

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization Memorandum

<p>Project Title:</p> <p>Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) – 715, 717 & 718).</p>	<p>Date:</p> <p>May 28, 2016</p>
<p>Project Location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis:</p> <p>The waters of eastern Indonesia which have the highest marine biodiversity of any place on the planet are included in three Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs 715, 717 and 718) encompassing approximately 1.6 million square kilometers of ocean. Approximately 12 million Indonesians depend on these eastern Indonesia waters for their food and livelihoods. Given their importance for fisheries and biodiversity, these are priority FMAs for the Indonesia government. Over 75 percent of coastal households in these areas are rely on fishing for their primary or secondary source of protein and the majority of coastal households are categorized as food “insecure”.</p>	<p>Project Categorization (A,B,C): B</p>
<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The project objective is to contribute to coastal fisheries in Indonesian Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) 715, 717 and 718 delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrate effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance and effective incentives.</p> <p>Component A - Implementing Enabling Conditions in FMA 715, 717 & 718 focuses on improving capacity and compliance of coastal fisheries stakeholders to EAFM policies and regulations by applying relevant rights-based and collaborative management mechanisms and financial incentive schemes at specific sites within the three FMAs.</p> <p>Component B- Implementing Enabling Tools in FMA 715, 717 and 718 ensures on selecting coastal fisheries improved using MPAs, FIPs, and Best Management Practices (BMPs) as well as the application of EAFM principles at key locations in the three FMAs.</p> <p>Component C - Permanently sustaining critical coastal ecosystem protection to support fisheries production in FMA 715 and 717 focuses on the capitalization of the Blue Abadi Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), permanently support a network of local institutions working to protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries production, and enhance EAFM for the benefit of small-scale local fishers and their communities.</p> <p>Component D - Implementing Knowledge Management, Monitoring & Evaluation for Sustainable Coastal Fisheries in FMA 715, 717 and 718 ensuring platforms are established for project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and knowledge management promote data sharing, communication of lessons learned and adaptive management.</p> <p>This categorization memo is limited to those activities related to Component A, B and D while Component C will be implemented by Conservation International and will follow its own safeguards policies and procedures. Of the four project components, it is anticipated that activities related to Component B will directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IP or affect the territories or natural or cultural</p>	

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization Memorandum

resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. Component B includes space for site-specific collaborations to be defined based on consultation during the project implementation phase. A sample of activities under Component B includes:

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

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No
Natural Habitats	X	
Pest Management		X
Indigenous Peoples	X	
Involuntary Resettlement	X	

Summary of Key Safeguard Issues:

Natural Habitats: The project is expected to have positive environmental impacts through financing of activities that support conservation of critical marine areas, monitoring of specific species, improvement in fish capture practices (Fisheries Improvement Program), as well as enhancing coordination of information sharing, including fisheries and MPA-related data, as well as lessons learned and good practices. By supporting regional planning, national policy improvements and fisheries improvement conservation activities, the project is expected to help protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries production. Project activities will take place in some protected areas of the coastal/marine environment such as fisheries improvement projects, eco-tourism activities. The project will not finance any construction or major physical works in these areas, or activities that lead to the conversion or degradation of any coastal ecosystems.

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization Memorandum

Pest Management: The project will not procure any pesticides.

Indigenous Peoples:

Maluku Tenggara, Kei Kecil (FMA 718): The Kei Islanders in the western part of Kei Kecil may be considered indigenous people based on the dominance of their language, social structures, governance systems and territorial attachment to natural resource areas, also recognized by law. The project affected people include both IP and others that are also native to Kei Islands but have intermarried extensively and adopted Islam as their religion, are more in the mainstream system of village organization such that for Project purposes they are considered non-IP. The later are users of the MPA who do not have traditional custodial rights to the area, but conduct fishing for livelihood purposes. The indigenous and local communities of West Kei Kecil district dwelling in coastal and inland areas of Kei Kecil Island, in particular the people of NuVit, where leatherback turtle hunting restrictions are being strengthened, the Kei Islanders of Ohoi Debut who have traditional custodianship and responsibility for Nay Island and Hoat Island, which are closest to the no-take zone in the MPA. It is noteworthy that these people do not traditionally fish in the no-take zone, but rather are focused on tidal areas and dryland agriculture. Another group of impacted people is fishermen from an area north of Langgur town, including Dunwahan and Sidni Ohoi villages, Krus Island and Ut Island. These fishermen are also Kei Islanders and are known as capable fishermen who venture further from their villages to fish in areas where they have no traditional custodianship, including into the MPA area and its no-take zone opposite Nay Island.

East Seram, Koon Islands and surrounds (FMA 715): The people of Negeri Kataloka are part of the wider Maluku islands ethnic groups; they have embraced Islam and retained to some degree elements of their traditional institutions and practices. They self-identify as indigenous people based on their historical ties to territory, dominance of, governance systems and some traditions. The project-affected people include a majority of people that identify as the members of the indigenous group of Negeri Kataloka, and some others that are also native to East Seram islands and/or are from other parts of Indonesia and have intermarried. They live mostly on Goros and Gorgan islands, though their kinfolk are likely found further afield, in Ambon and beyond. The Kingdom system of traditional rule is such that the land and sea areas are under the jurisdiction of the King of Negeri Kataloka. The people reside on the islands based on his approval, but they are not owners. The main population is on Gorom Island, however on Grogos Island, a small strip of island to the east approximately 70 households reside and live exclusively from fishing activities. They have no agricultural land and fish mostly in the near-shore area of the MPA, but also to some extent in the no-take zone, which takes up less than 2% of the entire FMA 715.

West Papua, Wondama Bay (FMA 717): The majority of Wondama Bay communities may be considered indigenous people based on the dominance of their language, social structures, governance systems and territorial attachment to natural resource areas, also recognized by Special Autonomy law 21/2001, which is specific to Papua region. The project affected people include both IP of the Wame, Yeresuab, Yaur and Umari tribes and others that are migrants that use the area periodically, predominantly from Sulawesi, but also from Nabire and Serui (Papua). The local indigenous peoples of 7 coastal villages in Wondama Bay District, comprising approximately 2274 people amongst 498 households are traditional users and custodians of the marine area, from various local tribes. Their clan-based social structure operates informally and predominantly in relation to natural resource use and social relations, whereas the local government structure and Protestant Church are dominant formal systems in use.

The potential negative impacts on indigenous people social economic conditions have been identified as negligible, however there is consensus for them to be mitigated through engagement, alternative livelihood

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguards Categorization Memorandum



support and payment for ecosystem services, as built into the project design and/or in alignment with ongoing activities with the same peoples. Such conditions will trigger WWF's safeguards policy requirements pertaining to IPs. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is therefore necessary to provide policy and procedures to screen project impacts on indigenous peoples (IPs) and to prepare an appropriate planning document, Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) to safeguard their rights and ensure mitigation of any adverse impacts on local social, cultural and economic conditions.

Involuntary Resettlement: While the Project does not involve any land acquisition or physical resettlement at any of the Project sites, it is recognized that activities that will be undertaken under various project components that may affect Project Affected Persons' (PAPs') traditional marine tenure areas, economic livelihood sources, or access to natural resources. Component 1 will support the establishment of village level no-take zones which will provide access restriction to villagers from fishing from those areas. This proposed access restriction caused by the establishment of no-take zones triggers the policy. The project development team will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework/Process Framework to address any impacts as a result of this access restriction.

Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

There are no potential indirect and/or long term impacts anticipated. The project is designed to foster subprojects in the intervention area that have favorable long-term socioeconomic and environmental impacts.

Required actions: (type of ESIA, ESMP, IPP, IPMP, RAP, consultations, disclosure)
Resettlement Policy Framework/Process Framework and Indigenous People Planning Framework.


Anushika Karunaratne, Safeguards Coordinator

Brent Nordstrom, Senior Director, Public Sector Support