



PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Coral Reef Rehabilitation and
Management Program – Coral
Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)
World Bank 2019 - 2022



Foreword



Praise to the God for the grace and bless, thus the Coral Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) has conducted properly with completed report. Throughout its implementation, COREMAP-CTI has had very good impacts and results, especially in the management of marine protected areas. Increasing the awareness of the Indonesian people about the importance of coastal ecosystems has been successfully carried out during the COREMAP-CTI. Increasing public awareness needs to be done through maritime literacy and scientific diplomacy.

In the context of human resource capacity development and scientific contributions, COREMAP-CTI's contribution has also received considerable attention.

We hope that this program can improve the welfare of the local community, especially the people around the coast. Finally, we would like to thank all those who have been involved and contributed to this program.

Jakarta, 30 June 2022

Dr. Sri Yanti, JS, MPM

Director for Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Bappenas

Executive Summary



Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP) was established in 1998 to fully support ecosystem monitoring and complementary projects that could boost

coastal ecosystem conservation. The COREMAP was designed with three phases: (1) Initiation; (2) Acceleration; and (3) Institutionalization. The phase 3 then known as COREMAP-CTI which implemented by LIPI/BRIN for the loan activity and Bappenas-ICCTF implemented the grant activity since 2019-2022.

The purpose of the Project Completion Report (PCR) is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the COREMAP-CTI performance financed by GEF through the World Bank, including problems and issues faced by the Project Implementing Agency. COREMAP-CTI has three components, i.e., (1) *Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring*; (2) *Support for Demand-Driven Coastal Ecosystems Research*; and (3) *Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems*. Component 1 and component 2 were implemented by LIPI/BRIN and component 3 was implemented by ICCTF-Bappenas. A number of achievements of COREMAP-CTI component 3 have been seen from a series of activities that include observing marine ecosystems, education, and scientific research, including the development of infrastructure and establishment sustainable livelihood. The implementation of this program involved the Non-Governmental Organisation/Civil Society and University.

Component 3: Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems. Progress in activities includes:

- **Sub-component 3.1. Management effectiveness of marine conservation areas and conservation of threatened species:**

- Nine eco-tourism infrastructure assets are completed.
- An additional 5 infrastructures built by the project to support fisheries and livelihood were completed in 2021.
- A total of 21 activities supporting the National Action Plan for Cetaceans, Sharks, and Rays have been implemented including genetic sampling and satellite tagging of cetaceans; manta ray population assessment; socialization, awareness, and education workshops; feasibility study on development of species-based tourism; and conducting training on handling method for stranded marine mammals.

- **Sub-component 3.2. Integrated Coastal Zone Management, ICZM:**

Seventeen activities from the West Papua ICZM Action Plan are completed or fully underway, include: capacity building training for community surveillance; mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation; diving certification for MPA managers; district decrees for protection of tenurial systems for indigenous community groups; capacity building for Masyarakat Hukum Adat (MHA) sustainable management of marine and coastal resources; and socialization, awareness, and education workshops.

- **Sub-component 3.3. Community stewardship of coastal resources:**

Twenty-two community surveillance groups (POKMASWAS) in West Papua and Savu Sea have been officially registered and conducted regular patrols since April 2021 with 1 additional POKMASWAS registered and waiting for decree letter, therefore exceeding the end-project target of 18 operational groups.

Tonny Wagey PhD
ICCTF Executive Director

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Chapter 1.

Introduction



1.1 Background

As an archipelagic country located within the Coral Triangle, Indonesia has immense natural resources from the seas and coastal areas that can prosper local communities. In this case, fisheries, ecotourism, pharmaceutical industries, and the existence of small islands rely on the condition of coastal ecosystems. For example, coral reefs can supply fish and secondary metabolite compounds for drug discoveries. Seagrass meadows also become fish-supplying habitats after coral reefs. Mangrove forest is also very important to maintain marine biodiversity, such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and other marine creatures that inhabit the forest. Furthermore, the three ecosystems are connected, which means the degradation of one habitat may impact other habitats. They also greatly contribute to protecting the islands from abrasion and the adverse effects of global warming, especially the increasing sea surface level. Approximately 60 million people live in Indonesia's coastal areas, which are within 30 km of a coral reef, and rely on the ecosystems for their livelihoods and as an important

food source for several centuries.

However, the expansion of global trade networks and greater demand for products originating from coral reef ecosystems have increased the exploitation rate and affected those natural resources' sustainability. This pressure is compounded by the rapid growth of population and development, especially in coastal areas, and global issues such as climate change and ocean acidification. Conserving the coastal ecosystems is vital, considering the great advantages from them.

One of the basic conservation elements is reliable data obtained through periodical monitoring. This element will inform whether the ecosystems remain the same or change during the management period. Therefore, the management regime can strongly consider responding to the ecosystem conditions. In this case, the consideration shall emphasize the ecosystem's sustainability and the benefits for local communities.

Reef health monitoring has been conducted since 1993 by an

initiation from the Research Center for Oceanography supported by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP) was established in 1998 to fully support ecosystem monitoring and complementary projects that could boost coastal ecosystem conservation. The COREMAP-CTI was designed with three phases: (1) Initiation; (2) Acceleration; and (3) Institutionalization. The third phase implemented within period 2017 to 2022, with the activity under grant implemented by ICCTF in 2019 to 2022.

This document aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of the performance of COREMAP-CTI

financed by the World Bank (WB) in particular for grant activity, including issues and challenges faced by the Project Implementing Agency. A number of achievements have been seen from a series of activities that include observing marine ecosystems, education, and scientific research, including the development of infrastructure and establishment of sustainable livelihood. The implementation of this program involved the Non-Governmental Organisation/Civil Society and University. This program provides many benefits. This report will focus on the achievement of the program COREMAP – CTI component 3 implemented by ICCTF

1.2 Project Objectives

The general purpose of this program is to improve the sustainability of coastal ecosystems. COREMAP-CTI Phase 3 (2017—2022) aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of monitoring and researching coastal ecosystems to produce evidence-based information on resource management and improve the effectiveness

of managing priority coastal ecosystems. In general, this program aims to institutionalize the approach formed in the previous project phases so that the impact of the activities sustainably takes place in the long term. The component 3 objective is to improve the management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystem.

1.3 Project Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

Other than the World Bank, the implementation of COREMAP-CTI programs was also supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The ADB supported sustainable coral reef management in three locations in the Lesser Sunda region, i.e., Water Tourism Park (TWP) Nusa Penida, Bali; Gili Matra Marine Conservation Area (KKP), and Gili Balu Small Island Park (TPK) in West Nusa Tenggara. The program ran from March 2020 to December 2022.

The implementation of the COREMAP-CTI program will be beneficial for the people of Indonesia and the global community in general. This document identifies four categories of project beneficiaries in Indonesia, e.g., the government, civil society, private sector, and academia.

a. Government

Government beneficiaries will include central and local government levels and will encompass:

- Improved institutional capacity for MPA management
- Improved availability of infrastructure facilities for monitoring and research.
- Improve Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems and conservation of threatened species.
- Improved human resource capacity.

b. Civil Society

Civil society beneficiaries will include coastal communities and organizations that benefit from the long-term impacts of improved coastal ecosystem monitoring and research, including increased understanding and awareness of coastal ecosystem resources and their management.

c. Academia

Academia beneficiaries include public and private universities, including

- Improved participation and technical support for coastal ecosystem surveys and associated training.
- Improved capacity on conservation threatened species

d. Community

Community beneficiaries include the improvement capacity and skill related to coastal ecosystem surveillance, monitoring and conservation, including the establishment of community-based ecotourism.



Chapter 2.

Project Approach



2.1

General Description

The Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) represents Phase 3 of this program. It aims to institutionalize approaches established under previous phases to ensure long-term sustainable impacts. The project went through two restructuring processes. The first restructuring was in 2017, shifting the executing agency for loan financing from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). The second one was in 2018, re-introducing improvement efforts for management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems and shifting the executing agency for Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant financing from MMAF to Bappenas with the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) as the implementing unit.

The original project development objective (PDO) is aimed to institutionalize the COREMAP-CTI approach as a sustainable, decentralized, and integrated framework for the management of coral reef resources, ecological

systems, and related biodiversity for community welfare in selected districts in each province in Indonesia. The new PDO aimed to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information, and to improve management effectiveness of priority coastal ecosystems. It is then derived into four main components of activities, i.e., (1) Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystem Monitoring; (2) Support for Demand-Driven Ecosystem Research; (3) Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems; and (4) Project Management.

In the context of grant activities, the revised PDO still relevant with the original PDO which supports the sustainable management of coastal ecosystem for the benefit of community in target locations, as reflected in the Project Component 3. The restructuring of grant activities also resulted in new implementation arrangement which allows ICCTF to subgrant the funding to NGOs and other

organizations to implement defined work packages at the community level and involved community in marine conservation area management and utilization. The component 3 revision also reflects the targets from the original component 3 which focus to the infrastructure development and sustainable

enterprise establishment at local targets. In revised component 3, the focus is wider with additional targets to support the national policy regarding the implementation of integrated coastal zone management action plan and the national plan of action for endangered species.

2.2 Scope of the Project

In general, the key activities and outputs of component 3 are:

1. Small Infrastructure or asset to support ecotourism in target MPAs
2. Strengthened Community Surveillance Group that are carrying out regular patrols in target MPAs
3. Provincial ICZM implemented through carrying out action plan activities on the ICZM
4. National Plan of Action implemented for priority species in target MPA's

The ICCTF implemented Component 3 activities in four target MPAs, i.e., TNP Laut Sawu (East Nusa Tenggara); KKPN/SAP Raja Ampat (West Papua); KKPN/SAP West Waigeo (West Papua); and KKPD Raja Ampat (West Papua). These four locations are managed by two MPA management bodies, namely BKKPN Kupang and BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat. The KKPN/SAP and TNP are under BKKPN Kupang management and KKPD Raja Ampat is under BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat management.

Figure 1.
Map of National
Marine
Conservation
Area in Raja
Ampat Islands

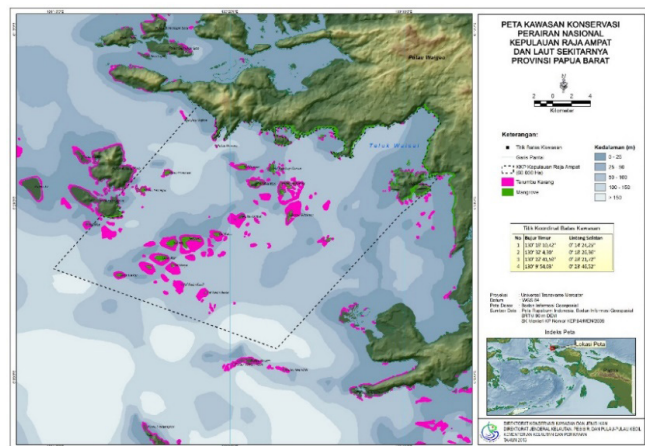
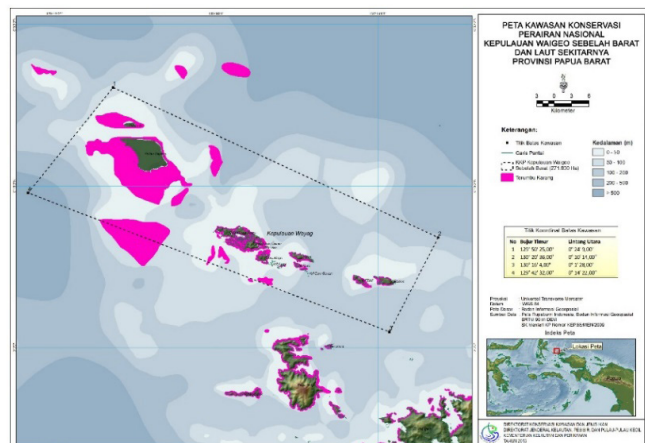


Figure 2.
Map of National
Marine
Conservation
Area in West
Waigeo



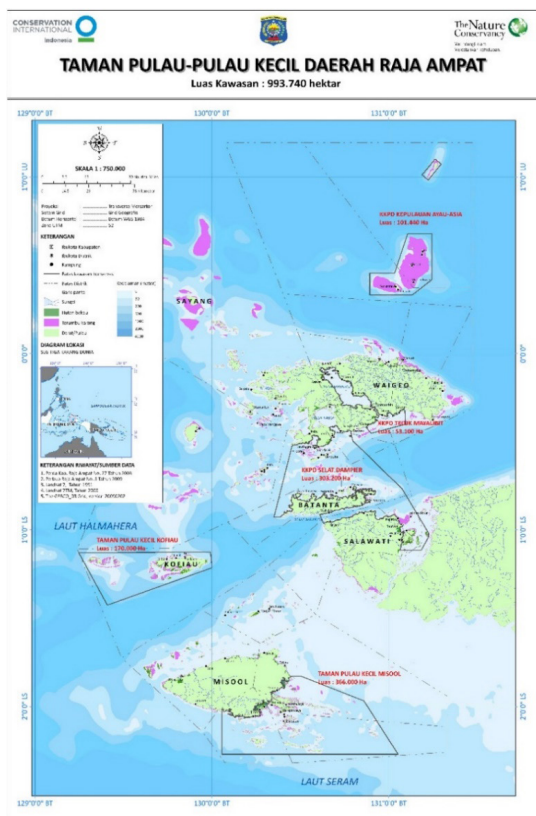


Figure 3. Small Islands Park Area in Raja Ampat

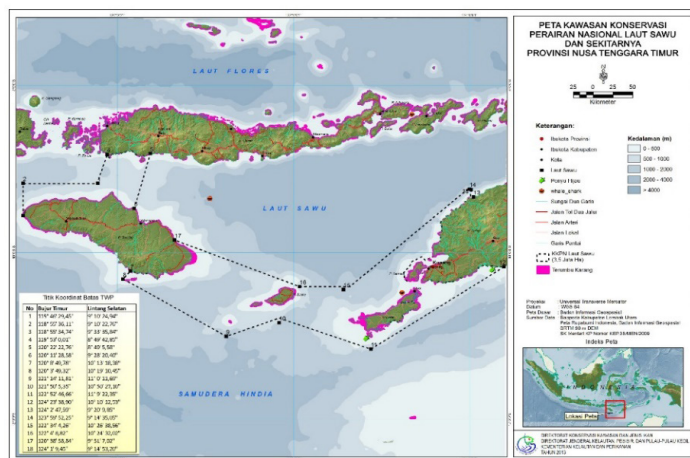


Figure 4. Small Islands Park Area in Raja Ampat

Under Component 3, there are four outputs that should be achieved for the period of project. One of the outputs can only be implemented in certain MPA areas, i.e., the output of the implementation of provincial ICZM action plan which can only be applied in the MPA that is located in West Papua and not applicable to East Nusa Tenggara.

With regard to the output of strengthened Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) in carrying regular patrol, the indicator used is the number of community group conducting regular

patrol and registered in provincial marine and fisheries agency. This indicator cannot demonstrate all activities that has been implemented to strengthen the community surveillance group including the capacity building for the community. To capture the process of how the community increase their capacity and be able to conduct the patrol, the project may add an additional indicator such as number of communities that increased their knowledge on the community-based surveillance and others related information which is measured by the pre-test and post test result.

2.3 Project Financing

The COREMAP-CTI component 3 activities are funded by the World Bank GEF Grant and government support funds from the Government of Indonesia. GEF Grant is disbursed by ICCTF via sub-grant mechanism to NGOs and other eligible organizations following the sub-grant manual of COREMAP-CTI and Ministry of National Development Planning Regulation No. 3/2020 on the general guidance of government grant channelling to address climate change. The sub-grant is put under grant package 2 in project financing budget.

Under sub-grant mechanism, ICCTF developed 6 work packages based on the PDO level indicators and intermediate indicators, and selected the sub-grantee through call for proposal which include

the administrative and in-depth assessment by independent experts. Each sub-grantee implemented the grant packages within 20 months and funding was given based on term mechanism. The 6 sub-grantees and amount of funding for implementing grant packages as follows:

1. Grant Package 1: Yayasan Terangi (US\$ 1,245,300)
2. Grant Package 2: YAPEKA (US\$ 751,600)
3. Grant Package 3: Yayasan Reef Check Indonesia (US\$ 967,000)
4. Grant Package 4: PKSPL-IPB (US\$ 869,000)
5. Grant Package 5: Yayasan Terangi (US\$ 1,344,300)
6. Grant Package 6: PILI (US\$ 598,000)

The accumulative project expenditure and financing for Component 3 as of June 2022 as presents in the table below:

Table 1. Cumulative Project Expenditure and Financing for Project Component 3

CUMULATIVE PROJECT EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING AS OF 30 June 2022				
Cat No.	Description	Threshold (in USD)	Actual Cumulative (in USD)	
1	Works, Training and Workshops, Consultants Services, Goods, Incremental Operating Costs (pro-memoria)	3,803,112.00	3,775,550.75	99%
2	Sub-grants under Part 3 of the Project	5,775,200.00	5,708,751.42	99%
3	Training and Workshops, Consultants Services, Non-consulting Services, Goods and Incremental Operating Costs under Part 3 of the Project	421,688.00	415,626.00	99%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		10,000,000.00	9,899,928.17	99%

Category 1 is activities that was managed and disbursed by MMAF until 2017, while ICCTF-Bappenas is only responsible to manage and disburse category 2 and 3 from 2019 to 2022.

COREMAP-CTI implementation is coordinated by LIPI as Project Management Office (PMO) established within the Research Center for Oceanography (RCO). Since the second amendment of the agreement in 2019, the Project Implementing Units (PIU) consist of RCO, Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF-Bappenas), and the Center for Planners Development, Education, and Training (CPDET-Bappenas).

The ICCTF-Bappenas handles and manages the implementation of Component 3: Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems. There are three sub-components handled by ICCTF, i.e., 3.1: Effectiveness

of management of marine protected areas and conservation of threatened species; 3.2: Integrated coastal zone planning; and 3.3: Community stewardship of coastal resources. The third component aims to improve the management of priority coastal ecosystems in four target areas in Eastern Indonesia: TNP Savu Sea, KKPN/SAP Raja Ampat, KKPN/SAP West Waigeo, and KKPD Raja Ampat. ICCTF is responsible to develop small-scale infrastructures for ecotourism; strengthen community surveillance group to conduct regular patrol; implement the NPOA threatened species and implement provincial ICZM action plan.



Chapter 3.

Project Achievement



3.1

PDO 3: Improved management effectiveness of marine protected areas

Following the restructuring in 2017, ICCTF-Bappenas is appointed to implement Component 3 of the COREMAP-CTI program. This component aims to improve the management of the priority coastal ecosystems in four target-MPAs i.e., TNP Savu Sea, KKPN/SAP Raja Ampat, KKPN/SAP West Waigeo, and KKPD Raja Ampat. Activities are carried out through sub-grants to selected institutions. Four non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and one university research center were selected to carry on the activities, i.e., Yayasan Terangi, YAPEKA, Yayasan Reef Check Indonesia (YRCI), PKSPL-IPB, and Yayasan PILI. Following is a description of achievement for PDO indicator 4.

PDO Indicator 4: Target MPAs with a Blue Level Management Effectiveness Score of at least 75%)

PDO indicator number 4 required the four target MPAs to achieve blue level management effectiveness at least 75% using EKKP3K tools. The blue level scoring refers to the EKKP3K category used by MMAF to assess each MPA management effectiveness. In 2020,

MMAF change the assessment tools from EKKP3K to EVIKA which has a slightly different approach to assess the effectiveness of MPA management in Indonesia. EKKP3K used the building block system with 5 colour represents the difference of effectiveness level for MPA. Meanwhile the EVIKA builds on four criteria's including input, process, output and outcome and three level of management i.e., minimum, optimum and sustainable. EVIKA is applied to MPA that has been designated while the EKKP3K could be applied to MPA that have not yet designated.

As the PDO Level Indicator requested to achieve 75% blue level in EKKP3K which is not applicable at this period, COREMAP-CTI WB needs to synchronize with the new regulation of EVIKA. Thus, the project was identified means to convert EKKP3K level into EVIKA criteria and therefore the COREMAP-CTI result can be identified and acknowledged. The project utilizes available data of EKKP3K status in 2018 and 2019 as the baseline and preliminary

assessment for EVIKA 2019 and 2020 based on MMAF presentation. The calculation was using data available for 6 MPAs (4 MPAs are WB project sites and 2 MPAs are ADB project sites). We performed the simple regression from the available data to obtain the equation that can be used to identify the score which can represent the approximate score for EKKP3K.

From data available and the regression applied, we identified the 75% blue level in EKKP3K has the approximate score of 44.96% in EVIKA. Thus, to measure the achievement at PDO level, we will use

the bench mark score of 44.96% EVIKA. Every MPA that is assessed using EVIKA and receives score equal to 44.96% or more, will be recorded has achieved target indicator 75% blue level. The PDO level appraisal will use EVIKA score and management category from the latest assessment published by MMAF.

In 2021, MMAF conducted assessment on MPA management effectiveness 2020 and published the result in December 2021. The result for COREMAP-CTI target MPAs as follows:

Table 2. Results of MPA Management Effectiveness in 2020

MPA	EVIKA 2020/2021	MANAGEMENT
TNP Savu Sea	54.46%	Optimum
KKPN/SAP West Waigeo	61.11%	Optimum
KKPN/SAP Raja Ampat	66.26%	Optimum
KKPD Raja Ampat	83.78%	Optimum

Four MPAs demonstrate the EVIKA score more than 44,96% which indicated that all MPA have exceeded 75% blue level in 2020/2021 and have been managed with optimum category. This achievement may not be attributable to the project, because the project implementation was just started in August 2020 and only few activities that has been implemented. However, the result can be a baseline for EVIKA assessment 2021 that will be conducted in 2022. Referring to the recommendation made for the improvement management based on EVIKA 2020 results, four MPA's should establish the infrastructure that can support the management of MPA, and enhance the community empowerment as well as the involvement of community in conservation activities. Those recommended activities are aligned with the COREMAP-CTI activities and implemented by the subgrantee in 2021. Thus, it can be predicted that

the COREMAP-CTI WB could have contribution to increase the EVIKA scoring in four targeted MPAs.

EVIKA status 2021 for each MPA will be assessed in 2022 and the result is estimated will be available in the late of 2022. In the meantime, the COREMAP-CTI project will close in June 2022 and there is a need to provide evidence that COREMAP-CTI grant have contribution in improving the management effectiveness of four target MPAs. In response to the needs while waiting for the assessment result of 2021, ICCTF with subgrantees have conducted EVIKA self-assessment workshop to estimate the EVIKA score that already incorporated the output from grant packages activities. The self-assessment result is expected to be an intermediate reference before the official assessment result announced by MMAF in end of 2022. The result from EVIKA self-assessment as follows:

Table 3. Results of Self-Assessment EVIKA in 2021

MPA	EVIKA 2020/2021	Estimate EVIKA 2022 (self-assessment)	% Estimated increase from 2021	Management
TNP Savu Sea	54.46%	66.15%	11.69%	Optimum
KKPN/SAP West Waigeo	61.11%	66.23%	5.12%	Optimum
KKPN/SAP Raja Ampat	66.26%	73.50%	7.24%	Optimum
KKPD Raja Ampat	83.78%	89.76%	5.98%	Sustainable

The result is indicated that COREMAP-CTI grant activities can contribute to the improvement of management effectiveness status of four target MPAs. The increasing score identified from three criteria i.e., Input, Process, and Output. COREMAP-CTI activities mainly contribute to several indicators such as human resources, infrastructures, surveillance, management of infrastructure, community empowerment, management guidance/SOP, including compliance level, community knowledge, and data and information. For example, the grant packages support the development of SOP for capture fisheries and ecotourism based on carrying capacity analysis. This SOP is provided to be used by MPA management body for utilization zone and completed the existing SOP. The increasing score between 5% to 11% shows that COREMAP-CTI intervention which mainly applied for three criteria above mentioned is effective to increase the EVIKA scoring. Even though it cannot be compared to other MPA which not received intervention from COREMAP-CTI but may receive intervention from other institution. Moreover, the other MPAs outside COREMAP-CTI has not been conducted the self-assessment and MMAF has not been yet conduct the official assessment in 2022, therefore we cannot compare the increasing rate with other MPA.

An MPA to be optimum manage or sustainable manage would need a huge amount of funding to fill in all requirement to be operationalize effectively. However, funding could also become a problem and hinder the implementation of management plan

which will resulted on the low scoring of EVIKA. The intervention which COREMAP-CTI implemented is aimed to support the MPA to be able to implement their management plan and effectively managed. For instance, the budget to manage SAP West Waigeo and SAP Raja Ampat from the APBN is IDR 830,404,000.00 for 2020–2021 which may not enough to implement all activities in management plan. While, the contribution of COREMAP-CTI in these two MPA from the solely grant package 1 is amounted of IDR 7,090,685,451.00 for 2020–2021 which almost nine folds of APBN budget. It shows that the COREMAP-CTI intervention have a good value for money which can be effective to enhance the effectiveness management of MPA with increasing rate of 5–7% respectively through the implementation some of the management plant.

In summary, the PDO level indicator #4 improvement of management effectiveness has been achieved based on the assessment result 2020 and self-assessment estimation 2021.

3.1.1 Small ecotourism infrastructure assets, built in target MPA areas, as per MPA management plans

The target for this indicator is 8 small ecotourism infrastructures developed based on management plan. Until March 2022, this indicator has been achieved and exceeded the target with 9 small infrastructures have been completed develop in three target MPAs as follows:

Table 4. Ecotourism Infrastructures in Target MPAs

Infrastructures	Number of Unit		Location
Cetacean sighting tower	1		TNP Savu Sea
Ecotourism information center	4		TNP Savu Sea; SAP Raja Ampat; KKPD Raja Ampat
Manta Sighting station	2		SAP Raja Ampat; KKPD Raja Ampat
Hiking track for Jelly fish lacustrine lake	1		KKPD Raja Ampat
Floating jetty	1		SAP Raja Ampat

There is no infrastructure developed in SAP West Waigeo due to some issues related with land allocation for construction. In early project implementation, the indigenous community that owned the land has agreed to voluntary give a permit to subgrantee to use their customary land for infrastructure development, i.e., hiking track, floating jetty and information center. However, when construction went to start, some elites

in the community asked for the conditions which subgrantee had to fulfill. The conditions were beyond subgrantee authority as COREMAP-CTI implementing partner. Responding to this issue, the subgrantee consulted to ICCTF-Bappenas, BKKPN Kupang, BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat, and local government to move the location of infrastructure to the location under BLUD UPTD management. Therefore, only SAP West Waigeo that has no construction activity.

Development of those infrastructures were conducted in closed coordination with MPA management body, i.e., BKKPN Kupang and BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat. Coordination and communication were established to decide the location of infrastructure, development of Detailed Engineering Design (DED), interior and equipment to be provided in each infrastructure as well as the beneficiaries that will received and managed the infrastructure. These infrastructures constructed by subgrantees have followed and implemented the environmental and social safeguard framework as required by the Bank. The rapid assessment of environmental and social impact assessment has been taken before the construction as the prerequisite for environmental permit. Most of the infrastructure need SPPL as its environmental permit, however, the hiking track in Misool needs a UKL/UPL due to the jellyfish lacustrine lake location, which is categorized as the reserves forest under BKSDA management. During the construction all workers applied the safety procedure such as using Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) and followed the HSE plan for emergency situation.

Regarding the compliance of infrastructure development with the MPA management plan can be seen from the location of infrastructure that is aligned with the allocation of zonation. For example, the cetacean sighting tower is located at cetacean conservation subzone. It will support the establishment of sustainable used of cetacean and its habitat. Another example is the manta sighting stations are located in the utilization zone at both MPA, SAP Raja Ampat and KKPD Raja Ampat and will support the establishment of ecotourism program.

All of infrastructures will be managed and used by community group under supervision by head of village, or MPA management body and or fisheries agency. The handover notes (*Berita Acara Serah Terima* – BAST) will be signed by ICCTF-Bappenas with the beneficiaries at the end of project. However, the infrastructure can be utilized by community since the contractor has completed the construction, and subgrantee has signed the temporary custodian notes (*Berita Acara Penitipan*-BAP) with the community group or local office as the beneficiaries. Each infrastructure compliment with utilization and maintenance manual and has been share with the community group. As the means of verification documents each infrastructure has an engineering completion report.

Following are the beneficiaries that managed and utilized the infrastructures and the pictures of infrastructures:

Table 5. Activity Beneficiaries for the Infrastructures

Infrastructures	Locations	Beneficiaries
Cetacean sighting tower	Naikewan Village, Kupang District	Pokdarwis Karsiba (tourism community group)
Ecotourism information center - Oesina	Lifuleo Village, Kupang District	BUMDes Damai Lifuleo, tourism business unit
Ecotourism information center - Mebba	Tulaika, Mebba Village, Sabu Raijua District	Pokdarwis Mata Pado Mara
Ecotourism information center – Meosara kecil	Meosara Kecil Village, Raja Ampat District	Masa Dimawa Community group
Ecotourism information center – Yellu	Yellu Village, Misool, Raja Ampat District	Yellu Village
Manta Sighting station – Yef Nabi Kecil	Yef Nabi Kecil Island, Raja Ampat District	Masa Dimawa Community group
Manta Sighting station – Dayan	Dayan Island, Raja Ampat District	BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat
Hiking track for Jelly fish lacustrine lake	Tomolol Village, Raja Ampat District	Aine Ama community group
Floating jetty	Meosara Kecil Village, Raja Ampat District	Masa Dimawa Community group

Figure 5. Infrastructures built by subgrantee. Upper left and right: Information center in Oesina, Kupang; Lower right: Information center in Yelu, Misool; Lower right: Information center in Small Meosarar



Figure 6. Infrastructures built by subgrantee. Left side: Cetacean sighting tower, Naikean; Upper right: Manta sighting station, Meosarar; Lower right: Hiking track to jelly fish lake, Misool



3.1.2 Community surveillance groups (POKMASWAS) strengthened that are carrying out regular surveillance in target MCA areas

Target for indicator 3.2 is 18 community surveillance groups (Pokmaswas) registered in provincial marine and fisheries agency, and conducted regular patrols in targeted MPAs. The evidences for this indicator are decree letter from head of marine and fisheries agency in province level, and the surveillance logbook and report. During period of 2020 to 2021, 23 community surveillance groups/Pokmaswas have been registered in province office and obtained the decree, and 1 group is waiting the decree letter to be

finalized. Meanwhile, only 22 community surveillance groups have been conducted regular patrols in their working area as agreed, and another 2 group were never given their patrol activity report which indicates these two groups may not conduct regular patrol. List of community-based surveillance group is presented in Appendix 7. Pokmaswas also received three level trainings related to basic surveillance, advance surveillance and aerial surveillance which aimed to increase their capacity in conducting regular patrol and involve in conservation activity.

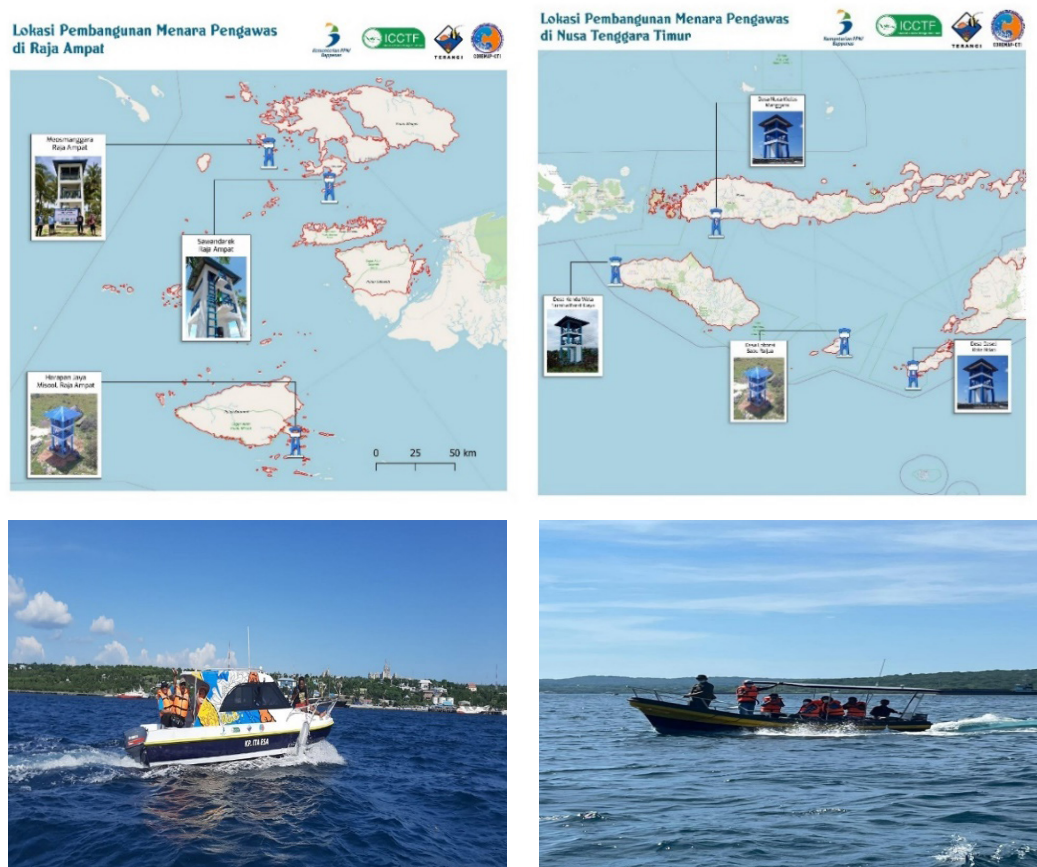
This achievement is attributable to the project, because all Pokmaswas were identified and assisted

by subgrantee to obtain decree letter from provincial office and improve their capacity on community-based surveillance system. The representatives from each surveillance groups were trained for three topics of community-based surveillance i.e., basic surveillance, advance surveillance and aerial surveillance. To strengthen the community surveillance group to conduct regular patrol, the grant package also provides the facilities and equipment to support the group activities. The facilities are including surveillance tower, patrol boat, and surveillance equipment. During the project

implementation, the subgrantee also support the operational cost for conducting regular patrol with reimbursement mechanism that will be given after group submit their surveillance activity report.

Four surveillance towers were built in TNP Savu Sea, 2 towers were built in KKPD Raja Ampat and 1 tower built in SAP Raja Ampat. Nine surveillance boats were distributed to Pokmaswas in TNP Savu Sea, SAP Raja Ampat, and KKPD Raja Ampat. While 24 equipment were distributed to 24 Pokmaswas to support their activities. The location of surveillance towers and photo of surveillance boats present below:

Figure 7. Location of surveillance towers and pictures of the surveillance boats



Based on surveillance report from Pokmaswas in Raja Ampat and Rote Ndao, the average of Pokmaswas conducted surveillance activity is three times a week for each group with total activity is 260 and 239 surveillances, respectively (Figure 34). While for the Pokmaswas in Manggarai, Sabu Raijua, and Sumba, the number of surveillance activities are 49, 96, and 84 surveillances, respectively. From these activities, several findings were recorded and reported, for instance during the regular patrol in Manggarai, Southwestern Sumba, and Rote, they

found destructive fishing activities such as blast fishing and poison fishing. The frequency of findings for destructive fishing were 7 in Manggarai, 8 in Rote Ndao, and 19 in Southwestern Sumba (Figure 35). The action taken for destructive fishing activities were reporting to head of village, and the police or PSDKP. Pokmaswas has a role to hear, to observe, and to report for all activities they found during the surveillance activity. Pokmaswas does not have right to arrest or investigate their findings.

Figure 8. Number of surveillance activities conducted by Pokmaswas. Upper: Surveillance activity in Raja Ampat; Lower: Surveillance activity in Rote Ndao

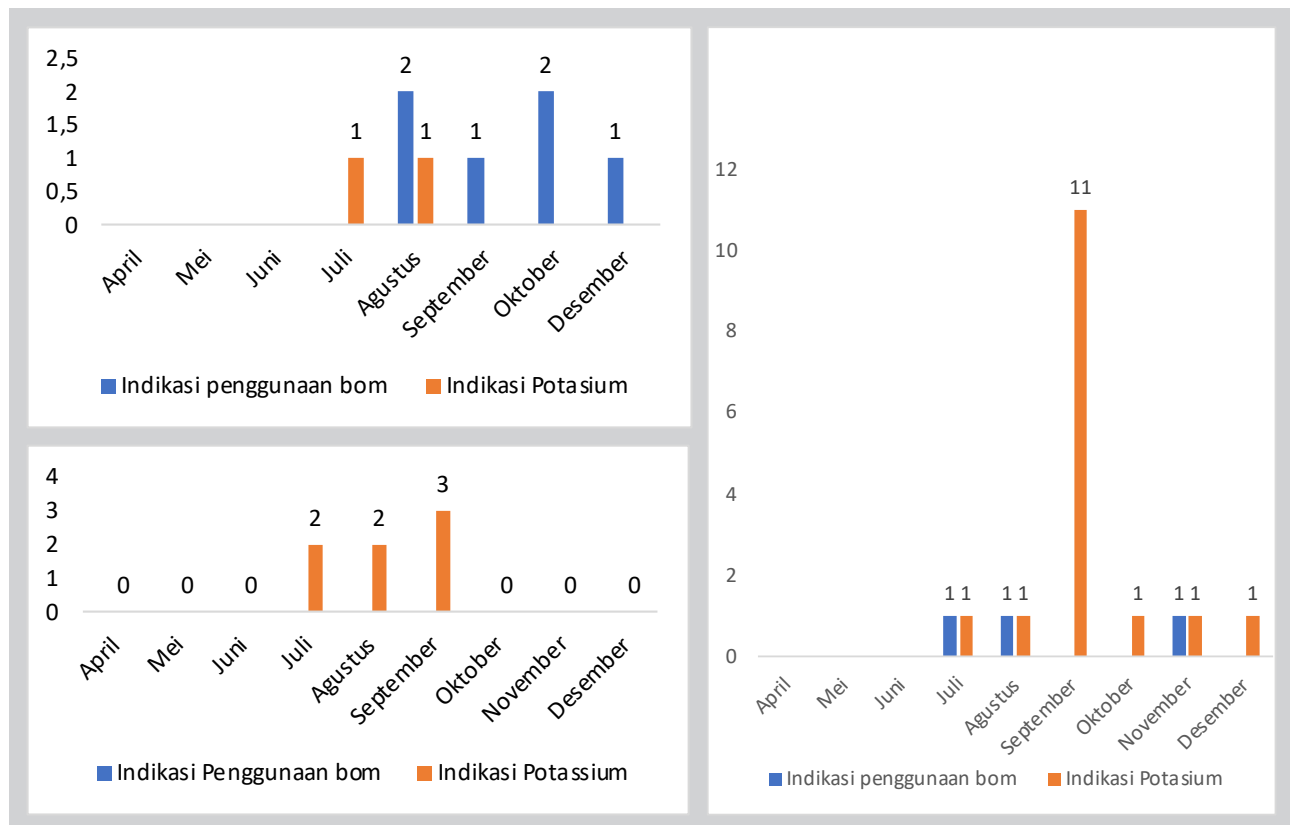
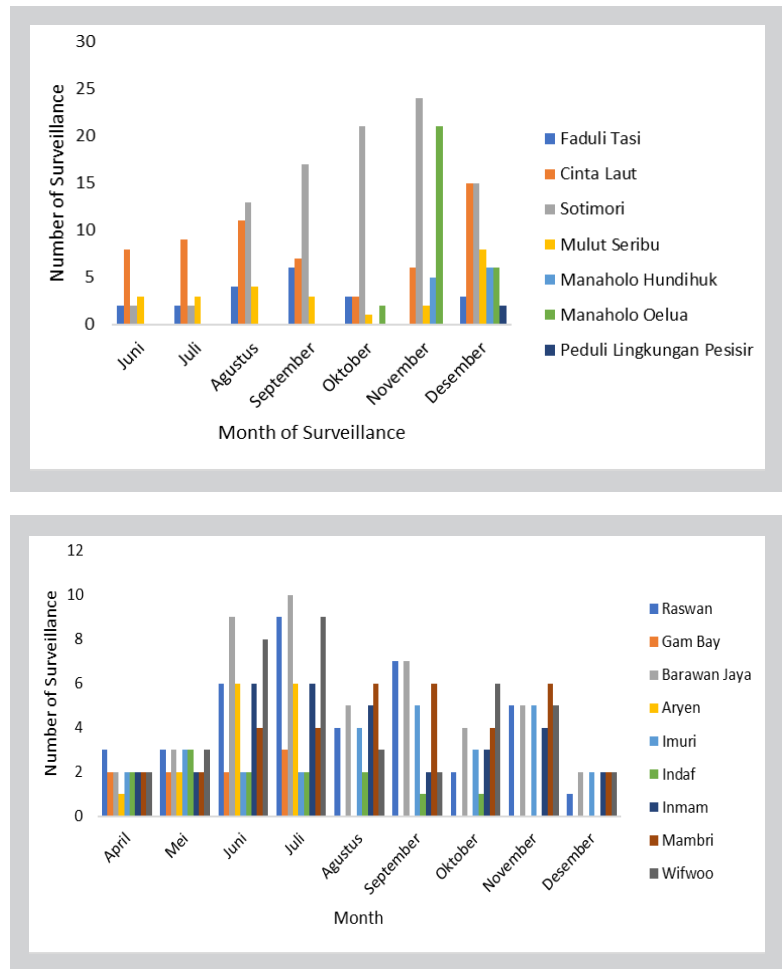


Figure 9. The frequency of finding of destructive fishing during Pokmaswas surveillance patrol for three districts in TNP Laut Sawu, East Nusa Tenggara. Upper left: Rote Ndao District; Lower left: Manggarai District; Right: Southwestern Sumba

With regard the destructive fishing finding, we do not have a comparison data which can be used to explain how effective the Pokmaswas intervention in reducing the destructive fishing. The reason is due to no recorded data can be obtained from related stakeholder before intervention period that collected from the same location with the surveillance area of Pokmaswas. The available data, if any, may not be comparable since it comes from different location. However, it can be explained that because the regular patrol conducted by Pokmaswas, data related to destructive fishing in certain area are available and can be used as the baseline to evaluate the impact of Pokmaswas existence in the area in the future. If we refer to the anecdotal information, the destructive

fishing activity was reduced after the Pokmaswas actively conduct the surveillance. The people that would attempt to commit destructive fishing will avoid the area where the Pokmaswas exist.

3.1.3 Provincial ICZM action plan activities implemented in target MPA areas

This result indicator has a target to implement 14 activities listed in Action Plan ICZM West Papua. The activity conducted by 5 subgrantees in Raja Ampat were recorded as the achievement for this indicator. Until March 2022, this indicator has been achieved with 17 activities implemented. The list of activity which aligned with ICZM action plan of West Papua is presented in the table below.

Table 6. Activities Aligned with ICZM Action Plan for West Papua

ICZM/RZWP3K Action Plan		COREMAP-CTI ACTIVITIES		STATUS
No	Activities	Grant Package	Output	
Customary Community (Masyarakat Hukum Adat)				
1	Enhance capacity of MHA to support the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources	GP 6	Enhance the KMHA capacity on reef fisheries governance implementation with RBSFM principle and business development	Training RBSFM for MHA Completed
2	Facilitate the acknowledgement of existing MHA and related to coastal and marine in West Papua	GP 6	POKJA KMHA for acknowledgment and protection of KMHA tenurial system established by Governor or Head of district decree	SK Pokja KMHA available Working Mechanism Available
3	Development of regulation on natural resources utilization at MHA sites	GP 6	Right-based sustainable fisheries management plan	RBSFM Plan for MHA available
TOURISM ZONE				
4	Improve tourism attraction and destination	GP 3	Sustainable community-based species tourism business (and supporting industries) in at least 3 selected locations in Raja Ampat and Savu Sea TNP	Community-based species tourism group is established and tourism package with attraction and destination is available and has been testing. Assessment of species-based tourism establishment completed
5	Improve the ecotourism infrastructure and facility	GP 1	Development of Manta Sighting station	Completed
		Hiking track development	Completed	
		Floating jetty development	Completed	
		Ecotourism and information centre with solar panel development	Completed	

6	Development code of conduct for charismatic species interaction/tourism	GP 3	Code of conduct for sustainable tourism of shark, manta and Cetacea based on the literature study of scientific based code of conduct	Code of conduct available for Manta ray, Shark and Cetacean
CAPTURE FISHERIES ZONE				
7	Implemented cold chain technology post harvesting to improve the quality of fisheries product	GP 1	Development of PV for cold storage mobile	Cold storage mobile with solar pv available
AQUACULTURE ZONE				
8	Improve aquaculture infrastructure and facility	GP 1	Support to aquaculture development in KKPD Selat Dampier	Fisheries Floating cage (Keramba Jaring Apung-KJA) completed built
MANGROVE FOREST ZONE				
9	Research and development	GP 4	Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem	Study report for critical habitat available
10	Mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation	GP 4	Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem	Mangrove rehabilitation completed and fully underway with support from community
11	Enhance capacity of MPA management body staff	GP 4	Integrated coastal management governance platform (ICZM) which contains rules and procedures in the management of coastal areas and small islands.	Workshop ICZM governance platform conducted and attended by BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat staff (completed)
			Stakeholders whose capacity is enhanced in integrated coastal area management in the fields of marine spatial planning, tourism, fisheries and/or conservation.	training ICZM for local staff/ stakeholder completed training GIS completed
		GP 1	Increased stakeholder capacity on coastal ecosystem rehabilitation	Workshop on coastal ecosystem rehabilitation completed
		GP 3	Capacity building for stakeholders in carrying out population studies and conservation of sharks, manta rays and cetaceans	Workshop completed
		GP 5	Increase the capacity of community and local staff on diving certification	Diving training completed
12	Development of regulation and SOP for MPA management in MPA sites	GP 4	Technical plan (SOP) for the utilisation based on carrying capacity in MPA	SOP based on Carrying capacity available
13	Development of MPA Management infrastructures and facility	GP 5	Surveillance tower	Completed
			Surveillance operational equipment for POKMASWAS	Completed
			Surveillance boat for POKMASWAS	Completed

14	Monitoring and evaluation	GP 4	Development of RZWP3K implementation Monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring system fully underway
15	Habitat and fish population rehabilitation	GP 4	Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem	Seagrass, Coral Reef and Mangrove rehabilitation fully underway
16	Surveillance and controlling marine protected area	GP 5	Enhance the capacity of POKMASWAS on the surveillance and MPA management in Laut Sawu and Raja Ampat	Training completed
			Support the POKMASWAS weekly operation	Operational support fully underway – until March 2021
17	Socialization, awareness and education on marine protected area	GP 4	Enhance community knowledge through awareness activity, publication and communication of project implementation	Campaign and socialisation completed
		GP 3	Enhanced stakeholder capacity on shark and rays, manta and cetacean conservation	Socialisation on manta, shark and cetacean conservation completed

All of activities were conducted in Raja Ampat which becomes one of the location targets in RZWP3K action plan. These activities have been inputted to web-based monitoring and evaluation system for RZWP3K developed by PKSPL-IPB as subgrantee to support West Papua government monitor the implementation of RZWP3K and compliance to the spatial allocation.

3.1.4 Number of management objectives from MMAF's National Plans of Action that have been implemented for Sharks, Cetaceans, and Manta-Rays in target MCA areas

The implementation of indicator 3.4 carried out by sub-grantee from Reef Check Foundation. From this grant package activities also produce policy briefs related on marine spatial used for cetacean; code of conduct for cetacean, code of conduct for shark and manta rays, population dynamic of shark and rays for fisheries management and Manta Ray marine spatial used. These policy briefs have been disseminated to key stakeholder to be adopted in MPA management plan.

There is one innovative method has been applied to study cetacean movement pattern and the project became the first that used this method in Indonesia.

Using satellite tag to track down the movement pattern of whale has contributed in understanding the corridor used by whale to migrate from Southern Australia to Eastern Indonesia. These findings will be useful to design the MPA management plan and zonation.

For the indicator 3.4, the target is implemented 9 activities listed in NPOA Sharks and Rays, Manta Rays and Cetacean. For 20 months implementation, the subgrantee has been able to implement 21 activities listed in three NPOAs (Cetacean: 8 Activities; Manta: 8 activities, and Shark: 5 activities), and obtained endorsement from MMAF based on their NPOA monitoring. All activities carried out in both provinces, i.e., East Nusa Tenggara and West Papua. The implemented activities are present in the table below.

Table 7. Implemented activities for NPOA Cetacean

No	NPOA CETACEAN			COREMAP-CTI WB Activities	STATUS
	No	Strategy	Activities	Output	
1	1.1	Strengthen research capacity and enhance cetacean related research activity	Conduct survey and monitoring on sighting distribution, threat, migration route and distribution of important cetacean habitat	Study on the relative abundance and habitat suitability of cetacean in Savu sea	Survey completed and study result available including distribution map of cetacean in TNP Laut Sawu
				Study on Cetacean movement pattern in TNP Laut Sawu to support the improvement of management effectiveness MPA	Tagging completed and study result available including migratory map from satellite tagging
				Study on hotspots of stranded cetacean in Indonesia to better understand the relationship between stranding events and variables such as oceanographic factors and human activities such as fisheries, sea lanes or oil and gas, especially in the Savu Sea and Raja Ampat TNPs.	Hotspot Map and Result Analysis available
2			Conduct capacity building for researcher	Capacity building for stakeholders in carrying out population studies and conservation of sharks, manta rays and cetaceans	Capacity building has been done with 1 researcher from university, and 2 Staff from BKKPN Kupang attended the capacity building
3	4.1	Designated of cetacean important habitat as marine protected area	Conduct assessment on important habitat including cetacean corridor	Study on the relative abundance and habitat suitability of cetacean in Savu sea	Study results available with distribution map
4			Conduct mapping on important habitat including cetacean migration corridor	Study on Cetacean movement pattern in TNP Laut Sawu to support the improvement of management effectiveness MPA	Study results available including migratory map
5	5.1	Cetacean ecotourism development	Establishment pilot activity for cetacean ecotourism	Sustainable community-based species tourism business (and supporting industries) in at least 3 selected locations in Raja Ampat and Savu Sea TNP	Assessment on species-based tourism establishment available. Community group to implement species-based tourism established Tourism package on dolphin watching developed and has been piloting
6					Training for community group completed

No	NPOA CETACEAN			COREMAP-CTI WB Activities	STATUS
	No	Strategy	Activities	Output	
7	6.1	Strengthen and enhance the capacity of marine mammal stranding network	Conduct technical training on handling method for stranded marine mammal	Module and training for handling stranded marine mammal and the module uses as training material for stakeholder	Marine mammal stranding training for veterinary Marine mammal stranding training for stakeholder
8	7.1	Increase the capacity of community to handle stranded marine mammal	Prepare the curricula and training module for the trainer of marine mammal stranding training	Module and training for handling stranded marine mammal and the module uses as training material for stakeholder	Module for handling stranded marine mammal available and has been used during stakeholder training

Table 8. Implemented activities for NPOA Manta Rays

No	NPOA MANTA RAYS			COREMAP-CTI WB Activities		STATUS
	No	Strategy	Activities	Indicators	Output	
1	1.1	Strengthen the activity of population survey, monitoring and data collection on manta ray migration	Baseline survey and population status monitoring of manta ray in four locations	Baseline data and time series population status available	Movement pattern assessment and population census on manta ray in Raja Ampat to improve management effectiveness of MPA	Assessment result for population census using PhotoID available
2			Manta tagging in four locations	Data on migration pattern of manta ray is available	Movement pattern assessment and population census on manta ray in Raja Ampat to improve management effectiveness of MPA	Assessment result available and fully underway for acoustic tag data collection for movement pattern while satellite tag is completed
3	3.1	Enhance the capacity of community on manta ray conservation	Prepare and disseminate socialisation material	Socialisation material available and distributed to location with violence indication	Strategy and communication product to enhance the stakeholder knowledge on shark, manta and cetacean management	Poster and factsheet on Manta ray conservation available
4			Conduct socialisation on manta ray protection regulation to fisherman and trader.	Stakeholder knowledge on manta ray regulation increased	Enhanced stakeholder capacity on shark and rays, manta and cetacean conservation	Socialisation on Manta, Shark and Cetacean conservation conducted

No	NPOA MANTA RAYS			COREMAP-CTI WB Activities		STATUS
	No	Strategy	Activities	Indicators	Output	
5	4.1	Increase the role and involvement of community on manta tourism	Developed assessment on community-based manta tourism model	Ecotourism model to be implemented available	Sustainable community-based species tourism business (and supporting industries) in at least 3 selected locations in Raja Ampat and Savu Sea TNP	Assessment on species-based tourism establishment available. Community group to implement species-based tourism established
6			Development of manta ecotourism guideline	Technical guidance on manta ecotourism	Code of conduct for sustainable tourism of shark, manta and Cetacea based on the literature study of scientific based code of conduct	Code of conduct available
7			Established and enhanced the capacity of community group on manta ecotourism	Community group capacity increased	Increase the capacity of tourism actors to establish the sustainable species-based tourism	Training for community group has been conducted
8			Prepare the equipment, infrastructure and assistance to community group	The equipment, infrastructure and assistance for manta ecotourism implemented	Sustainable community-based species tourism business (and supporting industries) in at least 3 selected locations in Raja Ampat and Savu Sea TNP	Equipment for community group provided Community group piloting tourism package

Table 9. Implemented activities for NPOA Sharks

NO	NPOA Shark			COREMAP-CTI WB Activities		STATUS
	No	Strategy	Activities	Indicators	Output	
1	3.2	Optimization of shark and rays' fisheries production data at primary landing sites	Conduct catch-landing record for shark and ray fisheries which included genus/species at the primary landing sites	Data recording report	Elasmobranch population dynamic assessment based on fisheries data in West Papua	Monthly data recorded at landing site available
2	4.2	strengthening research on fisheries management aspects	Assessment on sustainable fishing gear/ environmentally friendly fishing gear	Assessment report	Assessment on effectiveness LED light as elasmobranch bycatch mitigation tools in Laut Sawu	Report assessment available
3	1.2	Preparation of supporting regulation on sustainable shark and ray fisheries management	Conduct FGD, public consultation, and workshop on shark and ray management	Report and recommendation on shark and ray fisheries management	National Policies recommendation based on inputs from meetings and activity results in Package 3 ICCTF	Policy briefs on population dynamic available

4	7.1	Enhance the awareness on management and conservation	Preparation publication and socialization material	Printed publication and socialization material	Strategy and communication product to enhance the stakeholder knowledge on shark, manta and cetacean management	Strategic communication and communication product available
5			Socialization implementation	Socialization report	Enhanced stakeholder capacity on shark and rays, manta and cetacean conservation	Socialization on manta, shark and cetacean conservation conducted

3.2 Project Intermediate Results

Table 10. Results Framework of COREMAP-CTI Program 2022

No.	PDO Indicators	Unit	2022		
			Target	Achieved	%
Intermediate Result Indicator Component 3: Management of Priority Coastal Ecosystems					
3.1	Small ecotourism infrastructure assets, built in target MPA areas, as per MPA management plan	Infrastructure	8	9	113
3.2	Registered community surveillance groups (Pokmaswas) that are carrying out regular surveillance patrols in target MPA areas	Pokmaswas	18	22	122
3.3	Provincial ICZM action plan activities implemented in and around target MPA areas	Activity	14	17	121
3.4	Number of management activities from MMAF's National Plans of Action that have been implemented for Sharks, Cetaceans, and Manta-Rays in target MPA areas	Activity	9	21	233



Chapter 4.

Lessons Learned



4.1

Project Management

The aim of Component 4 (Project Management) is to provide support for project implementation, which consists of: (1) monitoring and evaluation of project performance; (2) monitoring compliance on safeguards and fiduciary management; and (3) coordination with partners.

In 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic severely affected how the program was carried out, especially programs which need on-site activities, survey and capacity building for community. While some activities can be transferred to virtual alternatives, others must be postponed to reduce the infection risk. However, there are activities that cannot be postponed, such as construction of COREMAP-CTI infrastructures. To reduce the infection risk, the team must follow mitigation plan and health protocol enforced by the Ministry of Health. The Protocol to Prevent the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 includes the following activities:

- Establishing an internal task force at the construction project site.

- Identifying potential hazards at the construction project site.
- Providing health facilities at the construction project site.
- Implementing the mitigation steps at the construction project site.

The situation of COVID-19 in Indonesia improved a lot in 2021, which then allows the team to carry out the remaining program activities. The activities were carried out by following health protocol and safety precautions.

With the project completion in June 2022, PDO 4 appears to be on track to achieve its end-of-project target, which is 75% blue level or minimum of 44.96% with EVIKA. The current estimated EVIKA score for 2022 depicts a self-assessment by ICCTF together with MMAF and the management team of the MPA to report on the project as official assessment scores from MMAF for 2022 are only going to be released in December 2022.

The following criteria was used for improvement of the self-assessment of MPA effectiveness

with EVIKA metrics: (i) input such as human resources and infrastructure indicators, (ii) process such as surveillance, management of infrastructure and community empowerment indicators, (iii) output such as compliance level, community knowledge, data and information. Based on the EVIKA scoring of 2020/2021 all four MPAs scored between 54.46–83.78%. Estimated self-assessment EVIKA result for 2022 so far is between 66.15–89.76% for all four MPAs. Thus, management effectiveness is “Sustainable” for KKPD Raja Ampat and “Optimum” for the three other MPAs. Intermediate results indicators are on track to meet a majority of end-of-Project targets (explored below).

In the context of grant implementation, the current funding mechanism via subgrant to NGO and another eligible organization which selected using call for proposal mechanism is the main component of the successful implementation. The subgrant mechanism allows the implementation in grassroot or community level and provide more opportunity for community to be involved in the project. However, during the implementation there were many challenges in

terms of the administration process, including the disbursement budget to NGO due to delay on DIPA approval which influence the activities in the field. Some activities delayed and should reschedule due to funding availability. Furthermore, the subgrantee human resources availability and capacity also posed another challenge. Financing reporting mechanism that complies with APBN mechanism also slow down the process in the beginning of implementation, however, it started to be in place over the time. The PIU management team should provide assistance and closed monitoring the subgrantee activities to ensure all is aligned with the workplan and aimed to achieve the target indicators.

Regarding the effectiveness and the value of money from the COREMAP-CTI PDO 3 implementation, it shows that the activity could effectively increase the EVIKA scoring if it aligned with the management plan and focus on the process criteria which become the responsibility of management body. Meanwhile, the budget allocation for the project should reflect the support to the MPA with minimum funding to implement management plan to have a good value of money.

4.2 Project Outcome and Impact

The Mission noted that the project has made good progress towards achieving, and in several cases exceeding, its targeted objectives, with implementation and disbursement proceeding well at US\$9.98 million or 99% under the Grant.

During COREMAP-CTI activities, there have been several significant impacts on the management of

Indonesia's coastal and marine areas. The impact is expected to be a learning material to carry out the same or similar activities in the future. The description of the impacts presented in this chapter is limited to activities from COREMAP-CTI (2019–2022), although in practice there have been adjustments due to changes in implementing institutions.

As COREMAP-CTI Project is completed on June 2022, it is necessary to define strategies for post completion. Strategies have been drafted in order to accommodate all related activities that should be implemented even though the project is terminated.

In the context of grant implementation, some lesson learned has been obtained from sub grantee and community and based on this lesson learned, ICCTF Bappenas develop the exit strategy to ensure the sustainability of activity, as follows:

1. Facility and Infrastructures Asset Management
 - Integrate existing groups (POKDARWIS, POKMASWAS, and KUB) into BUMDes to ensure the sustainability of activities related to facilities and infrastructure operation and maintenance.
 - Integrate surveillance activities into village work plan and allocated funding for the surveillance activity. This mechanism should be discussed and approved by the villagers.
 - Integrating COREMAP-CTI Activities with Activities at Ministries/Agencies to be able to obtain grant from line ministries or funding assistance.

- Encouraging access to funding through special allocations for other infrastructure facilities that are still needed as well as provincial and district/ city government budgets for the operation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure.
- Linking groups with private sectors to access CSR to be able to implement the rehabilitation and livelihood activities.
- Increase the group's capacity in managing facilities and infrastructure and accessing funding for the sustainability of activities.

2. Knowledge Exchange

- Document the achievements of the project results (policy briefs, studies, lessons) properly and ensure that the documents can be accessed by all parties
- The results of the study, policy briefs and learning documentation are submitted to relevant stakeholders (national government, local government, universities and the community) to be used as input in the preparation of policies and development planning.



Chapter 5.

Conclusion and Recommendation



5.1 Conclusion

The COREMAP-CTI which started in 2019 until 2022 has produced several outputs and outcomes, the results of which can be utilized by government institutions, universities, NGOs, communities, and other stakeholders. From the outputs and outcomes produced from the COREMAP program, it is a legacy that needs to be maintained for its sustainability, especially for saving coral reefs and related ecosystems that can provide benefits to the community, local government and at the national level.

There are important achievements which is need to be considered for the sustainability of activities after the COREMAP program ends, namely:

1. The implementation of national action plan for endangered and threatened species by COREMAP-CTI has been acknowledged by MMAF and meet the indicators requested by the Bank
2. Several activities in RZWP3K Papua Barat have been implemented by COREMAP-CTI and has been endorsed by Papua Barat provincial government
3. Pokmaswas has been registered and conducted regular patrol in TNP Laut Sawu, East Nusa Tenggara and Raja Ampat, Papua Barat
4. Small scale Infrastructures Ecotourism have been completely developed and utilized by beneficiaries
5. Four MPAs have been identified will obtain higher EVIKA scoring due to COREMAP-CTI intervention

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the outcomes produced during the implementation of the COREMAP-CTI program, the suggestions made to maintain the sustainability of the program after the project ends are:

- Cooperation with related institutions needs to be strengthened and maintained such as universities, local governments, and other stakeholders in monitoring the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems.
- The integration of activity and assets into local government financing scheme or village budgeting and program is one of the strategies to ensure the sustainability

of program that can be replicated into other projects or location

- Baseline data are important to be able to assess the impact of the project. Thus, the identification of baseline data at the beginning of the project should be in place and consistent with the indicator that will be developed and measured. For example, baseline on the IUU fishing activity in the MPA targets should be collected during the project result framework design to be able to compare with the intervention during the implementation.

Achievement In Number



Village Engaged WB

Total | 92

West Papua | 50 NTT | 42



Beneficiaries and Asset Recipient WB

Regional Government	6
Community Group	63
NTT	33
NTB	-
Bali	-
West Papua	30



Pokmaswas Assistance WB

23



Infrastructure & Asset WB

Information Center	3	Solar Power Plant	9 Modules
Watch Tower	6	Surveillance Boat	9
Manta Ray Sighting Station	2	Surveillance Equipment	18 Packages
Cetacean Sighting Station	1	Home Industry Equipment	6 Packages
Floating Net Cage	2	Bycatch Prevention Equipment	2 Packages
Hiking Track	1	Online Application & Website	3
Floating Jetty	1	Mobile Cold Storage	8



Training WB

Number of Training	19
Number of Modul	23

Participants 552

Female 238

Male 314



Total Area Rehabilitation WB

Mangrove (m ²)	10.000 m ²
Seagrass (Seed clumps)	1521 rumpun bibit
Coral Reef (Coral fragments)	1600 fragmen karang



PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Coral Reef Rehabilitation and
Management Program – Coral Triangle
Initiative (COREMAP-CTI) World Bank
2019 - 2022

