

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Indonesia Mangroves for Coastal Resilience Project

# **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

February 2022

Prepared by

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## 1. Introduction

The Mangroves for Coastal Resilience project is a World Bank-financed project implemented by the Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry (or hereafter MOEF) and Mangrove and Peatland Restoration Agency Republic of Indonesia (*Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove* or hereafter BRGM). M4CR is expected to enhance the management of target mangroves and the resilience of local communities. To do so, the project is adopting an integrated landscape management approach to support simultaneous investments and policies to strengthen the resilience of coastal ecosystems and coastal communities. The landscape approach aims to accomplish social, economic, and environmental objectives in a targeted area while promoting livelihood outcomes.

M4CR focuses on strengthening coastal management through mangrove rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable use while improving the livelihoods of coastal communities. The project is also adopting a resilience approach to mangrove management to safeguard the climate resilience function that the mangrove ecosystem provides for Indonesia's coastline and build coastal communities' adaptive capacity. Well-managed mangrove ecosystems can reduce the impact of climate-related hazards and ensure that coastal communities can continue deriving livelihood benefits from mangroves in the face of shocks.

The overall project cost is US\$ 419 million and will be financed through Investment Project Financing (IPF) in loan and grant resources. Of which, US\$ 100 million of IBRD financing will be disbursed against the achievement of the Performance-based Conditions (PBCs) under Component 2. The adoption of PBCs is expected to strengthen the result orientation of project investments. It incentivizes the performance of mangrove rehabilitation while also improving the quality of GoI spending and is linked to Component 2. The remaining US\$ 300 million will be disbursed as expenditure-based financing allocated under Components 2 and 3. Grant funding of US\$15 million and US\$4 million from the Sustainable Landscape Management (SLMP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and the Indonesia Oceans MDTF, respectively, will finance critical investments in institutions to enhance overall institutional capacity for mangrove management, including cross-sectoral coordination and data transparency under Component 1.

## 2. Project Description

The M4CR project adopts a comprehensive 'landscape approach' to support the long-term, sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia and improve ecosystem services and livelihoods in target coastal communities. The landscape approach aims to accomplish social, economic, and environmental objectives in a targeted area while promoting livelihoods outcomes. It also seeks to enhance native ecosystem functions and bring ecological and economic productivity back without causing any loss or conversion of natural forests or other ecosystems. This is aligned with the Peatland and Mangrove Rehabilitation Agency (BRGM)'s "3M" framework: Rehabilitate, Enhance, Conserve (*Memulihkan, Meningkatkan, Mempertahankan*), which defines management measures for mangrove areas in various states of integrity (e.g., intact or degraded) to ensure the mangrove forest landscape is managed holistically. The project will integrate mangrove management with the Mangrove Stewardship Villages (*Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove*), which is the government's village-based approach to the

development of rural areas. It promotes the dual outcomes of community empowerment, local economic development, and community-driven sustainable mangrove management.

To reach its ambitious mangrove restoration goals, MC4R will finance active rehabilitation of deforested and degraded mangrove areas and promote sustainable mangrove landscape management. Aligned with the goals, M4CR will contribute to key government priorities and its climate change agenda. The proposed project development is to enhance the management of target mangroves and the resilience of local communities.

### **Component 1: Strengthening Policy and Institutions for Mangrove Management**

**Component 1 aims to strengthen enabling policies and institutions to improve the conservation, sustainable use, rehabilitation, adaptive management, and financing of mangrove ecosystems.** The component will finance training, human resources, consultancy, and operational costs and equipment.

**Subcomponent 1.1 – Strengthening Policy, Governance, and Coordination.** The project will strengthen policy, governance, and coordination among mangrove stakeholders and improve knowledge management and sharing. This includes the strengthening of policies on sustainable mangrove management, such as a Government Regulation (PP) and Regional Regulations (Perda) at Provincial or District levels; enhancing coordination between ministries and stakeholders by supporting a National Mangrove Working Group (POKJA) and Provincial-level Mangrove Rehabilitation Teams (TRGM); knowledge exchanges with other mangrove countries; and analytics and strategic communications on mangrove management.

**Subcomponent 1.2 – Record and Reshape the National Mangrove Map (PMN).** The project will support the improvement and updating of the National Mangrove Map produced in 2021 and establish a spatial data portal for mangrove information. The PMN aims to disseminate data on mangrove ecosystems in Indonesia, including information on mangrove conditions and trends in mangrove forest cover. This sub-component will support the inventory of national-level data, development, and implementation of a spatial data portal, building institutional capacity and infrastructure for mapping and generating mapping products.

**Subcomponent 1.3 – Registration and Monitoring of Mangrove Rehabilitation.** Building on the updated National Mangrove Map, the project will support the development of a monitoring system to track the implementation progress of sustainable mangrove management. Activities will include designing and implementing a monitoring updating the national carbon registry (SNR) to include mangroves ecosystems, clarifying the governance mechanism of the mangrove monitoring system, and integrating the monitoring system into the national mangrove program.

**Subcomponent 1.4 – Facilitating Payments for Blue Carbon.** The project will support Indonesia's readiness to access blue carbon finance. The project will support marketing the emissions reductions generated by project activities by designing a blue carbon program to internationally recognized standards<sup>40</sup>, which is eligible for results-based payments. Activities will include establishing a knowledge base on carbon; developing robust baselines for assessing mangrove carbon stocks and fluxes;

establishing an MRV mechanism and registry; supporting the policy, regulatory and legal framework for carbon; developing a benefit-sharing plan; examining market options and identifying potential buyers/financiers; and capacity building for blue carbon finance readiness.

## **Component 2: Restoring and Conserving Mangrove Ecosystem**

**Component 2 supports mangrove rehabilitation of 75,000 ha to take place at the village level, as well as the sustainable management of three large mangrove landscapes.** This component aims to rehabilitate and promote sustainable mangrove management through a landscape approach, enhance mangrove ecosystem functions, and avoid the deforestation and degradation of existing and rehabilitated mangroves. This component will be partially implemented through the Investment Project Financing-Performance-Based Conditions (IPF-PBC) modality (up to US\$100 million). The component will finance labor, inputs (rehabilitation and planting material), equipment, human resources, service providers, infrastructure, and the operational costs of organizing community and field school activities.

**Community engagement at the village level – through the Mangrove Stewardship Village approach (*Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove - DMPM*) – will be the core and cross-cutting approach for rehabilitation and management activities under Component 2, as well as livelihoods developed under Component 3 (see below).** The Mangrove Stewardship Village approach, which centers on village ownership and empowerment, is foundational to integrated mangrove rehabilitation and landscape management and forms the basis for activities under Components 2 and 3. The project will support the formation of Mangrove Stewardship Villages and facilitate the integration of mangrove management plans into village-level budgeting and planning processes across all target Mangrove Stewardship Villages.

**Mangrove management field schools will enable the highly participatory and community-based approach to rehabilitation and management approaches.** The project will establish field schools and support the creation of mangrove management field school groups organized under the Mangrove Stewardship Villages. A Training of Trainers (TOT) approach will be used to create a cadre of facilitators. Field school participants will be trained to carry out the full mangrove rehabilitation and management process, from site assessment to post-rehab mangrove management. They will also be equipped to plan and implement strategic mangrove protection activities. Rehabilitation and management activities will be carried out by members of mangrove management field school groups across target provinces.

### **Sub-component 2.1 - Mangrove Rehabilitation**

**Mangroves will be rehabilitated through a holistic process built on global best practices.** The site selection process will involve national and sub-national screening, multi-criteria assessment, and identification at the village level by facilitated field school groups. Village rehabilitation plans will be created by field school groups, and implementation of mangrove rehabilitation will primarily be undertaken with human labor and hand tools using the GoI's cash-for-work payment scheme (*padat karya*). Monitoring will involve field school members paid under the *padat karya* scheme. Monitoring of vegetation (cover, growth, diversity) and selecting additional indicators (faunal diversity, hydrological development) will take place immediately after rehabilitation as well as at Time-Zero (TZ) and TZ + 6, 18, and 36 months.

**Mangrove rehabilitation will integrate normative GOI practices with global best practices for policy and mandates.** Current Indonesian mangrove rehabilitation policy mandates mangrove rehabilitation (*memulihkan*) in degraded mangrove areas (0-30 percent cover) and potential mangrove ecosystems where mangroves have been converted; and mangrove enhancement (*meningkatkan*) in moderately degraded mangrove areas (30-70 percent cover). The project will apply rehabilitation and enhancement as defined, based on the baseline conditions of the mangrove area. The six global best practice techniques to be integrated into the project include (1) mangrove stress identification and removal, (2) natural revegetation, (3) direct planting without hydrological repair, (4) minor hydrological repair with planting or human-assisted natural revegetation, (5) major hydrological repair (use of heavy machinery) with planting or human-assisted natural revegetation, and (6) experimental erosion control. Most of the mangrove rehabilitation will involve direct planting. Additional techniques will be trialed or introduced later in the project, pending the adoption of policy guidelines by the GoI.

### **Subcomponent 2.2 – Sustainable Mangrove Landscape Management**

**This subcomponent will support the sustainable management and protection of three selected large-scale mangrove landscapes to avoid ongoing and future mangrove deforestation and degradation.** The approach will begin at the village level, engaging mangrove management field school groups in protection activities leading to the development of village mangrove management plans. Landscape-level coordination will then occur through multi-stakeholder forums (MSF) to facilitate the preparation and implementation of mangrove landscape management plans to protect existing and rehabilitated mangroves. This subcomponent will finance activities at the village and landscape levels.

**At the village level, the project will finance the implementation of mangrove management activities.** These include the formation of Joint Forest SMART<sup>1</sup> Patrols (*Kelompok Jaga Hutan*), active patrolling, forest monitoring and reporting, conflict resolution, environmental education for youth, teacher training and integration into formal school curriculum (e.g., community studies - *muatan lokal*), and mangrove management awareness campaigns with the local population, particularly the youth.

**At the landscape level, the project will strengthen the coordination of multi-stakeholders at the provincial and district level and integrate village-based mangrove management plans for landscape-scale mangrove management.** A multi-stakeholder forum in each province will facilitate the preparation and adoption of mangrove landscape management plans in each of the three focal landscapes. The plan could include the development of incentive mechanisms (e.g., payment for ecosystem services) and sub-national policy/legal development to support mangrove landscape protection. The MSF will also work to formalize the plan within provincial or district regulations and integrate the plan with Provincial or District spatial plans (RTRW) and medium or long-term development plans (RPJM Daerah, RPJP Daerah) to access continued government support.

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<sup>1</sup>SMART – Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool developed by international conservation NGO's including WWF, WCS, ZSL and others. This tool will be used to assist joint forest patrols to collect, measure and evaluate data to improve the effectiveness of mangrove protection efforts.



### **Component 3: Improving Livelihoods for Coastal Communities**

**Component 3 will support the development of livelihoods and sustainable enterprises in target villages to reduce the degradation pressure on mangrove forests and improve sustainable livelihood opportunities.** This holistic approach to sustainable livelihoods focuses on village-level natural resource management planning, strengthening livelihood activities, and increasing enterprise opportunities. This component will: (i) work with inclusive Coastal Field School Groups to introduce/strengthen sustainable production practices in key mangrove-based livelihoods activities; and (ii) identify and support viable, competitive opportunities for businesses in sustainable commodity value chains through business grants. The component will include measures towards reducing barriers for women to improve coastal livelihood opportunities. This component will finance consultancy services, goods, block grants (access to finance to small businesses), and operational costs (including training workshops). It will be fully implemented through expenditure-based IBRD disbursements.

#### **Subcomponent 3.1 – Community-Based Livelihoods.**

**The objective of this subcomponent is to enhance the skills and knowledge of beneficiaries on sustainable practices in key mangrove-based livelihoods activities, including capture fisheries, aquaculture, non-timber forest products, coastal agriculture, and tourism.** The project will finance rapid local market assessments at the village level to identify site-specific livelihoods opportunities and develop field training manuals for Coastal Field Schools. The project will then support the establishment of Coastal Field Schools with the aim to build the capacity of community groups on sustainable livelihoods. Coastal Field Schools will consist of seasonal, group-based training where producers are trained on sustainable production practices, business management, value chain improvements, and accessing financial services.

#### **Subcomponent 3.2 – Coastal Enterprise Development.**

**The objective of this subcomponent is to develop sustainable enterprises in select coastal commodity value chains by encouraging business development in these value chains.** The subcomponent will finance (i) value chain viability assessments to guide the design of the business grant program; (ii) technical and operational assistance for the establishment and administration of the coastal business grants facility; (iii) technical assistance to businesses during proposal preparation and throughout business implementation; and (iv) two types of business grants (based on the size and maturity of the business). The business grant facility is a market-driven, selective approach through which the project will allocate resources to sustainable business ideas with the most potential.

**The project will provide business grants under two windows.** Window 1 will provide standard grants for micro and small coastal enterprises. Grant recipients will be selected through a business plan competition. These grants are targeted to new businesses with limited capital and capacity; thus, no matching cash contribution will be required, but a robust competition process will be used to select the most competitive market-driven proposals. Window 2 will provide matching grants for medium to large businesses in select value chains. These will be available for downstream enterprises to subsidize investments in developing the upstream capacity of producers in target villages. These grants are targeted at established businesses able to lead investments in value chain development. As part of the implementation, specific eligibility

criteria and requirements for the matching threshold will be determined based on the value chain assessments specific. Technical assistance will be provided to target business applicants to prepare and implement business plans and link them with formal financial services.

#### **Component 4: Project Management**

**This component will support project management and coordination activities to ensure the project is effectively and efficiently managed to achieve the Project Development Objective and in accordance with fiduciary procedures and environment and risk management requirements.** This component will finance the technical and operational costs of the PMO, PIUs at the national level and provincial levels, and the Indonesia Environmental Fund. It will also cover safeguards and fiduciary activities, communication, and stakeholder engagement. This component will support other incremental operating costs, including financial audits, procurement of essential goods and office equipment, including information and communication technology needed to support project implementation. In addition, the component will also finance a monitoring and evaluation system, including carbon monitoring and the verification of achievement of PBCs.

### **3. Project Implementation Arrangement**

The project Executing Agency (EA) will be the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), through a Project Management Office (PMO) hosted by the Directorate General of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation (PDASRH). The EA will be responsible for the overall management, coordination, and monitoring of project implementation, including ensuring adequate annual budget allocation, reviewing, consolidating the annual work plan, and technical and financial reporting.

At the national level, the project will be implemented by MoEF and BRGM; each will be supported by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU). BRGM will be the Implementing Agency for Components 2 and 3, led by the Secretary of BRGM. Under the Secretary of DG PDASRH, MoEF will lead the implementation of Component 1 and support the implementation of Component 2 and 3, including the identification of sites for rehabilitation and conservation, regulatory development, monitoring, and evaluation. At the sub-national level, Provincial PIUs (PPIUs) will be established in each of the nine provinces under the oversight of the BRGM. BRGM will lead Sub-national level implementation in collaboration with MoEF. Project implementation will be supported by MoEF's technical implementing units at the provincial level through the Centre for Watershed Management and Forest Protection (BPDASHL). Project activities within the forest estates will be coordinated with MoEF's BPDASHL. In contrast, activities within non-forest areas are implemented by BRGM in collaboration with sub-national governments and/or Non-Government Organizations (NGOs – refer to **Figure 1**).

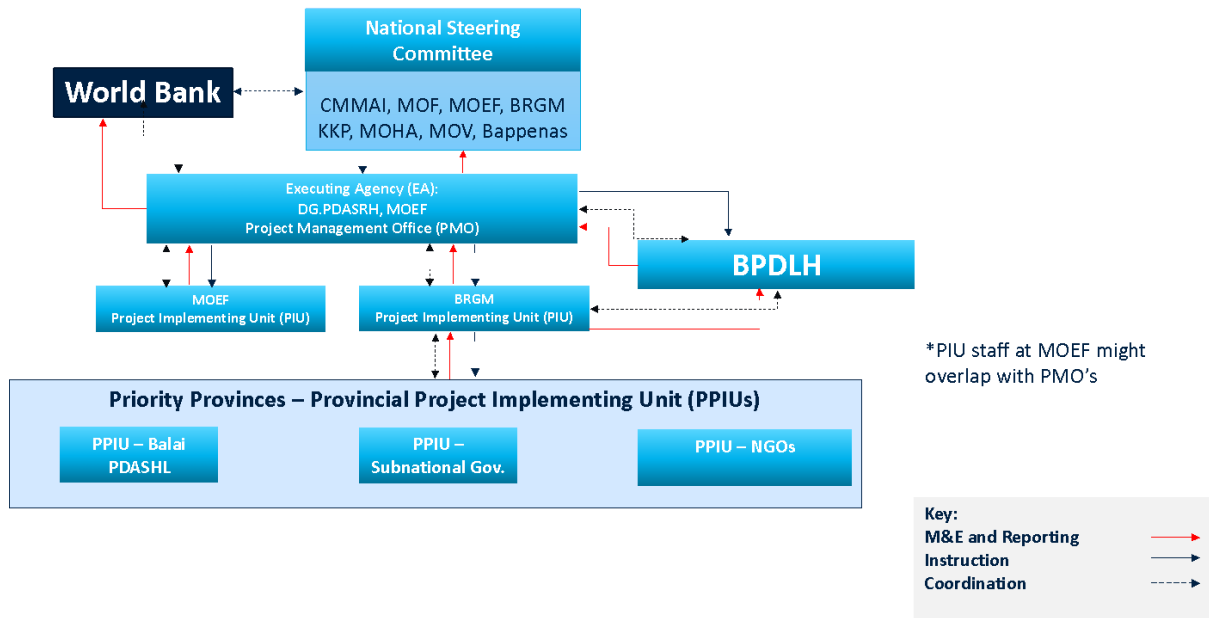


Figure 1. M4CR Implementation Arrangement

The Indonesian Environment Fund (IEF) under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) will administer the project funds under a mangrove window. The IEF will be responsible for liaising and coordinating with MoF, especially on fund withdrawal from the state treasury (RKUN). The IEF will be responsible for disbursing funds to the PMO, PIUs, and PPIUs. The IEF is expected to reduce administrative burdens on the implementing agencies and support the PMO in consolidating financial reporting by all PIUs and PPIUs.

Verification Protocol for the Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs) will be performed by the Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) and third-party agencies. BPKP is an official government verifying agency and has experience carrying out similar roles for other World Bank-financed operations. MoEF will hire independent third-party entities to carry out the verification activities for certain PBCs.

A National Steering Committee (NSC) will be established under the project and is responsible for overall strategic guidance. The NSC will be composed of counterparts from relevant agencies, chaired by the Deputy Minister for Environment and Forestry at the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI), and members will include but not be limited to the Director General (DG) of the PDASRH of the MoEF, Secretary of BRGM, DG of Marine Spatial Management of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), DG of Treasury of MOF, and representatives of Echelon 1 from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Villages and the Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency (*Bappenas*). The Steering Committee will be established by a Decision Letter from CMMAI. The NSC will meet at least twice a year.

## 4. Key Principles

This SEP is developed to promote the participation of both affected and interested stakeholders. In particular, the project design, in specific stakeholder engagement approaches and activities, is implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner, transparent, promotes equal opportunity, and minimizes environmental and social risks. To enable effective engagement with key stakeholders, capacity building and recruitment of technical consultants/staff would be deployed to assist the SEP's implementation.

**Table 1: Stakeholder Engagement Principles**

The principles of communication and stakeholders' engagement are as follows:

- **Participation:** It is necessary to ensure broad and inclusive participation of disaster-affected people. Such participation will be conducted through a culturally sensitive approach and is based on meaningful engagement and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the event of adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples (or customary law community/traditional communities). Communities will be provided with options to enable them to participate, and a targeted outreach will be made available to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to overall project implementation.
- **Access to information and disclosure:** Relevant information will be disclosed in a language and forms accessible to target communities and the wider public. Communities will retain the right to ask for information about the project's status, entitlements, eligibility criteria, responsibilities, and FGRM channels, which will be made accessible.
- **Social inclusion:** Community engagement should take into consideration various factors which may inhibit and/or prevent participation, such as gender inequality, illiteracy, disability, ethnicity, and other exclusion factors amongst vulnerable groups. Hence, consultations and facilitation will be targeted to ensure a tailored engagement approach. Risk mitigation measures shall be prepared in consultations with vulnerable groups.
- **Transparency:** Environmental and social risks and benefits generated and/or associated with project activities shall be communicated through open and constructive dialogues. Agreement on mitigation measures, including alternative designs, shall be documented and made available to the public. A regular monitoring and tracking of FGRM will be made publicly available, including resolution status.
- **Informed consultation without coercion:** Prior engagement and information dissemination should precede consultations to allow such consultations to be meaningful. Project stakeholders will be provided with options on a range of consultation modalities and/or approaches and retain the right to refuse participation despite such possibilities.

Below is general application of the stakeholder engagement principles on the project.

### **Under Component 1 on strengthening policy and institutions for mangrove management**

Component 1 aims to strengthen enabling policies and institutions to improve the conservations, sustainable use, rehabilitation, adaptive management, and financing of mangrove ecosystems. This component will finance training, human resources, consultancy, operational costs, and equipment. Stakeholder engagement will be pursued to ensure that policy and regulatory development is organized to promote inclusive stakeholders' participation to enable their views, concerns, and feedback into decision-making processes. This also includes relevant engagement and consultations on the required management measures of potential downstream impacts as a result of policy and regulatory enforcement. Specifically, stakeholder engagement activities will support the following environmental and social objectives, covering the following:

- Integration of environmental and social objectives into policy and regulatory development process through a consultative process, particularly with stakeholders who may potentially be impacted by policy and regulatory enforcement and changes into the legal frameworks of mangrove management.
- Participatory assessments of downstream environmental and social implications, with support from qualified experts and consultations with potentially affected stakeholders. This includes a systematic and comprehensive analysis of alternatives with potentially significant environmental and social trade-offs.
- Enhanced transparency through stakeholder participation and information disclosure as part of policy and regulatory development and enforcement processes.
- Inclusive participation of relevant agencies under capacity building activities. Affirmative measures to vulnerable groups, including women people with disability, shall be established as part of the design of the capacity building program.

**Under Component 2** on restoring and conserving mangrove ecosystem comprises (re)planting, monitoring (community-based stewardship to mangroves forest), construction of small/community-scale of mangrove learning centers, and involvement of community labor (cash for labor-intensive work approach) and improved mangrove management at both village and landscape levels, with potential risks of restriction of access to land use and natural resources. Thus, there would be an ongoing engagement with local key stakeholders, i.e., district, sub-district and village governments, and local communities, to ensure that i) project-affected stakeholders, including communities, have the same understanding of the project aims and activities, ii) local stakeholders, particularly communities' concerns are considered, and thus assisting in building up rapport and maintaining commitment to support mangrove rehabilitation/conservation in their jurisdictions/areas and iii) mitigation of potential risks and impacts is developed through consultative processes with affected stakeholders, particularly communities who may include vulnerable groups. Relevant provisions of the project's Process Framework in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) shall apply. Such engagement will be translated into a series of consultations, meetings, and workshops, as well as a formal and semi-formal visit to the sites and the villages, sequenced based on the phases of the project. Consultations and site visits shall consider local

norms and values necessary, especially if the communities still maintain a strong adherence to customary and traditional values. Community facilitators (under *Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove/* the Village Mangroves Stewardship Program), and if needed translators, will be hired to assist project preparation, including community engagement activities. Third-party providers, including contractors, non-government organizations (NGOs), and other intermediary organizations (*Lembaga Perantara*) may be engaged to implement sub-project activities and hence, play a key role in leading some of the community-level consultations under component 2. Affirmative measures to ensure vulnerable groups' participation will be established, including women's safe-space through separate small-group consultation fora women, tailoring communication and engagement approaches for Indigenous Peoples, people with disability, poor households, children, etc., to promote inclusivity of their participation.

**Under Component 3** on improving livelihoods for coastal communities, project activities include capacity development for micro/small-scale businesses/groups/ cooperatives, technical assistance for the preparation of village-level natural resources management and business plan, and providing support to micro businesses through business grants. The component seeks to promote sustainable livelihood activities for communities dependent on mangrove resources and diversify their livelihoods options to reduce dependency on unsustainable extraction of such resources and/or compensate local community sources of income in the event that livelihoods impacts are envisaged. Similar to other components, stakeholder consultations and engagement will be conducted with sub-national government agencies, business actors, target communities, including local entrepreneurs in the target areas. Local market assessments, and value chain assessments will be performed through consultative processes to ensure key binding constraints and opportunities facing local communities and in particular community enterprises. The component will also finance training of trainers for Coastal Field Schools; training on sustainable production practices for three to four community groups in each of the target villages and technical advisers to support and oversee training activities. The BRGM may hire NGOs as a PIU to implement such activities. The content of relevant training will integrate environmental and social sustainability practices. Further, relevant measures to promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups to benefit from capacity building and technical assistance shall be established under the Component. Key measures to promote inclusive stakeholders' participation include:

- Provisions of gender-sensitive facilitation and training techniques, including those catering to people of diverse backgrounds (i.e., people with low literacy, people with disability, the elderly, women, Indigenous Peoples, etc.).
- Inclusive, open, and transparent enrollment of participants from producer groups for field schools. Outreach to promote wide dissemination of information and affirmative measures to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups.
- Incorporation of measures to reduce barriers for women to improve coastal livelihoods opportunities such as (i) 50 percent of all trainers and Coastal Field School facilitators will be women; (ii) Coastal Field School training content and methods will be tailored to the needs of women, such as the provision of childcare during training sessions; and (iii) working with male and

female community leaders and role models in male-dominated livelihoods activities to overcome barriers to entry for women.

- Hiring local facilitators, with understanding and familiarity of the contexts where they are assigned and social skills.

Similar to Component 2, third-party service providers, including consulting firms and/or intermediary organizations (*Lembaga Perantara*), may be engaged to implement some of the activities under Component 3 and hence, play a critical role in facilitating stakeholder engagement activities.

**Under Component 4** on Program management, relevant resources will be made available to implement applicable provisions under project components. These include technical and logistics support to organize public consultations at the national and sub-national levels, mobilization of experts, assistance for overall oversight and evaluation of SEP implementation, management of project-level FGMR, and other relevant support.

**Table 2: Mainstreaming Stakeholder Engagement into Project Design**

The following principles will prevail at all stages of activities under all components in general:

- a. All community members should have equal opportunity, regardless of their gender, age, ability, and residing locations in the participating city, to participate in engagement forums/ events. Information outlining options for participation shall be made widely available in an accessible format for people with visual and hearing impairments, and the project shall strive to reach the most vulnerable groups.
- b. Community participation in rehabilitating and conserving and stewardship (monitoring and maintenance) under component 2 will include diverse and vulnerable groups in the community, including to reach out to specific neighborhoods or specific groups of people to receive their feedback.
- c. Practices of inclusive participation, i.e., making women-only or people with disability-only group discussions, are to consider in enhancing social inclusion and meaningful participation from all elements of the community.
- d. Community preferences for site plans, especially for civil construction/ structural infrastructure activities under component 2, will carefully consider human mobility, access to previous livelihoods activities, social, cultural, and psychological attachments of the community.
- e. Livelihoods activities under Component 3 shall carefully consider the needs, constraints, and opportunities for vulnerable groups (i.e., women, people with disability, landless households, poor households) to participate. Affirmative measures shall be established in consultation with these groups.
- f. In general, engagement processes will be conducted in a democratic, participatory, transparent, and accountable manner. Communities and target groups of people will have the opportunity to refuse participation in a fully informed manner.

To align the above principles with proposed stakeholder engagement activities, the project will mobilize experts and facilitators with relevant expertise and skills required to facilitate community participation processes, especially for component 2 (i.e., rehabilitation and protection of mangroves and small-scale civil construction) and component 3 (i.e., livelihood activities). These facilitators will be financed under Component 4 of this Project.

## 5. Stakeholder Identification

The project identified stakeholder groups at different levels to inform the development of appropriate and accessible communication and engagement methods throughout the project implementation process. In general, the stakeholder identification can be categorized as key government agencies, affected communities, vulnerable groups, and interested parties.

**Key government agencies.** This project will involve a variety of key government agencies across levels, including the national governments, sub-national governments (provincial and district agencies as well as village governments). At the national level, key government stakeholders include the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the River basin and Protected Forest Management Agency (*Badan Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung/ BPDAS-HL*), the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (*Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove/ BRGM*), Ministry of Finance through Directorate General of Treasury and the Indonesia Environment Fund (*Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/ BPD LH*), and other relevant government agencies such as Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Spatial Planning, Ministry of the Villages, Ministry of Social Affairs, and the National Disasters Management Agency. At the sub-national level, the project will engage mainly with the provincial environmental and fisheries agencies, provincial forestry agencies, development planning agency (at provincial and district level), district level environmental and fisheries agencies, regional disasters management agency, the office of the communities and rural areas (DMPD), public works agency, and village-levels governments in target locations.

**Affected stakeholders.** Local communities may depend on mangroves forests or coastal areas (where mangroves should be planted) for their livelihoods' activities. Communities' access to mangrove forests and/or coastal areas may be restricted as a result of the mangrove rehabilitation activities. This category also includes business operators and/or owners who have been utilizing (or exploiting) mangroves and/or mangrove land for commercial activities, such as small to medium-scale aquaculture businesses, small to medium-scale mangrove-based garment and clothing businesses, and mangroves-based snacks and food businesses, etc. Based on the stakeholder analysis, affected communities will be categorized based on their level of vulnerability and significance of potential impacts, for instance, impacts that may be experienced by communities who have been utilizing mangrove resources for subsistence will differ from those faced by business owners who have been generating profits through aquaculture activities both legally and illegally. Potential impacts experienced by their workers, who may include in-migrants will also differ in magnitude and nature, where temporary livelihoods impact as a result of job-transition may be anticipated.



The project will also work with community groups that will be formed and formally legalized by the Village Decree (*SK Desa*). These groups include the Forest Stewardess Groups (*Kelompok Penjaga Hutan/ KPH*) and the Field School group (*Sekolah Lapang*). These groups will assist project implementation at the grassroot' level and will be engaged in the project to implement, monitor, and maintain the mangrove forests condition ('the Forest Management Learning Group'). Members of these groups will be recruited locally and receive relevant capacity building and technical coaching and hence, are expected to benefit from the project activities.

Private sectors that will be engaged under component 3 to facilitate access to financial services, technology, and/or markets. At this stage, the Project has not confirmed which, at what scale, and under what modalities, the private sector stakeholders will be engaged in the project. Such decisions will be informed by local market and value chain assessment on select commodities which will be supported during project implementation.

Under this stakeholder category, engagement shall ensure inclusive dissemination of information about project activities and their potential implications. Stakeholder engagement and participation shall be fully integrated as part of the implementation of sub-project activities. Further, the project FGRM shall be made publicly accessible to ensure that their concerns and feedback can be accommodated as part of the overall project design and implementation process. Identification of these interested groups is currently on-going and will continue during project implementation. A summary of the stakeholder identification is presented in **Table 3** with further analysis being presented in **Annex 1 – Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**.

**Vulnerable/ marginalized communities within coastal communities:** these groups or individuals are households with high dependency on mangrove forests for livelihoods, (landless) low-income households, and women fishers/ utilizing mangroves for micro businesses, Indigenous Peoples, etc. The project shall include affirmative measures for outreach and consultation with vulnerable groups and/or individuals to ensure i) their concerns are considered, including how potential risks and impacts can be mitigated; and ii) constraints and opportunities to engage and participate in the program and what support is needed.

In mitigating the risk of exacerbating livelihood sources of the affected communities, especially those amongst the vulnerable, or community rejection to the project during implementation, the following approach will be adopted i) conducting social mapping at early stage of the sub-project implementation i.e., applying the multi-level site selection screening, ii) integrating livelihood activities to mitigate potential risks and impacts, (iii) building community consensus and broad agreement through providing adequate and timely information and public consultations with local communities and village/subdistrict government. This will be discussed further in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In the event that Indigenous Peoples will be affected, relevant provisions of meaningful consultations and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) are included in the project's Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The project's SEP also provides for measures to promote meaningful participation and consultations with Indigenous Peoples and their representatives both at the site (village level) and regional level for mangrove management at the landscape level.

**Interested groups.** These groups include those (both institutions and/or individuals) who have specific concerns and interests in mangrove rehabilitation and conservation, but they are not directly and indirectly affected. These include i) non-governmental organizations, (ii) other development partners working on mangroves rehabilitation and/or coastal communities’ economic and social development, and iii) representatives of specific advocacy groups, including coastal/ fisheries’ welfare movement, environmental advocacy, etc. The project will facilitate engagement with these stakeholders through public consultation platforms at both the national and sub-national levels, as well as the dissemination of project-related information through various media. (iv) the already established and future-formed community groups. These community-based groups were formed, often formally legalized by the Village Decree (*SK Desa*), and supported by the governments to assist the government’s project implementation at the grassroots level. Related to this Project, we identify at least two existing actors, such as the Forest Stewardess Group (*Kelompok Penjaga Hutan/ KPH*) and the Field School group (*Sekolah Lapang*), that will be engaged in the project. The Project considers forming and training such groups of communities, which will be functioning to implement, monitor, and maintain the mangrove forests condition (‘the Forest Management Learning Group’). Lastly, (v) Private sectors that will be engaged for component 3 on livelihoods’ objective to increase/open the access to financial services, technology, or the market. At this stage, the Project has not confirmed which, at what scale, and in what ways the private firms will be involved in the project. Engagement will require information about project activities and implementation to be publicly accessible. Their concerns and feedback can be accommodated as part of the overall project design and implementation process. Identifying these interested groups is currently ongoing and will continue during project implementation.

**Table 3: Stakeholder Identification**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Key Government Actors</b>	<b>Affected Stakeholders</b>	<b>Vulnerable Groups/Individuals</b>	<b>Interested Groups and Development Partners</b>
<i>Component 1: Strengthening Policy and Institutions for Mangrove Management Ecosystems:</i>	National ministries and agencies, and sub-national government agencies. The latter includes other units/departments within MoEF, BRGM, and MoF that do not serve as implementing agencies but have some influence and/or interest in project activities. Sub-national	Coastal communities may be indirectly affected through policy and regulatory changes and enforcement, which may affect livelihoods, access to land use and natural resources, etc.	Poor households, including those mangrove-dependent, landless households dependent on mangrove resources, may be indirectly affected through policy and regulatory changes and enforcement, affecting livelihoods, access to land use and	Development partners Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations related to land-use, advocacy organizations for coastal communities and fishermen’ rights, and Indigenous Peoples’ rights

<b>Component</b>	<b>Key Government Actors</b>	<b>Affected Stakeholders</b>	<b>Vulnerable Groups/Individuals</b>	<b>Interested Groups and Development Partners</b>
	agencies may be affected by policy and regulatory changes and/or enforcement of mangrove management.		natural resources, etc.	Academia/think tank groups Media
<i>Component 2: Rehabilitating and Conserving Mangrove Ecosystems</i>	Relevant national and sub-national agencies to be engaged include: MoEF, such as the National Resources Conservation Unit ( <i>Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam</i> (KSDAE/BKSDA), Forest Steward Group ( <i>Kesatuan Pengelola Hutan/ KPH/ PSKL</i> ); and other ministries such as Ministry of Village, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of Creative Economy and Tourism and their respective district-level agency.	Coastal communities in target locations Business owners who derive benefits from mangrove-use or mangrove areas/coastal areas-use.  For instances, but not limited to land claimants/owners of the aquaculture ponds ( <i>pemilik tambak</i> ); the workers of the aquaculture ponds; and other “landowners” specific to land use in the state forests.	Low-income households, including mangrove dependent and landless households, people with disability whose income sources may be affected by the project activities. Women who utilize mangroves and/or mangrove forest areas for livelihoods activities. Indigenous Peoples in coastal areas of target locations and/or district or regions (for a landscape-based approach)	Business associations, development partners, NGOs/CSOs advocating environmental protection, land/tenure rights (i.e., fishers’ rights, and Indigenous Peoples’ rights Academia and think-tank groups Media
<i>Component 3: Increasing Access to Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Mangrove Communities Ecosystems</i>	National and sub-national government agencies responsible for village development such as Ministry of Home Affairs,	Coastal communities in target locations, cooperatives/ community groups for livelihoods components	Low-income, landless, mangrove-dependent households affected by the project Women engaged in fishery sectors or other informal/	Local businesses and/or enterprises, Development partners Financial service providers, including state-owned and private banks

Component	Key Government Actors	Affected Stakeholders	Vulnerable Groups/Individuals	Interested Groups and Development Partners
	Ministry of Villages, the National Planning Agency ( <i>Bappenas</i> ), as well as provincial and the agency for village community empowerment (DPMD)		precarious- work in and around coastal areas  Indigenous people in coastal areas of target locations	NGOs/CSOs who have interest and/or concerns on sustainable livelihoods, community development, tenurial rights, etc. Academia and think tank groups Media
<i>Component 4: Project Management</i>	Project management support			

The level of engagement will be contingent upon their respective roles and authorities in the project implementation as well as potential environmental and social risks and impacts that may be experienced by specific groups, particularly vulnerable groups. Full analysis for stakeholder identification, including their level of vulnerability and influence, is presented in **Annex 1 – Stakeholder Identification and Analysis**. The project’s proposed stakeholder engagement strategy is shown in the next section.

## 6. Engagement Approach

### 6.1 Previous engagement

Initial engagement with key stakeholders has been initiated as part of the project preparation. Such engagement has primarily focused on developing project design and its components with the national government agencies and departments within MOEF, BRGM, BPD LH and MOF in defining the resulting framework, roles, and responsibilities. MOEF and BRGM are performing sub-national engagement in select provinces and district. A consulting firm, PT Hatfield Indonesia, has facilitated such engagement, as part of the project’s feasibility analysis.

The following matrix outlines previous engagement activities under the project, which have informed the scope of the project’s design.

**Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Activities under M4CR**

Project Area	Engagement Activities	Topics	Date	Note
<b>National Level</b>				
Component 1	Presentation of the analytical study on Blue Economy potential in Indonesia conducted by the World Bank	Blue economy potential	November 2020	
Component 2	The sequence of technical discussions on mangroves rehabilitation using a landscape approach	Mangrove rehabilitation techniques	August – November 2021	Feedback from KLHK/BRGM was used to revise the proposal for Component 2
	The sequence of technical discussion on mangrove rehabilitation methods, including to incorporate government 3M to World Bank’s proposal	Mangrove rehabilitation techniques		
	Technical meeting for discussing the initial idea of site selection for village-level mangroves activities	Site selection criteria		Feedback was incorporated to develop a multi-tier site selection screening method for selecting locations for activities.
Component 3	Technical assistance for socioeconomic baseline assessment in 200 coastal villages (Hatfield 2021 study)	Socio economy conditions and characteristics	2021	Key findings were presented to KLHK and BRGM during the mission (Nov 1 <sup>st</sup> week) and mission (the 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of Nov 2021)
	Discussion on livelihoods component objectives, activities, and potential partner/actors in the field	Livelihoods’ activities	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of Nov (mission week)	Feedback from KLHK/BRGM was used to revise the proposal for Component 3
	monthly technical discussions with KLHK, BRGM, and BPDH	Project designs under C 3.1 and C 3.2.	August – Dec 2021	Feedback from KLHK/BRGM was used to revise the proposal for Component 3
E&S	Environmental and Social Management discussion with BRGM on environmental and social key concerns and grievance redress	land tenure, land use, social risks	July-August 2021	Data was used to develop ESMF and SEP

<b>Project Area</b>	<b>Engagement Activities</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Note</b>
	mechanisms at national and village level (for peatland restoration, which can be adopted to mangroves)			
	World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESS, E&S working plan and timeline, E&S documents need to be prepared for the project, and focal points.	General ESF guideline	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of Nov (mission week)	Appointment of BRGM E&S focal point for the project
	Target communities' concern and feedback on general project design in sample provinces	Project general design	December 2021 – January 2022	Insights and communities' concerns were incorporated into ESMF and SEP.
	Weekly meeting with safeguards teams of BPD LH, KLHK, and BRGM	Land issues safegu screening to align with the project site selection criteria, Grievance Redress Mechanism, information disclosure, Institutional Arrangement	August – January 2022	Feedback from BPD LH, KLHK, and BRGM was used to revise ESMF and SEPard

During project preparation, engagement about proposed project activities with provincial and district, as well as village government counterparts as well as community stakeholders were performed in several villages in four provinces including North Sumatera, Riau, East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan between 3 January to 22 January 2022, as part of socioeconomic survey conducted by BRGM, KLHK, KKP and technical consultant (PT Hatfield Indonesia). Consultations were conducted by interviewing and conducting focus group discussion with local leaders, village governments, women-groups, and aquaculture owners and workers, and fishers/seaweed farmers. Such engagement was intended to understand local perspectives on mangrove rehabilitation and conservation, conditions of land use and land tenure, claims of land ownership, challenges to implement rehabilitation of mangroves, and aspirations and concerns related to mangrove rehabilitation and livelihoods activities. This initial engagement was also undertaken to promote collaboration and stakeholders' buy-in into the project. Relevant feedback and concerns from these engagement activities are presented in Annex 3 – Public

Consultation Report at Local level. The following summary outlines some of the main stakeholders' inputs relevant to the project.

Based on consultation at sub-national level, the key concerns are as follows.

Communities, including seaweed farmers, fishers, and aquaculture fishers, and village leaders are concerned that rehabilitation of mangroves will disturb their source of livelihoods, for instance in the case of aquaculture ponds (traditional-mode ones in coastal areas), the clearing of mangrove forest was done to enable pond for aquaculture businesses, both small-, medium- and large-scale. By having the mangrove seedlings re-planted, aquaculture fishers concerns that the activity will disturb the condition for prawn and fishers to grow, and hence disturb their income.

While some of the plots of land were registered as state forests, the land 'owners' (*pemilik lahan*), substantiated by a letter acknowledgment of land transfer from the village, are showing interest to participate in the project under two key circumstances. For instance, the aquaculture landowners, want to participate in the project if 1) it does not disturb their businesses and it is a plus to bring economic benefits for the businesses and 2) they still have full authority over their land, and thus the scope of the project activity must be agreed prior to any activity.

However, it is important to note that the landowners do not necessarily live in the village where their land were located, such cases observed in North Kalimantan Province. Village leaders, at the same time, do not always have the updated data on who's the owners of the plot of lands, and applies to abandoned land (i.e., abandoned aquaculture ponds or abandoned palm oil plantation, etc.). In this case, social mapping at village level should seek and clarify the claim of ownership of the land to provide information to the site-specific plan. All activities should be consulted and reached consensus by the local communities, village leaders, and land 'owners'/claimants prior to any activities in the field.

Several aspirations captured during initial engagement with local communities are the eagerness to participate in livelihoods activities that can potentially increase their income. The livelihoods activities were celebrated and anticipated by village leaders, women groups, local figures and *tetua adat* (such as customary leader) that we consulted in North Kalimantan and other provinces. This includes the potential cash-for-work scheme (*padat karya*) under Component 2, which may provide additional income for fishers and farmers in the village.

A clear and transparent communication are also expected by local communities, especially on the scope, potential benefits for local communities and village, and timeframe of the project. Village leaders and customary leaders suggested to have a community meeting to introduce the project (socialization) at early stage of project implementation and for a follow up by regular communications. Village leaders and subdistrict chiefs also suggest the central government to engage and gather support from district and provincial levels, as many of the potential issues, such as land tenure (for instance, proposal for allocating plot of communal land for mangrove forest areas at village level in a subdistrict in Nunukan District, North Kalimantan Province), can only be clarified and cleared by collaboration and cooperation among sectors and across levels. This point emphasized that village-level government cannot do much without the support of district and provincial-level governments.

The full report of consultation at local levels is available in Annex 3 – Public Consultation Report at Local level.

The national-level public consultation has been held in Jakarta prior to the Appraisal Mission week. Based on consultation at the national level, the key concern regarding stakeholder engagement is the need of more comprehensive multi-stakeholder participation in the project i.e., national agencies, provincial governments, fieldwork units/FMUs, village governments, and local communities. The involvement of the village as a subject is important. The success of mangrove planting is very much determined by the perception and commitment of the community (farmers/fishers) in the forest area, and this requires a process of unifying these perceptions and commitments in order to avoid project-oriented planting. The involvement of Village Government is in accordance with the mandate of Village Law that all programs located in the village are not only acting as objects but acting as subjects or actors of this mangrove program. This will also be one of solution when the project ends, the Village (Village Government), can plan a budget for the sustainability of project in APBDES (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa*). Moreover, the project shall involve FMUs and communities at the provincial and village levels in carrying out sustainable rehabilitation projects. FMUs have an important role in the field later on, and they will be involved in the implementation.

The full report of consultation at local levels is available in Annex 4 – Public Consultation Report at National level.

## 6.2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The project will be further informed by the broader stakeholder engagement approach through i) consultations and community participation during project implementation; ii) transparent feedback and grievance redress mechanisms; iii) communication outreach, public campaigns and capacity building; and iv) development of risk management processes and engagement required under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The level and approach for stakeholder engagement will depend on the level of risks and influence each stakeholder holds, and their capacity to manage anticipated environmental and social risks adequately. Another important consideration is engagement to enhance the project's benefits and social acceptance by enhancing project implementation to be participatory, inclusive, and responsive to community needs. This SEP will be implemented as early as possible at the planning stage to allow for community participation and their early feedback to be fully integrated as part of the overall implementation approach.

Engagement activity will consider public health risks, particularly in the context of COVID-19. COVID-19 remains a public health risk in Indonesia and will present threats to workers and prospective stakeholders, including communities. Under the project, engagement will uphold safety and public health measures as defined in the project's ESMF Safety principle means that adjustment to engagement plan should be considered carefully, including preference over virtual means whenever possible and strict adherence to the Infection Prevention Control (IPC) measures as detailed in the ESMF, which are in line with the GoI's



regulations and other international good practices, including the World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines.

Under the project, public consultations serve as one of the stakeholder engagement platforms to discuss project design and key components and have been organized for activities where broad stakeholders' views are critical to enhancing project design and implementation. These consultations have been performed in parallel with other engagement activities supported by the project, including community facilitation for planning and mobilization, day-to-day project stakeholder communication and monitoring, regular coordination meetings, ad-hoc consultations, FGRM implementation etc. Hence, the following provides an initial plan of the main consultations that are expected during the project preparation and implementation.

The following public consultation plan will be organized in an inclusive, participatory, and transparent manner, which may include choice of engagement modalities, information production and dissemination, use of FRGMs, and affirmative measures to vulnerable groups. These are detailed in **Table 5** below.

**Table 5: Public Consultation Plan**

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Consultation topics</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Person in Charge</b>
Prior to Loan Effectiveness	Project design in general	Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, etc.	Government agencies at national and local levels	During technical design and E&S documents preparation	PMO, BPD LH, PIUs (BRGM and KLHK)
	Environmental and Social Management Framework, including IIPF, FGRM, LMP, SEA/ Gender action plan	Meetings/workshops, field visits, thematic focus group discussions, and exchange of letters, emails and WhatsApp messaging group	Internal KLHK and BRGM	During technical and E&S documents preparation	PIUs' E&S focal points for preparation, BPD LH
	Manuals/technical Guidelines i.e., community consultation, GRM, financial management and procurement etc.	Workshops and technical meetings	Relevant government agencies at national levels	Early stage of project implementation	PMO, BPD LH, PIUs with support from technical consultants
	Project design, objectives, scope and activities, seek for sample of target communities' concerns and opinions over the project general design.	Surveys, village forum; field visit	District and subdistrict/village level governments, potential target communities	During project appraisal	PIUs assisted by PT. Hatfield Indonesia
	Public consultation at the national level, information dissemination, and socialization to obtain feedback from key stakeholders over the	Stakeholder workshops/consultation (virtual and hybrid with face-to-face depending on the risks)	Key government and non-government stakeholders, including NGOs and CSOs (on separate	During project preparation	PMO, BPD LH and PIUs

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Consultation topics</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Person in Charge</b>
	general project design, project components and activities.		session with government agencies)		
	Project consultation at the sub-national level, information dissemination and socialization to obtain feedback from sub-national stakeholders (particularly provincial, district government, village governments and potentially affected local communities) on the general project design, project components and respective activities.	Stakeholder workshops/consultations (virtual, face-to-face, and hybrid), community meetings	Provincial, district, and village level governments, representative of communities, local NGOs and CSOs	During project preparation	PIUs
Project implementation	Establishment of the multistakeholder forum for mangroves activities (to establish National System Registry for mangroves and updating the National Mangroves Map)	Coordination meetings	National and subnational governments	Early stage of project implementation and prior to any activity in the field	PIUs
	Consultations with coastal communities in target locations as part of site-	Community meetings, focus group discussions, participatory research approaches	Local communities, village governments	Early stage of project implementation as	PIUs with support from community facilitators

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Consultation topics</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Person in Charge</b>
	selection processes, joint assessments of key issues.			part of site-selection processes.	
	Village-level community mobilization for technical design, planning, implementation of mangrove rehabilitation and conservation activities and formulation of village mangrove management plans.	Community meetings, stakeholder consultations, field visits	Village stakeholders, including community representatives, district government agencies	Throughout the project cycle	PIUs (with support from third-party service providers, facilitators, and/or intermediary organization as applicable)
	Multi-stakeholder forums at the provincial and district level to develop mangrove management plans at the landscape-scale (incorporate mangrove management plans to regional and sub-national spatial plans)	Coordination workshops, stakeholder consultations	Provincial and district government agencies, village governments and community representatives NGOs and CSOs.	Throughout the project cycle	PIUs
	Initial engagement with key advocacy groups, such as the World Resources Institute (WRI), the National Research and Innovation Centre (BRIN Mangrove/ocean scientist groups), the Alliance of the Indigenous People of the Archipelago in Indonesia	Meetings	Government agencies, NGOs and CSOs with interest and/or concerns on coastal communities' rights (land use, natural resources, and livelihoods)	Early stage of implementation; and maintained throughout the project	PIUs

Project Stage	Consultation topics	Method	Target Groups	Timeframe	Person in Charge
	<p>(Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/ AMAN), the Friends of Earth Indonesia (WALHI), The National Conservancy, Wetlands Indonesia, and Conservation International, the People’s Coalition for Fisheries Justice (Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan/ KIARA), and the Women’s Solidarity (<i>Solidaritas Perempuan</i>).</p>				
	<p>Consultations with affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples and their leaders for the development of risk and impact management measures, including integration of such measures into village mangrove management plans. This includes risk screening and impact assessment, and any required due diligence prior to commencement of specific activities with potential impacts.</p>	<p>Community meetings and consultations, including separate consultations with vulnerable groups and women as applicable.</p> <p>In the context where customary leadership is strong, the project shall consult with community leaders and chiefs, including the respected elders, such as <i>tetua adat</i> and with their facilitation, obtain consent from the broader community members.</p>	<p>Indigenous governing body/leaders/ elderly; indigenous women; indigenous communities’ members</p>	<p>Throughout the project implementation</p>	<p>PIUs, community facilitators and/or third-party service provider/intermediary organizations</p>

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Consultation topics</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Person in Charge</b>
	Consultation with local communities and local businesses for livelihoods activities (i.e., local market assessments, value chain assessment, community selections, selection of beneficiaries, etc. In the case that such activities involve commercialization of cultural heritage, affected communities shall be informed of i) their rights under national law; ii) the scope and nature of the commercial development and the potential impacts; and iii) the potential options for community-managed ecotourism and benefit sharing and impact management by upholding conservation and sustainability principles.	Community meetings and consultations, including separate consultations with vulnerable groups and women as applicable.	Community members, including vulnerable groups, local businesses, producer groups, women groups, and village leaders	At early stage of project implementation and maintained throughout project implementation	PIUs, community facilitators and/or third-party service provider/intermediary organizations
Project implementation	Socialization of site selection criteria and cooperatives/micro businesses selection criteria	Meetings, village forum and dissemination of posters/ printed booklet	District/city, subdistrict and village governments; local communities;	Early stage of project implementation and prior to any activity in the field	PIUs, community facilitators and/or intermediary organizations as applicable

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Consultation topics</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Person in Charge</b>
	at the district/subdistrict level				
	Socialization of technical implementation of mangroves component at village level	Community consultation/ village forum, FGDs and door-to-door visits if needed	Village governments, local communities	Early stage of project implementation and prior to any activity in the field	PIUs, community facilitators and/or intermediary organizations as applicable
	Socialization of cash-for-work program ( <i>Padat Karya</i> )	Village forum, meetings with sub-district and village governments	Village governments, local communities	Early stage of project implementation and maintained throughout the project cycle	PIUs, community facilitators and/or intermediary organizations as applicable
	Socialization of technical implementation of livelihoods components (i.e., strengthening existing/forming new cooperatives; trainings and technical assistance and facilitating access to financial services) at village level	Community consultation/ village forum; FGDs and door-to-door if needed	Village governments, local communities	Early stage of project implementation and maintained throughout the project cycle	PIUs, community facilitators and/or intermediary organizations as applicable
	Updates on project status, including Performance-based Conditions (PBCs) verification findings	Multistakeholder forum/workshops, coordination meetings, public consultations (presentation of updates	Central government partners, sub-national government agencies,	Periodically (during project implementation i.e., bi-annually)	PMO, BPD LH, PIUs, NSC as applicable

<b>Project Stage</b>	<b>Consultation topics</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Groups</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Person in Charge</b>
		followed by Q&As sessions), FGRM records and public information disclosure	community representatives, NGOs/CSOs		
Project/sub-project completion	Project completion, monitoring, and evaluation	Coordination meeting, workshops and FGDs	Central government partners, sub-national government agencies, community representatives, NGOs/CSOs	Joint-agencies inspection; site visit; meetings with local governments; public consultation with local communities	PMO, PIUs
	Project completion public report and lesson learnt	Mangroves multistakeholder forum, public consultations at the national and sub-national level	Central government ministries and/or agencies, sub-national government agencies, community representatives, NGOs/CSOs	Y5/ Project completion	PMO, PIUs



## **7. Project Communication**

Different methods of communication will be adopted to: (i) ensure accessible, transparent, direct, open, and interactive communication with all stakeholders, including project affected communities and individuals and ii) obtain feedback in the project preparation and implementation phase. At the district, sub-district, and village levels, separate meetings may be warranted to accommodate participation of vulnerable groups. Further, relevant information shall be presented in an accessible manner to diverse groups. The project shall also promote transparency of the project information, including opportunities that are created under the project, such as cash-for-work employment, community grants, etc. For the broader public, project progress reports, including their executive summaries, must be publicly disclosed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders (e.g., meetings, official correspondence, and website of the government offices in respective cities and districts).

Different communications approaches will be applied to a different set of audiences, which include the national and sub-national government, CSOs, development partners, recipients of benefits/coastal communities and the wider public (including media). The communications activities will aim to improve stakeholders' awareness and support for the Coastal Resilience project and National Mangrove Rehabilitation Program, increase public knowledge on mangroves and the importance of an integrated landscape management approach to ensure the sustainability of mangroves management, as well as mitigate the reputational risk that might arise before and during the outreach on the Mangrove for Coastal Resilience project. Several communications activities that will be conducted include a joint communications strategy with government, media engagement, development of communications products and high-level event leading up to the G20 summit.

As part of the citizen engagement, each project component shall define their communication and engagement plan and/or strategy, along with a functioning feedback grievance redress mechanism (FGRM). Citizen engagement will be pursued to understand their perspectives, including their satisfaction and/or the lack thereof about the project activities, their participation, project benefits and risk mitigation measures as applicable. A public satisfaction survey may be organized as part of the monitoring and evaluation activity under the project. Community consultations shall be maintained to understand key concerns and issues and seek to address them through a consultative and participatory manner.

At the end of the project, the project will undertake a stakeholder satisfaction survey, which will be subsumed under the project completion survey. This project completion survey aims to understand stakeholder perspectives on project's impacts and benefits, as well as affected communities' level of satisfaction over their involvement, mitigation measures and support/technical assistance received. The environmental and social survey, including stakeholder engagement and grievance redressal system, are streamlined into the project completion survey.

Further, it is necessary to provide information in writing and/or any mean accessible for diverse groups, including audio-visuals such as posters, infographic, videos through media accessible to the target communities, such as radio, village meetings, community facilitators, etc. Project communication will

respect community norms and practices and hence, prior consultations shall be performed by the PIUs and/or project implementers on the community preference of available options of public communication. Alternative means through village, traditional and religious leaders shall be explored.

Based on site visits, the following channels of public communication were discussed. These include the use of local champion and public figure (tokoh masyarakat), *penyuluh* and pendamping *masyarakat* (frontliners/grassroot forestry and fisheries- technical staffs), community meetings, meeting with village leaderships, and brief written documents such as infographics and a brief project information.

Project communication shall be organized in an inclusive, safe, participatory, and transparent manner. The potential approaches will vary depending on the audience, and their interest as well as contexts and community preference. Hence, any choice of means of communication shall be assessed in light of such considerations. Potential avenues of public communication under the project include:

**Table 6: Public Communication Plan**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Channels</b>	<b>Audience</b>
Multi-stakeholder forum	Multi-stakeholder forum for mangrove rehabilitation and conservation activities	Governments across level and sectors
Coordination meeting	Regular coordination meetings	relevant government agencies – through PMO, NSC, BPDH or PIUs, with national and sub-national governments.
Public information dissemination and disclosure	local media, information boards, village representatives and/or local figures and leaders, such as <i>penyuluh</i> and other public figure/ on-field though leaders.  Use of community leaders, and champions to extend project communication	Local communities in (potential) target sites, the neighboring communities, and decision makers of land use change (i.e., aquaculture pond owners, land claimants, etc).
Public consultations	Meetings, workshops, forums, interviews	district/municipal, sub-district/municipal level, representatives of local communities, facility administrators, local

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Channels</b>	<b>Audience</b>
		communities including vulnerable groups
Community forum/consultation	Meetings and FGDs	Local communities
Community forum, door-to-door information dissemination, FGD	Door-to-door oral information dissemination, particularly for people with mobility restrictions. Focus group discussions (FGD).	If needed, to have separate forums/sessions with vulnerable groups, for instance with women’s groups, micro-scale fishers, etc.
Survey and questionnaire	Project beneficiary satisfaction survey (to be included in the project M&E)	Participating communities, village and subdistrict/district governments.
Information sharing session	Meetings, workshop	NGOs and CSOs
Media engagement	Visual branding such as logo, brochure. Project infographics, brief summary. Press tour to the site(s)	Mass media and general public

A communication/stakeholder engagement specialist, which can be attached to social specialist/ external consultant, will be recruited at the national level to provide overall technical support for the implementation and further development of this SEP. Communication specialists may be recruited by each PIU to prepare, enhance and tailor project communication materials to diverse groups and facilitate capacity building to project implementers, including community facilitators and third-party providers (i.e., contractors intermediary organizations, consulting firm, etc.). The communication specialists

The communication specialists will work in collaboration with technical specialists, environmental and social specialists, the FGRM coordinator and officers at PIUs to ensure that relevant communication is fully aligned with the project’s activities and ensure that such activities are adequately communicated to relevant stakeholders and made publicly available.

Public information materials will be developed to enable wider access to project information and progresses during project implementation. Communication modalities and platforms will be designed to accommodate communities’ needs, while promoting greater participation and social inclusion, including ensuring women and households from low income to participate during consultations.

## 8. Information Disclosure

Documentation and information about the update of project activities and the results of consultation with stakeholders will be published by the PMU and PIUs as follows:

**Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)** [menlhk.go.id](http://menlhk.go.id). A specific webpage will be made available at the beginning of the project.

**National Peatland and Mangroves Restoration Agency (BRGM):** <https://brgm.go.id/> website PPID: <https://ppid.brgm.go.id>

**The Environmental Fund (BPDH):** <https://bpdh.id>

After the public consultation at the national level, the disclosure of ESMF, SEP, and ESCP drafts has been conducted through both websites of KLHK and BRGM. The information disclosure also served as the platform to collect feedback from the broader public. Further encouragement for the public to submit written feedback was also broadcasted through the social media accounts of BRGM. Feedback was collected from the national-level public consultation until the wrap-up of Appraisal Mission week. The summary of public written feedback can be found in Annex 4.

Further disclosure of information will be continued through information exchange with relevant government agencies, public consultation activities and community meetings. The project will ensure that relevant communication materials, containing project information, including FGRM channels, are available in the target villages and/or communities and presented in a manner accessible to the community.

## 9. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM)

Definition of FGRM: grievance handling is a process for receiving, evaluating, and handling and/or settling feedback and complaints from the broader public, including those that may be affected by the project and those who have interest in project activities.

Scope: Complaints Handling Mechanisms will be provided for stakeholders and other interested parties to raise questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints, or provide any feedback from all activities funded by the project.

FGRM users include i) the broader public and project beneficiaries, including communities and people affected by the project (both directly and indirectly, positively and negatively), ii) project workers, including project consultants, local facilitators, and construction workers and iii) other interested parties who can use FGRM for the purposes aforementioned (see Scope). Further elaboration of project workers' FGRM will be provided in the Labor Management Procedures, as part of the ESMF for the project.

FGRM channels: the project's FGRM builds on the existing channels and systems within the PIUs and BPDH. The project seeks to enhance these channels and systems to ensure their accessibility, reliability, visibility, and effectiveness to respond to potential grievances and/or issues, particularly those associated with project implementation in the field.

### Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)

- Email addresses: [pusdatin@menlhk.go.id](mailto:pusdatin@menlhk.go.id) and [ppid@menlhk.go.id](mailto:ppid@menlhk.go.id) / [ppidklhk@gmail.com](mailto:ppidklhk@gmail.com)
- SMS: 021-5730191 and +62-21-5705086
- Phone calls to PPID: +62 21 5730484/ +62 21 5730118/119
- WhatsApp PPID: +62 822 9910 0040
- Website: [ppid.menlhk.go.id](http://ppid.menlhk.go.id)
- Letter or direct visit to the following address: Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan PPID/Biro Hubungan Masyarakat Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok I Lt. 1 Jl. Gatot Subroto - Senayan - Jakarta 10270, Indonesia
- Via LAPOR! (the Indonesian Government official GRM online platform)

### The Peatland and Mangroves Restoration Agency (BRGM)

- Email address: [pengaduan@brg.go.id](mailto:pengaduan@brg.go.id); [ppid@brg.go.id](mailto:ppid@brg.go.id)
- SMS: 1708
- Mobile application: DUKMAS BRGM (android)
- website: <https://brgm.go.id>
- Social media: Instagram (@brgm\_indonesia), and Youtube (Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove)
- Letter or direct visit to the following address: **1) Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove up. Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi (PPID)**  
Jalan Teuku Umar No. 17, Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta. Indonesia
- **2) Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Up. Unit Pengelolaan Pengaduan BRGM**  
**Deputi Bidang Edukasi, Sosialisasi, Partisipasi dan Kemitraan**  
Gedung GAMMA Lt 3 Jalan Cikini Raya No. 42, Menteng Jakarta Pusat 10300

### The Environmental Fund (BPD LH)

- Email address: [contact.us@bpdlh.id](mailto:contact.us@bpdlh.id)
- Letter or direct visit to the following address: Kantor BPD LH Wisma Antara 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Medan Merdeka Selatan street, Jakarta.
- Social media: Instagram: [blu.bpdlh](https://www.instagram.com/blu.bpdlh) and Facebook: BPD LH

FGRM Management: FGRM channels and complaints handling will be managed by the PIUs at the national level, under the direct responsibility of the Project Director. Each PIUs will appoint a dedicated staff to manage grievances reported under each of their respective components. All complaints will be handled at the lowest level of hierarchy of grievance response and will be escalated as necessary. Alternative grievance channels through community facilitators and village and community leaders will be established at the early stage of project implementation as part of site-selection process. Community facilitators shall facilitate submission to formal channels if grievances cannot be resolved at the community level and document such grievances to ensure that they are properly tracked.

Submission of complaints: Complaints can be submitted through available channels throughout the project implementation.

Confidentiality and conflict of interest: Complaints can be filed anonymously and the project will establish a whistle-blowing system for reporting issues of sensitive nature such as frauds. Confidentiality is a fundamental aspect of the project. It is a legal obligation for PIUs to guarantee confidentiality of complainants and their safety.

FGRM Procedure: The project seeks to facilitate alternative FGRM channels for the target communities to through locally acceptable processes such as grievance settlements mediated by community leaders and reporting of grievances through community facilitators. The following figure illustrates FGRM flows which will be adopted under the project.

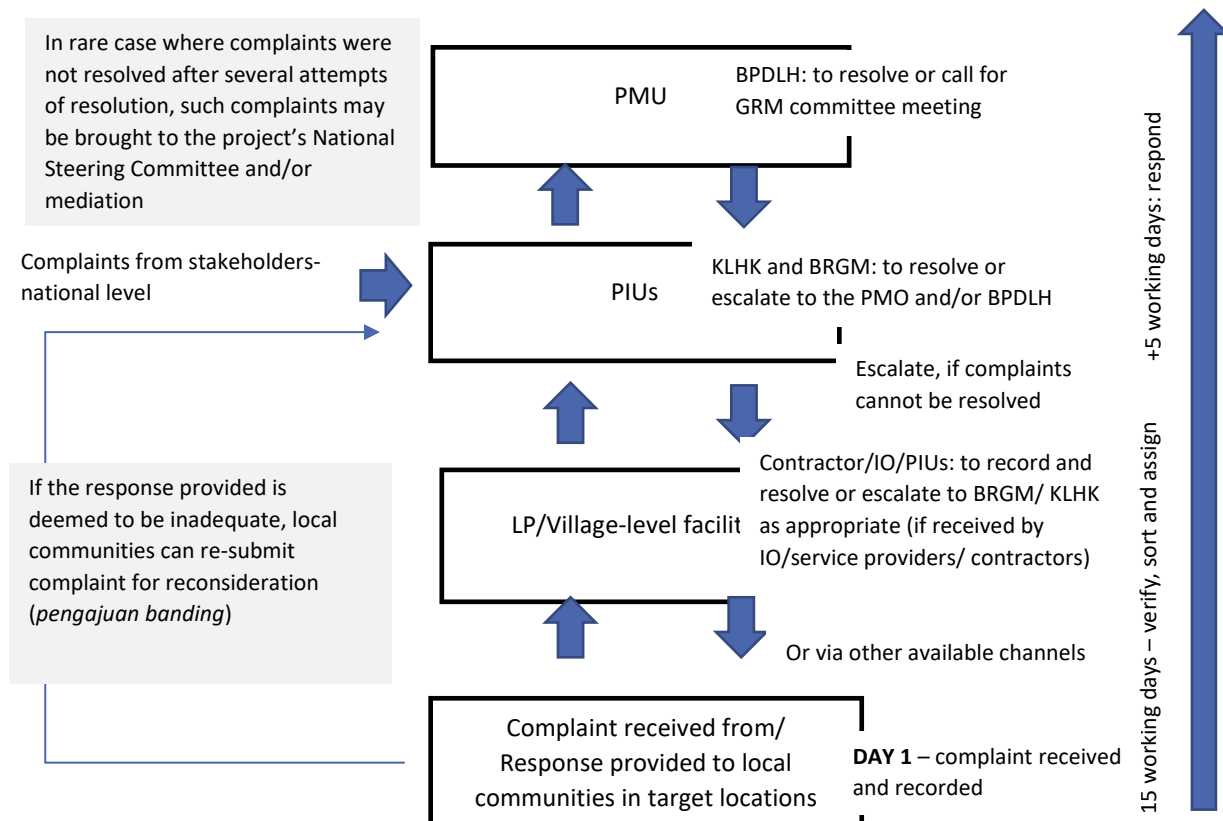


Figure 2: GRM Procedure

IO : Intermediaries Organizations (*Lembaga Perantara/ LP*)

*Receiving and recording:* community facilitators and/or field implementers receiving complaints from community stakeholders and/or other parties shall facilitate reporting of grievances through the project’s channels or alternatively fill out the complaint form (see **Annex 2**) and submit the form to the PIUs’ FGRM team. Complaints must be immediately submitted to the tracking system. In the tracking system, complaints are sorted and transferred to the division that is responsible for investigating and handling complaints, or to authorized staff and/or unit if the complaint is related to a particular project activity. In the event investigation is required, the Project Director shall be responsible to establish an investigation team and monitor the overall complaint settlement processes. He/she shall also decide if settlements warrant further escalation to the higher level.

To appoint an investigating officer/team, the Project Director must ensure that there is no conflict of interest. Personnel involved in the investigation process must not have material, personal, or professional interests to the investigation and there is no personal or professional relationship with the complainant or witness. The FGRM team shall continue to track and maintain records of the investigation processes and periodically inform the complainants about the status of their complaint settlements.

If submission is related to inquiries, the volume of submission and their typology will also be recorded and reported to enable systematic analysis of system strengthening measures under the project communication.

*Review complaints or/and questions:* complaints must be reviewed within 15 (ten) working days. The team and/or person who takes in charge of investigating complaints will gather relevant facts to verify the issues reported as applicable. Investigation and/or case follow-up may include site visits, document review, and meetings with parties who are authorized and/or competent to solve the problem.

The results of the investigation and response will be submitted for consideration to the PIUs Project Director, who will decide what specific actions and/or follow ups. After a decision is made and the complainant receives the information, the investigation officer/team will provide technical recommendations on proposed settlements as well as details of the investigation and findings and submit a response to the Project Director for approval.

*Response to complaints:* the complainant will receive verification by mail or e-mail and/or notified by the community facilitators if complaints are submitted through them. Responses are made in answer to a question based on the materials of the investigation and, if appropriate, must refer to national law.

The deadline of investigating complaints can be extended to 10-30 business days by the Project Director approval, and the complainant must be informed whether:

- a) additional consultation is needed to respond to a complaint.
- b) complaints need to be answered by complex information and need to learn additional materials to respond.

Awareness raising: Information shall be provided in an accessible format. Information about the FGRM channels and relevant procedures will be available on PIUs website (<https://www.klhk.go.id> and <https://brgm.go.id>) and will be included in the project's public communication with stakeholders.

Staffing and capacity building:

Social specialist/FGRM coordinator at the PMO and/or BPD LH will be responsible to compile all FGRM reports from the PIUs and oversee the implementation of the overall FGRM processes.

The FGRM Officers at the PIUs will have the following responsibilities.

- Management of the entire FGRM implementation for each component under respective PIUs
- Developing FGRM awareness raising activities.
- Receiving and recording complaints and inquiries.
- Sorting/categorizing and dispatching complaints to relevant directorates and/or parties, including directorate/ units/ contractors as relevant.



- Notifying complainants ('pengadu') about their complaint status and timeframe for settlements about receipts and deadlines for reviewing complaints.
- Tracking complaint settlements.
- Maintaining communication and ensuring coordination with relevant stakeholders responsible for complaint settlements.
- Providing report for annual reporting to the PMO and BPLDH

The FGRM Coordinator/ Social specialist at the PMO and/or BPLDH will have the same responsibilities as abovementioned for grievances received by the PMO and/or BPLDH, with additional responsibility for overall monitoring, consolidation of data, and reporting as part of the project implementation/progress report.

#### Transparency

Regular policies, procedures, and updates on the FGRM system, information about complaint settlements and their status, will be available on the PIUs website (<https://www.klhk.go.id> and <https://brgm.go.id>). Website page concerning M4CR will be updated every mid-year (the aim is to check if there are updates on documents; etc.).

#### Routine internal monitoring and reporting

The PIUs will assess their FGRM systems on a regular basis and assess any systematic gaps based on the complaints received and handled and will provide:

- Summaries of the FGRM records and how they have been settled as part of the project's progress reports. Such records shall also document suggestions and inquiries and how they have been used to improve project communication.
- Review the status of any outstanding complaints and corrective actions as needed.

Effectiveness and use of the FGRMs and technical inputs for their improvements will be discussed as part of the project progress meetings organized by the PIUs and/or PMO/BPLDH during project implementation

#### Submission of the midterm and annual progress report to the World Bank

In the project implementation reports that are submitted to the Bank, the PMO will consolidate FGRM records from the PIUs and provide to the World Bank the following information:

- Status of the FGRM implementation, covering agreed procedures, staffing, resource allocation, awareness raising, etc.
- Quantitative data about the number of complaints received, including the volume of grievances submitted through project channels and alternative mechanisms where applicable and their settlement status, and outstanding complaints.

- Qualitative data about the types of and typology of complaints and quality of response and settlements, including stakeholders' satisfaction where feasible.
- The volume and typology of grievances and/or complaints escalated to the higher level (above the PIUs) and their status.
- Lessons learnt and technical recommendations for FGMR system improvement and enhancement.

## 10. Monitoring and Reporting

Mid-year and annual progress reports on project activities will be available at the PMU office and published on a webpage of acting PMU (<https://bpdlh.id/>) and PIUs on (<https://www.klhk.go.id> and <https://brgm.go.id>).

The SEP monitoring, which will build on the overall project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangement, will focus on the overall implementation quality of the stakeholder engagement. The following indicators to assess the quality of the SEP implementation will be finalized and agreed by each implementing agency (**Table 6**). The Project Operational Manual (POM) will reflect these indicators as part of the overall project's M&E indicators.

An independent M&E team may be deployed to assist with the overall monitoring of the SEP, particularly to assess the implementation of stakeholder engagement under Component 1.

**Table 7: Monitoring and Reporting**

Key Elements	Timeframe	Methods	Responsibilities
Stakeholders' access to project information and consultations	Periodic (during project preparation and maintained throughout project implementation)	Interviews, observations, survey	PIUs with support from a communication specialist
Project beneficiaries' awareness of project activities, their entitlements, and responsibilities	Periodic (during project implementation)	Interviews, observations, survey	
Acceptability and appropriateness of consultation and engagement approaches	Periodic (during project implementation)	Interviews, observations, survey, scorecard as relevant	
Community facilitators' engagement with target beneficiaries	Periodic (during project implementation)	Interviews, observations, survey, scorecard as relevant	

Key Elements	Timeframe	Methods	Responsibilities
Public awareness of FGRM channels and their reliability	Periodic (during project implementation)	Spot checks, interviews, observations	
Accessibility and readability of public information dissemination materials	Periodic (during project implementation)	Spot checks, interviews, desk-review	
Tones in social media and broader public perceptions (including NGOs/CSOs)	Periodic (during project implementation)	Social media monitoring, interviews, observations	
Rate of grievances and complaints (reported and unreported)	Periodic (during project implementation)	Desk review, interviews, survey	
Overall satisfaction with communities' involvement in the project, the processes, FGRM and the output	Periodic (midterm, during project implementation) - this will be aligned with the project M&E survey	beneficiary satisfactory survey	PIUs – to be aligned with the technical team in charge of M&E

**11. Institutional Arrangements**

The project PMO and/or BPD LH is responsible to oversee the overall implementation of the SEP. The Project’s PIUs (KLHK and BRGM) and third-party providers (i.e., contractors, intermediary organizations) implementing specific activities on their behalf will be responsible for engagement activities for the implementation of project components under their respective responsibility. The PIUs will perform day-to-day project management, project coordination, and oversight, including ensuring adequate engagement performed by their third-party providers who will be responsible for field implementation.

**Table 8: Institutional Arrangement for Stakeholder Engagement Activities**

Task	Third-party providers <sup>2</sup>	PIUs		PMO	BPD LH
		BRGM	KLHK		
<b>Grievance and Redress Mechanism implementation</b>					

<sup>2</sup> These may include intermediary organizations (*Lembaga Perantara/ LP*) to be selected by PIUs and/or contractors to perform specific activities (i.e., civil works)

Task	Third-party providers <sup>2</sup>	PIUs		PMO	BPDH
		BRGM	KLHK		
Administer FGRM channels and manage complaints associated with project components and their respective activities. Note: third party providers shall also make available FGRM for their respective workers	V	V	V	V	
Administer project-level FGRM and assess overall effectiveness and provide technical support to PIUs on FGRM enhancement. Consolidate FGRM records from the PIUs				V	V
Communication and awareness raising on FGRM (i.e., channels, procedures, escalation mechanisms, etc.)	V	V	V		
Complaint investigation, verification, and escalation	V	V	V		
Mediation and inter-ministerial and inter-governmental coordination for complaint settlements warranting escalations to parties outside the project				V	V
<b>Stakeholder Engagement implementation</b>					
SEP implementation at the national and sub-national levels	V	V	V		
Strategic coordination with central ministries and sub-national governments and other parties		V	V	V	V
Oversight of SEP implementation performed by third-party providers and community facilitators		V	V		

Task	Third-party providers <sup>2</sup>	PIUs		PMO	BPD LH
		BRGM	KLHK		
Enhancement of stakeholder engagement strategy, including incorporating additional stakeholders for the purpose of project implementation		V	V		
Overseeing the overall stakeholder engagement activities, assessing their effectiveness and gaps				V	V
<b>Monitoring and Reporting and Staffing</b>					
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement implementation at local level, including beneficiary satisfaction surveys	V	V	V		
Provide reports of stakeholder engagement activities and FGRM implementation	V	V	V		
Consolidate information about stakeholder engagement activities and FGRM reports from the provincial PIUs and implementing partners		V	V		
Consolidate the overall SEP implementation and provide technical recommendations for SEP enhancements				V	V
Ensure adequate resources are provided to enable effective SEP implementation, including mobilization of community facilitators		V	V	V	V
Verification of reports prepared by the PIUs on SEP implementation and FGRM				V	V

## 12. Budget Allocation

Implementation of stakeholder engagement activities will be financed as part of implementation of project activities under each component. Component 4 on the Project Management may mobilize financing to support implementation of the SEP by the PIUs and their implementing partners. Potential additional expenditures that may be supported under the Project Management are presented in **Table 9**.

**Table 9: Budget Allocation for SEP**

<b>Expenditure Items</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Est. Amount</b>
Recruitment of stakeholder engagement specialists, including liaison officers as applicable	Person	TBD
National and sub-national public consultations and multi-stakeholder workshops and coordination meetings	Meeting packages	TBD
Development of a project communication strategy and relevant communication materials	Lump sum	TBD
Training and capacity building, awareness raising activities for project stakeholders, including community facilitators	Meeting packages	TBD
FGRM operationalization and technical support	Lump sum	TBD

## Annexes

### Annex 1 – Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Below is stakeholder identification, both internal (part of Project Executing and Implementing units) and external, and their roles relative to the Project.

Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involved in overall project design' development (in and beyond green book and blue book preparation)</li> <li>Involved in public consultations during project preparation and implementation at national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangrove national forum?</li> <li>Regular coordination meeting</li> <li>Regular reporting</li> <li>Exchange of formal letter; emails and phone calls</li> <li>WhatsApp Groups, and phone calls</li> </ul>	ALL
Ministry of Finance- DG Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executing Agency who are responsible for overseeing the whole processes and implementation of the project</li> <li>Facilitate coordination between Bappenas and Project host and Implementing Agencies</li> <li>Led the preparation of public consultations during project preparation at national level</li> </ul>		ALL
Ministry of Finance- Environmental Fund/ BPD LH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On behalf of DG Treasury, becoming the host for PMO.</li> <li>At technical level, coordinate and oversee the Project implementation activities throughout its cycle</li> <li>Work closely with Implementing Agencies to plan and implement public consultation at national level</li> </ul>		ALL
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF/ KLHK) - the Directorate General of Watershed and Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing agency together with BRGM</li> <li>Overseeing the technical implementation of the overall project</li> </ul>		ALL

Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
Rehabilitation Management, the Riverbasin and Protected Forest Management Agency ( <i>Badan Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung/ BPDAS-HL</i> ),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implementing and overseeing the engagement activities at local level</li> </ul>		
Ministry of Environment and Forestry - the National Resources Conservation Unit (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/ BKSDA/ KSDAE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Part of implementing agency</li> </ul>		
Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implementing agency together with BPDASHL of KLHK</li> <li>● Overseeing the technical implementation of the overall project</li> <li>● Implementing and overseeing the engagement activities at local level</li> <li>● Becoming bridge between local implementing units (DPMP- site project coordinator and BPD LH/Acting PMU) for FGRM and other E&amp;S activities</li> <li>● Work closely with Implementing Agencies to plan and implement public consultation at national level</li> </ul>		ALL
MoEF - DG Climate Change, under Directorate of Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implementing agency specific for blue carbon preparation activity</li> </ul>		Sub-component 3.2
MoEF - DG River Basin- Control and Forest Rehabilitation ( <i>Pengendalian Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rehabilitasi Hutan/ PDASRH</i> ), under Directorate Water Control (Pengendalian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implementing agency specific for mangrove components</li> <li>● PDASRH/ this unit will be the key implementing unit at national level, but also may go to site and assisting the implementation at local level</li> </ul>		Sub-component 3.3



Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
Kerusakan Perairan Darat/ PKPD)			
<b>Provincial government</b>			
Bappeda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate coordination meeting, together with <i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i>, for the site screening assessment at provincial level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular coordination meeting</li> <li>Regular reporting</li> <li>Exchange of formal letter; emails and phone calls</li> <li>WhatsApp Groups, and phone calls</li> </ul>	Component 1, Component 2 and Component 3
Dinas Lingkungan Hidup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To organize and facilitate coordination meeting, together with Bappeda, for site screening assessment at provincial level</li> </ul>		
Dinas Kelautan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be engaged for the coordination on the coastal and sea spatial planning (RZWP3K)</li> <li>To be updated on the project activities and progress at the selected/ specific district</li> </ul>		
<b>District and subdistrict/village governments</b>			
Bapedda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be keep updated on the project plan and key actor if the project needs to have multi-government stakeholders meeting within the city/ district (beyond mangrove-related areas)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and progress update meeting every midterm/annual.</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2
Dinas Lingkungan Hidup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assist KLHK and BRGM in the field, for instance if there would be coordination meetings among mangrove-actors at city/district level, then DLH will be the key actor arranging the meeting at technical level.</li> <li>If needed, to facilitate a review and approval of environmental assessment documents Environmental Management Program and Environmental Monitoring Program (UKP-UPL), etc.) and environmental management instruments (if needed) in accordance with identified needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and progress update meeting every midterm/annual.</li> <li>Exchange of formal letter; emails and phone calls</li> <li>WhatsApp Groups, and phone calls</li> </ul>	Component 1; Component 2; and Component 3.

Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
Kantor Walikota/Bupati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be updated on the project progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and progress update meeting every midterm/annual.</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2
Dinas UMKM dan Ekonomi Kreatif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be engaged for Component 2 on improving livelihoods opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invited to the coordination meeting at local level</li> </ul>	
the agency for village community empowerment (DMPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As one of the key stakeholders of village community empowerment, under the Ministry of Village</li> <li>DMPD has data on villages and indicators of 'village resilience' (index kerentanan desa), which will be used as a guiding data for component 3 on livelihoods and informing component 2 on mangrove rehabilitation activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination meeting at the district level</li> <li>Joint site-visit</li> </ul>	Component 2 and Component 3
<i>Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove (it has been formed/piloted in several villages, but will be expanded to other villages under the M4CR)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be one of the key groups that will be engaged for Component 2 and potentially component 3 – the plan is to have them involved directly in delivering the component activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination meeting at the district level</li> <li>Community forum</li> <li>Meeting with village leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
Village governments of the project site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is key player at village level. Village government to provide the Village Decree (<i>SK Desa</i>) for the formation of <i>Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove</i> working group (and its selected staffs) and to assist in communicating the project to the communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular oral communication and visits to village office</li> <li>Printed materials (summary of project design, project protocol, project report, infographic, poster, etc.)</li> </ul>	Component 2 and Component 3
Land claimants/ "owners of businesses" in coastal area (both within the protected forests and non-protected forests)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is key decision maker on mangrove rehabilitation within specific plot of land. For instance, if the land was used as (traditional) aquaculture pond, the owner of the pond should be consulted and sought</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with land claimants</li> <li>sought after their written consent/ any form of social contract</li> </ul>	Component 2

Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
	<p>consent prior to any activities to avoid social conflict in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sort of social contract should be prepared and agreed by both parties prior to any C2 activities in the field</li> <li>• Land claimants/ owners of the business may not reside in the village and thus it is important to collect information of the list of owners of the plot (where rehabilitation will take place, if the project pursue this approach).</li> </ul>		
<i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i> (the Village Governing Board)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be engaged as part of the village leadership, this governing body is decision makers at village level.</li> <li>• To assist in verifying the findings on site selection screening at village level (i.e., to confirm if the finding is valid, especially on the land use and land ownership claims)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community forum</li> <li>• Meetings</li> <li>• Regular oral communication and visits to village office</li> <li>• Printed materials (summary of project design, project protocol, project report, infographic, poster, etc.)</li> </ul>	Component 2 and Component 3
Coastal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are key players at grassroots level: can be beneficiaries and/or adversely affected by the Project</li> <li>• Involved in mangrove activities under component 1 (planting/ rehabilitating or conserving and monitoring) and livelihoods activities under component 2</li> <li>• Involved in nursery centre and ecotourism centres, as workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meeting</li> <li>• Printed materials (posters, infographics, etc)</li> <li>• Verbal via village chiefs and local facilitators</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2
State-facilitated community organization, such as future-Forest Management Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are key players at grassroots level: frontliners and safeguard representatives in the field</li> <li>• Involved in mangrove activities under component 1 (planting/ rehabilitating or conserving and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community meeting</li> <li>• Printed materials (posters, infographics, etc)</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2

Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monitoring) and livelihoods activities under component 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbal via village chiefs and local facilitators</li> </ul>	
<b>Indigenous peoples</b> , if presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Categorised as vulnerable group as their high dependence towards mangroves forest/ coastal areas for subsistence</li> <li>Involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings with <i>Adat</i> leadership</li> <li>If allowed, community meeting</li> <li>Printed materials (posters, infographics, etc)</li> <li>Verbal via <i>adat</i> chiefs</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2
<b>Vulnerable groups</b> , such as households with high dependency towards mangrove forests for a living, (landless) low-income households, and women fishers/ utilizing mangroves for micro businesses, and indigenous people when presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar to above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community meeting</li> <li>Printed materials (posters, infographics, etc)</li> <li>Verbal via village chiefs and local facilitators</li> <li>Door-to-door information through local facilitator</li> <li>Interviews, if needed</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2
<i>Not identified yet at this stage. To be updated along the progress in project design.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination meeting</li> </ul>	
NGOs, CSOs and other interested groups, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Resource Institute Indonesia (WRI)</li> <li>BRIN coastal.mangrove scientist groups</li> <li>The Nature Conservancy (TNC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(there is a plan to provide more role to NGOs in) assisting delivery of mangroves restoration and conservation, and livelihood activities, at village level</li> <li>Involved in public consultations as part of project preparation and implementation.</li> <li>these groups of CSOs/NGOs may provide critical feedback for the project design implementation, which can be useful for improving technical delivery and enhance transparency of the project delivery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public consultation at preparation stage</li> <li>Progress report that will be disclosed annually in the government of Indonesia websites.</li> </ul>	Component 1 and Component 2

Stakeholders	Roles relative to the project	Engagement Strategy	Relevant for Components:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conservation International (CI)</li> <li>● Wetlands Indonesia (<i>Yayasan Lahan Basah Indonesia</i>)</li> <li>● <i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (indigenous People Coalition) and</li> <li>● Perempuan AMAN (Indigenous Women's Coalition).</li> <li>● Persaudaraan Perempuan Nelayan (the Sisterhoods' Coalition of Womenfishers)</li> <li>● KIARA (The People's Coalition for Fisheries' Justice)</li> <li>● Women' Solidarity (Solidaritas Perempuan)</li> <li>● And provincial/local level NGOs as identified during early stage of implementation</li> <li>● WALHI (Friends of Earth Indonesia).</li> </ul>			
Several NGOs/CSOs/universities who have not been identified at	they can be engaged further during project implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Information-sharing session</li> </ul>	Component 2 and Component 3

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Roles relative to the project</b>	<b>Engagement Strategy</b>	<b>Relevant for Components:</b>
this stage but will likely be interested with the project activities during project implementation,			

The level of analysis for stakeholder identification is informed by the level of potential risks and impacts affecting them. The following diagram (**diagram 1**) illustrates that focus is placed on the core beneficiaries as well as host communities of the project and hence, the project will mobilize efforts through facilitator teams to ensure early and inclusive engagement with these groups.

**FIGURE 1 STAKEHOLDER LEVELS OF PRIORITY FOR ENGAGEMENT**

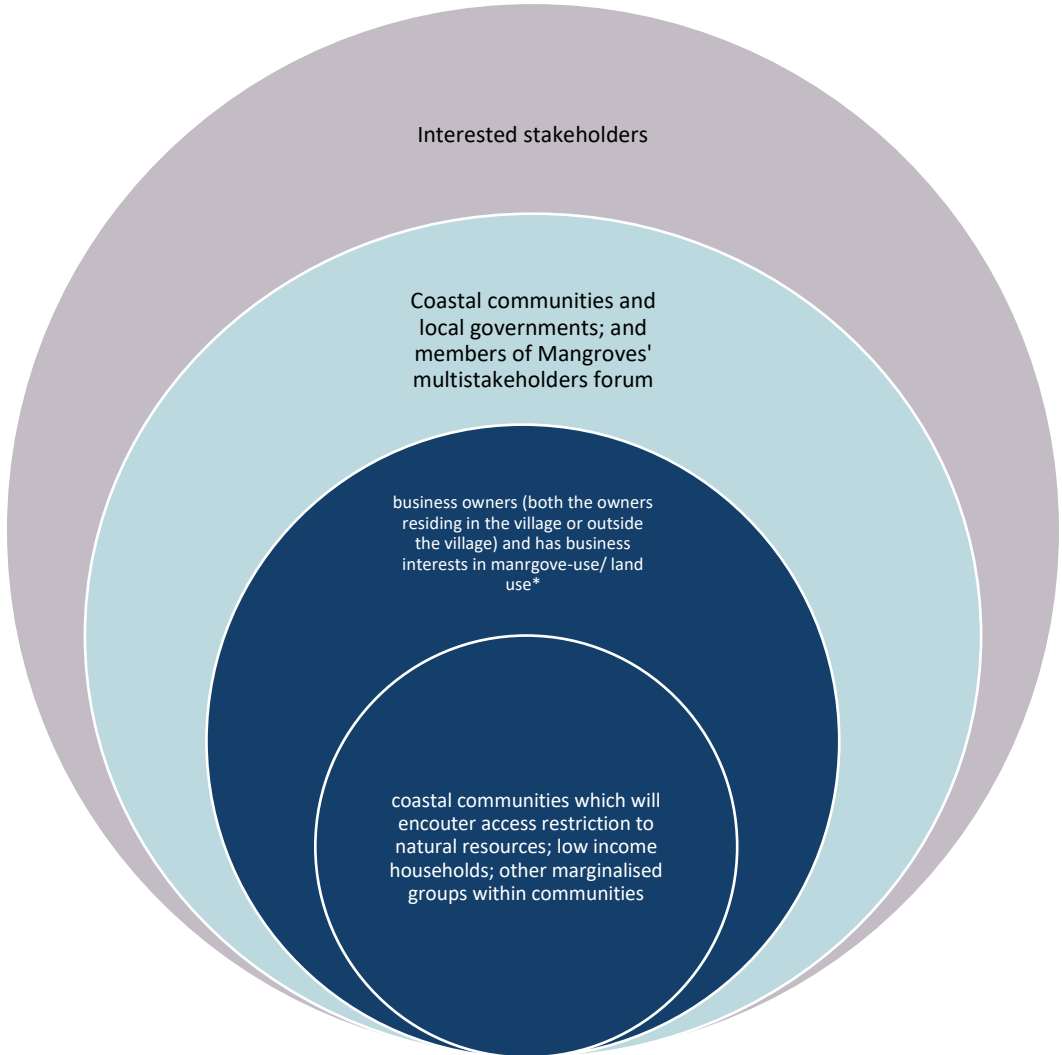


Figure 3: Stakeholder Levels of Priority for Engagement

\*) Such business owners, including medium scale to small-scale aquaculture businesses and other businesses derives from mangrove (areas), will be extremely interested in and affected by the project. For instance, the businesses owners of mangroves-snacks, crabs, or mangroves-derived natural colouring-

batik, or aquaculture-businesses in coastal areas, will be affected by the project economically when restriction is put in place. BRGM, through their field experience, observes that some of the business owners, particularly moderate and large-scale aquacultures, were residing outside the village, while the villagers were employed as daily-workers. This situation implies the decision-making powers may not always lay on the communities themselves. These groups, who have been utilizing (or exploiting) mangroves and mangroves areas for making profits are more likely to resist change, and thus extra measure to understand the nature of the business and how to reach them would be assessed during the village level screening phase (the last phase of site screening to confirm and determine whether that location will be selected or not).

Below is initial analysis of stakeholders' level of influence and interest that were carried out for both components 1 and Component 2 as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 indicates that there is likely a strong interest from PIUs and local governments to ensure implementation of mangroves and livelihoods activities. Land tenure and access restriction are anticipated to be key issue during preparation and implementation, and thus engagement with local governments and coastal communities would be deployed as one of the mitigation measures. Other key issues are site selection criteria and groups/cooperatives selection. Having clear criteria and effective communication and function GRM will reduce the likelihood of social jealousy and social conflicts. Coastal communities, including marginalised groups and indigenous peoples, will be relevant primarily under Component 1.

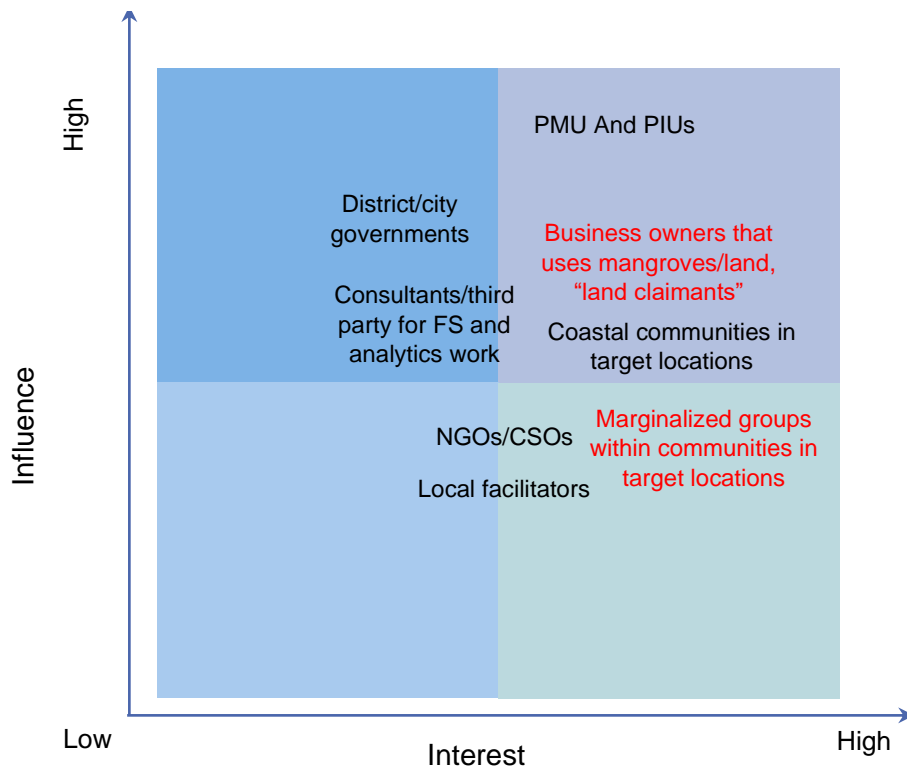


Figure 4: Stakeholder Analysis for The Project



Figure above indicates the need for extra measures and/or targeted and tailored outreach to enable those who may experience impacts but have less influence or ability to participate and express their voice in the overall project implementation. Under Component 1 and Component 2, targeted outreach to ensure inclusion of communities of target locations in consultations, particularly those of marginalized groups who are relatively more vulnerable compared to the rest of the communities (i.e low-income households with high dependency towards natural resources for subsistence, women, indigenous peoples whenever presence, etc.).

Vulnerable/ marginalized communities may have the least degree of influence in the overall project planning and implementation, and hence require a targeted approach to promote their participation and voice. Community/ local facilitators, being in the forefront of the overall stakeholder engagement with affected communities, will have a varying degree of influence, depending on their positions and skills. Hence, investments in capacity building may be strategically focused on these stakeholders.

## Annex 2 - Complaints / Questions Record Form

PMU in coordination with PIU will develop/ adjust this template to be used by PIUs and Intermediaries Organisations (*Lembaga Perantara*).

COMPLAINTS / QUESTIONS RECORD FORM (Form A)	
Instructions: This form must be completed by staff who receive questions or complaints and are stored in the project file. Please attach relevant supporting documentation/letters.	
Date of Complaint:	Name of Staff:
Complaints Received by (please tick (v) the appropriate box): <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Village	
Complaint made via (please tick (v) the appropriate box): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> SMS <input type="checkbox"/> Website  <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint Box / Other advice <input type="checkbox"/> Community Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> General Consultation  <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____	
Name of Complainant: (information is optional and confidential)  Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> choose not to say	
Address or contact information of complainant: (information is optional and confidential)	
Location of complaints/problems occurred [please write]	

National:	City:	Province:	Village:	
A Brief Explanation of Complaints or Questions: (please write as detail as possible)				

	Category 1	Social Issues
	Category 2	Environmental Issues
	Category 3	Complaints related to violations of policies, guidelines, and procedures
	Category 4	Complaints related to breach of contract
	Category 5	Complaints regarding misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management problems
	Category 6	Complaints related to abuse of power/intervention by the project or government
	Category 7	Complaints regarding staff performance
	Category 8	Force majeure report
	Category 9	Complaints about Project intervention
	Category 10	Others

Handle and follow up required by:
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Progress in resolving complaints (e.g. answered, resolved):

## Annex 3 – Public Consultation Report at Local level

**Public consultation, through workshops with key stakeholders, meeting with village/subdistrict heads, surveys, and focus group discussions have been conducted in 50 villages in four provinces namely North Sumatera Province, Riau Province, East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan Province.** These forms of local consultation was streamlined with the development of protocol for mangrove rehabilitations, which will be used during project implementation to guide technical operations of Component 2 and inform component 3.

At the Provincial level, a workshop was conducted on the initial site selection screening (using remote sensing data/GIS) and consulted to verify at district and village-level. The Workshop was conducted with BKDSA (Ministry of Environmental and Forestry office in each province of the four provinces), BRGM, Balai for fish management (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs), district-level environmental agency, district-level marine affairs and fisheries agency, enumerators, and facilitators. The details are provided as follows:

- Medan, 3 – 5 January 2022. Representatives from BRGM; KLHK, BPDASHL, and BPSPL Padang; Dinas Kehutanan/ the Forestry Agency of North Sumatra; Dinas Kehutanan/ the Forestry Agency of Riau; and World Bank.

Female: 7 persons.

- Balikpapan, 8 – 10 January 2022. Representatives from BRGM; KLHK, BPDASHL, and BPSPL Pontianak; and Dinas Kehutanan/ the Forestry Agency North and East Kalimantan; and World Bank.

Female: 10 persons.

- Pekanbaru, 15 January 2022. Representatives from BRGM; KLHK, BPDASHL, and BPSPL Padang; Dinas Kehutanan/ the Forestry Agency of North Sumatra; and Dinas Kehutanan/ the Forestry Agency of Riau; and the World Bank.

Female: 2 persons.

- Tarakan, 20 January 2022. Representatives from BRGM; KLHK, BPDASHL, and BPSPL Pontianak; and Dinas Kehutanan/ the Forestry Agency North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan; and the World Bank.

Female: 5 persons.

Field verification was performed to develop the site selection and the protocol for mangroves rehabilitation (*Pedoman Rehabilitasi Mangrove*), at provincial (above through workshops with stakeholders) and at village level including in:

- a. North Sumatera Province, in 15 villages:
  - Tanjung Rejo, Kec. Percut Sei Tuan, Kab. Deli Serdang.
  - Desa Sei Apung, Kec. Tanjung Balai, Kab. Asahan.
  - Desa Asahan Mati, Kec. Tanjung Balai, Kab. Asahan

- Desa Bagan Asahan, Kec. Tanjung Balai, Kab. Asahan
- Desa Kayu Besar, Kec. Bandar Khalipah, Kab. Serdang Bedagai
- Desa Pantai Cermin Kiri, Kec. Pantai Cermin, Kab. Serdang Bedagai
- Desa Kota Pari, Kec. Pantai Cermin, Kab. Serdang Bedagai
- Desa Pulau Kampai, Kec. Pangkalan Susu, Kab. Langkat
- Desa Pasar Rawa, Kec. Gebang, Kab. Langkat
- Desa Sangga Lima, Kec. Gebang, Kab. Langkat
- Kelurahan Paya Pasir, Kec. Medan Marelan, Kota Medan
- Kelurahan Labuhan Deli, Kec. Medan Marelan, Kota Medan
- Kelurahan Sicanang, Kec. Medan Belawan, Kota Medan
- Kelurahan Belawan I, Kec. Medan Marelan, Kota Medan
- Desa Hampanan Perak, Kec. Paluh Kurau, Kabupaten Deli Serdang

Total female participants: 11 persons.

b. Riau Province, in 14 villages:

- Desa Sungai Undan, Kecamatan Reteh, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Seberang Pulau Kijang, Kecamatan Reteh, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Tanjung Baru, Kecamatan Tanah Merah, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Sungai Tanjung Baru, Kecamatan Tanah Merah, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Tanjung Pasir, Kecamatan Tanah Merah, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Kampung Baru, Kecamatan Tanah Merah, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Sungai Kampung Baru, Kecamatan Concong, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Concong Tengah (Air Bagi), Kecamatan Concong, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Kampung Baru (Serumpun Jaya), Kecamatan Concong, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir
- Desa Sungai Solok, Kec. Kuala Kampar, Kab. Pelalawan
- Desa Sungai Upih, Kec. Kuala Kampar, Kab. Pelalawan
- Desa Serapung, Kec. Kuala Kampar, Kab. Pelalawan
- Desa Tanjung Gadai, Kec. Tebing Tinggi, Kab. Kepulauan Meranti
- Desa Penyengat, Kec. Sungai Apit, Kab. Siak

Total female participants: 2 persons.

c. East Kalimantan Province, in 9 villages and they are:

- Desa Biatan lempake, Kec. Biatan, Kab. Berau
- Desa Karang, Kec. Biatan, Kab. Berau
- Desa Pegat batumbuk, Kec. Pulau Derawan, Kab. Berau
- Desa Muara Pantuan, Kec. Anggana, Kab. Kutai Kertanegara
- Desa Tani Baru, Kec. Anggana, Kab. Kutai Kertanegara
- Desa Pasir Mayang, Kec. Kuaro, Kab. Paser
- Desa Ponding Baru, Kec. Kuaro, Kab. Paser
- Desa Gersik, Kec. Penajam, Kab. Paser Utara
- Desa Riko, Kec. Penajam, Kab. Paser Utara

Total female participants: 24 persons.

d. North Kalimantan Province, in 12 villages:

- Desa Sekatak Buji, Kec. Sekatak, Kab. Bulungan
- Desa Sajau Hilir, Kec. Tanjung Palas, Kab. Bulungan
- Desa Salim Batu, Kec. Tanjung Palas, Kab. Bulungan
- Desa Salim Batu, Kec. Tanjung Palas Tengah, Kab. Bulungan
- Desa Nunukan, Kec. Nunukan, Kab. Nunukan
- Desa Tanjung Harapan, Kec. Nunukan Selatan, Kab. Nunukan
- Desa Tepian, Kec. Sembakung, Kab. Nunukan
- Desa Sekaduyon Taka, Kec. Semenggaris, Kab. Nunukan
- Desa Tana Lia, Kec. Tana Lia, Kab. Tana Lia
- Desa Tana Lia, Kec. Tana Lia, Kab. Tanah Tidung
- Desa Tana Merah, Kec. Tana Lia, Kab. Tanah Tidung
- Desa Tias, Kec. Tias, Kab. Tias

**Total female participants:** 5 persons.

**In all four provinces, land tenure issues and access to land claims of ownership are key concerns raised by stakeholders**, including local governments, village-level governments, local communities, aquaculture owners and workers (across scales i.e., large-, medium, and small- aquaculture businesses and palm oils). As expressed by one of stakeholders we talked to, “if the government plants mangroves there, we (the land claimants) afraid that the government will reclaim the land ownership, because they plant something

there and have access to (our) land.” (to note, in some cases, the lands that they claim to be theirs are legally registered as state-forests).

The Government representatives who present from BRGM and KLHK responded that there will be village level screening at each site during project implementation and this concern will be included and incorporated during social mapping at village level i.e., land claimats mapping. This concern has been incorporated into the design of the screening process i.e., in the protocol for site selection and rehabilitation of mangroves.

**In all four provinces, there are hopes that livelihood components can bring economic and social benefits for the communities and to the village.** This aspiration was expressed by the Governor of North Kalimantan, provincial-level stakeholders in four provinces, local communities, aquaculture fishers and seaweed fishers, women-groups, village chiefs, and local community leaders.

Discussions on Component 2 brought certain expectations amongst local stakeholders. The government representatives responded that they their aspirations will be conveyed and discussed with relevant parties in designing the component.

Province	Key concerns	Institutions and groups that were consulted	Rehabilitation Methods	Regulatory Framework at district and village level related to mangrove rehabilitation and/or indigenous people' land ownership/ right to use acknowledgement
North Kalimantan	Tenurial Issues Traditional land/big business owners Forestry/ conservation areas Access to land claims of ownership and land use Benefits from livelihood activities, and if possible, directing toward	Governor of North Kalimantan and coastal land claimants/ owners of aquacultures/ KKSS ( <i>Kerukunan Keluarga Sulawesi Selatan – association of South Sulawesi Family</i> ) and Network of Aquaculture Owners in Tarakan.	Hydrology engineering at aquaculture ponds <sup>1</sup> APO (wave breaker) <sup>2</sup> Natural regeneration Planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perda Kab. Nunukan No. 16, Tahun 2018 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Hukum Adat</li> <li>● Perda Kab. Nunukan No. 28, Tahun 2003 tentang Pengelolaan Hutan Mangrove</li> <li>● Desa Sekaduyan (village regulation) Taka, Kec. Sei Menggaris, Kab. Nunukan, No. 4, Tahun 2021</li> </ul>



East Kalimantan	sustainable/ more productive but ecologically friendly aquaculture- business model	KKSS ( <i>association of South Sulawesi Family</i> ), Balikpapan authorities NGOs – Blue Forest CSOs Academics – Universitas Mulawarman Companies/ concession owners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Peraturan Gubernur Kalimantan Timur No. 1, Tahun 2019 tentang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat</li> <li>● Peraturan Desa (village regulation) Muara Pantuan Tahun 2021, Kec. Anggana, Kab. Kutai Kertanegara</li> <li>● Regulations on mangrove management (Perda Balikpapan)</li> </ul>
North Sumatera	Tenurial Issues Customary and communities versus corporation: oil palm and aquaculture concessions	Customary People Association (Asosiasi Masyarakat Adat Sumatera Utara) NGOs CSOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SK Menteri KLHK on Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Hutan Adat. Perda Kab. Humbang Hasundutan No. 3/2019 tentang Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Hukum Adat Pandumaan Sipituhuta.</li> </ul>
Riau	Many potential sites are quite remote, thus there will be issue with accessibility (and when needed mobility of heavy equipment and labor) for hydrological technique of mangrove restoration.  There are concerns with the selection criteria to	Academics – Universitas Sumatera Utara Environmental advocates (e.g., Mango Bay) Companies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SK Menteri KLHK on Hutan Desa, Hutan Adat. Perda Provinsi Riau tentang Pedoman Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Hukum Adat dalam PPLH.</li> </ul>

	<p>ensure project success: the Government should assess biophysically viable locations first, and then consider socioeconomic aspects.</p> <p>This point was raised due to several 'fails' attempt of rehabilitation of mangroves due to inappropriate selection of location/ biophysical elements of the site.</p>			
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The governments who present in all workshops and meetings with stakeholders in 50 villages in four provinces emphasized that this stage is survey stage to develop the project design and thus there would be a follow up consultation and socialization of the project in the future.

Focus group discussion with women group was conducted in Bulungan District of the North Kalimantan Province on the 16 January 2022. Women’s group had experience of forming a micro-economic group facilitated by the Fisheries agency (*Kelompok Usaha Bersama/ KUBE*) but not active anymore due to cannot finding the market for their products. They wish that they can utilize their ability to process salty fish (from the fish their husband catches) to earn additional income for the family or any other livelihood activities. They still use their skills to make fish crackers, but more for personal/household consumption and if there are orders for social events (i.e., wedding, etc.).

*All photos provided in this document have received consent from the groups and individuals. Individual and groups on this photo have been informed on the use of these photos are for reporting and its use in government documents for this ‘mangrove’ project.*



Below is a common traditional-style aquaculture ponds, below 10 Ha, where the owner and worker is one person (the 'owner of the pond'), and the location of the pond is less than 10 km by speed boat of 60pk-powered (i.e., 15-20 minutes travel time) from the village where he lives.



Focus group discussion with seaweed farmers and micro- and small- scale aquaculture fishers was conducted in South Nunukan, Nunukan District in North Kalimantan Province on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2022. Their concerns are whether the project of mangrove rehabilitation will disturb their livelihoods and whether they will still have full control over the land. The governments who present, from BRGM and KLHK, explained that all activities will only be pursued with consultation and consensus with local communities and farmers/fishers' owners/users of the plot. The control over land will still be at the land 'owners' and thus, no activity will be pursued without the land 'owners' consensus. KLHK further explained that at this stage, the government is still doing survey, biophysical and socioeconomic indicators, and thus sought-after farmers and fishers' feedback and concerns over the proposed idea.

## Annex 4 – Public Consultation Report at the National level

The national-level public consultation has been held in Jakarta, on February 16<sup>th</sup> 2022. Complete report of the public consultation can be found below.

Mangrove for Coastal Resilience Program (M4CR) Public Consultation Report

### 1. Date and Modality of Delivery

Date of the Event:

February 16, 2022

Modality of Delivery:

This public consultation was carried out in hybrid modality (offline and online). The offline event was held at Angke Kapuk Mangrove Nature Tourism Park, North Jakarta, while the online event was held through Zoom, prepared by a third-party organizer (Event organizer, EO), and broadcasted live on the BRGM Youtube channel. The modality of delivery in detail are as follows:

- Offline : Multipurpose Room, Angke Kapuk Mangrove Nature Tourism Park, Jl. Garden House, Kamal Muara, Penjaringan, North Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta  
(Location map: [https://g.page/twa\\_mangrove?share](https://g.page/twa_mangrove?share))
- Online : Zoom (Meeting ID 952 3917 3012, password KPWB2022) and Youtube channel:  
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72s7PGO1Mkw&t=817s>)

Indonesian – English translator and sign language interpreter were available during the event.

### 2. Attendance List from Governmental and Non-Governmental Institutions/Agencies (Non-Government Organizations/NGOs, Academicians)

Number of participants: 160 online participants and 39 offline participants attended.

#### A. Offline participants

Governmental Institutions/Agencies	Non-Governmental Institutions/Agencies
National Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ministry of Finance</li><li>• Ministry of Environment and Forestry</li><li>• Mangrove and Peatland Restoration Agency</li><li>• Indonesia Environmental Fund Board</li></ul>	Media: Patriot.co.id Media  Others: Pacto Convex Hatfield Indonesia
Sub-National Level:	

<b>Governmental Institutions/Agencies</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Institutions/Agencies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regional Secretary of Riau Province</li><li>• East Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Agency</li><li>• Riau Provincial Forestry Agency</li><li>• North Sumatra Provincial Forestry Agency</li></ul>	

B. Online participants via Zoom

Governmental Institutions/Agencies	Non-Governmental Institutions/Agencies
<p>National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration</li> <li>• Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / National Land Agency</li> <li>• Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment</li> <li>• Ministry of Environment and Forestry</li> <li>• Mangrove and Peatland Restoration Agency</li> <li>• Indonesia Environmental Fund Board</li> </ul>	<p>NGOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands International Indonesia (<i>Yayasan Lahan Basah, YLBA</i>)</li> <li>• PeTA</li> <li>• Nature Conservancy (<i>Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara, YKAN</i>)</li> <li>• Indonesian Forum for the Environment (<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia, WALHI</i>) of North Sumatera</li> </ul> <p>Academia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Faculty of Forestry and Environment, Bogor Agricultural Institute</li> <li>• Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University</li> <li>• Faculty of Forestry, University of North Sumatra</li> </ul>
<p>Sub-National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Development Planning Agency of East Kalimantan Province</li> <li>• Regional Development Planning Agency of North Sumatra Province</li> <li>• North Kalimantan Forestry Agency</li> <li>• East Kalimantan Forestry Agency</li> <li>• Riau Forestry Agency</li> <li>• North Penajam Paser District Fisheries Agency</li> <li>• Riau Environment Agency</li> <li>• East Kalimantan Marine and Fisheries Agency</li> <li>• Marine and Fisheries Affairs Agency of North Kalimantan Province</li> <li>• Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency of Nunukan District</li> <li>• Marine and Fisheries Affairs Agency of East Kalimantan</li> </ul>	

Governmental Institutions/Agencies	Non-Governmental Institutions/Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine and Fisheries Affairs Agency of North Kalimantan</li> <li>• Forest Management Unit/FMU (<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan, KPH</i>) of Tana Tidung, North Kalimantan</li> <li>• Production Forest Management Unit/PFMU (<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi, KPHP</i>) of West Berau KPHP, East Kalimantan</li> <li>• Central Berau PFMU, East Kalimantan</li> <li>• North Berau PFMU, East Kalimantan</li> <li>• Belayan Sub-watershed PFMU, East Kalimantan</li> <li>• Tarakan FMU, North Kalimantan Forestry Agency</li> <li>• Kendilo PFMU, East Kalimantan</li> <li>• Delta Mahakam PFMU, East Kalimantan</li> <li>• Bulungan FMU, North Kalimantan</li> <li>• Watershed and Protected Forest Area Management Board (<i>Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung, BPDASHL</i>) of Mahakam Berau</li> <li>• Kahayan Watershed and Protected Forest Area Management Board (BPDASHL)</li> <li>• Public Works, Spatial Planning, Housing, and Settlement Area Agency (<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Penataan Ruang, Perumahan, dan Kawasan Permukiman, DPUPRPKP</i>) of Tana Tidung</li> <li>• Directorate General of Treasury (DGoT)</li> <li>• The Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (<i>Program Pembangunan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa, P3MD</i>) of North Luwu</li> <li>• Telapak Territorial Agency (<i>Badan Teritorial, BT</i>) of Bengkulu</li> </ul>	

### 3. List of Master of Ceremonies and Presenters

- Master of Ceremony: Firdaus Ribuman, Public Relations Officer of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)
- Moderator: Ir. Cyprianus Nugroho Sulisty Priyono, M.Sc, the Mangrove and Peatland Restoration Agency (*Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove*, BRGM)
- Opening Remarks:
  - a. The Director General of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation (*Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rehabilitasi Hutan*, PDASRH), the MoEF, Mme. Dyah Murtiningsih
  - b. The Secretary of MPRA/BRGM, Mme. Ayu Dewi Utari
- Presentation of Component 1, Policy Strengthening and Coordination of Mangrove Ecosystem Management, and Blue Carbon Financing: Ir. Sri Handayaningsih, M.Sc, Secretary of the Directorate General of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation (PDASRH), the MoEF
- Presentation of Component 2, Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Mangrove Landscape and Presentation of Component 3, Improving Livelihood Opportunities for Communities Living Around Mangrove Areas: Prof. Dr. Satyawan Pudyatmoko, S.Hut., M.Sc., Deputy for Planning and Evaluation of the Mangrove and Peatland Restoration Agency (MPRA/BRGM).
- Presentation on Environmental and Social Management: Muhammad Yusuf, S.Si., M.Sc., Head of the Participation and Partnership Working Group of the Mangrove and Peatland Restoration Agency (MPRA/BRGM).

### 4. Questions and Responses to the Project and Responses from Government

- a. More comprehensive multi-stakeholder participation in the project i.e., national agencies, provincial governments, fieldwork units/FMUs, village governments, and local communities.
  - The involvement of the village as a subject is important. The success of mangrove planting is very much determined by the perception and commitment of the community (farmers/fishers) in the forest area, and this requires a process of unifying these perceptions and commitments in order to avoid project-oriented planting.
  - The project shall involve FMUs and communities at the provincial and village levels in carrying out sustainable rehabilitation project. FMUs have an important role in the field later on, and it will be involved in the implementation. Further coordination will be carried out.
  - The project shall involve Village Government, in accordance with the mandate of Village Law that all programs located in the village are not only acting as objects but acting as subjects or actors of this mangrove program. This will also be one of solution when the project ends, the Village (Village Government), can plan a budget for the sustainability of project in APBDES (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa*).



In the previous year, there was also a pilot program in Villages, i.e., the Mangrove Stewardship Villages (Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove) as an integral part of the village development program and also capacity building program to make legal products, in this case Village Regulations. This pilot program will be continued in coordination with the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions for more clarity in terms of its institutions.

Villages, including village government and communities, are important subjects in this project. So that their involvement will always be sought after, including in the selection and implementation of activities

- The rehabilitation project will be carried out along with the development of livelihoods improvement opportunities in the planting areas.
  - The landscape approach of the project is not only at the physical level (forest), but also synergizes the interests of various parties.
  - The project shall consider the involvement of the community and business owners related to the formulation of Policies related to Mangrove Rehabilitation. Likewise, this project is expected to assist the local government in developing policies not only in terms of rehabilitation but also protection of mangroves.
- b. Implementation of mangrove rehabilitation project and its sustainability
- The National Mangrove Rehabilitation Acceleration Roadmap (2021 – 2030) will provide macro direction related to mangrove rehabilitation (along with the MoEF, the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs (KKP) and Bappenas). This roadmap also includes a milestone that is expected to be achieved in the next few years (2030). Related to this, there are other potential sources of funding: the Borrow-to-Use Forestry Permit (Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan, IPPKH) (rehabilitation obligations for those who borrow forest land) or other investors (especially for land that is far from the community, so it is difficult to maintain). This roadmap will be evaluated this year and re-evaluated next year.
- c. Transfer to sub-national governments and tenurial issues
- The implementation of Safeguard in East Kalimantan needs to be maximized because there are many tenurial issues and social conflicts, both regarding planting and post-planting. An active role of FMUs and cooperation at the site level are needed.
  - This project will include P0, P1 and P2. In the meantime, this includes preparation of seed production in several area at the project level.
- d. Consideration of the political economy and social contract
- Mangrove planting inactive pond areas tends to fail because hydrologically the mangroves do not experience tides according to their habitat.

## 5. Key Issues and Concerns

- a. Project planning to develop a sustainable strategy for maintaining and strengthening mangrove or the exit strategy, including which party will be responsible after the project is completed in 2024.
- b. The village government and the community as subject/project implementers, not as objects.
- c. Inclusive and participatory participation from relevant parties both at the central level (Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, Ministry of Public Works and Housing) and at the regional level (FMUs, community, village government, business owners that use mangrove land such as aquaculture ponds or wood mills/charcoal factories “*panglong*”)
- d. The role of Sub-National Governments in the formulation of policies related to mangroves.
- e. Further explanation of institutional arrangements at both national and local levels.
- f. Establishment of a livelihood development strategy that goes along with planting, strengthening and maintaining mangroves.
- g. Further discussion on national and local level policies as the basis of mangrove protection.
- h. Tenurial issues and potential social conflicts regarding ownership and use of mangrove land to be embedded in the design and be implemented.

## 6. Snapshots





## 7. Written Feedback from Broader Public, NGO, CSO, Academic Intuitions and Private Sectors.

Following the public consultation on 16 February 2022, PIU put additional effort to engage the broader public by disclosing an invitation to the public for providing written feedback to the project. The invitation was disclosed by Friday, 18 February evening in BRGM’s website and was closed by 24 February at 3 pm Jakarta time. This invitation was broadcasted through BRGM social media accounts. The project received three written feedback from academic institution and NGO, as detail below:

- The rehabilitation and preservation of mangroves are some of the embodiments of the global climate change agreement in the Paris Agreement. In addition to mangrove forests being a carbon sink, mangrove forests are also able to withstand abrasion and for tourism activities. However, mangroves have also been a source of livelihood for the community, for example being processed into firewood or even converted into ponds and settlements. Then, how to choose alternative use of mangrove landscape? One of them is through sustainable development.

The sustainable development of mangroves can be started with an assessment or valuation of the types of mangrove benefits. Prof. Emil Salim underlined that the assessment and use of resources must consider 3 things (triple bottom line), namely economic benefits, social benefits, and environmental benefits. Another way is to use the method of transport costs (travel cost) and contingency assessment (contingency approach). AMDAL requirements and various

regulations regarding environmental sustainability also need to be fulfilled so that the mainstreaming of sustainable development can be maintained.

Some examples of sustainable development actions include:

- Indonesian Natural Dye Institute (INDI) UGM helps the people of Kampung Laut in Cilacap to identify the potential of mangroves as a source of natural dyes, introduces selective logging methods to maintain mangrove ecosystem sustainability, while also supporting the community as a livelihood source.
  - Mangrove-based Local Economic Development Strategy in the form of ecotourism has backward linkages with community activities (preserving mangroves, fish production, and others) as well as forward linkages (producing products from processed mangroves in a sustainable manner), and other activities supporting tourism itself.
  - Inclusive development and supporting independent learning campuses, with the initial step in the form of program socialization must be done so that there are no differences in the vision and mission of the community around the mangroves. Furthermore, the participation of the campus community to add energy and new perspectives in mangrove management shall be included.
  - The principle of Zero Waste – Circular Economy to ensure that economic activities do not cause wastes nor the rest of the production process is poorly managed.
- Large-scale mapping will support mangrove rehabilitation activities by providing historical and current data related to all mangrove conditions. The mapping will provide macro and micro data. The data collected will be used to make further decisions and policies. Monitoring will be carried out using instruments that will be connected to a web-based dashboard to support data needs for users and related stakeholders. The mangrove digital map platform will control the entire mangrove area on a global scale providing important information for countries and policy makers. Furthermore, the presence of a real-time monitoring dashboard will provide supporting data for coastal communities who are developing conservation and restoration in understanding the dynamics at a local scale for conservation and restoration efforts.
  - The project should have detailed indicators, especially to ensure that mangroves and the capacity development of local communities that will be provided can run in a sustainable manner. In addition, an analysis of the condition of the ecosystem is needed at an early stage. Project success can also be achieved by implementing a two-way communication function (either through “*musrembang*”, or existing district-level discussions) by prioritizing and sharpening the needs of coastal communities, so that post-project implementation continues to have an impact and runs in a sustainable manner. In addition, a clear flow is needed to assist transparency in project management.