ADB GEF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)
(This report covers implementation period from July 1,2025 to June 30,2026)

A. Project Profile

ADB Project Title	Building Coastal Resilience through Nature-Based and Integrated Solutions - Risk Financing and Insurance Solutions for Coastal Resilience
ADB Project Number	TA 6742-REG
GEF Project Title	Partnerships for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance in Asia and the Pacific
GEF ID	10431
Country/Region	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Indonesia, Philippines Asia- Pacific Region

B. Key Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date	10/28/2021
ADB Approval Date	6/30/2021
Effectivity Date of the GEF Component	9/27/2022
First GEF Grant Disbursement Date	12/18/2023
Final GEF Grant Disbursement Date	N/A
Mid-term date/ Expected Midterm Date	Oct 2024 for Indonesia, Philippines and Fiji Oct 2025 for Solomon Islands
Project Completion Date/Expected Completion Date	15 June 2026; Extension to 15 December 2027 (Approved 28 May 2026)
Expected Financial Closure Date	March 2028
Terminal Evaluation Review Date	(c/o GEF-ADB Team)

C. GEF Grant Disbursement Summary

Total GEF Grant (USD)	837,139 (SCCF) 441,400 (LDCF)
GEF Grant Initial Disbursed Amount (USD) (First Disbursement)	82,611 (SCCF) 44,482 (LDCF) Disbursed 18 Dec 2023
GEF Amount Disbursed to Date (USD and %)	66,907.06 (IBRD/GEF) – 97% 292,121.00 (LDCF) – 66% 534,109 (SCCF) – 64%

D. Ratings Snapshot

Implementation Progress (IP) Rating	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Development Objective (DO) Rating	Satisfactory (S)
Overall Risk Rating (H • S • M • L)	Modest Risk (M)

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E. Executive Implementation Summary

I. Project Description

The project's primary goal is to identify and recommend sustainable financing and risk management solutions to enhance the climate resilience of coral reef ecosystems in key, high-opportunity sites across Fiji, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Solomon Islands. The initiative focuses on establishing the necessary enabling conditions for using risk transfer mechanisms to protect coastal communities, businesses, and livelihoods from climate impacts. The project covers four geographic sites: Nusa Penida, Klungklung, Indonesia; General Luna, Siargao, Philippines; Denarau, Viti Levu, Fiji; and the Arnavon Community Marine Park (ACMP), Manning Strait, Solomon Islands.

The project delivers general recommendations on risk financing and insurance for the four countries, alongside site-specific recommendations for Indonesia, the Philippines, and Fiji. For the Solomon Islands, a Trust Fund is prepared for the ACMP, including a framework for an onshore coastal resilience and management fund and a 10-year finance model for the Arnavon Community Marine Park. These efforts culminates in the Final Report on Coral Reef Risk Financing and Insurance Solutions, providing a business case and bespoke restoration plan for selected candidate sites.

A comprehensive Coral Reef Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment for candidate project sites across the four countries is established. Followed by preliminary assessments to identify high-priority sites for intervention in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Fiji. Building on these assessments, a detailed report outlining the enabling conditions for coral reef finance and insurance, including an annex covering vulnerability, valuation, policy, and legal aspects.

Four knowledge management products support knowledge dissemination and capacity building: an explainer video introducing parametric insurance; introductory videos for project sites in Indonesia, Fiji, and the Philippines; factsheets covering coral reef status, management solutions, restoration, parametric insurance products, and other financing mechanisms; and a training support tool with customizable slides and supporting resources for stakeholder outreach and education.

The project's expected outcomes contribute to three main global environmental benefits (GEB): biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and international waters protection. By focusing on highly diverse coral reefs in Asia and the Pacific, the project strengthens financing and insurance solutions for climate and disaster risks, improves enabling conditions for coastal ecosystems and communities to adapt to and mitigate climate impacts, and supports the health of international waters by protecting coral reefs as a shared resource.

II. Progress: Information on Progress and Outcomes of Project Implementation Activities

All activities and milestones identified in the project have been successfully delivered as of this reporting period. The accomplishments covered the full progression of work, from project mobilization and inception, modeling of coral reef disaster and climate risk, assessment of enabling conditions, development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms,

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and production of knowledge management and training products. The complete list of milestone deliverables is provided in Attachment 2.

The Climate Risk Assessments and recommendations for coral reef financing and insurance were supported by comprehensive assessments of reef vulnerability, ecosystem valuation, and cost-benefit analysis. Refined risk modeling and recommendations for specific insurance solutions were subsequently completed for the selected high-opportunity sites in each country. The valuation work demonstrated the substantial economic value generated by coral reefs across the pilot sites, with annual estimates ranging from approximately USD 3.9 million in Solomon Islands to USD 117 million in Fiji, reflecting benefits from tourism, fisheries, and coastal protection. The analysis further demonstrated that coral reef restoration is economically viable across the pilot sites, particularly when interventions are targeted toward areas with high ecological and economic value and strong recovery potential.

Potential applications for parametric insurance in the project included cyclone/typhoon coverage in Fiji and the Philippines, excess rainfall coverage across several sites, and sea-surface-temperature coverage in Indonesia. At the same time, the work established that parametric insurance requires clear governance arrangements, reliable hazard data, affordable and sustainable premium financing, and appropriate payout mechanisms. It is therefore most effective when integrated with complementary financing mechanisms, including public financing and conservation or trust funds, rather than treated as a stand-alone solution.

In-country workshops in the project countries were completed by 2025, while the regional final stakeholder workshop, “Partnerships for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance in Asia and the Pacific,” was conducted in March 2026. These engagements were opportunities to validate findings, strengthen stakeholder understanding, and build interest in potential financing and risk-transfer solutions. Consultations and coordination among government agencies, local communities, civil society, and the private sector contributed to strengthening the enabling environment and operational readiness for implementing proposed solutions.

Overall, the completed activities and milestones demonstrate the practical feasibility of operationalizing risk financing solutions and risk-transfer mechanisms for the maintenance and restoration of coral reefs. The project has established the analytical basis, enabling conditions, recommended financing and insurance approaches, and supporting knowledge products needed to advance coral reef resilience across the four participating countries.

These accomplishments provide a strong foundation for the continued uptake and operationalization of the proposed solutions beyond the reporting period. The TA has been approved for an extension through 15 December 2027, providing additional time to translate the findings of the feasibility work into operational solutions and advance implementation on the ground.

The project has identified pathways for continued implementation, regional collaboration, and opportunities to scale successful approaches across Asia and the Pacific. The extended implementation will focus on developing operational readiness roadmaps; integrating coral reef risks into relevant government plans; establishing coral reef damage assessment and restoration plans; setting up conservation trust funds; strengthening governance

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arrangements for financing and insurance payout flows; and putting in place the operational systems needed to scale and replicate these solutions across sites and countries. The updated DMF, reflecting the revised results framework and activities for the extension period, is attached (See Attachment 3).

III. GEF Grant Disbursement

As of the reporting period ending 30 June 2026, total project disbursement amounted to **US$534,109, representing 64% of the total project grant**. Disbursements are triggered by the completion and acceptance of agreed project milestones. The details of milestone delivery and corresponding disbursements are provided in **Attachment 2: List of Milestone Deliveries and Disbursements**.

The first project disbursement, amounting to **US$127,093**, was made on 18 December 2023 upon approval of the firm's Inception Report. Disbursements subsequently followed for the remaining milestones in the first phase (24 out of 25 prior to extension), except for the final milestone corresponding to the Final TA Report.

Disbursement is expected to accelerate over the next few months as activities move into the completion of the remaining deliverables under the second phase of the project. The **12-month disbursement plan** is presented in the table below.

Firm/Project	1ST Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
LMI		49,482	20,000	50,000

IV. Challenges: Information on Challenges of Project Implementation Activities

The challenges experienced during the project period did not prevent the completion of the identified activities and targets within the reporting period. While the technical assessments and feasibility work were completed across all four countries, translating these findings into operational financing and insurance solutions requires enabling conditions that differ considerably across national and local contexts.

The project further demonstrated that the principal challenges to advancing coral reef resilience are not solely technical or financial, but also institutional and political. A key challenge is establishing appropriate governance and institutional arrangements for coral reef finance and insurance. Governance and legitimacy are particularly important in contexts where communities have strong ownership of coastal and marine resources. Financing mechanisms also need to align with national priorities while remaining sufficiently flexible to respond to local needs. In several contexts, institutional capacity and familiarity with relatively complex financial and insurance mechanisms remain limiting factors. These challenges affected the pace at which proposed solutions could progress from feasibility assessment toward operational readiness.

The challenges also varied significantly across the four project countries:

- **Philippines.** The country has a relatively strong regulatory and institutional framework, including the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), which was identified as a potential policyholder. However, coral reef risks are not yet fully

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integrated into disaster risk planning. This creates a gap between the availability of institutional structures and the integration of reef-specific risks into existing government planning and resilience systems. Further work is therefore needed to establish the operational arrangements and planning linkages necessary to move toward implementation.

- **Indonesia.** The evolving regulatory environment and significant potential to leverage tourism revenues provide opportunities for sustainable reef financing. However, uncertainties remain regarding governance arrangements and, particularly, the allocation and management of premium payments. These issues need to be clarified before an insurance mechanism can be operationalized and sustained.
- **Fiji.** Fiji has valuable experience with parametric insurance through PCRIC and comparatively clearer frameworks around asset ownership. However, relatively low insurance penetration and limited awareness remain challenges. Further stakeholder awareness, capacity building, and engagement are needed to strengthen acceptance and uptake of insurance as part of the broader reef resilience financing framework.
- **Solomon Islands.** The strong role of community ownership presents both an opportunity and a challenge. While community ownership provides a strong basis for local engagement and stewardship, it requires financing and governance models that are bottom-up, community-driven, and locally legitimate, rather than relying primarily on state-led approaches. Establishing appropriate institutional and payout arrangements consequently requires further engagement with communities and relevant institutions.

These affected the pathway and timeframe for moving from feasibility findings toward fully operational solutions. In response, the project strengthened stakeholder consultations, country-level coordination, knowledge products, and capacity-building activities, while identifying the institutional and governance requirements that need to be addressed during the extended implementation period.

The extension of the TA through 15 December 2027 provides an opportunity to address these remaining implementation challenges. The next phase will therefore focus on strengthening operational readiness, institutional and governance arrangements, integration of reef risks into government plans, financing and insurance payout mechanisms, and the systems required to support implementation, scaling, and replication across countries.

V. Environmental and Social Safeguards: Progress, Challenges, and Outcomes

Overall, the project did not identify significant environmental or social safeguard issues that prevented delivery of the planned activities during the reporting period. However, environmental and social considerations were mainly incorporated in the coral reef restoration, particularly in relation to the need for timely, locally appropriate, and sustainable post-disaster interventions.

A key insight from stakeholders during the regional workshop was that coral reef restoration is a time-critical intervention, as delays following a disturbance can reduce recovery potential and increase the difficulty and cost of restoration. The project's restoration planning therefore emphasized measures that support environmentally appropriate and socially responsive recovery, including:

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- **Pre-disaster preparedness**, including training reef brigades and securing the equipment and resources needed for rapid response;
- **Rapid damage assessment and prioritization** to identify areas requiring immediate intervention and ensure that restoration resources are appropriately targeted;
- Use of **low-cost and scalable restoration techniques**, such as coral fragment reattachment, where appropriate to local conditions;
- **Long-term monitoring and adaptive management** to track restoration outcomes and inform subsequent interventions; and
- Consideration of local community needs and capacities in planning restoration and post-disaster response.

Stakeholder discussions also highlighted an important social dimension of post-disaster recovery. Following major disturbances, immediate priorities are often focused on human needs, particularly housing, livelihoods, and community recovery. These competing priorities can delay investment in reef restoration, even where restoration is environmentally and economically justified. This underscores the importance of ensuring that coral reef recovery is considered within broader disaster risk reduction and recovery planning rather than treated as a separate environmental intervention.

VI. Stakeholder Engagement: Progress, Challenges, and Outcomes

The project engaged a range of stakeholders across the four project countries—Fiji, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Solomon Islands—with the respective country implementing partners providinng the necessary local context and facilitated access. Engagement took place through stakeholder consultations, focus group discussions, in-country workshops, technical discussions, and online platforms, complemented by regional-level coordination and knowledge-sharing activities. Stakeholders included national and local government representatives, technical experts, local communities and resource users, civil society organizations, private sector representatives, and other relevant institutions involved in coastal and coral reef management, financing, and disaster risk reduction.

Country-level engagement supported the development and refinement of the project's climate and disaster risk assessments, reef valuation and cost-benefit analysis, and assessment of enabling conditions for coral reef finance and insurance. Stakeholder feedback was also used to understand country-specific institutional arrangements, resource ownership, governance structures, financing opportunities, and practical constraints that could affect the operationalization of proposed risk financing and insurance solutions.

The consultations demonstrated that coral reef finance and insurance cannot be pursued as stand-alone technical solutions. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of aligning proposed mechanisms with existing governance structures, national priorities, community resource ownership, and local financing realities. These inputs helped shape the recommendations for potential insurance applications, policyholder and payout arrangements, complementary financing mechanisms, and pathways toward operational readiness in each country.

Engagement also highlighted the importance of building trust and a common understanding of this relatively new and technically complex financial and insurance mechanisms. Continued consultations further reinforced the need for transparent and appropriately

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governed financing and insurance payout mechanisms, particularly where resources would ultimately support community-level reef recovery and restoration.

Stakeholder engagement culminated in the regional workshop in March 2026 providing the platform to share country experiences, validate and discuss the project findings, and identify pathways for continued implementation, regional collaboration, and opportunities to scale successful approaches across Asia and the Pacific. Stakeholders also reinforced the need to move beyond isolated pilots toward integrated, system-level approaches in which financing, governance, risk reduction, restoration, and insurance are mutually supportive.

On the other hand, the project also encountered some practical barriers to meaningful stakeholder engagement - these included language and communication barriers in some activities, such as the need to engage translators for activities in Indonesia; the varying levels of familiarity and institutional capacity among stakeholders regarding coral reef finance and insurance; required additional coordination, contextualization of technical materials, and facilitation to ensure that stakeholders could meaningfully participate and provide informed feedback.

Overall, stakeholder engagement contributed not only to awareness raising but also to contextualizing the technical findings and shaping the proposed pathways toward implementation. The process demonstrated that sustained, inclusive, and country-specific engagement will remain essential during the extension period as the project moves from feasibility findings toward operational readiness and implementation.

VII. Gender-Responsive Measures: Progress and Intermediate Results

In this reporting period, the project has moved from gender assessment and analysis to the development of concrete country-specific actions embedded in the restoration planning framework. The country-specific Gender Action Plans (GAPs) developed guide the integration of gender considerations mainly into the project's coral reef restoration and resilience activities. The GAPs are incorporated into the respective DMC reports and the Coral Reef Post-Disaster Risk Restoration Plans.

At this stage, the GAPs serve primarily as a planning and implementation framework, as the proposed gender actions have not yet been fully implemented, and therefore tangible gender outcomes and progress against gender-specific targets cannot yet be fully reported. However, the gender analysis identified the need to ensure that women have meaningful opportunities to participate in consultations, planning, leadership, training, employment, and income-generating activities associated with coral reef protection and post-disaster restoration. The proposed gender actions cover the different stages of the restoration cycle, including pre-disaster preparedness, post-disaster operations, maintenance, and long-term restoration and monitoring.

Thus, at the current reporting stage, the project has established the important foundation-setting phase for gender mainstreaming. The proposed actions and mechanisms does not yet have sufficient implementation data to demonstrate measurable changes in women's participation, employment, skills, livelihoods, or leadership. The extension period therefore provides an opportunity to operationalize the GAPs and establish baseline and monitoring data against which progress can be assessed.

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VIII. Knowledge Management: Progress on KM Approach

The project KM approach focused on translating the project's technical findings on coral reef risk, financing, insurance, and restoration into accessible and practical materials that can support awareness raising, capacity building, decision-making, and future implementation. The project as of this reporting period successfully developed a complementary suite of four knowledge management products:

1. Long Explainer Video on Parametric Insurance.
   A comprehensive explainer video was developed to introduce parametric insurance as a tool for financing coral reef resilience. It addresses key questions on the concept and application of parametric insurance and builds understanding through expert interviews and case studies. The product is intended to provide a common introductory resource for stakeholders who may have limited familiarity with parametric insurance.
2. Country-Contextualized Introductory Videos.
   Shorter introductory videos were developed for Indonesia, Fiji, and the Philippines to contextualize parametric insurance for local audiences and encourage engagement with the longer explainer video. The videos use localized narratives, including community voices, on-site footage, and insights from local stakeholders. They are particularly intended for local partners, decision-makers, and community organizations and provide a more accessible entry point to the subject within each country context.
3. Series of Thematic Factsheets.
   These stand-alone materials provide concise references for stakeholders covering key topics relevant to coral reef resilience and financing, including:
   - Coral Reefs – the status of coral reefs in East Asia and the Pacific and management solutions to promote resilient coral reefs;
   - Coral Reef Restoration;
   - Managing Risk through Insurance;
   - What is Needed for a Parametric Insurance Policy Product;
   - Conservation Trust Funds; and
   - Other Sustainable Financing Mechanisms.
4. Training Support Toolkit.
   A training support tool was developed to raise awareness and build capacity across the project's key topics. The toolkit is structured as a customizable slide deck, allowing trainers to adapt the content and presentation style to different audiences and training needs. It includes supporting resources and session layouts to facilitate delivery of training and learning activities on coral reef restoration, risk financing, insurance solutions, and coastal resilience.

The primary audiences for the KM products include government partners and decision-makers, technical experts, local implementing partners, civil society organizations, community organizations, and other stakeholders involved in coral reef management, restoration, financing, and coastal resilience across Fiji, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Solomon Islands. The country-contextualized products, in particular, were designed to make the technical concepts more relevant and accessible to local stakeholders.

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CONTEXT	Rating *	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
Climate	High	The project addresses climate-driven risks arising from extreme events and hazards affecting coral reef ecosystems. Climate and disaster risk assessments and modeling undertaken will inform appropriate resilience, financing, and risk-transfer solutions.
Environmental and Social	Low	No significant environmental or social safeguard issues identified during project implementation. Environmental and social considerations, including community participation, gender-responsive measures, and appropriate post-disaster restoration planning, were incorporated into proposed implementation approaches.
Political and Governance	Substantial	Establishing coral reef financing and insurance mechanisms requires alignment with existing political and governance structures, institutional mandates, resource ownership arrangements, national priorities, and local governance realities. Continued stakeholder engagement and clarification of roles, policyholder arrangements, and payout governance are required to support operationalization.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Institutional and policy frameworks and capacities vary across countries and not yet uniformly prepared to operationalize coral reef financing and insurance mechanisms. The project identified enabling conditions and institutional/ policy requirements to inform operational readiness for future implementation.
Technological	Low	Appropriate technical tools and methodologies were available to support climate and disaster risk modeling, reef vulnerability assessment, valuation, and analysis of potential insurance solutions. However, the availability and reliability of hazard data remain important considerations for the design of specific parametric insurance products
Financial and Business Model	Substantial	Coral reef financing and insurance mechanisms remain relatively new and unfamiliar in many contexts. Their viability depends on appropriate product design, affordability and sustainable premium financing, clear payout arrangements, and integration with complementary financing mechanisms (eg. public financing, conservation trust funds).
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Differences in institutional, technical, and stakeholder capacity and familiarity with coral reef finance and insurance may affect the transition from feasibility assessment to implementation. The project addressed this through stakeholder consultations, workshops, knowledge products, capacity-building and training materials.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Multi-stakeholder governance and future financing arrangements may create potential risks related to conflicts of interest, fund management, financial accountability, and disclosure. Clear governance, transparent decision-making, appropriately defined roles and payout arrangements will be important mitigation measures toward implementation.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Successful implementation is contingent on continued stakeholder support, participation, coordination, and trust. The project addressed this through sustained country-level consultations, workshops, focus group discussions, and regional engagement, while identifying the need for continued stakeholder involvement during the extension period.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	**Moderate**	The project successfully completed its identified activities and targets during the reporting period. However, substantial risks remain in moving from feasibility to operationalization, particularly in relation to governance, financial and business viability of coral reef financing and insurance mechanisms. Continued institutional strengthening, stakeholder engagement, and development of operational readiness arrangements will be required during the extension period.

Overall, the KM outputs provide a practical knowledge base for sustaining and scaling the project's results beyond the reporting period. The products can support continued stakeholder awareness, training, institutional learning, and the transition from the project's feasibility findings toward operationalization of coral reef financing, restoration, and insurance solutions during the extended implementation period.

IX. Grievances: Reported Complaints and Resolutions

No grievances were formally filed during the reporting period.

X. Key Risks

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*Ratings: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low

XI. Good Practices and Lessons Learned

The project highlighted important considerations for future work. A key framing that emerged and reinforced throughout the project is that coral reefs must be understood and managed as critical natural infrastructure. Coral reefs underpin tourism economies, fisheries, and coastal protection, yet remain underfunded relative to their economic and social value.

The project consequently moved beyond a conventional focus on reef protection toward strengthening how coral reefs are valued, financed, and governed. The assessments identified gaps in accounting for non-use and conservation values, suggesting that the current economic contribution of reefs may be systematically undervalued. Coral reef values are highly location-specific, requiring investments to be targeted toward areas with the highest ecological and economic returns. Opportunities for improving revenue generation, particularly through tourism-related fees and levies, were likewise identified as potential sources of sustainable financing.

A key good practice was the use of an integrated approach combining coral reef disaster and climate risk assessment, ecosystem valuation, cost-benefit analysis, stakeholder consultation, and assessment of enabling conditions for financing and insurance. This provided a stronger basis for identifying feasible financing and risk-transfer solutions rather than considering insurance as a stand-alone intervention. The approach was complemented by in-country consultations and workshops and the development of country-contextualized knowledge products, which helped translate technical findings into more accessible information for local stakeholders.

The project also demonstrated the value of bringing together government, technical experts, civil society, communities, and private sector stakeholders throughout the process. This participatory approach helped surface country-specific institutional, governance, and financing realities that could not have been adequately captured through technical assessments alone.

The combination of technical evidence and stakeholder engagement was important in building understanding and interest in coral reef finance and insurance. The economic valuation and cost-benefit analysis helped demonstrate the value of reefs and strengthen the investment case, while country-level consultations helped ensure that proposed solutions reflected local governance structures, resource ownership, institutional arrangements, and financing opportunities. The regional workshop further provided an opportunity to compare country experiences and identify common pathways for collaboration and scale-up.

Parametric insurance emerged as a promising but carefully bounded risk-transfer mechanism within the broader coral reef financing framework. The project adapted the concept of parametric insurance to different country contexts, recognizing that appropriate risk-transfer mechanisms and triggers will vary according to the dominant hazards, available data, institutional arrangements, and financing conditions. Potential applications included cyclone/typhoon coverage, excess rainfall coverage, and sea-surface-temperature coverage. The development of country-contextualized videos, thematic factsheets, and a customizable training support toolkit was also an important KM approach for translating

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complex technical and financial concepts into materials that can be adapted to different audiences.

The project also demonstrated that technical feasibility does not automatically translate into operational readiness. Country-specific differences in governance, resource ownership, institutional capacity, insurance awareness, data availability, and financing arrangements can affect the pace at which solutions can be implemented. This highlights the need to allow sufficient time beyond the feasibility stage to establish the institutional and operational arrangements required for implementation.

The extension of the TA through 15 December 2027 provides an opportunity to build on these lessons by moving beyond feasibility toward operational readiness, implementation, and ultimately the scaling and replication of successful approaches across Asia and the Pacific.

XII. GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

Location Name (Name of the geographic locations in which the activity is taking place.)	Latitude (WGS84 Format)	Longitude (WGS84 Format)	GEO Name ID	Location Description (Text description that qualifies in a sentence or so the location in which an activity is taking place, such as for example "mini-grid energy system" or "park ranger site".)	Activity Description (Text description that qualifies in a sentence or so the activity taking place at the location, for example, "Installing a mini-grid energy system".)
Denarau – Nadi, Fiji	17.77141,	177.37024	2199913		
Klungkung Regency, Indonesia	8.55	115.41667	1639849		
General Luna, Philippines	9.78845	126.13213	1713048		
Arnavon Community Marine Park, Solomon Islands	7.44967	157.98325	2109756		

XIII. PROJECT MINOR CHANGE IN SCOPE/MINOR AMMENDMENTS

- [X] Results framework
- [X] Components and cost
- [X] Institutional and implementation arrangements
- [ ] Financial management
- [X] Implementation schedule
- [ ] Executing Entity

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- [ ] Executing Entity Category
- [x] Minor project objective change
- [ ] Safeguards
- [ ] Risk analysis
- [ ] Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- [ ] Co-financing
- [ ] Location of project activity
- [ ] Other

XIV. FOR SCCF/LDCF INDICATORS: (Provide information if applicable)

CORE INDICATOR 1: Total Number of Direct Beneficiaries	Male: Female:
CORE INDICATOR 2: Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	
CORE INDICATOR 3: Total no. of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	
CORE INDICATOR 4: Total number of people trained	Male: Female:

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ANNEX A. Project Contacts

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ANNEX B: DEFINITION OF RATINGS

Implementation Progress Ratings

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S): Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that is subject to remedial action.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action..
Unsatisfactory (U): Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Global Environment Objective/Development Objective Ratings

Highly Satisfactory (HS): Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S): Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U): Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Risk Rating

Risk ratings will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risks of projects should be rated on the following scale:
High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Modest Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/ or the project may face only modest risks.

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ATTACHMENT 1: Communications and Outreach Highlights (ADB Internal Use Only)

Purpose
This annex is intended to help the ADB–GEF Portfolio Management Team identify projects with strong potential for external communications products, including GEF Good Practice Briefs, Spotlight Briefs, case studies, website stories, and social media features. This annex is for ADB internal use only and is not part of the GEF PIR submission.

1. Communications Potential
Do you recommend this project for a Good Practice Brief, Spotlight Brief, case study, or other communications product?
☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, briefly explain why (e.g., innovative approach, strong results, policy impact, successful partnership, or compelling beneficiary story).

2. Key Highlights
What are the 2–3 most significant achievements that would resonate with a general audience?
Examples:

- Hectares restored or protected
- People benefiting or trained
- Policies or plans adopted
- Emissions reduced
- Innovative technologies or approaches introduced

3. Stories from the Field
Please provide one or two short beneficiary or stakeholder stories or quotes that could be used in external communications.
For each quote, indicate:

- Name and organization (if appropriate)
- Whether permission has been obtained for external publication (Yes/No)

4. Photos and Visual Assets
List any communication materials available to support a feature story.
Please include:

- Photo, map, infographic, video, or diagram
- Brief caption/description
- Photographer/source
- Permission for external use (Yes/No)

(Please attach the files separately.)

5. Communications Contact
Who should the ADB–GEF team contact for follow-up on communications or partnership inquiries?

- Name
- Organization
- Position
- Email
- Phone (optional)

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ATTACHMENT 2: Project List of Milestone Deliverables (as of June 2026)

NUMBER	PARTICULARS	STATUS	Date
1101	Confirmation of Mobilization	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	7 November 2023
1102	Approval of Inception Report	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	18 December 2023
1103	Approval of Initial Coral Reef Disaster and Climate Risk Modeling for Candidate Project Sites	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	20 November 2024
1104	Approval of assessment identifying the new project site in Philippines and Confirmation of Executing Agencies	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	9 March 2026
1105	Approval of Enabling Conditions for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance for Philippines	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	10 September 2023
1106	Approval of Enabling Conditions for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance for Indonesia	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	12 February 2026
1107	Approval of Enabling Conditions for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance for Solomon Islands	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	7 October 2025
1108	Approval of Enabling Conditions for Coral Reef Finance and Insurance for Fiji	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	9 March 2026
1109	Approval of Risk Financing Solutions and Transfer Mechanisms for Identified and Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Philippines	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	25 August 2025
1110	Approval of Risk Financing Solutions and Transfer Mechanisms for Identified and Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Indonesia	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	25 August 2025
1111	Approval of Risk Financing Solutions and Transfer Mechanisms for Identified and Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Solomon Islands	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	25 August 2025
1112	Approval of Risk Financing Solutions and Transfer Mechanisms for Identified and Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Fiji	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	25 August 2025
1113	Approval of Refined Coral Reef Disaster and Climate Risk Modeling for High Opportunity Project Site in Philippines	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	10 September 2025
1114	Approval of Refined Coral Reef Disaster and Climate Risk Modeling for High Opportunity Project Site in Indonesia	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	9 March 2026
1115	Approval of Refined Coral Reef Disaster and Climate Risk Modeling for High Opportunity Project Site in Solomon Islands	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	7 October 2025
1116	Approval of Refined Coral Reef Disaster and Climate Risk Modeling for High Opportunity Project Site in Fiji	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	9 March 2026
1117	Approval of Knowledge Management Product 1	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	10 September 2025
1118	Approval of Knowledge Management Product 2	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	10 April 2026
1119	Approval of Knowledge Management Product 3	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	28 May 2026
1120	Approval of Knowledge Management Product 4	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	10 September 2025
1121	Approval of Final Report Assessing the Enabling Conditions for Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Philippines	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	7 October 2025
1122	Approval of Final Report Assessing the Enabling Conditions for Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Indonesia	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	12 March 2026
1123	Approval of Final Report Assessing the Enabling Conditions for Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Solomon Islands	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	28 May 2026
1124	Approval of Final Report Assessing the Enabling Conditions for Selected High Opportunity Project Site in Fiji	Done, Approved, Submitted, Uploaded Drive	8 August 2026
1125	Approval of Final Report	ON-HOLD	

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ATTACHMENT 3: Revised and Update Project Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF) Approved Extension to Dec 2027

(Filename: Complete Revised Project DMF, file attached)

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