



Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet Restructuring Stage

Restructuring Stage | Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 3-May-2017 | Report No: ISDSR21640

Regional Vice President:	Victoria Kwakwa
Country Director:	Rodrigo A. Chaves
Senior Global Practice Director:	Karin Erika Kemper
Practice Manager/Manager:	Iain G. Shuker
Task Team Leader:	Cary Anne Cadman



I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

Project ID	Project Name
P127813	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program- Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)
Task Team Leader(s)	Country
Cary Anne Cadman	Indonesia
Approval Date	Environmental Category
21-Feb-2014	Partial Assessment (B)
Managing Unit	Is this a Repeater project?
GEN2A	Yes

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (IN USD MILLION)

Total Project Cost	Total Financing
110,460,000.00	63,080,000.00
Financing Gap	
47,380,000.00	

Financing Source	Amount
Counterpart Funding	5,700,000.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	47,380,000.00
Trust Funds	10,000,000.00
Total	63,080,000.00

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

Current Project Development Objective

The GEF GEO is the same as the PDO.



Proposed New PDO

To strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The restructuring exercise introduces a number of changes to the objective, scope, scale and nature of the COREMAP CTI Project.

The new Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information.

The PDO will be achieved by strengthening national monitoring and research protocols and tools as well as human resource capacity to conduct robust scientific coastal ecosystems monitoring and research activities out to 12 nautical miles at a national scale.

Specific interventions will involve strengthening the institutional capacity of the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) and associated institutions to generate evidenced-based coastal ecosystems monitoring and research information relevant to resource management decisions through a range of training, certification and collaborative research activities with partner institutions. The restructured project investments will also involve upgrading of a number of existing LIPI monitoring, learning and research facilities and assets as well as equipping a series of sub-national nodes at existing institutional partner sites. In addition, the project will invest in extensive national and regional (East Asia and Western Pacific) training and learning activities.

The geographic footprint of the project has been expanded through the restructuring exercise from select sites in Eastern Indonesia to a national scale enabling further improvements in national monitoring and research data availability relevant to end users that operate at a national scale. The geographic expansion also reflects the fact that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has opted to close its COREMAP CTI Project, leaving Western Indonesia COREMAP CTI sites without further coverage. As such, this restructuring permits for continuation of the original twin coverage of the ADB and World Bank COREMAP CTI project sites, allowing for expansion and improvement of ecosystem monitoring and research activities to take place at all of the original COREMAP CTI sites.

The restructured project maintains the original design of four components, but these have been updated to reflect the new PDO, scope and focus of the project.

The restructured components are as follows:



Component 1: Institutional Strengthening for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring

This component is designed to provide support for robust coastal ecosystems monitoring through activities in two sub-components

1.1 Support for Robust Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring: (a) coastal ecosystems monitoring surveys in 29 COREMAP CTI sites in Eastern and Western Indonesia; (b) develop, benchmark and launch Indonesia's improved coral reef health index; (c) upgrade LIPI monitoring protocols and toolkits; (d) enable LIPI to become a national certification entity for coastal ecosystems monitoring; (e) develop a certification and training program for coastal ecosystems monitoring; (f) establish a national network of assessment centers accredited to offer training and award certification against the national coastal ecosystems monitoring standard; and, (g) establish seven sub-national assessment centers within existing institutions (e.g. universities) linked to district and provincial coastal ecosystems monitoring programs.

1.2 Strengthen Technical Capacity for Coastal Monitoring End users: strengthen the technical capacity for coastal ecosystems monitoring end-users through Masters Degree scholarships and training.

Component 2: Support for Demand-Driven Coastal Ecosystems Research

The aim of this component is to improve the quality, strategic prioritization and demand-driven nature of coastal ecosystems research carried out in Indonesia by LIPI and associated research entities. To achieve this, the component will support activities organized in the following two sub-components:

2.1 Strengthening Institutional Systems for Demand-Driven Coastal Ecosystems Research: (a) improve engagement with and involvement of end users in defining research priorities and disseminating research outcomes; (b) organize two national symposia per year to enhance cross-sector and inter-agency engagement in the coastal ecosystems research process; (c) provide support for research and strengthen research networks and capacity; (d) undertake priority research based on clear end user demand.

2.2. Strengthening Technical Capacity for Coastal Ecosystems Research: (a) strengthen human resources skills, knowledge and capacity of LIPI and its research partners through delivery of targeted training; (b) develop LIPI's role as a regional center of excellence for coastal ecosystems research.

Component 3: Strengthening Institutional Systems for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring and Research

This component will support renovation and upgrading of LIPI facilities and systems through interventions organized in two sub-components, as follows:

3.1 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring and Research: LIPI has several marine and coastal campuses that are in need of upgrading in order for it to become a regional center of excellence. These include: Marine Species Conservation Technical Units in Bitung, Sulawesi, Biak, Papua, Tual, Maluku, Ternate, North Maluku, Mataram, Lombok; LIPI's CRMIS Ancol Headquarters; training facilities at LIPI's central Jakarta (Jl. Raden Saleh) site and Pulau Pari field station; equipping 7 regional data nodes within existing institutions (i.e., universities), including through the procurement of IT systems; and, installation of a sub-national network of 8 data loggers and automated marine monitoring stations/buoys at existing LIPI sites.

3.2 Strengthen Coastal Ecosystems Monitoring and Research Data and Knowledge Networks: This sub-component will function to: augment national holdings of coastal ecosystems data and enhance availability to end users by ensuring that outputs from competitive grants and demand-driven studies are incorporated into the national data repository; development of a long-term strategy and plan to meet the growing demand for coastal ecosystems data provision and



dissemination that will result from LIPI's new mandate from the National Geospatial Agency; commissioning of a review of intellectual property rights and legal requirements associated with data management, and developing data sharing processes, agreements and standards; implementation of a series of public information and awareness campaigns to enhance public knowledge about coastal ecosystems and the outputs of LIPI's monitoring and research programs; and, a COREMAP Program legacy campaign to raise awareness of the critical environmental, social and economic importance of coastal ecosystems in Indonesia.

Component 4: Project Management

This component will support all of the administration and financial aspects of the project to meet World Bank requirements and Government of Indonesia regulations. The component will support the following activities: (a) monitoring and evaluation of Project performance; (b) learning networks and dissemination of best practice; (c) compliance monitoring of safeguards and fiduciary risk management; and (d) coordination with project partners, in particular continuation of close collaboration with the GEF IW Coral Reef and Related Ecosystems Project executed by the University of Queensland.

3. PROJECT LOCATION AND SALIENT PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO THE SAFEGUARD ANALYSIS (IF KNOWN)

The restructured project will now be national in scope in coastal areas across the country out to 12 nautical miles, and specifically include 18 (eighteen) locations in Eastern Indonesia and 11 (eleven) locations in Western Indonesia where coastal ecosystem monitoring surveys will be conducted, namely: (i) 7 districts (Pangkep, Selayar, Sikka, Buton, Wakatobi, Biak, Raja Ampat); (ii) 7 marine conservation areas (Kapoposang, Sawu/Kupang, Aru Tenggara, Banda, Kep. Waigeo Barat, Ayau/ Waigeo Barat, Padaido); (iii) 4 locations responding to national priorities, including: Spermonde, Lombok/Sekotong, Kendari and Ternate; and, (iv) 11 Western Indonesia sites, including: Tapanuli Tengah, Nias Utara, Mentawai, Batam, Bintang, Lingga, Natuna, Anambas, Pulau Pei, Gili Mataram, Sabang. The Project will renovate several existing LIPI facilities, including: (i) MarBest Raden Saleh Campus; (ii) Pulau Pari MarBest Field Station; (iii) Ancol National Data Repository Campus; (iv) UPTs: Tual, Biak, Bitung, Mataram and Ternate; and, (v) 7 sub-national data nodes within existing institutions in East and West Indonesia. And, installation of 8 new sub-national network data loggers at existing LIPI research and monitoring sites. The physical works will be undertaken in existing structures and facilities, such that land acquisition will not be required or if any is, it will be limited. The initial screening for the presence of Indigenous Peoples during preparation of COREMAP CTI indicated that there are a number of Indigenous communities in COREMAP CTI districts, particularly in Kabupaten Buton and Wakatobi (Bajo people). The Bajo are an ethnic minority who live on the sea (as itinerant seafarers) or in coastal areas on the water, and are, thus, highly dependent on the sea for their livelihoods. In Kabupaten Sikka, Biak and Raja Ampat, there are also Indigenous groups. Based on the IP mapping, the Indigenous peoples in Sikka and Biak live in highland areas, while in Raja Ampat, the groups reside in the coastal area. No major social impacts are anticipated to the communities, as the activities under the restructured project are focused on research and monitoring and small civil works in existing facilities.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALISTS ON THE TEAM



Name	Unit
Ninin K. Dewi	GSUID
Kian Siong	GEN2A

5. SAFEGUARD POLICIES TRIGGERED

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	<p>The objective of the restructured project is to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information. As such, the environmental impact of the project is not expected to be significant. The project aims to achieve its objective by investing the remaining project funds in strengthening national monitoring and research protocols and tools as well as human resource capacity to conduct more robust scientific coastal ecosystems monitoring and research activities out to 12 nautical miles at a national scale.</p> <p>The physical activities will involve small civil works to renovate existing LIPI monitoring, learning and research sites and assets. In addition, the project will invest in extensive national and regional (East Asia and Western Pacific) training and learning activities.</p> <p>Any adverse impacts associated with the proposed activities are considered to be minor to moderate, reversible, and site-specific. Mitigation measures will be carried out through the set of best practice; namely screening criteria, good engineering design and construction practices. The existing project Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) will be updated to reflect the changes to the project as a result of the restructuring exercise.</p> <p>To minimize the likelihood of adverse environmental impacts that may result from project activities, the ESSF includes a negative list and environmental checklist. If the screening</p>



process suggests that a negative environmental impact may result, the project will follow ESSF guidance and the project operation manual to prepare the relevant safeguard instruments (e.g., Environmental Management Plan).

No major social impacts are anticipated as the activities under the restructured project are focused on research and monitoring and small civil work within existing facilities. The physical works will be undertaken in existing structures and facilities, such that land acquisition will not be required or if any is, it will be limited.

Mitigation measures for potential impacts include training modules and procedures, the dissemination of environmental code of practice and the development of criteria for design evaluation based on basic civil engineering standard and construction practices.

Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)

Yes

The overall impacts on Natural Habitats as a result of restructured project interventions are expected to be positive.

The outcome of improved coastal ecosystems monitoring and research information availability at a national level will permit end users to improve resource management and conservation actions, thereby protecting natural habitats and ensuring their sustainable use.

The project will not finance any civil works activities in prohibited, critical natural habitats, nor will any of its interventions result in the significant conversion of natural habitats. This project's existing negative list will apply. The project operation manual provides specifications for management of small civil works to avoid any degradation or conversion of natural habitats.

Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)

No



Pest Management (OP 4.09)	No	
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	No	
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	Yes	<p>The restructured project may include activities with an IP/ethnic minority presence, such as in Kabupaten Raja Ampat, Buton and Wakatobi. Findings from COREMAP 2 and CTI indicate that no adverse impacts on IPs were identified during the course of implementation. The project will need to ensure involvement of Indigenous groups, particularly in areas where the IP groups are a minority.</p> <p>The project will ensure that information reaches IP groups and they are afforded equal opportunity to benefit from project activities. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) embedded in the ESSF provides the guiding principles and procedures that will be applied during activity preparation and implementation.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	Yes	<p>The project activities involving small civil works will be undertaken in existing facilities, such that land acquisition will not be required or if any is, it will be limited. The project will keep a record of all such transactions and ensure that no individual will be negatively affected by land acquisition. No access restriction is expected from the proposed project activities, which focuses on coastal ecosystems monitoring and research, therefore no impacts to community livelihoods are expected.</p> <p>The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF) embedded in the ESSF states the principles and procedures to guide project implementers in dealing with land acquisition activities. The LARPF guides preparation of action plans (LARAP) for any investments involving land acquisition. The LARAP will provide a mitigation plan to ensure that affected peoples will not be worse-off due to project activities and that they will be consulted during preparation and implementation.</p>



Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37) No

Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50) No

Projects in Disputed Areas (OP) (BP 7.60) No

II. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. SUMMARY OF KEY SAFEGUARD ISSUES

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

The COREMAP CTI project restructuring exercise aims to strengthen institutional capacity in coastal ecosystems monitoring and research to produce evidence-based resource management information. The restructured project will not generate any large-scale, significant or irreversible environmental and social impacts, therefore the safeguard issues and impacts associated with the project are expected to be minor to moderate, reversible and site-specific. Mitigation measures are carried out through the set of best practice in the project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), which is an annex to the Project Operations Manual (POM). The existing project ESSF will be updated to reflect the restructuring, in particular changes made to the type of project activities and institutional arrangements.

Experience from the COREMAP project to date has shown that there are no significant, irreversible adverse impacts resulting from activities implemented under the project. Any adverse environmental impacts are typically site specific and small in scale. And, such impacts can be managed locally by adopting screening criteria, good engineering design and construction practices. This will also be the case for the restructured project in which the physical activities are limited to research center/office renovation. Therefore, the project will follow the same principles as its predecessors. Nonetheless, because of the national scope of the project, it is essential to ensure that sufficient attention is paid to the application of safeguard guidelines and to ensure adequate ongoing monitoring.

The majority of social and environmental outcomes generated by the restructuring are expected to be positive. The activities indicated in the project as a result of the restructuring have been simplified, consequently any adverse impacts will be less compared to the original project. However, since the project will finance small civil works and IP groups are present in several participating districts, there is no consideration to change the safeguard policies triggered (Environmental Assessment/OP 4.01, Natural Habitats/OP 4.04, Indigenous Peoples/OP 4.10 and Involuntary Resettlement/OP 4.12). There is no change in the Category B categorization, which means no significant adverse environmental or social impacts are anticipated.

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



No potential indirect nor long term adverse impacts due to the project restructuring are envisaged.

3. Describe any potential alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

N/A.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) was prepared to set out procedures required by the COREMAP CTI project to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts that may occur during implementation. The current ESSF will be updated to reflect the changes in the role of the Indonesian Institute of Science and changes in project activities.

The ESSF provides a negative list and a set of environmental and social screening procedures to guide implementation. The ESSF is comprised of an Environmental Management Framework, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework (LARPF) which in and of itself includes a Process Framework for access restriction and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The LARPF establishes principles and procedures to guide project implementers in managing land acquisition activities. The LARPF guides preparation of associated action plans (LARAP) for any investments involving land acquisition. The LARAPs provide mitigation plans to ensure that affected peoples will not be worse-off due to project activities and that they will be consulted during preparation and implementation. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) provides general principles and procedures that will be applied during preparation and implementation.

Borrower Capacity

The transfer in role of Implementing Agency from MMAF to LIPI will have a minor impact on Borrower safeguard capacity since LIPI currently serves as one of the project's three National Implementation Units and has already served as the original Implementing Agency for the first phase of the COREMAP APL. To support the transition to once again become the Project Implementing Agency, the Bank will provide LIPI with a refresher course in safeguard policy application and use, monitoring and compliance with the revised ESSF.

And, to ensure that all safeguard issues are adequately monitored by LIPI going forward, staff will be assigned as safeguard focal points in LIPI. They will be responsible for ensuring application and monitoring of the ESSF for all activities necessitating safeguards coverage.

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

Project stakeholders include LIPI, its partner institutions and network, Academia, research agencies and other government agencies, district and provincial governments and Indonesian citizens with an interest in coastal ecosystem monitoring and research. The project will build the institutional capacity of LIPI staff and that of a number of associated national and sub-national entities associated with carrying out coastal ecosystems monitoring and research activities so as to generate robust monitoring and research information. This will involve a range of training, certification and collaborative research activities with partner institutions.



Upon completion of a round of Public Consultations, the updated ESSF will be disclosed in Bahasa Indonesia on LIPI’s website and in English at the Bank’s InfoShop.

B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

24-Jul-2013

Date of submission for disclosure

25-Jul-2013

For Category ‘A’ projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Indonesia

Date of Disclosure

26-Jul-2013

Comments

The revised ESSF reflecting the scope, scale and nature of the restructured project will be disclosed in country on the LIPI website and at the Bank's InfoShop upon completion of a round of Public Consultation.

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank

24-Jul-2013

Date of submission for disclosure

25-Jul-2013

“In country” Disclosure

Country

Indonesia

Date of Disclosure

26-Jul-2013

Comments

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank

Date of submission for disclosure



24-Jul-2013	25-Jul-2013
"In country" Disclosure	
Country	Date of Disclosure
Indonesia	26-Jul-2013
Comments	

C. COMPLIANCE MONITORING INDICATORS AT THE CORPORATE LEVEL

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	No
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	No

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	NA



OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?	Yes
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s)	Cary Anne Cadman
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Approved By

Practice Manager/Manager	Iain G. Shuker	04-May-2017
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