules. Where needed, trainings will be provided in the local language to ensure comprehension and adoption by anyone not familiar with Bahasa Indonesia.

Component B focuses more specifically on the integration of EAFM into overall fisheries management. Gender dimensions in activities will include recognizing the role women play in the fisheries sector and actively engaging and consulting them in the development of policies and activities designed to better manage fish stocks, prevent overfishing, protect critical reproductive habitat, ensure food security, reduce post-harvest losses of fish and mangrove destruction, and improve livelihoods. Studies will be conducted to better understand the role and contribution of women to sustainable fisheries and food security in the project areas and then to design and program activities accordingly. As women, play an important role in post-harvest fishing activities, trainings for the mitigation of post-harvest waste will be designed to

address their specific roles.

Further, achievement of project mitigation goals, for example related to economic displacement (seaweed farming, FIP, community-based eco- and cultural tourism) all rely on effective support and participation of local women. To engage this support, the project will conduct further participatory baseline research, or use action research approaches to gather data and develop suitable activities with the indigenous communities in each site. This will ensure there is a stronger baseline understanding of gender issues amongst the PAP groups and the project Executing Agency, in order that simple but clear strategies and targets for gender participation be developed.

### Monitoring and Compliance

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to WWF-US? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>

### Disclosure Requirements

Resettlement Policy Framework/Process Framework and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework	
Date received by WWF-US	September 18, 2016
Date Disclosed on WWF-US website	September 18, 2016
In country Discloser: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries website	January 17, 2017 (English) and January 24, 2017 (Bahasa)

### Approvals

Safeguards Coordinator	<small>DocuSigned by:</small> Anusika karumaratne	Date 5/17/2017
Safeguards Compliance Officer	<small>DocuSigned by:</small> David McCauley	Date 6/1/2017