



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	9/1/2023 - 8/31/2024
Project Title	Enhancing the Adaptation Capability of Coastal Community in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change in Negeri (Village) Asilulu, Ureng and Lima of Leihitu District Maluku Tengah Regency Maluku Province
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000187
Implementing Entity (IE)	Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) of Indonesia
Type of IE	National Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Maluku Tengah Regency, Maluku Province, Indonesia
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Rian Hidayat

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	10/21/2021
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	3/8/2022
Start of Project/Programme	8/29/2022
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	2/29/2024
Original Completion Date	8/31/2025
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each
 Inception Report submitted

List the Website address (URL) of project

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Government(s) DA	Laksmi Dhewanthi	ldhewanthi@menlhk.go.id	4/9/2021
Implementing Entity	Eka Melisa	eka.melisa@kemitraan.or.id	8/1/2024
National Project Manager	Abimanyu S. Aji	abimanyu.aji@kemitraan.or.id	9/1/2022
Executing Agency	Rian Hidayat	rian34522@gmail.com	9/1/2022

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$819,513.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$600,983.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	86.62
Project execution rate (%)	67.68
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Uncommitted figures not yet disbursed to date = USD 355.429 (exclude budget audit in PEC)
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1 : There is a map for the new fishing ground distribution points based on the circulation pattern and fish migration pattern, as well as updated fishing season calendar	\$14,979.00
Output 1.2 : Rumpon Procurement / Fish Aggregating Device (FAD)	\$5,853.00
Output 1.3 : Provision of Cold Storage in each village	\$1,746.00
Output 1.4 : About 150 fishermen (50 fishermen in each village) have new knowledge which is more relevant to the climate change	\$34,086.00
Output 2.1 : Rehabilitation of 12 hectares of coral reefs in Asilulu and Lima villages in order to expand new fishing grounds near the beach	\$39,978.00
Output 2.2 : About 90 young people (30 people from each Negeri) knows how to do transplantation, maintenance, care and monitoring of coral reefs	\$546.00
Output 3.1 : Aquaculture farming with the installation of 9 floating net cages for Cultivating Shallow Water Fish (3 cages for each Negeri) which for every floating net cage, it is managed by a group (1 group = 20 households)	\$21,920.00
Output 3.2 : Nine floating rafts used to cultivate seaweeds (3 rafts for each Negeri) which for every raft, it is managed by a group (1 group = 20 households)	\$8,878.00
Output 3.3 : 100 women in 3 Negeri have the skill required to process the result of fish culture and seaweed cultivation	\$6,989.00
Output 4.1 : The development of supporting facilities to anticipate coastal flooding and tidal wave	\$72,268.00
IE fee (\$)	\$19,896.00

Execution cost (\$)	\$26,829.00
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Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1 : There is a map for the new fishing ground distribution points based on the circulation pattern and fish migration pattern, as well as updated fishing season calendar	\$2,787.00	8/31/2025
Output 1.2 : Rumpon Procurement / Fish Aggregating Device (FAD)	\$468.00	8/31/2025
Output 1.3 : Provision of Cold Storage in each village	\$15,242.00	8/31/2025
Output 1.4 : About 150 fishermen (50 fishermen in each village) have new knowledge which is more relevant to the climate change	\$23,971.00	8/31/2025
Output 2.1 : Rehabilitation of 12 hectares of coral reefs in Asilulu and Lima villages in order to expand new fishing grounds near the beach	\$43,973.00	8/31/2025
Output 2.2 : About 90 young people (30 people from each Negeri) knows how to do transplantation, maintenance, care and monitoring of coral reefs	\$0.00	8/31/2025
Output 3.1 : Aquaculture farming with the installation of 9 floating net cages for Cultivating Shallow Water Fish (3 cages for each Negeri) which for every floating net cage, it is managed by a group (1 group = 20 households)	\$11,843.00	8/31/2025
Output 3.2 : Nine floating rafts used to cultivate seaweeds (3 rafts for each Negeri) which for every raft, it is managed by a group (1 group = 20 households)	\$52,494.00	8/31/2025
Output 3.3 : 100 women in 3 Negeri have the skill required to process the result of fish culture and seaweed cultivation	\$36,016.00	8/31/2025
Output 4.1 : The development of supporting facilities to anticipate coastal flooding and tidal wave	\$116,163.00	8/31/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$28,396.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$31,120.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Stakeholders (Local Fishermen, Women Group, Costume/Traditional Figure, Youth, NGOs) do not support the proposed scheme	Low	- Conducted Intensive awareness raising campaign to community on climate change impact - Applied intensive and repeated communication on resilient building during every event involving community and other key stakeholders - Only supported activities that comply with the project's environmental and social safeguard policies are supported. - Introduced alternative livelihoods , envisioned under the proposed Climate adaptation measures.
Political will of the government at the regional and District levels, and local government do not support the proposed scheme	Low	- Established National and Provincial Government buy-in and support through various meetings and discussions in compliance with the government's framework on climate resilient development as well as adaptation policy and priorities. - Referred to the country's National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) as part of Indonesia's national development framework in different occasions with different government offices to convince the compliance of the project to the existing national and regional climate change policy and priorities. - Discussed with the local government stakeholders the relevance and the benefits of the project towards achievement of the SDGs
Dispute over fishing grounds in a new fishing ground area	Moderate	- Conducted participatory fishing ground mapping involving beneficiaries and village government - Socialisation of the fishing ground map to the community and village government, especially the fisher community who will benefit from the developed map - Training of the fisher community on the proper utilisation of the map to avoid conflict and dispute on the mapped fishing grounds
Talud construction uses sand, stone and cement material which has the potential to produce dust	Moderate	- Developed and implemented transport management plan - Utilised covering materials during materials loading process - Informed potential affected communities to protect their household during the proceeding of the transport activity (e.g. to close doors and windows, to avoid outdoor activities in the household during the proceeding)
Access of women and vulnerable groups to get involved and benefit from project implementation	Moderate	- Applied participatory resource management - Gender mainstreamed in every activity implementation
Price changes on materials used for project implementation	Low	conducted budget review to align and/or adjust the budget availability and the needs for procurement
Capacity of the Executing Entity	Moderate	- Provided assistance to EE to build capacity, both related to implementation and to institutional matter - Engaged consultants/experts to assist in project implementation
Frauds and corruption	Low	Provided assistance as well as conducted monitoring and audit to ensure compliance with NIE's policy on frauds and corruption

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
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<p>The West Wind Season period (oceanic seasonal factor, November 2023 – February 2024) causes extreme weather and waves that result in the FADS rope belonging to the fisherman groupa of Negeri Asilulu breaking and causing the FADs to drift and disappear. What is not taken into account before the placement of the FADs is the condition of the tight underwater contours. If the contour lines are dense, the horizontal distance is smaller and the change in height is steeper. The density of the contour affects the high potential for intense friction between the anchor rope and the seamount (the local name is : Saaru) due to the pressure of the flow of seawater masses and causes the anchor rope to be prone to breakage. Although FADs has been successfully found and has been pulled into the waters of the Negeri Asilulu, there are many lessons learned from various incidents experienced during the west wind season.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>To overcome this, for the placement of FADs in the future, the underwater contour to be considered while placing FADs at sea as well as choosing the type of rope (which is stronger), and the length of the rope used to tie the anchor so that it can overcome the pressure of the mass flow of sea water. This is to avoid that the FADs are carried too far away from the initial location.</p>
<p>Limited seaweed seed supply due to crop failure in seaweed cultivation center in Seram district, Maluku Province. This condition causes seaweed cultivation activities at the project location not to be in accordance with the predetermined schedule.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>To overcome this, HAI procured seaweed seeds from Pulaui Obi, North Maluku province. To ensure the availability of seaweed seeds in the future, the technical management will ensure the availability of seedlings by allocating part of seaweed cultivation site for seedlings development</p>

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

Yes. Mitigation steps in this period are carried out in the following activities: 1) Embankment Restoration; risk matrix document and impact mitigation plan, involvement of the Public Works Affairs (Dinas PUPR) as project supervisor 2) Placement of artificial reefs; involving 8 divers licensed and 6 persons who have followed basic level diving training non-license, 3) Floating Net Cages building structure reinforcement. Mitigation measures implemented are able to reduce and/or overcome the impact of risks on the activities carried out.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal? Yes

During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable Yes

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<p>FAD: 1. The FAD will be installed within the distance from 2 nautical miles up to 4 nautical miles, measured from coastline at the lowest tide point. 2. The distance between FADs is 10 miles and is located parallel or not installed by means of a fence effect (zig zag) 3. Installation of FADs involves Marine and Fisheries Agency FNC: 1) Installed FNC should comply with the govt. requirement Coral Reef Rehabilitation: The rehabilitation process should comply with the govt's environmental requirement (FAD Placement Permit Letter (SIPR)) 2) In addition to the above, FNC and Seaweed Cultivation require Cultivation Business Registration Certificate Embankment: The embankment rehabilitation should comply with the govt's regulation</p>
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<p>1) Prepare and submit environmental documents and permit documents required before implementing adaptation actions, where these environmental documents will be in line with the program's ESMP 2) Process the required environmental documents and permits: a. FADs: FAD Placement Permit Letter (SIPR) b. Floating Net Cages (FNC) and Seaweed Cultivation: Cultivation Business Registration Certificate c. Coral Reef Rehabilitation: Statement Letter of Environmental Management and Monitoring Ability (SPPL) d. Embankment: environmental compliance document</p>
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<p>1. Number of Issued Environmental Permit 2. Number of monitoring report for Embankment Restoration on site</p>
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	<p>0</p>
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>Coordination and consultation have been carried out with the Maluku provincial Maritime and Fisheries Affairs (DKP) regarding the SIPR issuance requirements. DKP stated that Maluku province currently does not yet have regional regulations related to the placement of FADs. Therefore, the authority to issue SIPR rests with the Maritime and Fisheries Ministry (KKP). Because the process of issuing SIPR by the KKP takes a long time, the DKP have issued a Certificate of Placement of FADs for fishermen groups so that the built FADs can be operational while processing the application for SIPR issuance at the KKP. In Maluku Province, no one has submitted an SIPR application or a Certificate of FAD Placement yet. The HAI program is the first entity that facilitates small fishermen to obtain these permits. In the reporting period, the SIPR permit application was in the process of being submitted to the KKP. For coral reef rehabilitation activities, consultation and coordination have been carried out with the Environmental Affairs (DLH). Based on the</p>

	<p>results of the consultation, DLH stated that there was no need for SPPL in the coral reef rehabilitation activities. However, it is necessary to obtain an Activity Approval Letter from the DKP because it is related to suitability with the allocation of marine space/Marine spatial. In this reporting period, HAI has received a letter of approval for coral reef rehabilitation activities from the DKP Maluku Province. For embankment restoration, coordination and consultation have been carried out with the Maluku provincial Maritime and Fisheries Affairs (DKP) regarding the suitability of marine space management for embankment restoration activities. In the reporting period, DKP has issued a letter of suitability for marine space at the location of the embankment that will be restored.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>1. insufficient number of the issued Environmental Permit 2. Insufficient number of the monitoring reports throughout the component's implementation</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>1. Intensified coordination with relevant offices, both at provincial and regency level, to ensure all permit documents are available to guarantee flawless implementation of the respective components. 2. Report regularly on the progress of the embankment restoration to avoid inconsistency between the detailed engineering design and the final physical construction in regard to quality and quantity of the construction, also to ensure that possible occurring residual impact of the construction to be well maintained during the process.</p>
<p>2. Access and equity</p>	
<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Fishing Ground Mapping Competition for fishing areas between small/traditional fishermen and the capture fisheries industry/captures fisheries entrepreneurs in the fishing ground area that has been mapped FAD: 1. Location of FAD placement that has potential to disrupt sea transportation access. 2. FADs will be managed by fishermen groups. The risk that must be anticipated is the uneven distribution of fish catch within the members of the fishermen group managing FADs. Cold Storage: 1. There is potential jealousy for fishermen who are not members of the organization 2. Fishermen have debts/loans with collectors who also have cold storage, where the fishermen usually automatically have to store the fish they catch in cold storage which is owned by collecting traders. 3. Potential fraud by cold storage</p>

	<p>managers. Artificial Reef The artificial reef construction will use local workers with equal access and opportunities for the community. The potential risk that arises is the limited number of workers that can be absorbed due to the limited volume and type of work, which creates potential jealousy from those not absorbed in this work. FNC; Limited number of floating net cages and Seaweed Cultivation to be provided for each Negeri. There is a risk of social jealousy from community groups who are not the directs beneficiaries of the floating net cages. Seaweed Cultivation There is potential jealousy for women’s who are not members of the organization Embankment 1. Traffic impact – temporary traffic disruption when transporting tools and building materials to the project site may hamper the smooth access of roads at the project site 2. Potential sedimentation due to dismantling works</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>Fishing Ground Mapping Initiates collaborative arrangement regarding the usage of fishing ground area FAD: 1. Initiating a Joint agreement between Negeri Government and between fishermen in 3 Negeri regarding the criteria for groups that will operate FADs. 2. Agreement on SOP for the use of FADs within fishermen groups Cold Storage: 1. Awareness to non-member fishermen to become members of the fishermen group organization 2. Building Communication with collectors 3. Make SOP for Cold Storage management and Grievance Mechanism Artificial Reef Initiating a joint agreement between Negeri Government and community in 3 Negeri regarding the criteria for groups that will become the labours/workers FNC: Determination of criteria for beneficiary groups with the Negeri Government (specifically for small pelagic and fishing workers of purse seine boat (The Local Name is: Masnait) -non tuna fishermen, unemployment Seaweed Cultivation Determination of criteria for Beneficiary groups (Single Parent, nonworking housewives, or odd job) Embankment: 1. Traffic impact - Developing and conducting traffic management plan to maintain traffic disruption at a minimum level 2. Developing and implementing work plans for controlling and minimizing unused material runoff</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Fishing Ground Mapping Coordination and licensing results with related agencies (Local Government, Fisheries Service, Regional SAR Agency, Meteorology and Climatology Agency-BMKG, Indonesian Navy) FAD: Documentation report, SOP for the use of FADs Cold Storage 1. Documents for evaluating the involvement of beneficiaries, Grievance Mechanism Checklist 2. SOP Document, Financial Report, documents for evaluating Cold Storage Management, Grievance Mechanism</p>

	<p>Checklist Artificial Reef License Baseline data, number of coral, seedlings taken, (visual) documentation FNC: Documents for evaluating the involvement of beneficiaries, Grievance Mechanism Checklist Seaweed cultivation Documents for evaluating the involvement of beneficiaries Grievance Mechanism Checklist Embankment: Documentation (Photo), Report, environmental permit document and an environmental impact management plan, Grievance Mechanism Checklist,</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>1) Fisherman Criteria: *Tuna fishermen; * Helper (tuna fishermen assistant) * Purse seine net fishing workers (Local Name: Masnait) * Demersal/Coral fishermen * Small pelagic fishermen 2) Distribution of Population * Ambon Island (Negeri/Village Centers) * Nusa Ela Island (Small island) * Seram Island</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Carry out disaggregated data analysis to ensure that the criteria for potential beneficiaries are appropriate for each project output. For example: the category of fishermen who are beneficiaries of aquaculture (floating net cages). Carrying out socialization and disseminating information widely, not only in locations at the village/Negeri government center, but also to the hamlet area (local name: Petuanan) which is located on a different island from the village/Negeri government center location.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>Fishing Ground challenge in the coordination with relevant authorities and delay of the issuance of the required license FAD: - delay in reporting and poor compliance with the SOP - inequal access to FAD Cold storage - inequal access to the utilisation of the mini cold storage - poor management of the cold storage Artificial reef: - breach of customary regulation to protect the reef FNC: - inequal access to beneficiaries in the FNC management Seaweed cultivation - inequal access to seaweed cultivation Embankment - delay in the issuance of construction permit</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>Fishing Ground - conduct coordination with related stakeholders and authorities in the early phase of the project execution FAD: - regular monitoring of the reporting and SOP compliance - Ensure equal access to the fishing areas, e.g. through FPIC, apply Customary Regulation (Sasi) - Ensuring that the village authority ensuring all fishermen group to comply with the customary regulation through customary sanction(s) Mini Cold Storage - Time management for the utilisation of the mini cold storage FNC: - Ensure equal access to the fishing areas, e.g. through FPIC, apply Customary Regulation (Sasi) - Ensuring that the village authority ensuring all fishermen group to comply with the customary regulation through customary sanction(s)</p>

	Seaweed cultivation: - Ensure all fisher-women group members are involved in the seaweed cultivating Embankment: - intensive communication with the relevant authorities from the beginning of project execution to avoid delay in the permit issuance (permit issued during this reporting period)
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The risks identified and requiring protective measures are: a) vulnerable groups who cannot be involved in alternative economic development; b) women's groups that are not involved in membership of the fishery and marine product processing group (especially seaweed).
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1. Conduct stakeholders mapping during project planning stage as the basis for determining the appropriate project implementer and beneficiaries, allocating fair roles and responsibilities among stakeholders, and selecting the appropriate activities site location that could benefit wider community 2 Put priority on pro-poor adaptation actions (action that could benefit those who have the least economic adaptive capacity but has a high exposure to climate risk) 3. Adaptation action design (the site location and structural design) will take account of the needs and suitability for elderly, children groups, and disable groups 4. Develop visibility materials that outlines background from the selection and communicate the materials to wider community
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1) Fishermen criteria based on boat ownership and size category, commodity/type of catch, income level 2) Native residents (local name: Anak Negeri) and non native residents 3) Number of input on technical details and site selection for the adaptation actions 4)Number of produced visibility materials 5) Number of people received the visibility materials
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1)Fisherman Criteria: *Tuna fishermen; * Helper (tuna fishermen assistant) * Purse seine net fishing workers (Local Name: Masnait) * Demersal/Coral fishermen * Small pelagic fishermen 2) Distribution of Native (Local name: Anak Negeri) and non native Population * Native Population (Live in Negeri/Village Center. Local Name : Soa or Hena) live in Ambon Island * Non Native Population (Live in Dusun/Petuanan territory ; Nusa Ela Island, Seram Island, Ambon Island)
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Carry out disaggregated data analysis to ensure that the criteria for potential beneficiaries are appropriate

	for each project output. For example: the category of fishermen who are beneficiaries of aquaculture (floating nett cages). Carrying out socialization and disseminating information widely, not only in locations at the village/Negeri government center, but also to the hamlet area (local name: Petuanan) which is located on a different island from the village/Negeri government center location. Non native do not own agricultural land and rely on living as fishermen. Therefore, the main beneficiaries of FNC and seaweed are non-native residents. The majority of FNC placement locations are in waters close to non-native residential areas. Likewise with the location of seaweed cultivation.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	1) Mismatch of fishermen data and criteria 2) Possibility of non-native residents mix with native residents 3) Dispute on the input on technical details and/or site selection 4) Discrepancy on the number of produced visibility materials 5) Discrepancy on the number of people received the visibility materials
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1) Re-verification of data on regular basis 2) Coordination with head of each village to make sure equal treatment between non-native and native residents 3) Problem solving related to dispute on input of technical details and/or site selection through community meeting involving community leaders 4) Re-validating the number of produced visibility materials 5) Re-validating the number of people received the visibility materials
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	

will be taken	
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
6. Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Fishing Ground Mapping: The risk of work accidents when mapping the fishing ground area in the high seas which is caused by: 1) bad weather, 2) inadequate safety equipment, 3) unsuitable vessel specifications. Artificial Reef: Inadequate wage Embankment: 1) Minimum Wage 2) Occupational Safety and Health 3) Local Labor Force
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Fishing Ground Mapping: 1. Provision of safety equipment preparation such as life ring buoys, life jackets, first aid kit, phyro-technic (smoke signal) 2. Ship specifications suitable for mapping Requirement 3. Conduct mapping during good weather Artificial Reef: Ensure that labor wage standards are in accordance with the "wage unit price index and building material prices in Central Maluku Regency" Embankment 1) Ensure that labor wage standards are in accordance with the "wage unit price index and building material prices in Central Maluku Regency"

	<p>2) Ensure that the building contractor has a construction safety plan document that contains provisions regarding Occupational Safety and Health SOP 3) Ensure that building contractors involve local communities as local labor forces (according to their competence) in embankment restoration project</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>Fishing Ground Mapping: 1. Data on weather conditions in the Banda Sea waters 2. Ship Specifications Data and work safety equipment checklist 3. Coordination and licensing results with related agencies (Local Government, Fisheries Service, Regional SAR Agency, Meteorology and Climatology Agency-BMKG, Indonesian Navy) Artificial Reef: 1. Ensuring that workers' pay is equivalent to or the same as Local Minimum Wage 2. Wages that not comply with the minimum wage standards. Embankment 1. Ensuring that workers' pay is equivalent to or the same as Local Minimum Wage 2. Provision of work safety equipment (Workplace Safety and Health-K3)</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>Fishing Ground Mapping: 1. Check on weather forecast prior to mapping activity, 2. Providing and controlling of safety checklists, 3. Coordination with relevant authorities prior to mapping activity. Artificial Reef - Discussion and coordination with the Local Office of Labour Affairs will be conducted to avoid violation of labour rights Embankment - Discussion and coordination with the Local Office of Labour Affairs will be conducted to avoid violation of labour rights and enhanced with following measures during the implementation of the construction: 1) Coordination with workers regarding wages received, 2) Ensure availability of work safety equipment. 3) Coordination with the Negeri/Village government (together with building contractors) to determine local labor force candidates to ensure involvement of local labors. 4) Daily monitoring carried out by field supervisors appointed by the Negeri/Villages Government and HAI (Executing Entity). 5) Involving Maluku provincial Public Works Affairs (PUPR) staff as supervisors who provide weekly assistance and monitoring.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>Fishing Ground Mapping: 1. Data on weather conditions updated accordingly 2. Ship Specifications Data and work safety equipment checklist updated periodically 3. Coordination with related agencies (Local Government, Fisheries Service, Regional SAR Agency, Meteorology and Climatology Agency-BMKG, Indonesian Navy) maintained 4. Licensing updated as require Artificial Reef No complain from workers related to working condition. Embankment No complain from workers related to working</p>

	condition related to: 1) underpaid labors 2) neglected safety measures onsite 3) no or low number of local labor employed
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Fishing Ground Mapping: 1. Each village authority are frequently informed on the weather condition, 2. Ship Specifications Data and work safety equipment checklist updated periodically 3. Coordination with related agencies (Local Government, Fisheries Service, Regional SAR Agency, Meteorology and Climatology Agency-BMKG, Indonesian Navy) maintained 4. Licensing updated as require Artificial Reef Ensuring all labor rights are fulfilled. Embankment: Ensuring all labor rights are fulfilled related to: 1) wages 2) safety measures 3) involvement of local labours

7.Indigenous people

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

8.Involuntary resettlement

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact	

that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	FAD: - The use of unfriendly environment materials, - Overfishing at the location where FADs were placed Artificial Reef Restoration: - Damage to the natural habitat of coral reefs which are taken for transplanting seedlings - Incorrect placement of the artificial reef and causing coral reef breaks at the location of the artificial reef placement. - Environmentally unsustainable fishing practices in coral reef rehabilitation sites. Embankment: - Sedimentation occurs caused by the dismantling work of the embankment - Materials are procured from location that is unsatisfactory of the local government regulations or has negative environmental impacts
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	FAD: - Construction of FADs that are suitable for water conditions and are environmentally friendly (FAD frames are made from dried sago fronds and the cover or roof is made of dried sago leaves, - The attractors for the presence of fish are made from coconut leaves, nipah leaves or sago leaves which grow along the coastal village areas of the project. - The fishing gear used is hand fishing. Not allowed to catch fish using purse seine to avoid overfishing - Dissemination and assistance to Fisherman Group about National standard FADs (Regulation of the Minister of Maritime and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia No. 07/Permen KP/2022 concerning of FADs) - Create SOPs for fishing in FADs. Artificial reef - Ensure that coral reef seeds are taken from locations that have received approval/permission from the relevant government (Marine and Fisheries Agencies); - Seeds are taken from areas with

	<p>conditions as close to the transplant site as possible (depth, salinity, exposure, substrate, sedimentation, temperature), - Take a maximum of 10% of the entire colony to be used as seeds, - Take coral fragments from the edge. In addition, following measures have been undertaken: 1) The rehabilitation method used is the artificial reefs made of concrete and without the use of coral seeds. Artificial reef serves as a fish apartment 2) The method for placing the artificial reef is appropriate so that it do not damage the coral reef habitat in the location where the artificial reef is placed 3) Divers who install artificial reef are also selected who have been licensed and have experience in carrying out these activities, so that can reduce errors that have potential to impact on coral reef habitats. 4) In the reporting period, 516 artificial reefs have been created, and 270 artificial reefs have been placed at rehabilitation sites covering an area of 5 hectares and involving 8 licensed divers and 6 persons who have followed basic level diving training non-license (youth groups). Embankment - Developing and implementing work plans for controlling and minimizing unused material runoff - i) Ensuring the materials used for project work have obtained permit from the relevant government/bodies (especially for sand and coral rocks); ii) Ensuring that the vendor possesses environmental permit document and an environmental impact management plan</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>FAD: Documentation report, Point of installation of FADs, The construction Specification of FADs, License Document of FADs (SIPR), fishing gear specification, fishing SOP compliance Artificial reef: 1) location for coral reef seedlings (ensure the safe location for the restoration) 2) Ensure methods and standards coral reef placement 3) Number of Divers who have experience/have licensed Embankment: Water Quality Documentation (Photo); Report environmental permit document and environmental impact management plan; Grievance Mechanism Checklist; List of qualified vendors based on local govt.'s recommendation</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>FAD: HAI has previously conducted preliminary assessment on the options of feasible material to be used for the construction of the FAD. Choices are to utilized nature based material for the attractors to the presence fish based on local knowledge and on recommendation from the Local Marine and Fishery Office, as well as from the local Environmental Office. Artificial Reef: HAI has previously coordinated and consulted with the environmental affairs (DLH) regarding plans to take coral reef seeds for artificial reef. Based on the results of the coordination and consultation that has been carried</p>

	<p>out, DLH has issued a letter of recommendation to HAI for the take of coral reef seeds at the specified location. HAI collaborates with the Pattimura Diving Society of Pattimura University (Padis Unpatti) to carry out artificial reef laying activities. Padis Unpatti is a Student Activity Unit (UKM) at Pattimura University where the majority of its members have licenses as divers and experience in coral reef rehabilitation activities. 12 youth individuals at the project location have been facilitated by HAI to obtain training and licenses as basic level divers by Ambon Dive Explore. The 12 youth individuals will be assistants to expert divers when placing the artificial reef. Making and placement of the artificial reef has been carried out in 2nd year of the project. During this reporting period, 516 artificial reefs have been created and 270 artificial reefs have been placed at rehabilitation sites covering an area of 5 hectares and involving 8 divers licensed and 6 persons who have followed basic level diving training non-license. Artificial reefs are made of concrete weighing up to 50 kg-60 kg/artificial reefs. Artificial reefs are brought from the shore to the rehabilitation site using a boat, and the artificial reefs lowering is carried out by tying the artificial reef using a rope and slowly lowered by 2 divers to the artificial reef lowering location point to be distributed to the coral reefs rehabilitation points by 6 divers. Overall, the artificial reef placement point at the rehabilitation site is a location with coral reef conditions that have a high level of damage. During the activities, there were no incorrect placement of artificial reefs that resulted in damage to coral reefs ecosystem around the location artificial reefs placement. Embankment: During the reporting period, rehabilitation process has been started in coordination with the Local Environmental Office on the probability of existing habitat at the rehabilitation sites and with the Provincial Office of Public Works on material utilised for the rehabilitation, as well as the source of procuring them.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>FAD: - The existence of the FAD does not influence the condition of the natural fish habitat in the installation site. This will determine the location for the FAD - The fishing gear utilised inline with the recommended gear specification - License Document of FADs (SIPR) once the installation site agreed upon with the authority in charge Artificial reef: - The sustainability of the rehabilitated coral reef maintained by the locals - no damage to the existing coral reef through proper placement of the artificial reef Embankment No negative influence on the existing natural habitat post rehabilitation Embankment: Developing and implementing work plans for controlling and minimizing unused material</p>

	runoff - i) Ensuring the materials used for project work have obtained permit from the relevant government/bodies (especially for sand and coral rocks); ii) Ensuring that the vendor possesses environmental permit document and an environmental impact management plan
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	FAD: - Monitoring of the residual impact activity will be conducted by the Executing Entity during the project period after the installation of the FAD - Regular monitoring on the compliance with the existing fishing regulation and SOP to avoid overfishing Artificial reef: - Strengthening the post project commitment of involved fisher group during the project implementation - Regular monitoring of the coral reef rehabilitation areas to check for damage or degradation Embankment: Post rehabilitation monitoring involving Local Environmental Office
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	FAD: 1. Unwanted bycatch 2. Overfishing at the location where FADs were placed Coral reef: 1. Damage to the natural habitat of coral reefs which are taken for transplanting seedlings. 2. Incorrect placement of the artificial reef and causing coral reef breaks at the location of the artificial reef placement. 3. Fishing practice that are not environmentally friendly FNC Water pollution due to use of inappropriate/excessive feed. FNC: Water pollution due to use of inappropriate/excessive feed Embankment 1) The impact of sedimentation that enters the waters during excavation or embankment rehabilitation construction; 2) Soil and water Pollution 3) Disposal of construction waste
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	FAD: 1.a. The fishing gear used is hand fishing. Not allowed to catch fish using purse seine to avoid overfishing 1.b. Dissemination and assistance to Fisherman Group about National standard FADs (Regulation of the Minister of Maritime and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia No. 07/Permen KP/2022 concerning of FADs) 1.c. Create SOPs for fishing in FADs 1.d. Regular Monitoring 2.a. Limitation on the number of catches 2.b. Capture time setting 2.c. Capture time measurement setting (length or weight measurement) 2.d. Selective use of fishing gear. 2.e. To increase fishermen's competence and understanding of the use of FADs in accordance Coral reef 1.a. Ensure that coral reef seeds are taken from locations that have receive approval/permission

	<p>from the relevant government (Maritime and Fisheries Affairs and Environmental Affairs) 1.b. Seeds are taken from areas with conditions as close to the transplant site as possible (depth, salinity, exposure, substrate, sedimentation, temperature) 1.c. Take a maximum of 10% of the entire colony to be used as seeds 1.d. Take coral fragments from the edge 2.a. The method for placing the artificial reef is appropriate so that no damage occurs to the coral reef habitat in the location where the artificial reef is placed 2.b. Diver's who install artificial reef are also selected who have been licensed and have experience in carry on these activities, so that can reduce errors that have potential to impact on coral reef habitats FNC: a. Conducting fish culture training for groups in every Negeri; b. Calculate the amount of feed needed, time and method of feeding; c. Use of natural feed (the local name: ikan rucah (trash fish)) Embankment: 1) Ensure that the building contractor complies with the environmental protection and management commitment pact 2) Carry out daily monitoring to ensure that the location/place for disposal of excavated soil, construction waste and mortar making does not have a negative impact on the ecosystem and biodiversity at the construction work site and to consent from the local community at the location site 3) Involve the Environmental Affairs and Public Works Affairs to ensure that the methods used during construction activities by building contractors are appropriate and do not have a negative impact on the environment</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>FAD: 1) Documentation report, 2) Point of installation of FADs, 3) the fishing gear Specification, 4) License Document of FADs (SIPR) Coral reef: 1) License 2) Baseline data number of coral seedlings taken 3) Documentation (photo) FNC: 1) Documentation Report 2) Water Quality Embankment: 1) The location/place of disposal excavated soil 2) Potential for Mortar runoff entering the waters 3) The location/place for construction waste disposal (such as cement bags, used boards that have been used for construction sign) 4) Grievance Cheklist 5) Compliance with the environmental protection and management commitment pact</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>FAD: In this regard, HAI has previously communicated and coordinated with the Local Office of Marine and Fishery Affairs to obtain information regarding regulation, permits/license and standards required for the installation of the FAD. Moreover, prior to the development of the FAD, Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the fishermen involved was developed to ensure that the operational of FAD does not disturb the existing biological</p>

balance. Coral Reef: For the coral reef rehabilitation, HAI has coordinated and consulted with the environmental affairs (DLH) regarding plans to take coral reef seeds for artificial reef. Based on the results of the coordination and consultation that has been carried out, DLH will issued a letter of recommendation to HAI for the take of coral reef seeds at the specified location. HAI will collaborate with the Pattimura Diving Society of Pattimura University (Padis Unpatti) to carry out artificial reef laying activities. Padis Unpatti is a Student Activity Unit (UKM) at Pattimura University where the majority of its members have licenses as divers and experience in coral reef rehabilitation activities. 12 youth individuals at the project location have been facilitated by HAI to obtain training and licenses as basic level divers by Ambon Dive Explore. The 12 youth individuals will be assistants to expert divers when placing the artificial reef. Making and placement of the artificial reef will be carried out in 2nd year of the project. FNC: HAI has conducted training for the fishermen groups managing the FNC related to the proper cultivation technique and measures to avoid pollution of the sea water that can lead to degraded biodiversity state. Further, coordination with the Local Environment Office and Local Office of Marine and Fishery Affairs to avoid placement of the FNC on restricted location due to its conservation value. Embankment: Coordination and consultation have been carried out with the Maluku provincial Maritime and Fisheries Affairs (DKP) regarding the suitability of marine space management for embankment restoration activities. In the reporting period, DKP has issued a letter of suitability for marine space at the location of the embankment that will be restored (Non Marine Protected Area's). Coordination and consultation have been carried out with the Maluku provincial Public Works Affairs (PUPR) and Environmental Affair regarding Embakment Restoration (Talud). The building contractors has been Commitment Pact for Environmental Protection and management as well as an Environmental Protection and Management Plan. During construction work, daily monitoring is carried out by the field supervisor. Monitoring is carried out to ensure: 1) The location/place of disposal excavated soil and making mortar does not have a negative impact on the ecosystem and biodiversity at the construction work site 2) No mortar and excavated soil runoff entering the waters 3) Location/place for construction waste disposal (such as cement bags, used boards that have been used for bouwplank) does not have a negative impact on the ecosystem and biodiversity at the construction work site

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	FAD: - Farmers incompliance to fishing SOP. - Installed FAD shifted from the appointed location Coral reef: Damaging fishing or other practices (diving, tourism) damaging the coral reef. FNC: Water pollution continuously avoided trough FNC best maintenance practices Embankment: 1) disposal on non-intended location 2) mortar runoff entering water body 3) improper disposal of construction waste 4) non-compliance with the environmental protection and management commitment pact
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	FAD: 1. Periodically changing fishing behavior, fishing at different depths or using different baits, 2. Establish group rules to maintain compliance to fishing SOP, 3. Regular examination of the FAD FNC: Coordinate with the Local Environmental Office to regularly check the water condition Embankment: 1) report to the local environmental office and instruct the contractor to move the disposed excavated soil to the site designated by the local environmental office 2) check whether disruption of the water quality occurs disturbing the ecosystem; involvement of local environmental office in the process 3) report to the local environmental office and instruct the contractor to clean up and bring the waste to designated disposal site 4) report to the local environmental office and check with the office on any violation; request the office for correction measures and sanction if necessary

11. Climate change

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	

will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<p>Embankment: 1) Dust impacts the human respiratory system from losing material during transportation 2) Noise Pollution – noise generated during project work activities. 3) Water pollution – potential for sediment due to demolition. 4) Domestic waste due to the temporary camp construction workers. Floating Net Cages (FNC): Water pollution due to use of inappropriate/ excessive feed Artificial reef: - Air pollution – dust impacts the human respiratory system from material loss during vehicle transportation when transporting materials for artificial reef manufacturing. - Noise Pollution – the impact of vehicle movements when transporting materials for artificial reef construction and transporting artificial reef to coral reef rehabilitation site. Seaweed cultivation: - Noise that arises due to the operation of the seaweed processing machine - Liquid or solid waste resulting from machine</p>
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<p>Embankment: 1) Developing and implementing transportation management plan that involves the usage of covering materials during materials loading process. 2) Barriers installation around civil work to minimize noise and halting any construction work at night 3) Developing and implementing work plans for controlling and minimizing unused material run off 4) Providing temporary septic tanks and garbage collection facility forbid garbage burning, and implement 3R methodology (reduce, reuse, recycle) FNC 1) Conducting fish culture training for Cultivation groups in every Negeri; 2) Calculate the amount of feed needed, time and method of feeding; 3) Use of natural feed (the local name: ikan rucah (trash fish) Artificial reef: Developing and implementing transportation management plan that involves the usage of covering materials during materials loading process and the scheduling of material transport. Seaweed cultivation: - Apply time management for the operation of the machine to avoid disruption to the community - Temporary collection place for liquid and solid waste</p>
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<p>Embankment: 1) Number of Issued Environmental Permit and clearance from other related offices 2) Grievance Checklist FNC 1) Number of training provided 2) number of people receiving training 3) Documentation Report 4) Checklist document for the</p>

	<p>number of feed (kg) given, time to feed, type of feed)</p> <p>4) Water Quality Inspection Artificial reef: - Air quality data - Grievance Mechanism Checklist</p> <p>Seaweed cultivation: Documentation, the existence of a waste collection place, agreement on the time management plan</p>
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	<p>Embankment: 1) 0 2) 0 FNC: 1) 1 2) 24 Artificial Reef: 0 Seaweed Cultivation: 0</p>
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>Embankment Restoration Coordination and consultation have been carried out with the Maluku provincial Public Works Affairs (PUPR) and Environmental Affairs regarding Embankment Restoration (Talud). Because the construction activities carried out are restoration and not new building construction, the Head of the Maluku PUPR Service recommends that each contractor candidate make a Commitment Pact for Environmental Protection and Management as well as an Environmental Protection and Management Plan. In the reporting period, embankment restoration activities have been completed. The embankment restoration work was carried out by CV Kenshin as a building contractor which was selected transparently based on an open tender carried out by HAI with the KEMITRAAN-Partnership and involving the government of Maluku Province (Environmental Affairs and Public Works Affairs). Before embankment restoration work began, a consultation and socialization process was carried out with affected communities using FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) principles to obtain suggestions and consent from them (community). Apart from that, an impact mitigation matrix and a form of impact mitigation action has been prepared which functions as a safeguard in implementing embankment restoration. During construction activities, there were no complaints from affected communities and activities that had a negative impact on the environment. FNC Technical training on FNC cultivation has been carried out for groups of FNC cultivators (24 people). During the reporting period, technical cultivation assistance such as feeding, cleaning nets and disease management by consultants was carried out twice in one month. Artificial reef: Discuss the transport management with the material vendor to avoid or minimize potential pollution</p> <p>Seaweed cultivation: Seaweed cultivation has not taken place during this reporting period. Still, discussion with the involved farmer groups will be conducted to ensure that the seaweed processing will refer to an agreed time management plan to avoid noise disruption to the surrounding community.</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	<p>Embankment: 1) occurrence of noise during the construction process. 2) complaints about significant change of the air condition. FNC: Complaints about</p>

	<p>water pollution on and around the FNC location. Artificial reef: Complaints about increase air pollution post artificial reef construction. Seaweed cultivation: Complaints about the noise resulting from the seaweed processing machine.</p>
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	<p>Monitoring will be conducted by the Executing Entity to the post-activities. Embankment: monitor any post-construction grievance(s) or impact from to noise and air pollution FNC: - Monitor and evaluate the involved fishermen groups in terms of nature-friendly practices in the operation of the NFC, - Involve/report to the local environment office in the monitoring of the water condition Artificial Reef: - monitor any postconstruction grievance(s) or impact from air pollution - Involve/report to the local environment office in the monitoring of air condition Seaweed cultivation: - monitor commitment of seaweed farmer groups in the operation of the seaweed processing machine - monitor commitment of seaweed farmer groups to properly conduct waste collection and review the waste management collection plan</p>
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<p>Artificial Reef: Air pollution – dust impacts the human respiratory system from material loss during vehicle transportation when transporting materials for artificial reef manufacturing. Embankment: 1. Domestic waste due to operating the temporary camp of construction workers. 2. Noise pollution – noise generated during project work activities. 3. Air Pollution from losing material during transportation and construction 4. Construction waste</p>
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	<p>Artificial Reef: Developing and implementing transportation management plan that involves the usage of covering materials during materials loading process. Embankment: 1. Providing temporary septic tanks and garbage collection facility, forbid garbage burning, and implement 3R methodology (reduce, reuse, recycle) 2. Barriers installation around civil work to minimize noise and halting any construction work at night 3. Developing and implementing transportation management plan that involves the usage of covering materials during materials loading process. 4. Barriers installation around civil work to minimize noise and halting any construction work at night 5. Carry out daily monitoring to ensure that the location/place for disposal of excavated soil and</p>

	construction waste does not have a negative impact on the public health and to consent from the local community at the location site
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Artificial Reef: Air quality data, Grievance Mechanism Checklist Embankment: 1. Documentation (Photo), Report environmental permit document and an environmental impact management plan Grievance Mechanism Checklist 2. Documentation (Photo), Report, environmental permit document and an environmental impact management plan Grievance Mechanism Checklist 3. The location/site for construction waste disposal (such as cement bags, used boards that have been used for construction sign) 4. Grievance checklist 5. Compliance with the environmental protection and management commitment pact
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Artificial Reef: Communication and coordination with the vendor in terms of the implementation of transport management to minimize health impact to the community. This is to avoid over-pollution through dust and sound that can disturb community health. Embankment: HAI will develop plan and SOP for the construction company related to waste management and civil workplan to be applied during the rehabilitation process, which include among others sanitation measures, safety and security measures and restricted working hour. During construction work, daily monitoring is carried out by the field supervisor. Monitoring is carried out to ensure: 1) Use of concrete mixer. Due to the influence of the sea tides, construction work must be carried out at night. To avoid noise, the use of concrete mixers is limited at night. 2) Monitoring control of traffic and speed of material transport vehicles 3) Location/place for construction waste disposal (such as cement bags, used boards that have been used for bouwplank) does not have a negative impact on the public health and to consent from the local community at the location site 4) Use of covering materials during the material loading process.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Artificial Reef: Complaints about air pollution after the rehabilitation process is finalized. Embankment: 1) Complaints about waste residues that occur onsite for the temporary camp of construction workers. 2) no report on non-compliance with the environmental protection and management commitment pact resulting in environmental health issues
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Artificial Reef: Avoid prolong process of the artificial reef installation and monitor any grievance from the community. Embankment: 1) Ensure the construction company to clean up the construction

	site once finishing the work. 2) engage the local environmental office and health office in inspection, and check with both offices on any violation
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Artificial Reef and Embankment: Materials are procured from location that is unsatisfactory of the local government regulations or has negative environmental impacts
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Artificial reef and Embankment: Ensuring the materials used for project work have obtained permit from the relevant government/bodies (especially for sand and coral rocks)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Documentation (Photo Source of materials (location) - Environmental permit document and an environmental impact management plan (RKL and UPL) - Stone and sand pick-up locations - Negeri Government Approval
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	EE has conduct meetings, discussion and coordination with the relevant offices to obtain the required permits/permit documents for the activities in Component 2 and 4. For the embankment: The stone material used for the embankment rehabilitation is boulder stone type of in the Negeri/Village Lima. The stone is derived from the Wa Ela dam material that was damaged in 2013. The materials used for project work have obtained permit from the Negeri Negeri Lima Government. The sand used should be provided by a company, which has a permit from the Energy and Mineral Resources Affairs of Maluku Province.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	- Availability of required permit/permit document - Evidence of coordination and communication with relevant provincial/district offices related to the permits/permit documents - no grievance occurs related to potential lands and soil degradation due to material sourcing For the embankment: 1) The source of location for stone provide insufficient material and the sand providing company does not have permit from the local government 2) Negeri government reject to give approval for the material
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Monitor any grievance related to land and soil condition post construction For the embankment: 1) conduct visit to the material site to check the availability of the materials needed and check with during the procurement process that the material providing company possesses permit from the local government for its operational 2) Involve the Negeri Government from the beginning of the bidding process and visit to the potential material sites

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	Yes
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	The unanticipated risk identified was related to marginalised group, which consists of non-native residents. To anticipate any conflict, the project has initiated a disaggregated data analysis to ensure that the criteria for potential beneficiaries are appropriate for each project output. For example: the category of fishermen who are beneficiaries of aquaculture (floating net cages). Further, socialization has been conducted to the group and information has been widely disseminated, not only in locations at the village/Negeri government center, but also to the hamlet area (local name: Petuanan) which is located on a different island from the village/Negeri government center location. Non native do not own agricultural land and rely on living as fishermen. Therefore, the main beneficiaries of FNC and

	seaweed are non-native residents. The majority of FNC placement locations are in waters close to non-native residential areas. Likewise with the location of seaweed cultivation.
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Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	KEMITRAAN required quarterly report being submitted by Executing Entity, to monitor project implementation closely to comply with the required AF safeguard.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	1) Implementation of SOPs for all activities that have risk impacts as contained in the ESMP, 2) regular monitoring of activities
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact

Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
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Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No
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List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Output	Rehabilitation of ± 12 hectares of coral reefs in Asilulu, Ureng and Lima Negeri/villages	0	FGD of survey and identification result of damage to coral reefs involved 30% female	Poor
Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Output	480 artificial reefs were successfully constructed and installed at the restoration site	0	Activities planning, making and placement of artificial reefs involved 30% youth female from 24 persons who are members of the youth groups.	Good
Increased awareness and active role of coastal communities to rehabilitate,	Output	300 people in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to	30% female	30% of women are actively involved in FGDs, training, socialization, rehabilitation, maintain and	Good

maintain and protect coral reefs		rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs		protect of coral reefs and coastal ecosystems	
Increasing the role of women in the family economy	Output	Minimum 150 women (housemothers) in 3 Negeri have knowledge on how to cultivate seaweeds (Pre and Post)	0	150 women (housemothers) 4 groups of seaweed cultivators were formed with a total of 68 beneficiaries (51 women/housemothers)	Good
Increasing the role of women in the family economy	Output	100 women (housemothers) have knowledge and skills in managing and developing fishery and seaweed products	0	100 women (housemothers) During the reporting period, 3 groups (1 groups each Negeri/Village) of women processing and marketing fishery products were formed with a total of 76 beneficiaries. The women's group has received training regarding fishery product diversification, packaging and marketing	Good

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to	Identify women's groups in each intervention Negeri/village, women's roles in managing fishery

comply with the GP?	product sources, seaweed cultivation, and women's opportunities in coastal ecosystem protection policies at the Negeri village level (Negeri/village regulations).
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome used
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Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change	Outcome 2	Fishermen operational cost while fishing decreased by 20% and Increase catches of tuna fishing groups up to 30%. Fishermen use updated season calendar and New Fishing GroundsArea, Implement/Adopt Fishing Practices Sustainable, and have the knowledge, strategy and ability to deal with it Impact of Climate Change	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 2. Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Outcome 5	50% of the artificial reef placed within the planned 5 ha rehabilitation site	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 3. Alternative economic development in coastal areas that are climate-	Outcome 6	1) 100 women (housemothers) have knowledge and skills in managing and developing fishery and seaweed	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

resilient by utilizing technology in fisheries and Marine areas		products 2) Nine floating rafts used to cultivate seaweeds (3 rafts for each Negeri) 3) Installation of 9 Floating Net Cages (FNC) for Cultivating Fish in 3 Negeri/Village		
Component 4. Development of supporting facilities to anticipate the impacts of coastal flooding and tidal waves	Outcome 4	At least 300m embankment rehabilitated in this reporting period	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Abimanyu Aji	abimanyu.aji@kemitraan.or.id

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has so far met the planned timeline for each component and physical implementation schedule with the FNC in place, provision of floating rafts for seaweed cultivation and ongoing embankment rehabilitation. But the social aspects of this project needs improvement in terms of motivating and encouraging beneficiaries to develop more bound, especially related to the fishermen, who are mostly used to work individually or in small team. Working in a larger team required better communication and interaction to other group members for an optimal functioning teamwork. The EE needs to conduct stronger community organisational strategy to strengthen the sense of togetherness within the established groups in which equal distribution of tasks is arranged and each member is aware of his/her responsibilities to maintain the sustainability of the group.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change	Outcome 2	Fishermen operational cost while fishing decreased by 20% and Increase catches of tuna fishing groups up to 30%. Fishermen use updated season calendar and New Fishing GroundsArea, Implement/Adopt Fishing Practices Sustainable, and have the knowledge, strategy and ability to deal with it Impact of Climate Change	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Component 2. Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Outcome 5	50% of the artificial reef placed within the planned 5 ha rehabilitation site	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
50% of the artificial reef placed within the planned 5 ha rehabilitation site	Outcome 6	1) 100 women (housemothers) have knowledge and skills in managing and developing fishery and seaweed products 2) Nine floating rafts used to cultivate seaweeds (3 rafts for each	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

		Negeri) 3) Installation of 9 Floating Net Cages (FNC) for Cultivating Fish in 3 Negeri/Village		
Component 4. Development of supporting facilities to anticipate the impacts of coastal flooding and tidal waves	Outcome 4	At least 300m embankment rehabilitated in this reporting period	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Rian Hidayat	rian34522@gmail.com	Harmony Alam Indonesia (HAI)

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Component 1, The activities of this component have produced several outputs such as: 1) increasing the capacity of fishermen to understand fishing technology such as fish finders and the use of applications/software to periodically predict potential fishing areas, avionic navigation systems, weather (windy applications) which can strengthen fishermen's ability to adapt to climate change; 2) facilitating KUSUKA Card registration as one of the requirements for being able to access government assistance; 3) 3 FADs has been completed (2 FADs have been placed at the location, 1 fish aggregating device is in the location survey and permit processing stage. It is planned that in October 2024, the FADs can be installed and used by fishermen). However, The West Wind Season period (November 2023 – February 2024) causes extreme weather and waves that result in the FADS rope belonging to the fisherman group of Negeri Asilulu breaking and causing the FADs to drift and disappear. What is not taken into account before the placement of the FADs is the condition of the tight underwater contours. The density of the contour affects the high potential for intense friction between the anchor rope and the seamount (the local name is : Saaru) due to the pressure of the flow of seawater masses and causes the anchor rope to be prone to breakage. To overcome this, for the placement of FADs in the future, Pay attention to the underwater contour as a consideration in placing FADs at sea as well as choosing the type of rope (which is stronger), and the length of the rope used to tie the anchor so that it can overcome the pressure of the mass flow of sea water. In this period, the number of direct beneficiaries is 942 (155 Female and 787 Male). 1 Fisherman groups (Negeri Negeri Lima) has been collaborated with Harta Samudera companies related to selling fish. 1 Cold Storage /TP3I (Fish Shelter, Fish Weighing and Sales) has been created and utilized by the fishermen group (Negeri Negeri Lima). To achieve the expected outcome, activities for making 2 cold storage/TP3I will be completed in Desember 2024. Component 2, The activities of this component have produced several outputs such as: 1) 516 articial reefs have been created and 270 artificial reefs have been placed at rehabilitation sites covering an area of 5 hectares and involving 8 divers licensed and 6 persons who have followed basic level diving training non-license; 2) Fish population survey at rehabilitated coral reef sites; 3) Socialization and education on the protection of coastal ecosystems and coral reefs for junior high school and senior high school students; 4) Tree planting for coastal protection in the Negeri Negeri Lima. The number of direct beneficiaries is 1324 (566 Female and 758 Male). In November 2024, it is targeted that 246 artificial reefs can be placed at rehabilitation locations. Component 3, The activities of this component have produced several outputs such as: 1) During the reporting period, each group has the ability to make fishery products (such as; tuna fish floss, jerky fish, smoky fish) and contributed 20-30 % increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline. The women group already has Business Identification Numbers (NIB) and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (NPWP), Halal certification. All members have been registered as kusuka card holders; 2) Floating Net Cage fish cultivation program was running and contributed 5 % increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline; 3) In July 2024, seaweed cultivation training was carried out. In September 2024, seaweed cultivation program was running. Total the number of direct beneficiaries component 3 is 720 (319 Female and 401 Male). Component 4, In the reporting period, embankment restoration activities on progress. The embankment restoration work was carried out by CV Kenshin as a building contractor which was selected transparently based on a open tender carried out by HAI with the Kemitraan Partnership and involving the

government of Maluku Province (Environmental Affairs and Public Works Affairs). Before embankment restoration work began, a consultation and socialization process was carried out with affected communities using FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) principles to obtain suggestions and consent from them (community). Apart from that, an impact mitigation matrix and a form of impact mitigation action has been prepared which functions as a safeguard in implementing embankment restoration. During construction activities, there were no complaints from affected communities and activities that had a negative impact on the environment. The total length of the restored embankment is + 300 meters with the number of beneficiaries being 331 people.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has so far met the planned timeline for each component and physical implementation schedule with the FNC in place, provision of floating rafts for seaweed cultivation and ongoing embankment rehabilitation. But the social aspects of this project needs improvement in terms of motivating and encouraging beneficiaries to develop more bound, especially related to the fishermen, who are mostly used to work individually or in small team. Working in a larger team required better communication and interaction to other group members for an optimal functioning teamwork. The EE needs to conduct stronger community organisational strategy to strengthen the sense of togetherness within the established groups in which equal distribution of tasks is arranged and each member is aware of his/her responsibilities to maintain the sustainability of the group.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outcomes	Outcome 1.1 Fishermen	Based on FGDs and interviews with	In progress	20% reduction in operational costs

	operational cost while fishing decreased by 20%	fishermen in 2022, the operational cost (variable) of catching tuna fishing/trip is IDR 1,370,000		
Outcomes	Outcome 1.1 Increase catches of tuna fishing groups up to 30%	Based on FGDs and interviews with fishermen in 2022, the average type of fish caught is Yellow Fish Tuna (Yellowfin Tuna) with a weight ranging from 25 Kg - 50 Kg/fish. The catch of fishermen ranges from 2 to 3 fish. Depending on the technique and skill in loining fish, the weight ratio per tuna (loss) after loining is 40% - 50%	25% increase of tuna catches	increase in catches of tuna fishermen up to 30%
Outputs	Output 1.1.1 a). one fishing ground map area and new fishing season calendar b). The existence of regulations on Sasi Laut in 3 Negeri one fishing ground map area and new fishing season calendar	a). Fishermen in project locations have fishing ground areas and traditional fishing season calendars based on their experience the signs of nature. b). 0	a) completed b) in progress	a) one map and new fishing season calendar b 1 Sasi Laut for each Negeri (total 3 Sasi Laut)
Outputs	Output 1.1.2 One FADs each Negeri/Villages	Making tuna FADs/deep sea FADs requires a high cost. Therefore, the FAD owners at the project site are local businessman and/or fish collectors. If a small fisherman catches fish in a FAD, the fisherman must sell his fish catch to the FAD owner at a price determined by the FAD owner. Apart from that, fishermen are also charged a "service" fee to the FAD owner for each kg of	completed	3 FADs

		fish caught		
Outputs	Output 1.1.3 One Cold Storage each Negeri	0	1 installed	3 cold storages
Outcomes	Outcome 1.2 Fishermen use updated season calendar and New Fishing Grounds Area, Implement/Adopt Fishing Practices Sustainable, and have the knowledge, strategy and ability to deal with it Impact of Climate Change	At the project location, the formation of fishermen groups is usually carried out if there is an assistance program from the government or private sector. After assistance is provided, the group will disband/inactive. To access capital, fishermen in project locations still rely on loans from fish collectors	In progress	3 MSC Ecolabel Certificate Submission
Outcomes	Outcome 1.2 There is an MoU on cooperation between fishermen groups with Stakeholders related to access to technology, capital access, and empowerment program to fisherman group	At the project location, the formation of fishermen groups is usually carried out if there is an assistance program from the government or private sector. After assistance is provided, the group will disband/inactive. To access capital, fishermen in project locations still rely on loans from fish collectors	In progress	1 MoU
Outputs	Output 1.2.1 a) Fishermen Have and Using the Updated Seasonal Calendar on the Fishing Ground Area It's been mapped. b) Enhancement knowledge related to fishing ground areas and the use of fishing equipment/technology	0	410 fishermen have joined fishermen groups and are involved in various activities carried out by Executing Entity (HAI) such as; training, FGD, workshops, facilitation of KUSUKA card access	450
Outputs	Output 1.2.2	0	completed	3 fisherman Groups

	Formation of Fishermen Groups in Each Negeri/Villages			(The Tuna and Demersal Fisherman)
Outputs	Output 1.2.3 a) There is access and program collaboration between fishermen and the government, private sector and other stakeholders b) Access to micro credit and the bank	0	all fisherman groups already have a Group Determination Decree by the Village Government, already have Business Identification Numbers (NIB) and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (NPWP). All members have been registered as kusuka card holders. In this period, KUB Wa Ela (Fisherman Group of Negeri Negeri Lima), has been collaborated with Harta Samudera companies related to selling fish.	a) 1 MoU between fisherman groups and companies related to selling fish b) 1 pre-requisites to accessing credit is provided to fishermen.
Outcomes	Outcome 2.1 Increases up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas	based on the results of a survey conducted in 2022 in the waters of 3 Negeri/villages, there are less than 20 species of reef fish that show a low category. Waters with good coral cover have more than 20 species of coral fish. To increase catches, this is done by stocking certain fish seeds (restocking) with economic value such as Serranidae (grouper), Lutjanidae (snapper), C. ignobilis (bobara/kuwe)	In progress	Up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas
Outputs	Output 2.1.1 Coral reef covering an area of 12 ha recovered	Base on Central Maluku Regency Maritime and	In progress	12 Ha

	(from 56 ha coral reef damaged area in the Leihitu District	Fisheries Affairs , 2017		
Outputs	Output 2.1.2 480 artificial reefs were successfully constructed and installed at the rehabilitation site	0	The artificial reef mold has been completed. Making and placement of artificial reefs is in progress	480 Artificial Reef
Outcomes	Outcome 2.2 300 person in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs and coastal ecosystem	0	85 person (Youth Groups)	300 Person
Outputs	Output 2.2.1 a). 3 coral reefs youth group are formed (Minimum 30 person each Negeri/village) b). 3 restored locations have the potentials for ecotourism development	0	a) groups completed b) ecotourism development ongoing	a) 3 Youth Groups established b) 3 restored location have the potentials for ecotourism development
Outputs	Output 2.2.2 90 youth person (30 people from each Negeri) knows how to do transplantation, maintenance, care and monitoring of coral reef	0	In this period, Making and placement of artificial reefs at the rehabilitation site by youth groups, involved 40 youth individuals	90 youth individuals involved
Outcomes	Outcome 3.1 increase in community income derived from aquaculture up to 30%	Based on FGDs and interviews with fishermen in 2022, the average monthly income of tuna fishermen is IDR 5,600,000. Meanwhile, the average monthly income of helper (assistant fishermen) is IDR 3,000,000. The income of purse seine net fishing workers (Local Name: Masnait) is IDR 2,660,000/month.	In the reporting period, the Floating Net Cage fish cultivation program is still running	increase income up to 30%

		Demersal/Coral fishermen and small pelagic fishermen, have an average income of IDR 3,700,000/month. Aquaculture and seaweed cultivation programs are not prioritized for non-tuna fishermen		
Outputs	Output 3.1.1 Installation of 9 Floating Net Cages (FNC) for Cultivating Fish in 3 Negeri/Village	0	completed	9 FNC
Outputs	Output 3.1.2 Minimum 180 households in 3 Negeri have knowledge on how to cultivate fish in Floating Net Cages (FNC)	0	During the reporting period, 9 groups of FNC cultivators were formed (3 from each Negeri/Village) with a total of 109 beneficiaries who received training, mentoring and field practice on FNC cultivation	180 Households
Outcomes	Outcome 3.2 Minimum 250 women (house mothers) can reduce Dependence on husband's income	0	In progress	minimum 250 women
Outputs	Output 3.2.1 9 (nine) floating rafts used to cultivate seaweeds	0	In progress	9 floating rafts
Outputs	Output 3.2.2 Minimum 180 women' (housemothers) in 3 Negeri have knowledge on how to cultivate seaweeds (Pre and Post)	0	4 groups of seaweed cultivators were established with a total of 68 beneficiaries (51 women/housemothers)	Minimum 180 women
Outputs	Output 3.2.3 100 women (housemothers) have knowledge and skills in managing and developing fishery and seaweed products	0	3 groups (1 groups each Negeri/Village) of women processing and marketing fishery products were established with a total of 76 beneficiaries. The	100 women (housemothers) 1 Product each group 1 access to bank

			<p>women's group has received training regarding fishery product diversification, packaging and marketing. During the reporting period, each group has the ability to make fishery products (such as; tuna fish floss, jerky fish, smoky fish). All groups already have a Group Determination Decree by the Village Government, already have Business Identification Numbers (NIB) and Taxpayer Identification Numbers (NPWP). All members have been registered as kusuka card holders. Fulfilling this administration is a condition for being able to access government programs and facilitating access to collaboration with the private sector and banks. The group has received a Home Industry Food Production Certificate (SPP-IRT) from the Industry and Trade affairs Maluku Province</p>	
Outcomes	Outcome 4 ± 600 lives in 3 negeri will be averted from the potential threats of tidal waves	Based on the results of the data collection, there are around 437 meters of embankment (Talut) which are a priority for repair. The total number of	In progress	600

		residents directly affected by the damage to the talut is around 234 people (damaged talut which is right behind residents' houses), and the indirect impact is experienced by around 500 people (damaged talut which is along public roads, and/or close to public facilities such as places worship, clean water tanks, and cemeteries)		
Outputs	Output 4.1. ± 500 M of Embankment/wave breaking walls in the improved 3 Negeri	0	ongoing	500m

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	Up to the reporting period, there have been no changes and or plans for changes design project
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges	Yes, its still effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges & Opportunities	Gender issues are considered in identify beneficiaries, identify roles and decision making. Specifically, one of the outputs of this program is to place 100 % women as the main beneficiaries, namely in developing fisheries and seaweed product processing businesses. Seaweed cultivation is a gender-adaptive aquaculture activity, because the role of women is very

		<p>important from the pre-harvest to post-harvest stages. Therefore, the main beneficiaries of this activity 100 % are women</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Yes. Delays occurred in Coral reef rehabilitation activities. In the planning, the placement of artificial reefs was targeted to be completed in the 2nd year of the project. However, the number of artificial reefs placed was only 270 Artificial reefs (from 516 Artificial reefs). This delay occurred due to the west wind season and the readiness of the youth group. Targeted in October 2024, all artificial reefs will be placed in rehabilitation locations by involving more licensed divers who are not only from youth groups, but also involving other institutions (diving communities and government)</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The characteristics of the Maluku community are very diverse, the native population tends to work individually and make a living as fishermen. While the immigrant group (generally from Buton) tends to be less of a priority for the village government, because they are considered as immigrants who do not have land. So that the immigrant population tends to work hard, tenacious and more diligent. This perseverance often creates success and makes the native population jealous. It often also causes social friction in society. In the reporting period, stakeholder engagement is very necessary so that the project being implemented can be supported. Support for the provision of seaweed cultivation facilities and infrastructure by Marine and Fisheries Affairs, the Government of Negeri Lima has provided concrete support in the form of assistance in</p>

		<p>providing fish seeds and feed for FNC fishermen in Negeri Lima. This support has a positive impact in overcoming limited feed availability. For the placement of FADs in the future, Pay attention to the underwater contour as a consideration in placing FADs at sea as well as choosing the type of rope (which is stronger), and the length of the rope used to tie the anchor so that it can overcome the pressure of the mass flow of sea water. Floating Net Cages building structure reinforcement. This is done to mitigate damage to FNCs due to the impact of waves and extreme weather. The type of FNCs used in this project is made of fiberglass produced by BPPP (Fisheries Training and Extension Agency). The weakness of FNCs fiberglass is that it is not resistant to impacts that can cause leaks or friction that can cause the buoy rope to break. Therefore, facing the west wind season (November 2023 - February 2024), the most important mitigation is to ensure the durability of the FNCs from the threat of waves and strong currents. The Pokdakan in Kasuari Hamlet (Negeri Asilulu) was able to implement mitigation measures well, while the Pokdakan in Negeri Ureng and Negeri Negeri Lima were not consistent in implementing the mitigation measures that had been made. In December 2023, the Pokdakan Sepsepa Negeri Negeri Lima and Pokdakan Kelehiru Negeri Ureng cages had to be evacuated to land and all the fish in the cages were released.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>Some activities in this project require certain permits that need to be obtained at provincial level (permit for the FNC, FAD and coastal embankment rehabilitation). Therefore, although the project is implemented at regency level, the role of Provincial Government is vital in supporting the implementation, since the permits are to be coordinated between the regency office and the respective ministries at the national level. Both NIE and EE have learnt that engagement of related government offices from the early stage of the project is essential. Other important aspect of this project is that the targeted sites is part of post-conflict area. Although the conflict occurred in the past, the impact of it is still felt and small conflict can escalate rapidly. Communication to and engagement of local community from different areas need to be carefully arranged to avoid tension between the different community members. The EE has thought about the situation thoroughly and engaged local organisation that has dealt with conflict in the early phase of the project. All the above aspects are very much relevant in designing implementation of future project related to community resilience.</p>
<p>What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	<p>Maluku Province has a coastline of 10,630.1 km which has great potential for the development of aquaculture potential amidst the challenges of climate change. However, this opportunity has not been widely utilized. In addition to still being fixated on the capture fisheries pattern, due to considerations of waves, currents and waves, FNCs in Maluku Province is generally located in bays and not in open waters. In Maluku Province, the HAI Project is the only FNCs cultivation carried out in open waters. Although waves, currents and waves in open waters are relatively risky for FNCs cultivation. However, this project proves that FNCs cultivation can be carried out in open waters because of the adaptation efforts made by cultivators by strengthening the structure of the FNCs building and periodic maintenance.</p>
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?</p>	<p>NIE has not received any readiness grant</p>
<p>How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for</p>	

enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	Most of the beneficiaries have little knowledge about climate change and its impact, but the fishermen engaged in this project realised that there have been shifting condition in reference with the local customary wisdom they rely on. Even though, to convince most of traditional community members that there are changes in the natural condition of the project area caused by climate change impact is challenging. Indeed, there are always a small number of champions that help to explain in local understanding about the changes and that beneficiaries therefore need to adapt to. Concrete examples are required for the beneficiaries to learn not just visually but also hands on to improve understanding and to give answers on the common question of "why they need to adapt".
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	Concrete action to preserve natural resources and to develop product diversification to improve economic and livelihood condition can be replicated both within and outside project area. A successful interventions in these priority sectors can help other to better understand the important of climate change adaptation aspects.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	Existing data/information/knowledge will be collected and included in a programme database to refer for possible replication and/or to be used for the implementation of similar project(s). This include data/information/knowledge related to the constellation of targeted community, engagement of multi-stakeholders, policy development requirements, steps and pathways, roadmap development for adaptation action and adaptation related development policy, sustainability and exit strategy, as well as gender inclusion.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanel of dissemination have been used?	Yes. Social media, websites, printed media, FGDs, workshop, training
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	https://www.harmonyalamindonesia.id/publikasi/ , https://www.youtube.com/@harmonyalamindonesiafounda8012
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Within this reporting period, learning objectives have been partially met, since the project is still ongoing. Publication materials have been disseminated through website and social media. Training, workshop and FGDs related climate resilience and adaptation have been conducted throughout the project implementation.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	Most publication and information related to concrete climate adaptation and resilience are available at international level with little information on the national context. The limited number of climate change adaptation project makes it difficult to learn any learning experience. The NIE is currently

	developing a database with information from the past experience that will hopefully be accessible in the next future. Moreover, supporting data for project development or implementation, such as local climate data is not always available. It will be very helpful if the DA can also support as a hub for climate related data necessary for project support or development.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Definitely. It helps amongst other to determine capacity gaps of the community/beneficiaries, contributes to optimise results of activities and help shape the exit strategy for the project.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The development of fishing ground map, establishment of FNC cultivators and diversified fishery products
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Before Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance	Direct beneficiaries	2980	19.46	20.13

at completion	supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	10500	40.41	82
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	13480	29.935	51.065
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	3085	33	33
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	16975	33.22	37
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	20060	33.11	35
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
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Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
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Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
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	Systems				
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Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
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Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
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Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
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Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
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Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information	0	Coastal management
Target performance at completion	60	Coastal management
Performance at mid-term	60	Coastal management
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted	% of female participants	Level of awareness
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	beneficiaries	targeted	
Baseline information	0	0	1: Aware of neither
Target performance at completion	9465	15	4: Mostly aware
Performance at mid-term	1454	30	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
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Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
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Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
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Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	
Target performance at completion	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	
Performance at mid-term	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	3: Moderately improved
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
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Baseline information	0		Disaster risk reduction
Target performance at completion	800		Disaster risk reduction
Performance at mid-term	910		Disaster risk reduction
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
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Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	0	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	12	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Performance at mid-term	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	5	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	0	0	1: No improvement
Target performance at completion	1800	10	2: Limited improvement
Performance at mid-term	822	12.34	2: Limited improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
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Baseline information	0	0	From 0 to 0.5%	Fishing
Target performance at completion	450	0	From 10% to 20%	Fishing
Performance at mid-term	410	0	From 5% to 10%	Fishing
Performance at mid-term	124	0	From 1% to 5%	Aquaculture
Performance at mid-term	139	41	From 0 to 0.5%	Cultivation
Performance at mid-term	82	82	From 20% to 30%	Other
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information	0	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods
Target performance at completion	21	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods
Performance at mid-term	20	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information	208	Fishing	0
Target performance at completion	450	Fishing	406
Performance at mid-term	410	Fishing	447
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

Integration level

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
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Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
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Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
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Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
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Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
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