

Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES)

Review CEO Endorsement and Make a recommendation

Basic project information

GEF ID

10728

Countries

Indonesia

Project Name

Investing in the Komodo Dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores (IN-FLORES)

Agencies

UNDP

Date received by PM

2/14/2022

Review completed by PM

7/21/2022

Program Manager

Leah Karrer

Focal Area

Biodiversity

Project Type

FSP

PIF
CEO Endorsement

Part I ? Project Information

Focal area elements

1. Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, July 12, 2022). Yes. Pending PPO

1a. The need for the motorbikes is agreed.

1b. This position is critical to the execution of project activities and therefore agreed to be covered by the project GEF funding not co-financing.

1c. This position is critical to actual project activities and is therefore agreed to not be covered by M&E.

1 d. The charges are relevant to Component 1 as explained and, therefore agreed to not be charged to PMC.

(Karrer, May 24, 2022) No.

a. Motorbikes charged to the component. Per Guidelines, the preference is for the co-financing to cover vehicles. Please move to co-financing.

b. Chief Technical Advisor, Landscape ? Seascape Coordinators, Landscape ? Seascape Assistants, Partnership Coordinator, Community Mobilizers are charged to project?s components and M&E. All these positions are considered

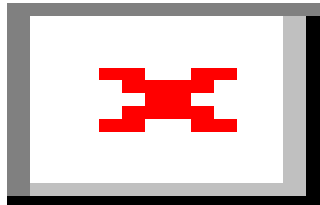
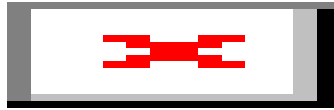
throughout the full duration of the project, so they cannot be considered consultants but project's staff. Per Guidelines, the costs associated with the project's execution have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to PMC. For this project, the co-financing portion allocated to PMC is 1.9 million, and almost 3 million of the co-financing are represented in grants ? please use the co-financing portion or explore other possibilities (Agency's own-managed trust funds or funds from other co-financiers) to cover the costs associated with the project's execution (project's staff).

c. Communications Officer: charged to project's components and M&E ? this position has to be fully charged to M&E.

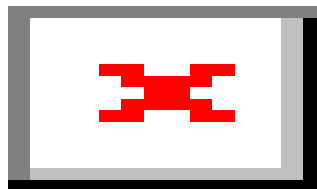
d. Audiovisual and print production costs associated with the project's knowledge management: charged to PMC ? this has to be fully charged to M&E.

(Karrer, May 4, 2022). No.

1. Core Indicators (comment provided by Omid): Please include the one missing WDPA ID for core indicator 2.2.
2. Results Framework and the Budget tables are off the margins (see below) ? if left as they are, the auto-generated CEO Endorsement Document will not show the complete tables making the reading by the external audience limited. Please ask the Agency to amend.



3. Responses to comments from Council Members from US and Canada are not included in Annex B in Portal ? please ask the Agency to include them.



4. Budget table: for contractual services- Individual, please separate each position in one line/row only with clear budget allocation *for each position for all related project components* ? by the resubmission, we will be in a position to provide comments accordingly.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No. Please address the following points:

1. Component 1 is intended to improve management and protection of landscapes and seascapes. A key activity to improve management and protection is noted as ?integration in tourism, livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure and other production sectors? yet this integration is not mentioned in any of the outputs.
2. Output 1.2 is particularly important because it is developing management frameworks; yet there is no mention of implementation of these frameworks in the activities. Of the activities only activity 1.2.3 has any real teeth and even so is only *developing* and not actually *implementing* management frameworks. The rest of the activities are studies and guidelines. There needs to be assurance that actual management will occur as a result of this project by indicating implementation of the various frameworks.
3. In contrast, Output 1.3 has more activities related to management, including activities 1.3.4, .5, .6 and .7.
4. Component 2 highlights mariculture and seaweed cultivating but then these plans are not mentioned in the outcome, outputs or activities. Please delete or explain, including why these businesses were chosen.
5. Compared to the PIF, Outputs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.6 are now missing. Please justify their removal or incorporate points into the new outputs. Please explain if the ventures ?strengthened and developed? in Output 2.3 will be tested and piloted as planned in the PIF Output 2.3.
6. Output 3.3 on the scientific studies does not indicate how the results will feed into the project?s conservation action. There is note of scientific forums, but not how those forums or any other efforts will articulate the relevance of the results to conservation and directly communicate these insights to decision-makers. To ensure the implications of the research are useful and used, the implications need to be directly communicated to the project leaders and key decision-makers through one-on-one meetings and/or participating in project and decision-makers? forums. For a conservation project such as this to justify funding research, there needs to be clear indication that the studies will ensure the relevance of the results to conservation is clearly articulated and shared with the target audience of the project and other decision-makers.

Agency Response

UNDP Response 23 June 2022

- 1a. Procuring motorbikes is necessary to support the project implementation at field level due to the following reasons:

- ? The project area coverage consists of two landscapes-seascapes in Flores, where many of the villages are located in remote areas where public transportation service is limited. Where there is public transportation, it is unreliable due to infrequent and inconsistent routes.
- ? The Community Mobilizers (and other positions based in the local project implementation offices) require secure and consistent mobility, moving from one place to another, particularly planning for the fact that many meetings will happen at night adjusting with the availability of local communities which may be in the evenings.
- ? Leasing motorbikes is not possible except for tourists as vendors are only available to lease motorbikes for a couple of hours to a few days. There is no vendor culture for motorbikes where they can be leased for longer term and consistent periods. At the end of the project, motorbikes will be transferred to national beneficiaries or national representatives for continuing activities in consultation with the Implementing Partner (MoEF) and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations.
- ? Co-financing from the Implementing Partner (Executing Agency) is fully allocated, and additional co-financing resources (including from Agency's own-managed trust funds or funds from other co-financiers) are unavailable for covering the costs associated with the motorbikes.

1.b. Implementing Partner (Executing Agency) co-financing is already 100% allocated, and other funding sources are unavailable to cover the costs of these technical positions. The Chief Technical Advisor, Landscape ? Seascapes Coordinators, Landscape ? Seascapes Assistants, Partnership Coordinator, Community Mobilizers are charged to project components and M&E, are instrumental to achieve the expected outputs and indicators. Those are important part of the activities themselves.

These technical positions are charged to Contractual services - Individual (Contractual Services ? Implementing Partner category for UNDP) and will be recruited by the Implementing Partner through government procurement processes.

Country ownership and sustainability will be enhanced through recruitment of these technical positions by the Implementing Partner. The technical positions will be embedded in the project implementation units at the Komodo National Park Management Agency Office in Labuan Bajo and in the Riung Resort Office of the BBKSDA-NTT in Riung. Moreover, these positions will help improve interactions across relevant government sectors in Flores, within local communities and among private sector and civil society stakeholders.

The terms of reference in Annex 6 also show that these positions will be focused on the technical activities of the project.

1c. The role of the M&E-Communications Officer extends across the technical components (Components 1 and 2), as well as knowledge management and M&E activities under Component 3. For instance, the officer will support the functioning of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, provide inputs to the development and implementation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, assist in engaging local and adat communities in process of screening and establishing OECSMs, help facilitate improved cooperation among stakeholders, assist in socializing the livelihood ventures, engage with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority in the development of ecotourism plans, etc.

1d. The USD 15,000 of audiovisual and print production costs allocated under Component 1 (Output 1.2) are for supporting the socialization of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks and for dissemination of the biodiversity mainstreaming and restoration guidelines. Separate audiovisual and print production costs are allocated under Component 3 as part of the project's knowledge management and communication strategy.

It is confirmed that audiovisual and print production costs are not allocated under project management costs.

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

1. One of the main objectives of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks planned under Output 1.2 for the two landscapes-seascapes is to mainstream biodiversity conservation across the key development sectors, including livestock management, fisheries, agriculture, transportation infrastructure, and others. There is mention of this in the narrative description of Output 1.2. Activities 1.2.3 (development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks) and 1.2.5 (development of guidelines on biodiversity mainstreaming) have been revised to more clearly reflect this.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.2;

Annex 3 (Multi-year work plan), Output 1.2.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

2. The Component 1/Outcome 1 strategy includes building up the enabling environment under Outputs 1.1 (multi-stakeholder collaboration) and 1.2 (management frameworks and guidelines), and focus on implementation in Output 1.3 and monitoring and environment capacities in Output 1.4.

The narrative description of Output 1.2 has been updated by indicating the focus on building up the enabling environment and pointing out that implementation is covered under Output 1.3 and the outputs in Component 2.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.2.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

3. Establishment and implementation of the OECMs under Output 1.3 is a key part of Component 1, in which the proposed GEF funding would provide important incremental value, through collaborative engagement with local communities, development sectors, and protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes.

This statement has been added to the narrative description of Output 1.3.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.2.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

4. In certain parts of the target landscapes-seascapes, mariculture and seaweed cultivation may be viable livelihood ventures to strengthen and/or introduce. These options are mentioned in the narrative description of Output 2.3, and the phrasing of activity 2.3.2 has been updated to reflect the consideration of these types of livelihood options.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 2, Outcome 2, Output 2.3;

Annex 3 (Multi-year work plan), Output 2.3.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

5. The phrasing of Component 2 and Outcome 2 are unchanged from the versions in the PIF. The six outputs described in the PIF have been consolidated into four outputs in the CEO ER. The financial sustainability of the protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes is an important factor in ensuring achievement of the integrated ecosystem management approaches promoted in the project strategy. Output 2.2 in the CEO ER is focused on the linkage between protected areas and the broader landscapes-seascapes, e.g., through strengthening concession modalities. A separate output (2.4) focused on ecotourism has been added, considered the importance of tourism in the national and subnational development plans for Flores. The project is well positioned to add value

with respect to facilitating sustainable tourism development and strengthening capacities and increasing awareness of ecotourism operators.

The description of activity 2.3.6 has been revised by indicating that the biodiversity-friendly livelihood and business ventures will be "tested and piloted".

CEO ER, Part II: Justification, Changes in alignment with the Project Design and the Original PIF.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 2, Outcome 2, Output 2.3;

Annex 3 (Multi-year work plan), Output 2.3.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

6. The title of Output 3.3 has been revised to: "Increased benefits of innovative conservation measures through scientific partnerships and strengthening of national and international scientific collaboration networks".

The narrative description of Output 3.3 has been updated, indicating that the climate change study will contribute towards the development of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks in Component 1.

Also, the objective of the scientific forums are to share results of the innovative conservation measures. Certain scientific partners, including domestic and international zoos and scientific institutions are carrying out important work regarding the conservation of the Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species. The purpose of the forums is to provide a platform for sharing results of innovative conservation measures in the field, including those funded under the proposed project. This information has been added to the description of Output 3.3.

Moreover, the description of the proposed low-value grants under Output 3.3 (activity 3.3.5) has been revised as follows:

"Through a competitive process in partnership with national and international scientific and academic partners, project resources are also allocated for low-value grant support for university graduate level analyses of topics that would provide substantive contributions towards the conservation measures being implemented in the target landscapes-seascapes."

CEO ER, Part II: Justification, Changes in alignment with the Project Design and the Original PIF.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 3, Outcome 3, Output 3.3;

Annex 3 (Multi-year work plan), Output 3.3.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

Project description summary

2. Is the project structure/design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs as in Table B and described in the project document?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, May 4, 2022). Yes.

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) No. Please address following points:

1. The Pro Doc was edited, but not the CER. Please edit Figure 2 in the CER to reflect the linkages.
5. Please ensure that the local teams include staff with specific conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution skills.
9. While captive breeding references were largely removed, including from activity 3.3.4, but they remain in activity 1.3.8. Please check documents.
12. PPO will check the concern WRT output 3.4 being M&E

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No. Please address the following points:

1. Please clarify CER Figure 2, which is diagram with the barriers and related components and then adjacent there is a diagram linking the root causes, threats and impacts. Please clarify how these are related.
2. In the Theory of Change, the Causal Pathway 3: Facilitating adaptive management title implies governance which is the focus of CP1 and Component 1. Please edit to reflect the Component addresses knowledge sharing, monitoring and evaluation ? e.g. Facilitating adaptive management through knowledge sharing, monitoring, and evaluation.
3. From the Pro Doc, Annex 28: UNDP project quality assurance report is missing. Please repost.
4. From the CER, Annex A: Project Results Framework is missing.

(Fairbank, March 3, 2022)

5. There are significant conflicts in Komodo between tourism development, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods in several project areas (e.g. Komodo as part of 10 Balis, development of Rinca Island etc). Further, UNESCO has requested to halt the development of certain tourism facilities and is reviewing the World Heritage Site status. Yet, these concerns are not reflected in the Pro Doc and CER. Please revise to reflect the current status of these issues, and describe how this project will approach those conflicts between conservation, local livelihood and national-level tourism priorities without exacerbating or causing new conflicts.
6. The current plans to significantly increase the tourism in Komodo may be misaligned with conservation or sustainable livelihood goals. Please clarify how this project will address this critical underlying issue/driver and work to reconcile these conflicts sustainably.
7. The CER eludes to issues with the functionality/efficacy of the Collaborative Forum for Management of KEE's on Flores Island. Please clarify the issues and how this project will sustainably address them.
8. Please revise Component 1 to make difference between project objective and component much more clear (as they seem nearly identical currently)
9. Please note, as stated clearly in the GEFSEC review of this project at PIF stage, GEF resources are not to be used for ex-situ conservation approaches, including captive breeding. Please revise/redact project activities, and project risk assessment accordingly as captive breeding is still prominently included in the GEF project.
10. Please ensure that any activities (component 2) that are aimed at financial sustainability of PA management contribute to PA system sustainability per the GEF-7 strategy on PA engagement/support (e.g. PA system financial sustainability rather than PA by PA);
11. Activity 3.1.1 (Conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and develop and Environmental and Social Management Plan) ?which is a preparatory activity? must be ready by the time of the project starting its implementation ? as such, it is unclear why these are being budgeted for under GEF Project Financing resources instead of being covered by the PPG resources. Same logic applies to the first part of activity 3.1.6 (Develop and initiate the implementation of the project sustainability plan). Please justify and/or revise.
12. Output 3.4 must be charged to M&E budget

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 3 May 2022

1. The Pro Doc was edited, but not the CER. Please edit Figure 2 in the CER to reflect the linkages.

The edits made to Figure 2 have been confirmed and are consistent between the Project Document and CER.

ProDoc: Section II (Development Challenge).

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 1) *The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed.*

5. Please ensure that the local teams include staff with specific conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution skills.

The terms of reference (Annex 6 to the Project Document) for the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators and Community Mobilizers have been revised, indicating the required qualifications and competencies of these positions include experience and skills in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution.

The terms of reference for the Safeguards Officer was also revised, indicating that the required qualifications and competencies of this position include experience and skills in delivering training and managing processes related to conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution.

ProDoc: Annex 6 (*Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies*)

9. While captive breeding references were largely removed, including from activity 3.3.4, but they remain in activity 1.3.8. Please check documents.

Captive breeding has been removed from the project strategy, including in Activity 1.3.8.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.3.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

12. PPO will check the concern WRT output 3.4 being M&E

The TBWP is revised to present Output 3.4 M&E under Component 3

Revised TBWP, showing Output 3.4 separately under Component 3

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

1. The problem tree analysis diagram has been updated, showing linkages between the barriers and root causes, threats and impacts.

ProDoc: Section II (Development Challenge).

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 1) *The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).*

2. The title of the third causal pathway in the theory of change has been revised to ?facilitating adaptive management through knowledge sharing, monitoring and evaluation.

ProDoc: Section III (*Strategy*).

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

3. The draft PQA has been uploaded in the portal and will be finalized after the IPAC meeting. The document can be also accessed here: <https://intranet-apps.undp.org/ProjectQA/Forms/Design?fid=12491&year=2022&ou=IDN&pid=00141871&fltr=PROJECT>

Included under Prodoc annexes as Annex 28 and uploaded in the portal.

4. Inserted into CER.

This has been inserted into CEO ER under Annex A.

5. The issues raised by the 2021 UNESCO assessment are reflected in the Project Document, including under the Root Causes and Development Issues (Rapidly Expanding Tourism Sector) discussion in the Development Challenge section, as well as under the Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning discussion in the Project Strategy.

Output 2.4 was reformulated during the project preparation phase to specific focus on tourism related issues. The project will coordinate directly with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority (BPOLBF), one of the project?s cofinancing partners, to ensure that the integrated tourism plan they are developing supports Komodo conservation through protection of sensitive habitats and supporting biodiversity friendly community businesses. Under Output 2.4, the project also proposes interventions with local ecotourism providers, including capacity building, development of a Flores Ecotourism Code of Practice, and demonstration of biodiversity friendly ecotourism experiences.

Potential conflicts related to the tourism sector are reflected in the Social and Environmental Screening Procured (SESP), and included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The full-time Safeguards Officer will support the two Landscape-Seascape Coordinators and Community Mobilizers in mitigating the risks.

ProDoc: Section II (*Development Challenge*), Root Causes and Development Issues; Section III (*Project Strategy*), Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning; Section IV

(Results and Partnerships), Outcome 2, Output 2.4; Annex 4 (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure); Annex 10 (Environmental and Social Management Framework).

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

6. Please refer to the response to the previous comment.

7. After the KEEs in Flores were established there was a lack of a proper follow-up through program development and resource allocation to make them functional. The KEE forum was set-up at the provincial level without any planning how it would bring together the main actors. Ideally, this should have been followed up with a site-level forum but this was not done as it left entirely to district stakeholders to organize themselves without a clear organizational responsibility. In the district of East Manggarai, for example, the KEE is considered to be a program under the responsibility of the BBKSDA. They did not have the budget or human resources to follow up with the provincial declaration nor were they given the mandate.

The IN-FLORES project will finance the establishment and initial implementation of two coordination platforms in the two target landscapes-seascapes, with representatives from the government agencies, private sector, CSOs and indigenous peoples. The main purpose of the platforms is to support effective biodiversity conservation within and outside of the protected area network. Integrated planning and management is a means to deliver benefits from the landscapes and seascapes.

With its primary focus on governance of the landscapes-seascapes, the platforms are expected to develop the institutional networks, rules and strategic direction that will shape the day-to-day practical actions of the management units (outside of the PA network) to improve conservation outcomes. The establishment of the platforms will be supported by capacity building which will be critical to building a common vision and share values on the importance of the landscapes for biodiversity conservation. Once there is a common vision, it will be easier to revise, adapt or change the existing sectoral plans that are needed to support conservation outcomes.

This information is reflected in the narrative description of Output 1.1.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.1.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

8. The project objective statement has been revised to:

?To strengthen conservation of Komodo dragon and other globally threatened species in Flores through integrated approaches across multiple use landscapes-seascapes?

The title of Component 1 has been revised to:

?Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing new governance models for integrated landscape-seascape management.?

ProDoc: Section V (*Project Results Framework*).

CEO ER: Table B (*Project Description Summary*)

9. The proposed activity on analyzing the risks and opportunities related to captive breeding has been removed.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 3, Outcome 3, Output 3.3.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

10. This is noted.

The title of Output 2.2 has been changed to the following:

?Financial sustainability of the protected area system of the North and West Flores landscapes-seascapes strengthened through conducting financial analyses, delivering capacity building, developing business plans, strengthening tourism concession guidelines, and pilot testing new revenue-generating options?.

The focus on the PA system has also been reflected in the narrative description of Output 2.2 and activity 2.2.1.

ProDoc: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Component 2, Outcome 2, Output 2.2

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

11. The PPG phase included a comprehensive social and environmental risk screening and development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project. Potential OECMs have been identified and described in the project strategy; however, the actual OECMs established will be based on further consultations with local communities and other stakeholders during the project preparation phase. A framework approach to management of social and environmental risks has been applied because the exact locations of the OECMs and other interventions will be determined through participatory processes during project preparation. The ESMF provides guidance for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment(s) and Environmental and Social Management Plan(s), which will be conducted and developed in line with these participatory processes.

With respect to the sustainability plan, the proposed approach entails developing the plan during the implementation phase when project stakeholders are fully engaged and certain milestones have been achieved, e.g., establishment of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms. In this way, stakeholders will have an opportunity to provide inputs to the sustainability plan and be closely involved during the initial implementation of the plan, setting the stage for continuation after GEF funding ceases.

ProDoc: Annex 4 (*Social and Environmental Screening Procedure*); Annex 10 (*Environmental and Social Management Framework*).

12. Output 3.4 was included as a stand-alone M&E output, directly aligned with the M&E budget (total \$188,428). The cost for M&E is included in the overall project

budget, and it was more straightforward to have a dedicated M&E output 3.4. The budget for M&E can be referred to M&E component in Annex 1 GEF Budget template.

3. If this is a non-grant instrument, has a reflow calendar been presented in Annex D?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request NA

Agency Response

Co-financing

4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

GEF Resource Availability

5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response
Project Preparation Grant

6. Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response
Core indicators

**7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E?
Do they remain realistic?**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, May 4, 2022). Yes.

(Karrer, April 19, 2022). No.

1. The target amounts should reflect the amount of improved ha, not the total amount of ha of the protected area. If there's a MPA totalling 100,000 ha and the current effectiveness is 10%, then the current ha is 10,000. If the goal is 50% effectiveness then the goal is 50,000 ha. Instead what is listed is the same total throughout.

5. The explanation of the indicators has not been added below Table E and is not evident elsewhere. Please add to CER.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022). No. Please address the following points:

1. The target amounts for marine and terrestrial ha in the Project Results Framework for baseline, midterm and end of project are all the same. The % vary. Please revise so the ha increase aligned with the %.

2. Please clarify Indicator 9, mid-term ?Updated baseline information by midterm? and ?all stable??

(Fairbank, March 3, 2022)

3. Please ensure that METT baseline scores that are missing are completed during project inception;
4. Please include METT target scores for all marine and terrestrial protected areas;
5. Under the core indicator target section please either include, or reference the narrative addressing: ?Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided?

(Martinez, March 3, 2022)

6. The GHG targets have been significantly reduced from the PIF version, which may be because of the reduction in terrestrial PAs coverage. Please explain the reduction.
7. Please ensure consistency of the GEB targets throughout the Pro Doc and CER, including the Core Indicator section, the Ex-ACT tool, and the Project Result Framework. The Portal entry says ?the project will facilitate improved management of 275,946 ha of landscapes?; however, the Ex-ACT tool notes the total area reported under forest management alone is 323,008 ha. In the CI section, CI 4.3 is missing and should be 400 ha according to the Ex-ACT tool (150 ha of grassland + 250 ha of crops). In the CI section, CI 3 should be 300 ha and not 150 ha (150 forest + 150 grassland to reflect what is in Ex-ACT tool and what is said under the GEB section of the Portal entry -? 300 ha of degraded forest and grassland ecosystems will be rehabilitated?).
8. In the Ex-ACT tool under Forest Management, 3 areas reported (over a total of 225,946 ha) don?t produce any benefit. Despite the improved management, the level of degradation without and with the project remains the same. Please explain why the level of degradation does not change. If there is no improvement in terms of forest degradation, then please explain why these areas are reported in the Ex-ACT tool.
9. The Ex-ACT tool is accessible through a link (like most of the other annexes). As this link may not work forever, please upload the Ex-ACT tool as a separate document in the Portal.

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 3 May 2022

1. The target amounts should reflect the amount of improved ha, not the total amount of ha of the protected area. If there's a MPA totalling 100,000 ha and the current effectiveness is 10%, then the current ha is 10,000. If the goal is 50% effectiveness then the goal is 50,000 ha. Instead what is listed is the same total throughout.

The targets for Core Indicator 1 and Core Indicator 2 have been adjusted to reflect this and according to the baseline and projected METT assessment scores.

ProDoc: Section V (Project Results Framework); Annex 24 (GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet).

TOC diagram Figure 3, under Contributions towards GEF-7 Core indicators

CEO ER: Table E (*Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators*)

TOC diagram Figure 3, under Contributions towards GEF-7 Core indicators

5. The explanation of the indicators has not been added below Table E and is not evident elsewhere. Please add to CER

Additional information on GEF 7 core indicators has been provided under the narrative description on global environmental benefits.

ProDoc: Section III (*Project Strategy*), *Global Environmental Benefits*.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 6) *Global Environmental Benefits*

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

1. The Core Indicator 1 and 2 targets reflect improvement in management effectiveness of terrestrial (sub-indicator 1.2) and marine (sub-indicator 2.2) protected areas. The area of the terrestrial and marine protected areas are expected to remain the same over the course of the project. The proposed improvements in management effectiveness are relevant across the entire spatial extent of the protected areas i.e. the shortcomings in management effectiveness are relevant across the entire spatial extent of the protected areas.

The proposed establishment of OECMs are captured under Core Indicator 4.

2. The baseline information for Indicator 9 are based on available biodiversity surveys. As part of the work planned under Output 1.4, e.g., through activity 1.4.1, the project will work with the protected areas in the target landscapes-seascapes in updating their monitoring plans. This process will include setting clear protocols for biodiversity surveys, in order to reliably assess trends over time. Updated information is planned to be available by project midterm, enabling assessment of whether the populations of the selected species are stable (i.e., not decreasing) by the end of the project.

This information has been added to the narrative description of Output 1.4 and the end target for Indicator 9.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.4.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

3. The baseline METT score for the core zone of the Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area included in the West Flores landscape-seascape will be established during project inception through a participatory process.

4. The target METT scores for the Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area will be included once the baseline METT assessment is completed for this protected area.

5. This information was provided in Part II of the CER. In response to this comment, narrative descriptions of the core indicator targets and contributions towards the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework have been moved under Table E.

CER: E. *(Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators).*

6. The estimated mitigation benefits are lower than the indicative figure presented in the PIF. With adjustments to the terrestrial and marine areas in the landscapes-seascapes, estimated extent of OECMs, and reconsideration of other assumptions made in the EXACT calculations, updated estimates were made during the project preparation phase.

CER: E. *(Project's Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators).*

7. The breakdown of the terrestrial landscapes is presented below.

Within protected areas: 47,062 ha (CI 1)

Outside protected areas: 275,946 ha (CI 4)

Total: 323,008 ha

Consistent with the PIF, the area of grasslands restored is reported under CI 3.3.

The portal entry for CI 3 has been corrected to 300 ha.

Portal entry for CI 3 and 4, which is missing from last submission

CI 3.3: 150 ha grassland (expected at CEOER) is inserted

CI 4.3: 300 ha Area of landscapes under sustainable land (expected at CEOER) is inserted

8. The intention was to represent the entire terrestrial area of the target landscapes in the EX-ACT tool. Mitigation benefits are estimated to be achieved within the protected areas, the approximated extent of OECMs, and where restoration interventions are planned.

Certain improved landscape management practices that benefit biodiversity may not necessarily result in direct mitigation benefits. Some examples of such practices, e.g., catalyzed by the project and achieved through mainstreaming results, including improved management of human-wildlife conflicts, wildlife-friendly transportation planning and development; improved ecological flow management (benefitting freshwater aquatic biodiversity), improved ecotourism experiences, reduced reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, benefitting insect populations, including pollinators, sustainable utilization of indigenous agrobiodiversity species, also strengthening resilience of local communities.

9. Uploaded in the portal. We have reuploaded the EX-ACT in the portal.

The Ex-ACT was previously uploaded as separate document in portal, see screenshot below.

PIMS 6506_Annex 23_Estimation of GHG_mitigation_09Feb2022	Project Document	Annexes/appendices to the project documents	Public	2/14/2022 2:44 PM
PIMS 6506_Annex 23_EX-ACT_V9	Project Document	Annexes/appendices to the project documents	Public	2/14/2022 2:44 PM

Part II ? Project Justification

1. Is there a sufficient elaboration on how the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers, are going to be addressed?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

2. Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

4. Is there further elaboration on how the project is aligned with focal area/impact program strategies?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

5. Is the incremental reasoning, contribution from the baseline, and co-financing clearly elaborated?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

6. Is there further and better elaboration on the project's expected contribution to global environmental benefits or adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) Yes.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No. In the GEB section, the focus is on the iconic Komodo dragon and the Flores Hawk eagle. Please elaborate on the marine species that will be protected. Given that three times as much marine habitat as terrestrial will be protected, the marine species are important to highlight.

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

The Komodo National Park has been identified as one of the richest marine biodiversity sites in the Indo-Pacific. The Tujuh Belas Pulau Nature Recreation Park in the North Flores landscape-seascape encompasses a rich coral reef ecosystem. However, the national park and other protected areas are not regularly monitoring the status of globally threatened marine species. This was an issue highlighted in the 2021 UNESCO assessment of the national park and, as a result, resources are allocated in the proposed project under Output 1.4 to strengthen the capacities and systems for monitoring marine biodiversity in the protected area system of the West and North Flores landscapes-seascapes.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Component 1, Outcome 1, Output 1.4.

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

7. Is there further and better elaboration to show that the project is innovative and sustainable including the potential for scaling up?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

Project Map and Coordinates

Is there an accurate and confirmed geo-referenced information where the project intervention will take place?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response
Child Project

If this is a child project, is there an adequate reflection of how it contributes to the overall program impact?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

NA

Agency Response
Stakeholders

Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase? Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of engagement, and dissemination of information?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) Yes.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No. Please address the following points:

1. The stakeholder table notes that "Local and Adat communities will be represented on the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms"? How will representatives be selected? This point is a particular concern given the comments regarding the difficulties of women participating in meetings because they lacked social standing.
2. In terms of government agency engagement, tourism, agriculture, and transportation are noted for integration of conservation measures; yet, the relevant national and district departments are not noted except for tourism at the district level. The Institutional Arrangements section references the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the Ministry of Villages, and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. Please clarify which how the relevant national and district government agencies (e.g. Ministry of Tourism, Min of Agriculture, etc) will be engaged.
3. Plans with the NGOs need to be explained. Currently three organizations are noted "and others". Please clarify which NGOs will be engaged, their mandates, and how they will be engaged. The Annex 11: Stakeholder Engagement includes a useful analysis of level of interest and influence of stakeholders. Please check the X Axis

which has a blue arrow noted as 'stakeholder influence?', which I believe should be 'level of interest'.

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

1. The terms of reference developed under Output 1.1 will provide procedures and guidelines for equitable representation of local and Adat communities, as well as women and other stakeholder groups. During initial FPIC consultations conducted during the PPG phase, the Adat Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago - *Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN)* agreed to join the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms. During initial FPIC consultations conducted during the PPG phase, AMAN representatives agreed to join the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (see Annex 9: *Stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase*).

At the OECM level under Output 1.3, local governance committees will be assembled for each OECM following locally appropriate selection processes, led by local leaders. The project Safeguards Officer and Community Mobilizers will help facilitate the formation of the OECM governance committees, promoting equitable representation of local and Adat communities, women, and other vulnerable groups. The committee structures will be designed to provide opportunities for participation and leadership, and deliver friendly and culturally appropriate explanations for technical terms.

The narrative descriptions of Outputs 1.1 and 1.3 have been updated with this information.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Component 1, Outcome 1, Outputs 1.1 and 1.3; Annex 9 (*Stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase*).

CEO ER: 1a. Project Description, 3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project.*

1.

2. Apart from MoEF, as Lead Implementing Partner (Executing Agency), engagement with national level ministries will primarily be through their subnational counterpart agencies.

Conservation sector: The Komodo National Park and the Natural Resources Conservation Agency-East Nusa Tenggara (BBKSDA-NTT) are national level entities under the MoEF. These stakeholders will be engaged essentially under each of the project outputs.

Forestry sector: The NTT Environmental Forest Agency, which oversees the Forest Management Units in NTT, reports directly to the MoEF. The FMUs will be engaged on the multi-sector coordination platforms as well as in the establishment of OECMs in the target landscapes-seascapes.

Marine/fisheries sector: The project will engage with the Kupang-based National Marine Conservation Center, an entity of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) based in NTT Province that oversees the management of the Sawu Sea MPA. Representatives from the Center will be invited to participate on the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, engaged in the formulation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, and in capacity building activities.

Tourism sector: The Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority (BPOLBF) is an entity of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. The project will collaborate with the BPOLBF on strengthening ecotourism experiences into the Integrated Tourism Development Plan for the Komodo National Park and Labuan Bajo, as well as developing capacities of local tourism operators, and expanding conservation finance in the region. Representatives of BPOLBF will also be invited to participate in the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms proposed under Output 1.1 of the project. BPOLBF is also one of the project's co-financing partners.

Other sectors (e.g., agriculture, public works, transportation, village development, etc.): The provincial and district level departments of these sectors will be engaged on the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, formulation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks, development of biodiversity mainstreaming guidelines, and implementation of OECMs, as well as livelihood activities in the target landscapes-seascapes.

ProDoc: Annex 8 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*).

CER: 2. *Stakeholders*.

3. The x-axis has been edited to 'level of interest' in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan Annex 8.

As indicated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, there are several opportunities for national and local NGOs to be involved in the project, e.g., participating in multi-stakeholder coordination platforms under Output 1.1, providing inputs to the intersectoral ecosystem management frameworks, facilitating the screening and establishment of OECMs in Output 1.3, participating in biodiversity monitoring and surveys under Output 1.4 arranging public awareness events, providing capacity building, delivering training to local communities on sustainable livelihood options under Output 2.3. For direct execution of specific project activities, NGOs will be invited through competitive bidding processes.

The following additional information has been provided on active NGOs in the target landscapes-seascapes.

The Komodo Survival Program (KSP): The foundation was established in 2007 and is specifically dedicated to research and conservation of Komodo dragons in the Komodo National Park and on Flores Island. KSP has 7 staff that conduct research on the Komodo and work with local communities on addressing human-wildlife conflicts. The organization is assisted by 2 advisers with extensive experience in Komodo dragon

conservation. Their programming work is supported by a number of overseas organizations such as the Zoological Gardens and Conservation Organizations, including the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong, and Chester Zoo.

Burung Indonesia: Burung Indonesia has been working in Flores since 1997. The organization's 'Sustainable and Integrated Management of Mbeliling Forest' program is strengthening the conservation and sustainable livelihood capacity of Conservation Development Groups members in 27 villages surrounding the forest area with funding from DANIDA. Burung Indonesia has been working in Mbeliling (including Warloka Village, Golo Mori Village, Nangabere Village) since 2007. Burung Indonesia also supports BBKSDA-NTT's to survey bird populations including the Flores hawk-eagle and the Yellow crested cockatoo on Flores island.

In addition, there are 2 local NGOs that are already working in certain villages in the project location: The Komodo Indonesia Lestari Foundation (Yakines) based in Labuan Bajo has worked in Golo Mori and Nangabere villages on sustainable agriculture issues. Finally, Justice, Peace, and Integrity of Creation SVD Ruteng has worked in the Pota area and its surroundings for community economic development and sustainable natural resource management.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Stakeholder Engagement; Annex 8 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*).

CEO ER: 2. *Stakeholders*.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Has the gender analysis been completed? Did the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities? If so, does the project/program include gender-responsive activities, gender-sensitive indicators and expected results?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response

Private Sector Engagement

If there is a private sector engagement, is there an elaboration of its role as a financier and/or as a stakeholder?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, May 4, 2022). Yes.

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) No.

While the additions of private sector organizations tied to tourism are welcome, the project is also addressing unsustainable agriculture, fisheries, livestock, transportation and infrastructure practices. The relevant businesses tied to these sectors also need to be engaged.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022). No. While there is an extensive explanation and list of government agencies who were consulted and how they will be engaged, there is very limited information related to plans for private sector engagement. In the Annex list of nearly 300 people consulted, only a few were from tourism (Torong Padang Community-based Tourism Group) and a few from banks (Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank NTT). The key business associations and priority businesses need to be identified and plans for their engagement clarified. Given the importance of developing financing models and alternative livelihoods in Component 2, identifying and engaging the private sector is a priority.

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 3 May 2022

The private sector engagement narrative has been expanded with descriptions of the inter-linkages between the tourism sector and other economic sectors, such as agriculture, water supply, fisheries and transportation infrastructure, and what the potential entry points are for engagement.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Stakeholder Engagement (*Private Sector Engagement*); Annex 8 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*).

CEO ER: 4. *Private Sector Engagement*.

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

The following additional information has been added to the description of private sector engagement and in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8).

Some of the key private sector enterprises and associations that will be engaged during project implementation include Indonesian Tourist Guide Association, Association of the Indonesian Tours and Travel Agencies, Indonesia Hotel and Restaurant Association, Torong Padang Community-based Travel Group, Bank BRI, Bank BNI, and Bank NTT.

Other national and international private sector stakeholders will be engaged through the activities outlined in the description on private sector engagement.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Stakeholder Engagement (*Private Sector Engagement*); Annex 8 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*).

CEO ER: 4. *Private Sector Engagement*.

Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, May 4, 2022). Yes.

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) No.

Please specify that FPIC will occur prior to commencing activities with potential impacts (positive and not so) on Adat communities, including a go/no-go option. In addition, please ensure that the project includes local level staff who have capacity and skills in conflict prevention/mitigation/resolution.

3. The COVID analysis needs to consider the range of sectors being addressed by this project, which include not only tourism, but also agriculture, livestock, fisheries, transportation and infrastructure. An explanation of how much these sectors have been affected by COVID (if known) needs to be indicated.

(Fairbank, March 3, 2022). No. Please address the following points:

1. Risks 1 and 2 are rated as high and substantial and conflict is a core theme in both. The current mitigation plans/measures do not address the conflict dimension. Please revise to include clear engagement of a conflict-sensitive approach as well as conflict prevention and mitigation measures.
2. Please include in the risk section the possibility of this project investment further supporting unsustainable tourism development in Komodo and how this will be directly addressed (this should be both in the risks section, and addressed throughout project components/outcomes).

(Karrer, March 10 2022)

3. A COVID action plan was developed as part of PPG. It focused on the impacts to overall health of Indonesians and with regard to the project, impacts to processes, particularly consultations and meetings. There needs to be a discussion regarding the impacts related to the project itself ? how have the major economic sectors related to this project (e.g. tourism), for example, been affected and how is it likely to continue to be affected? How will the project address these impacts? In addition the opportunities related to COVID19 (e.g. green recovery efforts with changes in government policies, business practices, funding opportunities), need to be elaborated if there are any.

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 3 May 2022

Please specify that FPIC will occur prior to commencing activities with potential impacts (positive and not so) on Adat communities, including a go/no-go option. In addition, please ensure that the project includes local level staff who have capacity and skills in conflict prevention/mitigation/resolution.

Initial FPIC consultations with Adat communities (namely the Baar community) and the Adat association AMAN were conducted during the PPG phase and recorded in Annex 9 (Stakeholder consultations during project preparation phase). These consultations supported the description of risk mitigation measures outlined in the SESP (Annex 4), as well as in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 10) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, which is an enclosure to the ESMF.

The narrative descriptions of risks in the ProDoc and CEO ER have been updated with the addition of the following statement: ?FPIC will occur prior to commencing activities with potential impacts (positive or not) on Adat communities, including a go/no-go option with respect to the proposed intervention.?

Moreover, the terms of reference (Annex 6 to the Project Document) for the Landscape-Seascape Coordinators and Community Mobilizers have been revised, indicating the required qualifications and competencies of these positions include experience and skills in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution.

The terms of reference for the Safeguards Officer was also revised, indicating that the required qualifications and competencies of this position include experience and skills in delivering training and managing processes related to conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Risks;

Annex 6 (*Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies*).

CEO ER: 5. *Risks*.

3. The COVID analysis needs to consider the range of sectors being addressed by this project, which include not only tourism, but also agriculture, livestock, fisheries, transportation and infrastructure. An explanation of how much these sectors have been affected by COVID (if known) needs to be indicated

The COVID-19 analysis presented in Annex 13 to the Project Document has been updated with available information on impacts to food security, agriculture, fisheries, and poverty.

ProDoc: Annex 13 (*COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework*).

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

1. The social and environmental risk screening procedure (SESP) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been substantively updated. A conflict-sensitive approach is an integral part of the project's risk management strategy. Local and *Adat* communities will be proactively engaged throughout the project. The selection of the OECMs will follow a participatory process, and FPIC will be obtained for activities involving *Adat* communities, including establishment of OECMs. Risks associated with local and *Adat* communities will be further assessed as part of the Environmental and Social Assessment(s) (ESIA(s)), and conflict resolution protocols have been expanded in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

A multi-tiered grievance redress mechanism for the project is described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and will be operationalized at project inception, including establishment of a GRM sub-committee reporting to the Project Board.

Resources are allocated for a full time Safeguards Officer and two Community Mobilizers, who will work closely with the local and *Adat* communities, helping to facilitate engagement and regularly communicate information.

ProDoc: Annex 4 (*Social and Environmental Screening Procedure*); Annex 8 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*); Annex 10 (*Environmental and Social Management Framework*).

2. The rapidly growing tourism sector is described as one of the key threats to biodiversity in Flores, and the project strategy is predicated on mitigating the associated risks of unsustainable development through effective mainstreaming conservation across the key production sectors in Flores, including tourism. The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) have been updated with more detailed descriptions and mitigation measures associated with potential risks of unsustainable tourism development. The risk sections in the ProDoc and CEO ER have been updated with the following summary of how the project design incorporates this consideration.

Under Output 1.1, the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority will be an important member of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms. The integrated ecosystem management frameworks developed in Output 1.2 will include measures on sustainable ecotourism in

Flores, and mainstreaming guidelines will be prepared to help direct developers and operators. Ecotourism based livelihood ventures will likely be part of the community-driven OECMs in Output 1.3 and piloted in Output 2.3. Strengthening tourism concessions between protected areas and operators is an important part of the financial sustainability of the PA system in Flores and is incorporated in Outputs 2.1 and 2.4. Under Output 2.4, the project will also be working closely with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority in ensuring that biodiversity safeguards are an integral part of tourism development plans. The project will also work with local operators in the development of an Ecotourism Code of Conduct for Flores. And the Knowledge Management and Communications Plan under Output 3.2 will include actions on disseminating best practices and increasing awareness regarding sustainable tourism development.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Risks; Annex 4 (*Social and Environmental Screening Procedure*); Annex 8 (*Stakeholder Engagement Plan*); Annex 10 (*Environmental and Social Management Framework*).

CEO ER: 5. *Risks*.

3. The COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework (Annex 13 to the Project Document) has been updated to address the rapidly changing situation on the ground. Most COVID-19 mandates have been relaxed in Indonesia but that does not ensure a rapid social and economic recovery. The economic damage and social disruption will not go away immediately. The IN-FLORES project will implement adaptive management measures in line with the country's COVID-19 recovery strategy and their continued response to the pandemic. Green recovery and resilience principles are incorporated into the project activities, and the safety and health of project beneficiaries will be prioritized across all components of the project.

ProDoc: Annex 13 (*COVID-19 Analysis and Action Framework*).

Coordination

Is the institutional arrangement for project implementation fully described? Is there an elaboration on possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) Yes.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No. Please address the following points:

1. Section 3: Segregation of duties implies that UNDP will be both IA and EA, which is surprising since the previous descriptions indicate the MOEE will be the EA. Please clarify.

2. Given the substantial marine protected area coverage, which is now significantly larger than the terrestrial area coverage, it would seem there would be marine-related projects noted, particularly the GEF/FAO Indonesian Sea LME project.

Agency Response

UNDP Response, 6 April 2022

1. The first paragraph under Section 3 provides a summary of fiduciary standards and procedures, including those cases when the GEF Partner Agency carries out both implementation oversight and execution.

The section paragraph under Section 3 clarifies the implementation arrangements for this project:

?In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-?-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.?

The MoEF will be the Lead Implementing Partner (Executing Agency) for this project.

2. The FAO-GEF Indonesian Sea LME project has been added under the discussion on partnerships. There are potential synergies regarding innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, e.g., capacity development, building upon interventions initiated under the FAO-GEF project.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Partnerships.

CEO ER: 6. *Institutional Arrangement and Coordination*.

Consistency with National Priorities

Has the project described the alignment of the project with identified national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response

Knowledge Management

Is the proposed Knowledge Management Approach for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, April 19, 2022) Yes

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No. Generally the KM plans are well designed. However, there are indications that KM will include scientific data sharing. It is noted that the project will integrate into existing databases to support the collection and documentation of detailed information on species, habitats. Further, there is reference to two scientific forums. Conducting research and sharing those data is not the intent of the GEF funding, which is intended for conservation actions. Therefore, the knowledge management efforts funding by the GEF need to focus on sharing lessons learned related to conservation measures. Please clarify in what form these lessons will be shared and how. Note that engaging in existing, relevant government, business and NGO councils, committees, and other fora is considered more effective than expecting stakeholders to come to project-specific events.

Agency Response

The knowledge management narrative, as well as the descriptions and activities of Outputs 3.2 and 3.3 have been revised, by focusing on dissemination and sharing of best practices and innovative approaches achieved on this project and from other initiatives.

ProDoc: Section IV (*Results and Partnerships*), Component 3, Outcome 3, Outputs 3.2 and 3.3; Knowledge Management.

CEO ER: 8. *Knowledge Management*.

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)

Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response
Monitoring and Evaluation

Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response
Benefits

Are the socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels sufficiently described resulting from the project? Is there an elaboration on how these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of GEBs or adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response
Annexes

Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes.

Agency Response
Project Results Framework

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
 (Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response
GEF Secretariat comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

GEF Review Comments	UNDP Response	Revision in ProDoc/CER
<p>1. Core Indicators (comment provided by Omid): Please include the one missing WDPA ID for core indicator 2.2.</p>	<p>UNDP, May 2022: The WDPA ID for the Sawu Sea Marine Protected Area (WDPA ID 555511970) has been added to the Core Indicator Worksheet.</p>	<p>ProDoc: Annex 24 (GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet); CEO ER: Annex F (GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet)</p>
<p>2. Results Framework and the Budget tables are off the margins (see below) ? if left as they are, the auto-generated CEO Endorsement Document will not show the complete tables making the reading by the external audience limited. Please ask the Agency to amend.</p>	<p>UNDP, May 2022: The uploaded Results Framework and Budget tables in GEF portal adjusted to ensure that the format is within the margin.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

3. Responses to comments from Council Members from US and Canada are not included in Annex B in Portal ? please ask the Agency to include them.

Comment by Jennifer Novotney, U.S. Department of State (DOS), Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), Office of Environmental Quality (ENV), Council, United States made

We understand that were concerns from environmentalists, conservation experts, CSOs, and community and local leaders about the lack of communication and poor field management associated with recent efforts to improve Labuhan Bajo and surrounding areas, including the Komodo habitat, and planned to transform the area as a premium tourism destination. We would appreciate greater clarity at the next phase of project development on how these concerns will be addressed.

Comment from Tom Bui, Director, Environment, Global Issues and Development Branch (MFM), Global Affairs Canada, Council, Canada made

Canada believes it is worthwhile to note that, from the perspective of maximizing biodiversity outcomes, it would be beneficial for this project to focus on all relevant threatened species and solely the Komodo dragon.

UNDP, May 2022

Responses to the GEF Council Member (Canada and United States) comments on the GEF December 2020 Work Program have been added to Annex B to the CEO ER.

CEO ER:
Annex B
(Response to
Project
Reviews)

<p>4. Budget table: for contractual services- Individual, please separate each position in one line/row only with clear budget allocation for each position for all related project components ? by the resubmission, we will be in a position to provide comments accordingly.</p>	<p>The GEF budget template is re-formatted. Each position under Contractual services -individual is presented separately under each component and output M&E, showing budget allocation for each position clearly.</p>	<p>Prodoc Annex A: GEF Budget Template.</p>
---	--	---

Council comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

<p>GEF Council Member comments on the GEF December 2020 Work Program:</p>		
<p>Canada Comments:</p> <p>Canada believes it is worthwhile to note that, from the perspective of maximizing biodiversity outcomes, it would be beneficial for this project to focus on all relevant threatened species and not solely the Komodo dragon.</p>	<p>13 May 2022:</p> <p>The project strategy has been developed in a manner that addresses globally threatened species in the target landscapes-seascapes, not only the Komodo dragon. For example, Flores Hawk-eagle (<i>Nisaetus floris</i>; IUCN Red List: Critically Endangered CR) and the Yellow-crested Cockatoo (<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>; IUCN Red List: CR) are important terrestrial species, and project resources are allocated for strengthening the protection of globally threatened marine species.</p>	<p>Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.2, 3.3.</p>

<p>United States Comments:</p> <p>We understand there were concerns from environmentalists, conservation experts, CSOs, and community and local leaders about the lack of communications and poor field management associated with recent efforts to improve Labuhan Bajo and surrounding areas, including the Komodo habitat, and planned to transform the area as a premium tourism destination. We would appreciate greater clarity at the next phase of project development on how these concerns will be addressed.</p>	<p>13 May 2022:</p> <p>These concerns were confirmed during the project preparation phase. Consultations were conducted with officials with the Labuan Bajo Tourism Authority, which has issued a co-financing letter in support of the implementation of the project. A dedicated output (2.4) was formulated to focus on ensuring development of the tourism sector in Labuan Bajo is aligned with biodiversity conservation priorities. Moreover, the Labuan Bajo Authority will be an important member of the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms (Output 1.1), which will oversee the formulation and implementation of the integrated ecosystem management frameworks for the West and North Flores Landscapes-Seascapes.</p>	<p>Project Document: Section IV (Results and Partnerships), Outputs 1.1, 2.4.</p>
---	---	---

STAP comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

Convention Secretariat comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

Other Agencies comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

CSOs comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

Status of PPG utilization

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

Project maps and coordinates

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) Yes

Agency Response

Does the termsheet in Annex F provide finalized financial terms and conditions? Does the termsheet and financial structure address concerns raised at PIF stage and that were pending to be resolved ahead of CEO endorsement? (For NGI Only)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

NA

Agency Response

Do the Reflow Table Annex G and the Trustee Excel Sheet for reflows provide accurate reflow expectations of the project submitted? Assumptions for Reflows can be submitted to explain expected reflows. (For NGI Only)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request NA

Agency Response

Did the agency Annex H provided with information to assess the Agency Capacity to generate and manage reflows? (For NGI Only)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request NA

Agency Response

GEFSEC DECISION

RECOMMENDATION

Is CEO endorsement recommended? (applies only to projects and child projects)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
(Karrer, May 24, 2022). No. See final comments above.

(Karrer, May 4, 2022). Yes.

(Karrer, April 20, 2022). No. Please address the above points.

(Karrer, March 11, 2022) No.

Review Dates

	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
First Review	3/11/2022	
Additional Review (as necessary)	4/19/2022	
Additional Review (as necessary)	5/4/2022	
Additional Review (as necessary)	5/20/2022	
Additional Review (as necessary)	7/12/2022	

CEO Recommendation

Brief reasoning for CEO Recommendations