

**ADB GEF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)**

(This report covers implementation period from July1,2022 to Aug 31,2023 including recently closed projects covering the reporting period)

**ADB Official Project Title:** Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative Project  
**ADB Project Number:** G0379-INO

**I. GEF PROJECT SUMMARY****Project Ratings:**

Development Objective Rating (DO): **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**

Implementation Progress Rating (IP): **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**

Risk Rating: **Modest Risk (M)**

**Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on project implementation activities**

The Mid Term Review (MTR) was conducted intermittently on 13 May – 20 July 2022 to review the overall project implementation progress, safeguards compliance, gender action plan update, disbursement and financial management, economic and financial aspects of the project, and the likelihood of achieving the project outcome and outputs at the project completion. In parallel, the GEF MTR assessments, including the global environmental benefit and catalytic role of the project were also conducted in 2022. , One of the MTR recommendations was to extend the project for eight months to increase the project sustainability. On 20 November 2022, ADB approved the project extension from 31 December 2022 to 31 August 2023.

Brief summary of the overall implementation of the project within the reporting period as follow:

- Implementation of six consulting service packages have been completed to implement the project activities in three marine protected areas (Gili Matra, Nusa Penida and Gili Balu marine protected areas/MPA);
- One consultant package has completed the assessment of biophysics of MPA and the supply chain and market analysis of tuna, snapper and seaweed;
- Project activities have been completed in the three MPAs for the four project outputs: (i) coral reef management and institutions strengthened; (ii) ecosystem-based resource management plans developed; (iii) sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved; and (iv) project management.
- Capacity building and trainings for the national and sub-national government officials and the communities have been conducted. Four students from Bappenas and the ministry of marine affairs and fisheries have completed the linkage postgraduate degree program between IPB University (*Institut Pertanian Bogor*) and the University of Queensland (UQ) for the environmental management study program.

The major challenge in this reporting period was the construction issues for the small infrastructures in the several project areas including adjustment to the needs of the community and local government concern; mobilization of the sub contractors and supply material supply due to the weather and the remote location of the islands of the MPAs.

**Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on Environment and Social Safeguards**

The project is implemented as Category B for indigenous people and Category C for involuntary resettlement for the social and environmental safeguards classification. The project physical intervention limited to MPA ecosystem restoration and to support the MPA operation such marine/ecotourism information center, mooring buoy, MPA surveillance post, and mangrove trekking area that are all located on the government land without any involuntary resettlement impacts. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is also being implemented. The required safeguard documents, such as, due diligence report (DDR), and also the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) have been developed by PMU/PIU and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) before the contract for subproject infrastructure activities be implemented. Combined DDR/RP and IPP have been prepared for each subproject in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu MPAs. The social and environmental safeguard monitoring have been developed for semi-annually for the period of January-June 2022 and July – December, 2022.

**Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement**

In the period of 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023, the Project has engaged related stakeholders in the targeted MPAs: several community trainings in 3 MPAs, hand over project asset workshop, international workshops related to integrated coastal management, and workshop on project lesson learned, exit strategy, media visit and project expose. Lesson learned and recommendations from COREMAP-CTI ADB can be used as the inputs in the preparation of the country National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029 and the Long-term Development Plan (RPJP) 2025-2045.

a. Hand Over Project Asset Workshop

The workshop aims to discuss a preparation of hand over project assets in project location. The preparation included administration and to ensure completeness of the project assets in the project sites. The Project implementation partners have distributed entire equipment to project beneficiaries, consists of government office in provincial and district, and also community group. The workshop has been held on January 6<sup>th</sup>, 2023 in Jakarta and attended by representative of Bappenas, are: Directorate of Marine and Fisheries as Project Management Unit (PMU), Multilateral, and Inspectorate.

b. Hand Over Notes Signed

After completing several series of activities to prepare the asset's hand over, the verification team has already signed the hand over notes (BAST) documents. The hand over process continued with the signing document between the contract Commitment Making Official, beneficiaries, and the project partners in April – May 2023.

c. International exchange knowledge for improving the capacity of the government staff related to integrated coastal management has conducted in several occasion as follow:

- (i) Exchange Knowledge in Marine Protected Areas and Sustainable Fisheries Management has conducted on 12-14 June 2023 in Australia with 18 participants (7 F; 11 M)
- (ii) Exchange Knowledge in Marine Protected Areas and Sustainable Fisheries Management has conducted on 6-9 July 2023 in New Zealand with 14 participants (5 F; 9 M)

d. Workshop lesson learned, Exit strategy, Media visit and Project Expose

This is a series activities, meetings, workshop and field visit to share the project lesson learned and achievement in supporting three MPA Management as well as develop the exit strategy. All information then was documented and published as part of knowledge product. Exit strategy workshop and media visit has conducted in Bali on 26 – 27 June 2023 and also conducted in NTB on 13 - 17 July 2023.

e. Steering Committee meeting

Steering Committee was held on 13 July 2023. The agenda for this meeting is to report to steering committee the achievement of the ADB COREMAP-CTI Activity and discuss the exit strategy of the project. In the steering committee, the evaluation result has been discussed as follow:

- (i) Lesson learned and best practices have to be published for the replication purpose in another sites
- (ii) Strengthening capacity through certification of expertise in conservation area management needs to be carried out.
- (iii) The importance of a need assessment has to be conducted and adjusted at the matter of the remaining time of the project.

#### Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures

The project is categorized as Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) which means there are gender related targets in the project design and monitoring framework (DMF), and the project has the gender action plan (GAP).

Women involvement as one of the general project outcomes has been considered both in the design phase and implementation phase, which achieved by 27% women representative involved from the total 6,627 participants. Women participated in 41 workshops/training activities and 162 consultation meetings and survey activities regarding conservation and MPA management, fisheries management, and sustainable business practice.

Furthermore, the project activities benefit 30 community groups (9 in Nusa Penida, 8 in Gili Matra and 13 in Gili Balu). The assistance for community groups in MPA in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu assists 514 beneficiaries, 157 of them (30.5%) are female beneficiaries and 78% of them (401 members) are classified as customary community members from Pakraman Village (Customary Village areas) in Nusa Penida, Sasak tribe in Gili Matra, and Samawa and Bajau ethnic groups in Gili Balu. in three subproject areas.

#### Knowledge activities/ Products

Effective knowledge management is crucial for the success of any project. Here are some key strategies for knowledge management in a COREMAP-CTI project:

1. Knowledge Repository.  
Establish a centralized repository for project-related knowledge in a digital platform such as website (icctf.or.id) and social media (Instagram: @icctfofficial).
2. Knowledge Sharing.  
Exchange knowledge for improving the capacity of the government staff related to integrated coastal management has conducted in a local and international level as part of the knowledge management activities.

3. Dissemination of Lesson Learned and Best Practices.  
Distribution of the project lesson learnt and best practices were conducted in form of workshops, paper studies, documentary videos, and some of publication media printed (posters, banners, factsheets, magazines)
4. Media Expose  
Some articles have been released by the press through several platforms, online and offline.

Effective knowledge management can significantly improve a project's efficiency, reduce risks, and promote innovation. Tailoring these concepts to the specific needs and scope of your project is essential for success.

**Grievances**

There are in total 9 complaints raise by the community/ project beneficiaries during July 2022 – June 2023. The complaints related to the issues of the small infrastructures development, hand over assets issues, and permission to operate speedboat in MPA which have not been released, permit for operational mooring buoy in Gili Balu. They were all resolved by the sub contractors, the Project Implementation Unit with coordination with the MPA stakeholders.

## II. Project Profile

1. General Information	1	GEF ID	5171
	2	Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity
	3	Region	EAP
	4	Country	Indonesia
	5	GEF Project Title	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP-CTI)
	6	Project Size (FSP; MSP)	Full Size Project (FSP)
	7	Trust Fund (GEFTF; SCCF; LDCF)	GEF TF
2. Milestone Dates	8	GEF CEO Endorsement Date (mm/dd/yy)	10/17/ 2012 (re-endorsement date for project amendment: 06/27/2019)
	9	ADB Approval Date if the GEF Fund (mm/dd/yy)	12/13/2013
	10	GEF Grant Signing of the GEF Fund (mm/dd/yy)	12/23/2013
	11	Implementation Start Date of the Project and of the GEF Component (mm/dd/yy)	02/24/2014
	12	Date of 1st GEF Grant Disbursement (mm/dd/yy)	05/19/2014
	13	Final date of GEF Grant Disbursement (mm/dd/yy)	TBA 08/31/2023
	14	Proposed/Revised Implementation End (mm/dd/yy)	
	15	Actual Implementation End (mm/dd/yy)	08/31/2023
	16	Expected Financial Closure Date (mm/dd/yy)	12/31/2023
	17	Actual Financial Closure Disbursement (mm/dd/yy)	TBA
3. Funding	18	PPG/PDF Funding (USD)	USD 219,000
	19	GEF Grant (USD)	USD 8,000,000
	20	Total GEF Fund Disbursement as of 31 Aug 2023 (USD)	USD 7,102,943
	21	Confirmed Co-Finance at CEO Endorsement (USD)	USD 56,000,000 (confirmed at CEO re-endorsement on major grant amendment USD25,220,000)
	21	Materialized Co-Finance at project mid-term (USD)	\$1,820,000
	22	Materialized Co-Finance at project completion (USD)	N/A
	23	Proposed Mid-term date (mm/dd/yy)	Done
	24	Actual Mid-Term date - if applicable (mm/dd/yy)	May – June 2022

4. Evaluations	25	Proposed Terminal Evaluation date (mm/dd/yy)	on going
	26	Actual Terminal Evaluation Date (mm/dd/yy)	on going
	27	Tracking Tools Required (Yes/No/ Focal Area TT)	yes
	28	Tracking Tools Date - if applicable (mm/dd/yy)	N/A
		Midterm Tracking Tool Terminal Evaluation Tracking Tool	

### III. Project Implementation

#### A. Project Description:

The project's impact is sustainable management of coral reef ecosystems in the project area. Live coral cover increases or remains stable in project area. The project's outcome is enhanced capacity to manage coral reef ecosystems inside and outside the target marine protected areas (MPAs). It was expected that MPA effectiveness for 2.75 million hectares increased by at least one level with baseline in 2013 in red and yellow category, and at the end of 2018 to green and blue category. The original project comprised: (i) 7 sub-national MPAs located in Bintan, Batam, Lingga, and Natuna districts in Riau province, Central Tapanuli and North Nias districts in North Sumatra province, and Mentawai district in West Sumatra province; and (ii) 3 national MPAs namely, Anambas in Anambas district, Riau province, Pulau Pieh in Pariaman district, West Sumatra Province, and Gilimatra in North Lombok district, West Nusa Tenggara province. Under the restructured grant, it targets two MPAs under the provincial government of West Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Penida and Gili Balu) and one national MPA (Gili Matra).

The project has four outputs:

Output 1 : Coral reef management and institutions strengthened. This component will strengthen capacities developed under COREMAP II and institutionalize community-based coral reef management initiatives within existing government legal systems and institutions.

Output 2 : Ecosystem-based resources management developed. This component will strengthen MPA management effectiveness and biodiversity conservation.

Output 3 : Sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved. This component will promote infrastructure to support sustainable livelihoods and income-generating activities.

Output 4 : Project management. This component will manage and implement project activities, and also institutionalize national coral reef management arrangements.

#### B. Implementation Progress (IP) Rating: Moderately Satisfactory

The restructured project scope focused on the three MPAs in Lesser Sunda seascape and enhance their capacity to manage coral reef ecosystems by: (a) providing the additional activities in Output 1 to strengthen the community and provincial government capacity; (b) revising the activities in Output 2 and Output 3 to operationalize MPA management plans; and (c) revising the activities in Output 4 to promote knowledge transfer among the three MPAs. The environmental pressures are high in those three MPAs due to tourism and population pressures, and Lesser Sunda seascape is included in the Coral Triangle Initiatives priority seascapes.

The progress of each project outputs is described below:

##### (i) Output 1: Coral reef management and institutions strengthened

This output is designed to strengthen the human resource capacity developed under COREMAP II, and institutionalize community-based coral reef management initiatives within existing government legal systems and institutions. The progress as follow:

1. The achievement of output indicators: i) Seven standard operating procedure (SOPs) have been developed as guidance for co-management agreement between districts, provincial and central.  
ii) The Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Nusa Penida have been legalized and operationalized, while academic paper for PES Gili Matra have been developed and submitted to

MPA Management Authority, BKKPN Kupang area Gili Matra. Furthermore, the training for sustainable financing for marine protected area have been conducted in 1 – 3 April, 2023 in Jakarta.

2. The Project established MPA Information center to integrate ecotourism elements into MPA Management Plan Implementation. There are three information centers that have been developed in the project sites. In Gili Balu, the building is Ecotourism Information Center and it will be managed by the Tourism Agency of the West Sumbawa province.
3. The achievement for strengthening human resources capacity is total 80 (eighty) government staff through short course or short training in various have been conducted including Supply chain fisheries tuna longline and toward MCS; Short training on marine and fisheries management, and short training on marine stewardship council (MSC) on shrimp commodity. Collaboration with the fisheries association and organization were also being implemented for these activities. The training objective is to increase capacity and knowledge related government officer in marine and fisheries management.
4. The four master students have completed the master program at the university of Queensland, Australia in July, 2022. The target has been met to reach the indicator which post graduate degree obtained by 4 mid-career government staff (with gender proportionate representation). After graduation, the graduated students continue to work in marine fisheries sector in the governments offices and related institutions.
5. There is a total of 209 persons that have been trained for the ecotourism in the project sites of Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu MPAs. The ecotourism training topics referred to the number of MPA visitors. Nusa Penida and Gili Matra MPAs have been visited by more than 100,000 visitors from Global and Domestic per year, had topic on carrying capacity which need to be applied to maintain the quality of natural resources in MPA; while in MPA Gili Balu which the visitor numbers is not more than 10,000 people, the training materials focus on developing tourism infrastructure and strategy to introduce local type cuisine, travel pattern, and tour guiding in small islands.

Then, total 196 community surveillance groups (*kelompok pengawas masyarakat/Pokmaswas*) members that have been registered and trained by the MPA authorities to conduct sea patrol. It would collect data and information concerning monitoring and surveillance at sea to support the information systems.

(ii) Output 2: Ecosystem-based resource management plans developed

This output is designed to strengthen the MPA management effectiveness and biodiversity conservation. The progress as follow:

1. There are four performance indicators for output 2, are: i) at least two (2) endangered threatened species action plan developed and implemented; ii) 25-30% women participation in conservation training and implementation management groups iii) at least 20% of degraded mangrove areas in Nusa Penida and Gili Balu restored or rehabilitated.
2. There are three marine charismatic species (sea turtle, shark and sunfish) which are the focus of the action plan. The project developed the shark ecotourism concepts in Gili Matra. The study presented six (6) stations for shark appearance, of which shark point is frequently show up,



dynamic population of shark, and potential of underwater activities to rehabilitate the shark in Gili Matra. Besides of shark, density of sea turtle in Gili Matra is 0,0183 ha, estimated population of sea turtle is 140 green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and 60 hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricate*) and also found some Olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). The project developed scientific based strategy to deploy tagging for 10 sea turtles in Gili Matra due to conserve and rehabilitate and also to identify post nesting migration of sea turtle. In Nusa Penida, the project developed Code of Conduct (CoC) for sunfish (mola-mola) which their appearance according to season. The methodology covers stakeholders survey, coastal assessment, series public consultation and Focus Group Discussion to have trust building for implementing the code of conduct of sunfish in MPA Nusa Penida.

3. The project has completed 80% of the 22 activities and target in Gender Action Plan. Target implementation is 25-30% participation in conservation training and implementation management groups as stated in DMF. By the end of implementation, the project achieved the target of the project with average 28% women participated in conservation training and 21% women participated in implementation groups. Less participation of women groups especially in monitoring and surveillance in sea patrol and underwater activities and also infrastructure subproject activities. However, there are 20 women as representative women group have joined in the scuba diving training. Moreover, there is women representative involved in coral transplantation monitoring in Gili Matra and Nusa Penida MPAs.
4. Total of 2,7972 ha area have been rehabilitated or restored for mangrove ecosystem conducted in MPA Nusa Penida and MPA Gili Matra. Assessment on degraded mangrove area in Nusa Penida referred to the baseline survey to 209 households and identification on 18 Species of mangrove in Nusa Penida. The project planted 14,000 seedling mangroves from 18 species in 0,7972 ha or 53.14% of degraded area. Meanwhile in Gili Balu, 20,000 seedling mangroves of rhizophora sp, in 2ha or 50% of degraded area. The project achieved the output target of which At least 20% of degraded mangrove areas in Nusa Penida and Gili Balu restored / rehabilitated.
5. Total of 27,773 m<sup>2</sup> transplantation coral area in Gili Matra and Nusa Penida for rehabilitation of degraded coral reef ecosystem. In Gili Matra, by using Allen Coral Atlas, total area of coral reef is 1,280,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Based on 43% degraded Covered Algae (DCA) and coral health index (CHI), degraded area is 550,400 m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, refer to the project output indicator to rehabilitate 5% degraded area of coral reef is 27,520m<sup>2</sup>. While, 5% area of degraded coral reef in Nusa Penida is 253m<sup>2</sup>. The technique of coral transplantation in Gili Matra and Nusa are reef stars and fish dome. In obtain project achievement, there are 1,500 units in three small islands water in Gili Matra and 200 units in Ped village waters in Nusa Penida of reef stars have been deployed, then, 1,000 units in three small islands waters in Gili Matra and 42 units of fish dome in Suana waters in Nusa Penida, have been deployed by the project.
6. Within the implementation of the Project, there were two surveillance post were established, in Nusa Penida and Gili Matra. Meanwhile in the Gili Balu, there were two surveillance towers which will be used for surveillance activities in MPA Gili Balu. Both constructions refers to ADB social and environmental safeguards framework as the guideline for the activities.
7. The project constructed mangrove trekking and bird watching tower as infrastructure to support ecotourism in Nusa Penida. With regards to the safeguard, during the construction period, there was no single mangrove tree that was cut.

(iv) Output 3: Sustainable marine-based livelihoods improved

Under this output, one of the key achievements is to build the infrastructure to support sustainable livelihoods and income generating activities.

1. The project conducted series assessment to support the MPA Management authority with biophysical data to assess the current environmental condition of MPA In Nusa Penida, Gili Balu, and Gili Matra. Moreover, the assessment on biophysics of MPA, supply chain and market analysis of tuna, snapper and seaweed have been conducted. It aims to undertake rigorous assessment and strategic analysis to support improvement of the domestic and international market of Indonesia marine resource and to promote a responsible fishing industry by assuring good practice and compliance to the sub-regional regulation as well as international regulation.
2. The project provides technical assistance to 4 (four) local community groups of seaweed farmers and women-led entrepreneurs, to improve the production and marketing of marine based livelihood products. There are four seaweed-based products that have been developed. Two groups established and continued to grow are liquid soap, and seaweed crackers. Two groups were formed and yet to develop are edible straw and seaweed packaging materials. The Project supported liquid soap products made from seaweed to become independent businesses. Currently some potential business development is underway.
3. Under the structured project, total of 5 local governments are intervened with 13 villages, 30 community groups, 26 trainings with 1,023 community members were being engaged to the project. Total of 13 villages and 30 community groups, 26 trainings with 1,023 community members have been engaged with the Project. Detail of the Progress of the livelihood improvement is Nusa Penida: total 8 villages engaged by the project, are: Suana, Batununggul, Ped, Lembongan, Batu Madeg, Toyopakeh, Jungut Batu, and Sakti; with total 10 groups consist of 4 groups of the seaweed enterprises, two groups for mangrove restoration and one group for coral transplantation, with total 206 person involved in the livelihood capacity. In Gili Matra: one village engaged by the project is Gili Indah Village covers three hamlets: Gili Trawangan, Gili Air, and Gili Meno. Total 6 groups consist of one of the ecotourism groups, two groups of fishermen and 3 groups of fisheries processing enterprises. There are 104 community members have been engaged with training and home industry support. In Gili Balu MPA: there are 4 villages have been engaged, are Poto Tano, Senayan, Kiantar and Tuananga. Total of 9 community groups consist of one ecotourism group, 8 fisheries processing group, total 93 community members have been trained and home industry support. The advanced divers course and tourists handling training have been implemented to improve tourism local community groups (*Kelompok sadar wisata* or *Pokdarwis*) to develop alternative livelihood. Some of the community business units will continuously be supervised by the local governments.

(v) Output 4: Project management

Knowledge transfer has been conducted to share lesson learned from the project with the stakeholders and public audience at the workshop, seminars, at national, regional, and international events. Below, list of events that have been conducted by the Bappenas ICCTF as Project the Project Implementing Unit.

1. Steering Committee (SC) meeting have been conducted in two times: February 2022 and July 2023. Monitoring events were conducted through online and offline meetings within 2021 up to 2022.
2. International Marine and Fisheries Workshop for G-20 side event in Bali was conducted in August, 2022 and Regional Workshop Asia Pacific GEF in Bali was held in January 2023.
3. Various knowledge management materials have been produced such as online and printed materials, video documentary, poster, factsheet, academic paper and booklet. Regular quarterly Project Performance Report have been submitted to ADB since the Quarter 3, 2020 up to Quarter 1, 2023. Series safeguard document and reports are: due diligence report, initial environmental examination, semi annual report social safeguard monitoring report, and environmental safeguards monitoring report were also submitted to ADB.

#### **a. GEF Grant Disbursement**

As of 31 August 2023, USD 2,778,864.96 (35% of the GEF grant) has been disbursed by the previous Executing Agency (EA)- MMAF, and USD 4,654,621.05 (58%) has been disbursed by the new EA, including USD 800,000 as the initial advance for the grant advance account.

#### **b. Stakeholders Engagement**

Some activities have been implemented during July 2022 up to June 2023, as follow:

- Monitoring and evaluation for performance of the project has been conducted with the collaboration of Bappenas, Ministry of Finance, and MMAF, from July – June 2023 with these following agenda:
  - a. 10 – 11 August 2022 in Nusa Penida. The activity was carried out in two days for monitoring of the construction of Information Center of GP-1 and visiting the location of seaweed farming and mangrove and coral reef rehabilitation. On that visit, the ICCTF carried out a ground breaking ceremony to the construction of the information center in Batununggul and also conducted community meeting in Nusa Penida with the community groups in Nusa Penida (Poklahsar, Pokmaswas, and Coral Rehabilitation Group) to discuss about the impact of the project and also the challenges and impediment factor that have been being an issue in the community development project.
  - b. 15 – 17 September 2022 in Gili Matra. The activity was carried out in two days for monitoring of the construction of Information Center of GP-2 and Surveillance Post location of GP-5 in Gili Trawangan. On that visit, the ICCTF carried out a ground breaking ceremony to the construction of the information center in Teluk Nare and also conducted safeguard discussion with the implementation partners. The monitoring and evaluation activities also carried out the community meeting in Gili Trawangan with the established community groups in Gili Matra (*Poklahsar or kelompok pengolahan dan pemasaran hasil perikanan* as the community groups for fisheries product, *Pokmaswas, and Pokdarwis*).

- c. 23 – 24 September 2022 in Gili Balu. The activity was carried out in 2 days for monitoring of the construction of Ecotourism Information Center and Surveillance Towers in Gili Balu. From that visit, we can give the recommendation to the management unit regarding the construction issue which didn't follow the final DED as agreed with the PIU. Other than that, the monitoring and evaluation activities also carried out the community meeting with the established community groups in Gili Balu (*Poklahsar, Pokmaswas, and Fisherman Group*).
- d. 15 – 16 November 2022 in Nusa Penida. The activity was carried out in two days for the monitoring of the construction of Information Center, the surveillance post and mangrove tracking, and visiting the location of coral reef rehabilitation in Ped Village. On that visit, ICCTF also carried out a community meeting in Nusa Penida with the community groups in Nusa Penida (*Poklahsar, Pokmaswas, and Coral Rehabilitation Group*).
- e. 25 November 2022 in Gili Matra. The activity was carried out in one day for the monitoring of the construction of Information Center and Surveillance Post location in Gili Trawangan. On that visit, the information center in Teluk Nare was already finished. The visitor management system (VMS) system also has been installed at the information center. Several improvements of the working system of VMS still need to be finalized to ensure that the VMS could be well applicated. The monitoring and evaluation activities also carried out by the community meeting in Gili Meno with the established community groups (*Poklahsar, Pokmaswas, and Pokdarwis*) to discuss about the impact of the project, the benefit of the resources that already supported by COREMAP-CTI (training, certification, and equipments), and also identification of the challenges and impediment factor that have been being an issue in the community development project and how to manage it. The monitoring activity also involved the monitoring of the coral restoration project where the progress is still on going. The implementing partner needs to speed up the deployment of 2,500 coral media structures distributed around the islands thus the activity will be finished on time before the project period ends.
- f. 2 December 2022 in Gili Balu. The activity was carried out in one day for the monitoring of the construction of Ecotourism Information Center and Surveillance Towers. On that visit, the information center in Poto Tano had been finished, and the construction of surveillance tower in Paserang Island and Namo Island still need to be accelerated to meet the deadline of the project period.

On 16 – 23 January 2023, PIU ICCTF closely monitored construction activities. It includes construction for tracking mangrove and bird watching tower in Nusa Ceningan and surveillance post in Batu Nunggul have been extended up to end of January, 2023. PMU/PIU concerned with long delay of construction activities and asked CTC to completed construction activities up to end of January 2023.

- g. On 26-28 Januari 2023, the project Commitment Maker Officer (PPK) and PIU consist of Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Technical Specialist ensure completeness of

construction activities of the Surveillance post and then tracking mangrove and bird watching tower in Nusa Penida. However, there are some concerns such as the gap between detail engineering design (DED) and as built drawing of the building. In response to these issues, there was some additional work that were applied.

- h. On 24 – 27 February 2023, The PIU visited Nusa Penida to respond to some concerns filled by representative officer in UPTD Nusa Penida. It was regarding the new building of information center which the finishing process has not been done. Some of the paints was chipped and the system have not been properly operated. During the monitoring visit, the contractor and project implementation partner completed unfinished work and clean-up work area, and then operate the existing system. In response, the UPTD accepted the construction of Information center however request a training for sustainable operating of the Tourist management system.
- GEF Workshop Asia – Pacific Regional Workshop 2023  
GEF invited Bappenas ICCTF to participate in the Asia Pacific Regional Workshop 2023 in Bali. The COREMAP CTI was expected to share the experience and presented project achievement and progress in the global workshop. The Executive Director ICCTF led the presentation in the learning station of the project which attended by the GEF representative and member of Asia and Pacific member countries.  
The representative of GEF Member Countries also have opportunity to visit the Nusa Penida as the Project site of COREMAP CTI.





Figure 1. The Executive Director ICCTF – Bappenas presented the COREMAP CTI Project to the representative GEF Member Country who attended the GEF Asia – Pacific Regional Workshop, Bali 9-13 January 2023

- Hand Over Agreement (BAST or *Berita Acara Serah Terima*) has been carried out in the series activities during January - March 2023, with the following activities:
  - a. Hand Over Project Asset Workshop  
The workshop aims to discuss a preparation of hand over project assets in project location. The preparation included administration and to ensure completeness of the project assets in the project sites. The Project

implementation partners have distributed entire equipment to project beneficiaries, consists of government office in provincial and district, and also community group. The workshop has been held on January 6<sup>th</sup>, 2023 in Jakarta and attended by representative of Bappenas, are: Directorate of Marine and Fisheries as Project Management Unit (PMU), Multilateral, and Inspectorate. Then, ICCTF as the PIU and representative of Project implementation Partners.

b. Joint Project Assets Monitoring

The Joint Project Assets Check have been conducted in mid of March, on 8 – 18 March 2023. The team member of project assets check is representative of Bappenas Officers, including Directorate Marine and Fisheries, Multilateral, and Inspectorate. Then, representative of Ministry of Finance, and ICCTF. The Joint Project Assets Check Team checked the completeness and functionality of assets with the project beneficiaries, and then signed the minute of project assets check.



Figure 2. The Joint Project Assets Team visit Nusa Penida, Bali to check the completeness of the project assets and function of the assets.



Figure 3. The joint Project assets check visit Gili Matra, NTB to check the completeness of the project assets and function of the assets.



Figure 4. The joint Project assets check visit Gili Balu, NTB to check the completeness of the project assets and function of the assets.

c. Workshop for verification Project Assets Check, Bandung

The Director of Marine and Fisheries, Bappenas together with The Executive Director of ICCTF Bappenas, The Program Manager of COREMAP CTI, led discussion on the finding of the project assets check with the member of the project assets check. The workshop was held in 29-30 March 2023 in Bandung and attended by the representatives of the project asset check team, Bappenas and ICCTF. There are several issues that have been discussed and solved during the workshop. It includes the loss of mooring buoy in Gili Matra and Gili Balu due to weather extreme. The project implementation partner should obtain official weather notification issued by BMKG. Other issues concerning the power electricity at home which need to be improved to run the electronic equipment for community group in Gili Balu. In response to this issues, Director of Marine and Fisheries Bappenas ask the local authority together with Project implementation partner to support the community to increase the power electricity at home.

d. Hand Over Agreement Signed

After completing several series of activities to prepare the asset's hand over, the verification team has already signed the agreement (BAST) documents. Furthermore, the hand over process will be continued with the signing agreement between PPK (Commitment Making Official), beneficiaries, and the project partners in April – May 2023.

- Steering Committee meeting

It was held on 13 July 2023, and the agenda for this meeting is to report to steering committee the achievement of the project and discuss the exit strategy of the project. In the steering committee meeting, the evaluation result was discussed as follow:

- (i) Lesson learned and best practices have to be published for the replication purpose in another MPAs.
- (ii) Strengthening capacity through certification of expertise in conservation area management needs to be carried out.



**c. Gender Action Plan Implementation Status**

Women involvement as one of the general project outcomes has been considered both in the design phase and implementation phase including 41 workshops and training activities which involve 1473 participant (38% are woman representative). During the consultation meetings and survey activities, the project continues to involve 5154 participants, and 1208 of them (23%) are female participants joined in the 162 consultation meetings/survey activities in three subproject areas. Furthermore, the project activities benefit 30 community groups (9 in Nusa Penida, 8 in Gili Matra and 13 in Gili Balu). The assistance for community groups in MPA in Nusa Penida, Gili Matra and Gili Balu assists 514 beneficiaries, 157 of them (30.5%) are female beneficiaries and 78% of them (401 members) are classified as customary community members from Pakraman Village (Customary Village areas) in Nusa Penida, Sasak tribe in Gili Matra, and Samawa and Bajau ethnic groups in Gili Balu. in three subproject areas.

**d. Social and Environmental Safeguard Plan Implementation Status**

The social safeguard monitoring report for July-December 2022 has been accepted by ADB and the environmental safeguard monitoring report for July-December 2022 is being revised. There are in total 9 complaints during July 2022 – June 2023. The complaints consisted on some following issues: **infrastructure**, regarding access for the temporarily affected household in Nusa Penida, confirmation to finalize the construction process of trekking mangrove in Nusa Penida. representative of community group also asked hand over timeline of the ecotourism center. Coordination on deployment of coral transplantation with stakeholder in Gili Matra was also raised. Then **hand over assets issues**, confirmation on specification of diving gear which would be handed over to project beneficiaries, mooring buoy equipment, fishing gear for fishermen group, then **permission issues** regarding permission to operate speedboat in MPA which have not been released, permit for operational mooring buoy in Gili Balu. They were all complaints have been resolved by the construction contractor of the project, and Project Implementation Unit with coordination with the MPA related stakeholders.

**C. Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) Objective/ Development Objective (DO) Rating: Moderately Satisfactory**

The Global Environmental Benefits (GEB) and catalytic role of the COREMAP-CTI project were confirmed through response and feedback gathered from key stakeholders in Province of Bali and Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). The GEB arising from COREMAP-CTI are outlined in the Revised COREMAP-CTI Proposal prepared by ADB to the GEF (May 2019) and note that the project is aligned to priorities in the GEF-4 programming directions under Biodiversity. They include: i) Sustainable protected area systems (sustainable financing, consolidating marine & terrestrial protected area networks) ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity (strengthening the policy and regulatory framework, fostering markets for ecosystem goods and services).

Based on the MTR report provided in end of year 2022, latest progress reporting to ADB, the project is on track to deliver the GEB, as demonstrated through working towards achieving by the project end:

- improved management effectiveness of 30,000 ha of marine areas for conservation and sustainable use;

- strengthened ecosystems services across 4,000 ha of coral reef area and 250 ha of mangroves;
- improvements to the conservation status of marine species, namely mola-mola, sharks and turtles through the provision of Code of Conduct, SOP, and action plans;
- implementation of sustainable fishing practices for two important marine fisheries in the project areas, namely snapper and tuna; and
- improved water quality in seaweed farming areas.

#### D. Risk Rating: modest risk

The restructured grant with the extended implementation period has reduced the risk and enabled the project to achieve its objectives. The restructured grant is being implemented by Bappenas. MPA authorities at the provincial level (for sub-national MPA) and MMAF for the national MPA will be responsible to ensure the sustainability of the project. While the project outputs and GAP will be substantially completed by the extended closing date of 31 August 2023, there will be a risk that not all of the MPA authorities in the project sites are fully ready to take over the project after completion. Therefore, the risk mitigation actions need to be identified as the recommendation in the government project completion report.

#### E. Overall Rating of the Project: satisfactory

The project overall rating is satisfactory as the project meets most of the DMF output target indicators.

#### F. Good Practices and Lessons Learned:

The following lessons learned were identified for the Project:

- **Local government and local stakeholder early engagement** - Engaging local governments from the beginning of a project at the design stage is important to not only build buy-in and ownership but to also assist in understanding regulatory and planning requirements for infrastructure development. Inclusive project planning with community and other local stakeholders fully engaged will also help to build buy-in and smooth implementation.
- **Capacity of local government and community takes time** – Where equipment was being hand over, the project beneficiaries including local governments in Bali and NTB, and stakeholders have a good understanding of how consequences to operate and maintain the assets. Therefore, various administration format has been created to ensure the sustainability for assets operations. However, there are some assets have been fully operated due to there is change of responsibility of the project assets.
- **Adaptation in the face of COVID-19** - while the Covid 19 pandemic caused delays in activity implementation at project sites, an agile project team who could adapt so that some activities could continue was important. Use of online platforms to engage with the project proponents for sharing information and learning as well as coordination to maintain project management was shown to be a cost-effective means of communication.
- **Fast-tracking MPA management effectiveness** – creating effective partnerships across government ministries (such as MMAF and BAPPENAS) at MPA sites and by co-operating with local community stakeholders can increase the effectiveness of an MPA by fast tracking the development and sharing of knowledge, technical expertise, and development and implementation of policies, procedures, and sustainable financing models. By escalating MPA management effectiveness, the aim is addressing the livelihood/welfare of the local communities and improving environmental management to achieve sustainable management in MPAs.

- **Practical science delivers results for MPA management effectiveness** - Sometimes science is expensive and hard to obtain because of the remoteness of locations, due to resource limitations or capacity constraints. Working in partnership, researchers, managers, and the community can find fit for purpose ways to address these challenges. Having practical science is critical to support MPA managers and communities to understand how to implement management actions, effective policy and decision making in a practical way. It is important for MPA management effectiveness that the science is translated into language that will assist policy makers and managers accordingly.

#### G. Knowledge activities / products:

Up to 30 June 2023, various knowledge management material and product communication including media online articles have been created and published, such as:

No	Material of Publication	Producer	Publication Type
1	Gili Matra Conservation and Tourism Sustainable Management	GP-2	Video Documentary
2	Ecotourism training	GP-2	Video Documentary
3	Lesson Learned and Best Practices	GP-2	Video Documentary
4	Best Practices	GP-3	Video Documentary
5	Lesson Learned	GP-3	Video Documentary
6	Profile Gili Balu MPA	GP-3	Video Documentary
7	Manta Rays in the Nusa Penida Marine Protected Area	GP-4	Video Documentary
8	Ecotourism Potential in Gili Matra	GP-5	Video Documentary
9	Best Practices and Lesson Learned	GP-5	Video Documentary
10	Supply Chain of Snapper Fish in Indonesia Infographic	GP-7	Poster
11	Supply Chain of Red Snapper Fishery Products in Lesser Sunda	GP-7	Poster
12	ETP Poster and Billboard	GP-4	Poster
13	MPA Nusa Penida Zoning Map	GP-4	Poster
14	COREMAP CTI ADB Profile - Bali & NTB	ICCTF	Poster
15	Gili Balu Champion	ICCTF	Poster
16	Gili Matra Champion	ICCTF	Poster
17	Nusa Penida Champion	ICCTF	Poster
18	Tourist Management System in Nusa Penida	GP-1	Poster
19	Tourist Information Centre in Nusa Penida	GP-1	Poster
20	Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) marine species in Nusa Penida	GP-4	Poster
21	Nusa Penida MPA Zoning System	GP-4	Map Poster
22	Gili Matra Tourism Code of Conduct	GP-2	Booklet

23	Policy Brief Seaweed	GP-7	Booklet
24	Policy Recommendation Individual Transferrable Quota (TQ)	GP-7	Booklet
25	Policy Recommendation Bioeconomic	GP-7	Booklet
26	Gili Balu Zonation	GP-3	Flyer
27	Gili Balu Tourism	GP-3	Flyer
28	Coral Slate	GP-5	Flyer
29	Gili Matra MPA	GP-5	Flyer
30	Gili Matra Livelihood	GP-5	Flyer
31	Gili Matra Surveillance Group	GP-5	Flyer
32	GP-4 COREMAP-CTI Factsheet	GP-4	Factsheet
33	Coral Reef Information Factsheet	GP-5	Factsheet
34	GP-2 COREMAP-CTI Magazine	GP-2	Magazine
35	Red Snapper Stock Rebuild Strategy (Lutjanus malabaricus) in Saleh Bay, WPPNRI 713	GP-7	Academic Paper
36	Scientific Study of Red Snapper Harvest Strategy (Red Snapper) in Indonesia State Fisheries Management Area (WPPNRI) 573	GP-7	Academic Paper

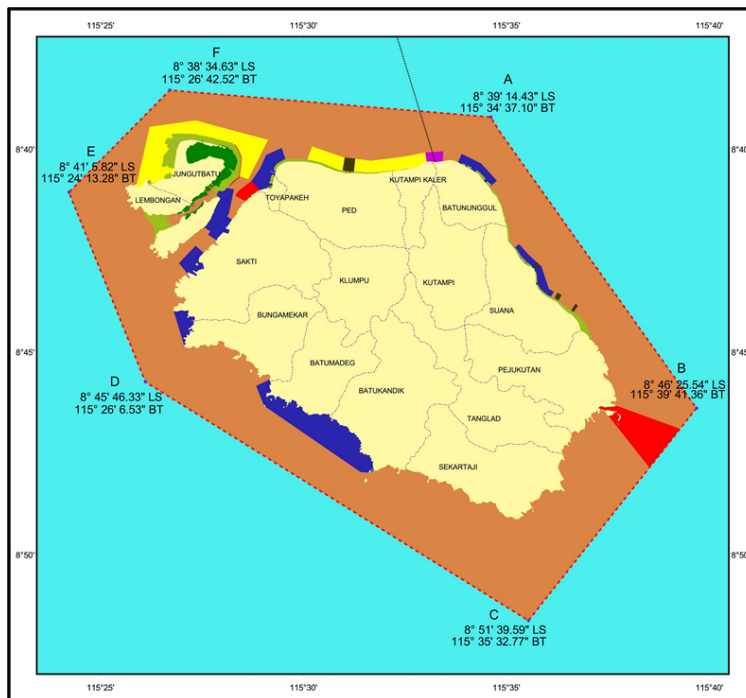
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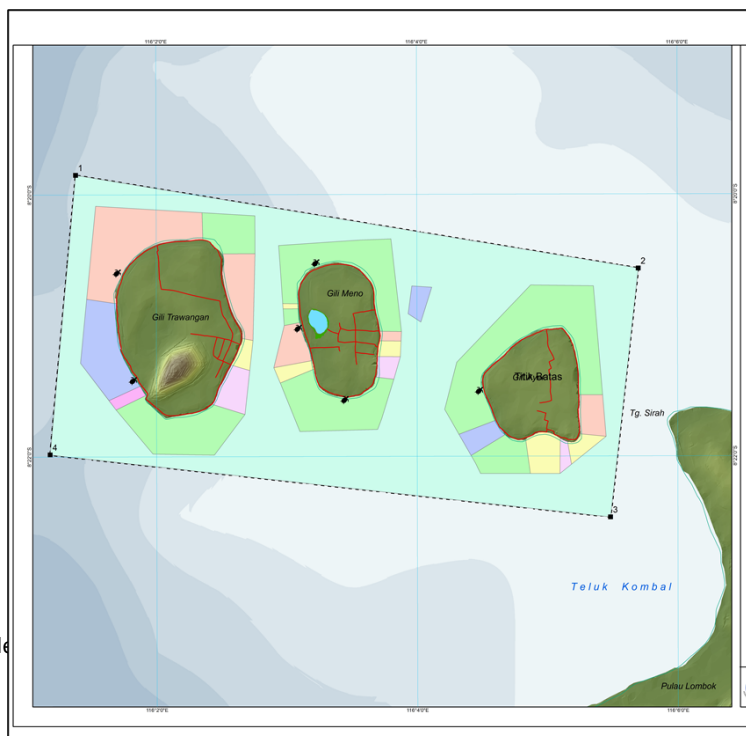
#### H. Location Data:

- (i) Nusa Penida marine protected area  
Nusa Penida Marine Protected Area is located in Nusa Penida Island  
(Latitude: -8.7346, Longitude: 115.5378). The coordinate of the MPA area is as follow:
  - a. Latitude - 8.6429, Longitude 115.4452
  - b. Latitude - 8.6540, Longitude 115.5769
  - c. Latitude - 8.7737; Longitude 115.6616
  - d. Latitude - 8.8609; Longitude 115.5925
  - e. Latitude - 8.7628; Longitude 115.4352

f. Latitude - 8.6849; Longitude 115.4036

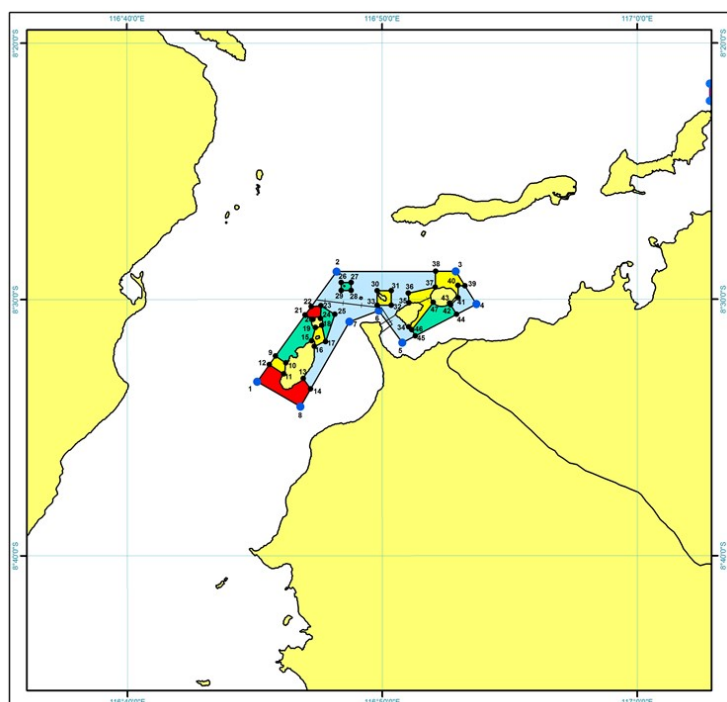


- (ii) Gili Matra marine protected area  
Gili Matra Marine Protected Area is located in West Lombok Regency (Latitude: -8.69583, Longitude: 116.11667). The coordinate of the MPA area is as follow:
- Latitude - 8.3338; Longitude 116.2030
  - Latitude - 8.3358; Longitude 116.0883
  - Latitude - 8.3711; Longitude 116.0855
  - Latitude - 8.3561; Longitude 116.0261



(iii) Gili Balu marine protected area

Gili Balu MPA is located in West Sumbawa (Latitude: -8.75159; Longitude: 116.92132). Since Gili Balu MPA has not been designated by MMAF Ministerial Decree, the official coordinate of MPA area is not available yet.



#### IV. Midterm Review

##### Midterm Project Ratings:

Development Objective Rating at MTR (IP): Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Implementation Progress Rating at MTR (DO): Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Risk Rating at MTR: Modest Risk (M)

##### Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval)

Meetings with the stakeholders in the targeted MPAs were conducted, i.e. provincial and district government, ministry of marine affairs and fisheries regional office, non-government organizations and the community. Consultation with stakeholders is needed for the MPA standard operating procedure, payment for ecosystem services, community training needs, and the endangered species action plan.

##### Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent

The project is classified as Effect Gender Mainstreaming, and the project is on track to implement the Gender Action Plan (GAP) in full, noting it was revised during the ADB MTR to remove target 5 relating to teacher training as this activity is no longer occurring. The PMU conducts periodic monitoring and has processes in place to ensure



30% participation of women's groups in every activity with the community, the PMU was not able to confirm this for all meetings and trainings that have taken place at the project sites.

**Knowledge activities / products (based on the Knowledge management approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval) and lessons learned (if available)**

- Quarterly news and progress related to the implementation in the field is periodically updated on the implementing agency website and social media.
- Online media publications
- Factsheet on project implementation distributed in project sites

**Main Findings of the MTR**

(i) The project showed demonstrable tangible results on the ground of how to strengthen MPA effectiveness, building on and strengthening existing efforts. The project has benefited, as have stakeholders at MPA sites from the forming of early and inclusive partnerships, combining science with community and management in a creative way to improve effectiveness of MPAs. The project has demonstrated the importance of the practical science needed to support policy and decisions by MPA managers and communities to understand how to implement management actions in a practical way. The project has provided a tangible approach for how to address key challenges relating to MPA management effectiveness and how to use lessons to strengthen other work in the future.

(ii) The project was working towards effective delivery of positive impacts to communities and strengthening of management of coral reef ecosystems, as reported during consultations with communities and local stakeholders, in the 3 project sites. Local partners including the government, NGOs, and local communities have actively participated in providing inputs toward achieving project outcomes. There are clear outcomes being seen at the 3 MPAs in terms of management effectiveness - Gili Matra and Nusa Penida were assessed under the EVIKA system in 2021 as Optimum, with scores of 64.19% and 62.67% respectively and are now reported at 82.06 (Gili Matra), 71.2% (Nusa Penida), and 40.03% (Gili Balu).

(iii) The project was receiving good feedback from partners and is already seeing impact beyond the project. COREMAP-CTI results are being used to support the development of ocean accounting in Indonesia - Gili Matra MPA has been chosen as a pilot project.

(iv) The project can also provide input into the development of Indonesia's mid-term development plan being prepared by Bappenas through consideration of best practices/lessons learned including the importance of creating effective partnerships across government ministries and with local community stakeholders at MPA sites to fast-tracking MPA management effectiveness through knowledge transfer, technical expertise, and development and implementation of policies, procedures, and sustainable financing models. Also important has been the importance of practical science to support MPA managers and communities to understand how to implement management actions, effective policy and decision making in a practical way.

(v) The project is focused on institutionalizing the protection, rehabilitation, and sustainable use of Indonesian coral reefs and associated marine ecosystem, through the delivery of the expected outputs by implementing partners. Most of the field implementation is on track to deliver against the targets set as planned, however some delays have been experienced from COVID-9 restrictions for activities in project sites. Following the lifting of the COVID-19 restrictions, implementing partners have made significant effort to deliver project outputs towards achievement of project outcomes. The implementing teams have been relatively successful in delivering against adjusted workplans despite the delays of execution. The remaining outstanding areas of activities are mostly relating to construction of buildings, and some follow up training activities. To allow for these field activities to be completed as well as project completion, it is recommended that a no-cost extension of 8-months be sought for the project.



(vi) The project is a catalytic project for Indonesia and other Coral Triangle countries, providing learning sites in how to strengthen management effectiveness as well as financing to maintain ecosystems service functions in MPAs. It is hoped the opportunities and lessons from the project will be applied by MMAF to other MPAs and assist with strengthening MPA effectiveness and developing sustainable financing models for Indonesia to manage its MPAs. While some communication of results has been shared with MMAF, before the project ends it will be important to ensure strong effective communication and extension of the findings and results as well as lessons learned are undertaken with MMAF, as well as provincial and district levels of government and NGOs.

(vii) A project exit strategy is needed so that handover and transition of the project to local authorities and communities is effective and able to institutionalize the COREMAP-CTI project investment beyond the project time. This should be developed with the MMAF, local governments and NGOs at each site to ensure adequate attention is given to addressing key concerns they might have relating to continuation of management effectiveness activities once the project finishes. It will be important to ensure it is jointly planned and agreed upon to clarify how the project will finish, how ICCTF (implementing agency) will withdraw and who will take over, and how project outcomes will be sustained.

(viii) The Project has been given an overall rating for the MTR of Moderately Satisfactory, primarily because of the delays experienced in delivering activities at MPA field sites due to previous COVID-19 restrictions.

## V. Project Contacts

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EA Project Officer	: Ms. Sri Yanti
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Email	: <a href="mailto:sriyanti@bappenas.go.id">sriyanti@bappenas.go.id</a>

Co-Implementing Partner	: Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
Name and Agency	: Dr. Tonny Wagey, Director
Email	: <a href="mailto:twagey@icctf.or.id">twagey@icctf.or.id</a>

### Signature:

Name of Project Officer: Helena Lawira  
Position: Senior Project Officer (Water Sector), Asian Development Bank  
Date: 12 September 2023

Endorsed by: Joris van Etten  
Principal Portfolio Management Specialist, Indonesia Resident Mission

## Annex 1: 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.