

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	YAPEKA
Project Title:	Improving Protection of Dugong Habitat through Development of Community-Based Marine Protected Areas and Ecotourism in Indonesia's Sangihe Islands
Grant Number:	65956
CEPF Region:	Wallacea
Strategic Direction:	4 Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites
Grant Amount:	\$99,100.00
Project Dates:	December 01, 2015 - November 30, 2017
Date of Report:	February 20, 2018

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Perkumpulan Sampiri is our main partner in the project. Sampiri supported us from the initiation, implementation and reporting phase. Being a local organization, Sampiri's support was indispensable since they were more aware of the local customs and habits, especially in coastal villages in small islands in Sangihe. However, Yapeka needed to upgrade several technical aspects of the project. Technical capacity building is still ongoing with Sampiri. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Summary Questions]

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile


The result of the project is establishment of 4 community-based Marine Protection Areas (MPAs) in 4 villages, including the MPA management team in each village. The establishment also resulted in 4 village regulations regarding MPA, 2 village development work plan (RKP Kampung), and 2 village mid-term development plans (RPJM Kampung) in deliberation. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Summary Questions]

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning village based MPA in Nusa Tabukan of 10 hectares of no-take-zone and 20 hectares of controlled use zones, including dugong habitat. 	<p>The project contributes to dugong conservation and food security, in addition to increasing climate resilience in Sangihe area, particularly in Nusa Tabukan. In dugong conservation, the project reduced the possibility of dugong bycatch and conserving seagrass habitat. In food security, the project has set aside a small area for fish nursery ground and reduced destructive fishing risks. In climate resilience, the project has improved community's capacity in maintaining sensitive habitats.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning village based MPA in Tabukan Selatan of 10 hectares of no take zone and 20 hectares of controlled use zones, including dugong habitat. 	<p>The project contributes to dugong conservation and food security, in addition to increasing climate resilience in Sangihe area, particularly in Tabukan Selatan. In dugong conservation, the project reduced the possibility of dugong bycatch and conserving seagrass habitat. In food security, the project has set aside a small area for fish nursery ground and reduced destructive fishing risks. In climate resilience, the project has improved community's capacity in maintaining sensitive habitats. The project has also paved the way to better understand traditional shark hunting activity in Batuwingkung village.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Office of Tourism, and Office of Regional Development Planning in district level include conservation of MPA Nusa Tabukan and MPA Tabukan Selatan as key elements of plan sustainable marine tourism plan. 	<p>Office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in district level is fully supportive of community-based MPAs in the project. Office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in province level is willing to accommodate these village-based MPAs to be incorporated into the province's coastal and small islands planning.</p>

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two village-based MPA committees each with support of local government, GMIST (Gereja Masehi Injili di Sangihe Talaud), and other traditional institutions. 	<p>Four village-based MPA committees each with support of village government, sub-district government and district government are formed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village based MPA in Nusa Tabukan (Bukide or Nipa) of 10 hectares of no-take-zone and 20 hectares of controlled use zones, including dugong habitat. 	<p>Three village based MPAs in Nusa Tabukan are established with 54.86 hectares of no-take-zone and 1,928 hectares of controlled use zones, including dugong habitat.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village based MPA in Tabukan Selatan (Batuwingkung or Lesabe) of 10 hectares of no-take-zone and 20 hectares of controlled use zones, including dugong habitat. 	<p>One village based MPA in Tabukan Selatan is established with 3.59 hectares of no-take-zone and 188 hectares of controlled use zones, including dugong habitat.</p>



Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

The success: (1) We were able to establish MPA area of more than we targeted in the proposal. From 60 hectares of proposed area of MPA, to 2,170.52 hectares of established MPA area. (2) We were able to motivate the targeted communities to integrate MPA into village development plan and in effect accessed village budget for coastal conservation in the villages. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Summary Questions]

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Positive impacts: (1) We were able to influence other villages surrounding targeted villages into establishing MPAs in their area. (2) The targeted villages became the first villages in Sangihe Islands to have established a community-based conservation area, and this fact is acknowledged by the province's Marine and Fisheries Agency during exit strategy meeting in November 2017 in Tahuna. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Summary Questions]

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2	MPA establishment	2.2	Report on community and government consultation in Tabukan Selatan.	<p>Consultation meetings in Tabukan Selatan sub-district were done in the same time frame with Nusa Tabukan. At first, consultation and initial socialization to the village government were done in Batuwingkung and Lesabe. Both village officials seemed to welcome the project. However, during our second meeting with the communities, we felt that these two villages were different. While Batuwingkung community immediately accepted and expressed their support, Lesabe community was less accepting. During the first year of the project we always invited Lesabe in every discussion and meeting, but most of them were not performed. Therefore, we decided to let Lesabe go, though we still invited them in some activities time to time.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
2	MPA establishment	2.3	Mapped delineation of provisional MPA in Nusa Tabukan (map). Delineation will include dugong habitat.	<p>A map is an essential part to draft RPJM Kampung. Most of the villages do not have yet a good and representative map of the village. Therefore, village mapping was a proper entry point in the process of MPA establishment. After consulting with the communities and village officials, we did mapping activity, both in the village's coastal and terrestrial area, including the provisional MPA area, which later agreed upon by the community and village government. A series of consultation and discussion was done to approve locations of MPAs and its zonation.</p> <p>Though we worked in three villages in Nusa Tabukan (Bukide, Bukide Timur, and Nusa), we also conducted mapping in the two remaining villages based on the request of the communities of Nanusa and Nanedakele. A GIS-based map on dugong sightings was also produced courtesy of Yapeka's intern who did a research of dugong in Sangihe.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
2	MPA	2.4	Mapped	A map is an essential part to draft RPJM Kampung. Most

	establishment		delineation of provisional MPA in Tabukan Selatan. Delineation will include dugong habitat.	<p>of the villages do not have yet a good and representative map of the village. Therefore, village mapping was a proper entry point in the process of MPA establishment. After consulting with the communities and village officials, we did mapping activity, both in the village's coastal and terrestrial area, including the provisional MPA area, which later agreed upon by the community and village government. A series of consultation and discussion was done to approve locations of MPAs and its zonation.</p> <p>In Tabukan Selatan, we only did mapping for Batuwingkung since there was no progress in Lesabe. A GIS-based map on dugong sightings was also produced courtesy of Yapeka's intern who did a research of dugong in Sangihe.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
2	MPA establishment	2.5	Draft village regulation creating MPA issued by appropriate government entity in Nusa Tabukan.	<p>We also work together with the communities in Bukide, Bukide Timur, and Nusa to draft village regulation on MPA. Bukide's village regulation was legitimized on September 29th 2017, Bukide Timur's on February 27th 2017, and Nusa's on March 15th 2017. These regulations are unique to each village. For example, in Nusa there is an article in their village regulation that manages fishing a certain fish species in a certain area of their MPA. Another example is in Bukide, which also regulate their terrestrial natural resources, thus including their terrestrial area into MPA. Meanwhile, Bukide Timur manages a special zone for ecotourism purposes.</p> <p>In Nusa Tabukan sub-district, after Bukide, Bukide Timur, and Nusa legitimized their village regulation, a meeting involving all villages in the sub-district was conducted to socialize MPAs and the village regulations. There are five villages in Nusa Tabukan, and three of them established MPA. This meeting also served as a sub-district forum to make an agreement between villages regarding three MPA in the sub-district. This agreement is necessary to maintain close relationship between villages in Nusa Tabukan, because historically they are one, before administratively separated.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Del</p>
2	MPA establishment	2.6	Draft village regulation	At the same time with mapping process, we also work together with the community in Batuwingkung to draft

			creating MPA issued by appropriate government entity in Tabukan Selatan.	village regulation on MPA. The village regulation was legitimized on May 20th 2017. After the village regulation was legitimized, it was socialized to the neighbouring villages, sub-district representative, and district representative. In this occasion, the marker of Batuwingkung MPA was installed. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]
2	MPA establishment	2.7	Village Development Plan (RPJM Desa- Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) including MPA operation in Nusa Tabukan.	We assisted Bukide, Bukide Timur, and Nusa in integrating MPA into Village Development Plan (RPJM Kampung). In July 2016, we invited representatives from Nusa, Bukide, and Bukide Timur to attend a workshop on integrating MPA into RPJM Kampung. The representatives consisted of Village Head (Kapitalaung), Village Secretary (Sekretaris Kampung), and Village Council (Majelis Tua-tua Kampung). These representatives came to Bahoi, North Minahasa to learn about MPA and MPA management. Bahoi was chosen because it is a village that has been successful in maintaining its MPA since first establishment. A representative from Bahoi MPA shared their experiences, both the good and the bad, to village representatives from Sangihe. The Sangihe representatives also worked on early steps on plans to integrate MPA into RPJM Kampung. Bukide Timur has included MPA into village annual work plan, while Bukide and Nusa are still in deliberation. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]
2	MPA establishment	2.8	Village Development Plan (RPJM Desa-Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa) including MPA operation in Tabukan Selatan.	We assisted Batuwingkung in integrating MPA into Village Development Plan (RPJM Kampung). At first, we also involved Lesabe in this process, but later we let it go since they did not show any progress. In July 2016, we invited representatives from Batuwingkung and Lesabe to attend a workshop on integrating MPA into RPJM Kampung. The representatives consisted of Village Head (Kapitalaung), Village Secretary (Sekretaris Kampung), and Village Council (Majelis Tua-tua Kampung). These representatives came to Bahoi, North Minahasa to learn about MPA and MPA management. Bahoi was chosen because it is a village that has been successful in maintaining its MPA since first establishment. A representative from Bahoi MPA shared their experiences, both the good and the bad, to village representatives from Sangihe. The Sangihe representatives also worked on early steps on plans to

				<p>integrate MPA into RPJM Kampung. Batuwingkung has included MPA into their annual work plan.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
3	Capacity building and community support	3.1	Report on training activities in coastal conservation planning, management, and monitoring.	<p>In the course of the project, there are several training activities that we have conducted, i.e. training on coastal conservation area and protected area management, training on introduction to coastal ecosystem, workshop on integrating MPA into village development plan, and training on MPA monitoring for MPA management group. These training was conducted in Bukide, Bukide Timur, Nusa, and Batuwingkung.</p> <p>Training on coastal conservation area and protected area management was done at the same time as first socialization in the target villages. Training on introduction to coastal ecosystem was done to share knowledge to the village community on what kind of ecosystems exist in coastal area, the role of each ecosystem, and connectivity between one ecosystem to other ecosystems.</p> <p>Workshop on integrating MPA into village development plan was conducted in Bahoi village, Likupang Barat sub-district, Minahasa Utara district in July 2016.</p> <p>Training on MPA monitoring for MPA management group included exercise in seagrass identification and data collecting (in accordance to seagrass watch method), and coral reef's life form identification.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
3	Capacity building and community support	3.2	At least 2 villages MPA established and supported by Village Regulation regarding MPA and MPA Management Group.	<p>Total area of the Batuwingkung MPA is 191.59 ha, including 3.59 ha core zone and 188 ha sustainable fisheries zone, regulated in PerKam no. 3/2017. The name of MPA management group in Kelompok Cinta Laut, based on SK Kapitalaung no. 12/BTW-KKP/V/2017.</p> <p>Total area of the Nusa MPA is 118.44 ha, including 12.6 ha core zone, 20.27 ha limited fisheries zone, and 85.57 ha sustainable fisheries zone, regulated in PerKam no. 2/2017. The name of MPA management group is Manendeng Nusa, based on SK Kapitalaung no. 3/NUSA-KKP/III/2017.</p> <p>Total area of the Bukide MPA is 1418.24 ha, including 5.21 ha core zone, 111.77 ha limited utilization zone, 1211.88 ha sustainable fisheries zone, and 89.38 ha</p>


				<p>terrestrial zone, regulated in PerKam no. 3/2017. The name of MPA management group is Bahengkonang, based on SK Kapitalaung no. 2/KB-KKP/X/2017. Total area of the Bukide Timur MPA is 442.25 ha, including 37.05 ha core zone, 71.12 ha limited utilization zone, 75.67 ha limited fisheries zone, and 258.41 ha sustainable fisheries zone, regulated in PerKam no. 2/2017. The name of MPA management group is Kaderotang, based on SK Kapitalaung no. 5/BUKTIM-KKP/VIII/2017.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
3	Capacity building and community support	3.3	MPA management group established in Nusa Tabukan.	<p>There are three MPAs in Nusa Tabukan sub-district, therefore, the MPA management group formed was also three.</p> <p>In Nusa, the group is called Manendeng Nusa and consists of 10 members. The group's chairman is A.S. Wangka, with secretary Arbik Dalope and treasurer Silva Pontolondo.</p> <p>In Bukide, the group is called Bahengkonang and consists of 15 members. The group's chairman is Stewar Dalema, with secretary Heryanto Makapedua and treasurer Force M.</p> <p>In Bukide Timur, the group is called Kaderotang and consists of 19 members. The group's chairman is Marjun Landangkasiang, with vice chairman Albar Bulegalangi, secretary Sama Gading Yonas, and treasurer Dolpo Salasa.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
3	Capacity building and community support	3.4	MPA management group established in Tabukan Selatan.	<p>There is one MPA in Tabukan Selatan sub-district, therefore, only one MPA management group formed.</p> <p>In Batuwingkung, the group is called Kelompok Cinta Laut and consists of 13 members. The group's chairman is Charles Mangune, with secretary Slecander Tumadang and treasurer Arnol Takapipi.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
3	Capacity building	3.5	Plan for, and	Awareness raising for the community was done in Junior

	and community support		then report on, raising awareness and generating community support.	High School Satap in Tabukan Selatan. In addition to that, pin and sticker was produced and distributed to the communities in target locations. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]
4	Policy and government support	4.1	Provincial marine zonation system of the district-level Office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Office of Village Empowerment includes support of village-based MPAs (draft decree).	The project was very well received by the DKP in Sangihe, because it assisted them in marine and coastal conservation effort in Sangihe Island district. There has been no community-based conservation area prior to the project. The project's result is an achievement of itself. DKP is running a top-down approach to the communities in Tatoareng sub-district. Compared to the government's approach in Tatoareng, the project's bottom-up approach in Nusa Tabukan and Tabukan Selatan sub-districts is more accepted by the local communities. Authority for zonation planning of coastal areas and small islands (RZWP3K) is in the hands of DKP in province level. When we consulted with the province DKP, they fully support the emergence of small community-based MPA in Sangihe. The development of these community-based MPAs are not against the RZWP3K because they are aspirations of the local communities in Sangihe. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]
4	Policy and government support	4.2	Five-year village workplan (RPJMDes) and other relevant documents with explicit support of MPA activities.	Batuwingkung has included MPA activities in their RKP Desa (Annual Work Plan) 2018. They budgeted Rp. 500,000,000 for MPA through BumDes (Village-owned Enterprise). Bukide Timur has included MPA activities in their RKP Desa (Annual Work Plan) 2017. They budgeted Rp. 40,320,000 for MPA. Meanwhile, Nusa and Bukide is still in the process of including MPA activities in their RKP. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]
5	Implementation of CEPF safeguard on restriction on access to	5.1	Based on field surveys, updates to process framework, if	Major change occurred in the project was the change of targeted village and therefore potentially affected communities changed as well. New villages are as follows: Bukide, Nusa, Bukide Timur, and Batuwingkung. In terms of measures to assist the affected persons, they

	resources		necessary.	<p>will be addressed during the project's implementation, which is inviting neighboring villages in the consultation in the planning stage, where they can participate in negotiating their fishing rights. The project will include socio-cultural dimensions into the consultation process to ensure no cultural violations are triggered by this project. (E.g.: identification of historical area).</p> <p>There are additions in conflict resolution and complaint mechanism, which is YAPEKA will participate in village meetings, usually held in Village Meeting Halls every month to provide communities to discuss directly with project staffs and discuss their concerns. YAPEKA will work with Chief of the Village and Majelis Tua Tua (Board of Representatives, Elders of village) to create close coordination to mitigate conflict/complain.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
5	Implementation of CEPF safeguard on restriction on access to resources	5.2	Semi-annual reports on the process framework.	<p>In year 2, PerDes is unchanged. MPA is regulated through PerDes. We consider PerDes is the most effective measure to manage natural resources in village administrative area. Some of the RPJMDes timeline did not fit with project timeline, therefore, the project more focused to RKP Des (Village Government Work Plan). In the same year, consultative meetings have proven that Bukide Timur community has a historical and sacred place called Bukide Batu. Bukide Batu is important for the local community because it holds high cultural value. Dugongs are also known to be sighted in the area around Bukide Batu, thus protecting Bukide Batu also protects dugong habitat. In Batuwingkung, consultation series with the community resulted in including a diamond-shaped reef, which is the namesake of the village, to be included in the MPA. These cases in Bukide Timur and Batuwingkung show that the project is not only ecologically sensitive, but also culturally sensitive to the communities' aspiration.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
1	Data collection	1.1	Report on basic information of the social, economic, and ecological	<p>Data collection was done in February-March 2016 at project's initial target villages: Batuwingkung, Lesabe, Bukide, dan Nusa. Batuwingkung and Lesabe are located in Tabukan Selatan sub-district and Bukide and Nusa are located in Nusa Tabukan sub-district. Batuwingkung, Nusa, and Bukide are villages in small islands surrounding</p>

			<p>condition of Bukide, Nipa, Batuwingkung, and Lesabe. Including report of dugong sighting in Bukide, Nipa, Batuwingkung and Lesabe.</p>	<p>the main island of Sangihe, while Lesabe is a village in the mainland of Sangihe.</p> <p>The data collected included ecological and socioeconomic data. Ecological data includes mangrove, seagrass, coral reef, and reef fish, while socioeconomic data includes livelihood and community perception on coastal natural resources.</p> <p>The report for basic ecology and socio-economic survey in Sangihe is available in a separate document in Bahasa Indonesia.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response on Final Deliverables]</p>
2	MPA establishment	2.1	<p>Report on community and government consultation in Nusa Tabukan.</p>	<p>Consultation meetings with the communities in Nusa Tabukan were initiated in Q1 2016. We went to see the sub-district head of Nusa Tabukan, as well as Nusa and Bukide village heads. This was meant to be an introductory meeting and to ask for their support and to implement the project in their area. Consultation with the communities continued in Q2 during socialization and training on community-based MPA.</p> <p>A series of community consultations were conducted throughout the project implementation, e.g. consultation meeting after MPA meeting and MPA zonation. This was done to ensure that the result truly come from the community's aspiration.</p> <p>During the first semester of the project, another village (Bukide Timur) was interested in becoming the project's target village. The village head expressed this wish because the village has been trying to prevent fishermen from other villages that fish in Bukide Timur waters using destructive fishing tools. They also have been trying to legitimate a village regulation to ban irresponsible fishing in their area but to no avail. At the time, we consider Bukide Timur's objectives are in line with the project objectives. As such, we decided to include Bukide Timur as part of the project.</p> <p>[See attached MS Word file with complete response]</p>

Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.



The project has produced tools for community assistance in villages in coastal areas, and tools for integrating marine and coastal issues into village planning. The two of them come hand in hand. The project has assisted coastal communities to integrate marine and coastal issues into village planning. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Summary Questions]

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

In essence, there are three lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project. The first one is the shifting of our focus from no-take zone management to multiple zone management. This is actually based on our experiences in North Minahasa. [See attached MS Word file for complete response on Other Information]

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

Project's design and implementation that we used are not only participatory, but also involved multi-stakeholder in the village. Consequently, the project was well-accepted and well-accommodated to be adopted as village's program, which guarantees the sustainability of the MPAs, and the communities will gain its benefits continuously. [See attached MS Word file for complete response on Other Information]

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

These social and environmental safeguards are referring to the process framework document. What we wrote in this section is an addition of the aspects listed in process framework. [See attached MS Word file with complete response on Safeguards]

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

The project can be used as a model for other coastal villages to take similar actions related to coastal natural resources management. [See attached MS Word file for complete response on Other Information]

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US\$)

\$6,628.00

Type of funding


Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

A: 3358; B: 3270; C: 0. [See attached MS Word file for complete response on Other Funding]

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

Ami Raini Putriraya; Perkumpulan YAPEKA; Jalan Narasoma 3 no. 2, Perum Bumi Indraprasta, Bantarjati, Bogor Utara, Bogor 16153, Jawa Barat, Indonesia; ami@yapeka.or.id