

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	8/31/2024 - 8/28/2025
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	Hasbi Berliani

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)	2/9/2024
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	Ary Sudijanto	arysudijanto@gmail.com;	10/1/2025
Implementing Entity	Hasbi Berliani	hasbi.berliani@kemitraan.or.id	10/1/2025
National Project Manager	Willy Wicaksono	willy.wicaksono@kemitraan.or.id	7/30/2026
Executing Agency	Rian Hidayat	rian34522@gmail.com	9/1/2022
Coordinator	Cadinda Festa Martha	cadinda.festa@kemitraan.or.id	7/30/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$963,456.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$859,564.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	86.62
Project execution rate (%)	96.80
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	The total disbursement for the project is \$ 963,456
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	\$92,970.00
Output 1.2 : Rumpon Procurement / Fish Aggregating Device (FAD)	\$11,544.00
Output 1.3 : Provision of Cold Storage in each village	\$17,326.00
Output 1.4 : About 150 fishermen (50 fishermen in each village) have new knowledge which is more relevant to the climate change	\$108,827.00
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	\$126,150.00
Output 2.2 : About 90 young people (30 people from each Negeri) knows how to do transplantation, maintenance, care and monitoring of coral reefs	\$13,316.00
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)	\$143,353.00
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)	\$66,884.00
Output 3.3 : 100 women in 3 Negeri have the skill required to process the result of fish culture and seaweed cultivation	\$51,504.00
Output 4.1 : The development of supporting facilities to anticipate coastal flooding and tidal wave	\$188,992.00
IE fee (\$)	\$76,867.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$83,467.00

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	\$0.00	8/31/2025
Output 1.2 : Rumpon Procurement / Fish Aggregating Device (FAD)	\$0.00	8/31/2025
Output 1.3 : Provision of Cold Storage in each village	\$0.00	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	\$0.00	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	\$0.00	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)	\$0.00	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)	\$0.00	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	\$0.00	8/31/2025
Output 4.1 : The development of supporting facilities to anticipate coastal flooding and tidal wave	\$0.00	8/31/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$0.00

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	Steps taken to mitigate risk
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	Status	
Stakeholders (Local Fishermen, Women Group, Costume/Traditional Figure, Youth, NGOs) do not support the proposed scheme	Low	1) Conducted Intensive awareness raising campaign to community on climate change impact 2) Applied intensive and repeated communication on resilient building during every event involving community and other key stakeholders 3) Only supported activities that comply with the project's environmental and social safeguard policies are supported 4) 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	1) 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. 2) 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. 3) 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	1) Conducted participatory fishing ground mapping involving beneficiaries and village government 2) Socialisation of the fishing ground map to the community and village especially the fisher community who will benefit from the developed map 3) Training of the fisher community on the proper utilisation of the map to avoid conflict and dispute on the mapped fishing grounds
Coastal embankment construction uses sand, stone and cement material which has the potential to produce dust	Moderate	1) Developed and implemented transport management plan 2) Utilised covering materials during materials loading process 3) 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	1) Applied participatory resource management 2) 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	1) Provided assistance to EE to build capacity, both related to implementation and to institutional matter 2) Engaged consultants/experts to assist in project implementation
Frauds and corruption	Low	1) Provided assistance to EE to build capacity, both related to implementation and to institutional matter 2) Engaged consultants/experts to assist in project implementation

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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The use of seaweed seedlings and their relation to climate change risks. The seaweed seedlings used for cultivation are tissue-culture seedlings of the species <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> (Cottonii), produced by the Marine Aquaculture Center (BPBL) of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries located in Ambon City. The selection of these seedlings is based on the following considerations: (1) availability of seedlings, (2) fast growth rate, (3) high productivity, (4) widespread use by seaweed cultivators in Maluku, and (5) free from diseases and pathogens. HAI, as the Executing Entity, did not identify the climate change risks related to the resilience of tissue-culture seaweed seedlings in the waters of Maluku, particularly during the west monsoon season (December–February). Tissue-culture seaweed seedlings are superior seedlings produced through laboratory propagation that are uniform, clean, and fast-growing. However, because they originate from a single genetic source (clonal), these seedlings have low genetic diversity, making them less adaptive to climate change stressors such as fluctuations in temperature, salinity, and extreme rainfall, especially when cultivated in the sea with dynamic environmental condition. This condition impact in seedlings that are highly susceptible to diseases such as ice-ice, as well as pests including filamentous algae and “bulu kucing” (Epifit organism). Disease outbreaks and crop failures are not only experienced by seaweed cultivators in the project locations, but occur in almost all seaweed cultivation areas in Maluku, including crop failures and disease attacks in the seaweed seedstock nurseries managed by the Marine Aquaculture Center of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.	Moderate	The mitigation measure to be implemented is the use of seaweed seedlings that are more adaptive to climate risks. If tissue-cultured seaweed seedlings continue to be used, seaweed farming will only be conducted during the east monsoon season (June–August) or during the transitional seasons (April–May and September–November). However, the crop failures experienced by the majority of seaweed cultivators in Maluku Province, along with the damage to the seed banks managed by BPBL (as the producer of tissue-cultured seaweed seedlings), resulted in the unavailability of seedlings. Until the end of the project, seaweed cultivation could not be continued due to the lack of seedlings.
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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 are implemented 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 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: 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
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) 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) Environmental documents and permits required are : a. FADs : FAD Placement Permit Letter (SIPR) b. Coral Reef Rehabilitation : Statement Letter of Environmental Management and Monitoring Ability (SPPL) c. Floating Net Cages (FNC) and Seaweed Cultivation: Cultivation Business Registration Certificate d. Embankment Restoration: UKL-UPL document
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of Issued Environmental Permit 2. Number of monitoring report for Embankment Restoration on site
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	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 (FADs Placement Permit Letter) rests with the Maritime and Fisheries Ministry (KKP). Because the process of issuing SIPR by the KKP takes a long time. In the reporting periode,, DKP has issued a Letter of Recommendation for FADs Placement for fishermen groups so that the FADs that have been made 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 only party that facilitates small fishermen to obtain these permits. Until the end of the project, 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 Department of Environment (DLH). Based on the consultation results, DLH stated that SPPL is not required for coral reef rehabilitation activities. However, an Activity Approval Letter from the DKP is required because it is related to fulfilling the allocation of marine space/Marine Space. HAI has received a letter of approval for coral reef rehabilitation activities from the DKP of Maluku Province. Coral reef rehabilitation activities has been completed with a rehabilitation area of 15 hectares and without incident. For embankment restoration, coordination and consultation have been conducted with the Maluku Province Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Agency (DKP) regarding the suitability of marine space management for embankment restoration activities. The DKP has issued a marine space suitability letter at the embankment location to be restored. HAI conducted a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process prior to the embankment restoration. This activity has been completed. The length of the repaired embankment is 496 meters.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	1) The activities carried out do not violate the provisions Marine Spatial Planning of Maluku Province and State Fisheries Management Area Republic of Indonesia 2) The activities carried out do not violate environmental protection and management policies 3) Physical environment disruption from mobilization and construction process (Embankment Restoration) Since all activities of the project has been finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1. Docs are prepared for submission (FADs Placement, FNC and Seaweed Cultivation) 2. Permit Letter for Coral Reef Rehabilitation Activities by DKP Maluku Province (Done) 3. Permit letter of suitability for marine space at the location of the embankment that will be restored by DKP (Done) With the project finalisation, remedial action is therefore irrelevant
2.Access and equity	
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)	Social conflict or potential jealousy arising from selection of community member that will be the implementer of adaptation actions and alternative livelihood at Negeri/Villages level
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. Consultation and coordination with the Negeri/Village government in determining the criteria for direct beneficiaries. Beneficiary criteria include: affected communities, poor and vulnerable communities, fishermen groups. Especially for the processing of fishery products and seaweed, the beneficiaries are women groups
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) Distribution of population settlements and accessibility (in Negeri/village centers or hamlets located on separate islands from Negeri/village centers) 3) Native residents (local name: Anak Negeri) and non native residents
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 Population * Ambon Island (Negeri/Village Centers) * Nusa Ela Island (Small island) * Seram 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.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Since all activities of the project has been finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	With the project finalisation, remedial action is therefore irrelevant
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	Yes

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)	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)	Since all activities of the project has been finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	With the project finalisation, remedial action is therefore irrelevant
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)	1) Minimum Wage not considered by the contractor 2) Incompliance with occupational Safety and Health 3) Local Labor Force are not involved in the construction process
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) Ensure that labor wage standards are in accordance with the "wage unit price index and building material prices in Central Maluku Regency" 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
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1) Number of labor daily wages 2) Safety Plan Document, Number of personal protective equipment 3) Number of local labor force (minimum 70%) 4) Grievance checklist
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	In each Negeri/village, there are groups of villagers who have competence and have worked in the construction sector
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	During the project period, coordination is carried out with workers regarding wages received, availability of work safety equipment. Daily monitoring carried out by field supervisors appointed by the Negeri/Villages Government and HAI (Executing Entity). Involving Maluku provincial Public Works Affairs (PUPR) staff as supervisors who provide weekly assistance and monitoring. Coordination with the Negeri/Village government (together with building contractors) to determine local labor force candidates.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Since labor intensive activities of the project has been finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	With the whole construction work in the project finalised, remedial action is therefore irrelevant
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	No

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
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)	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.
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) 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) Diver's 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, 270 artificial reefs were placed at rehabilitation site involving 8 divers licensed (Youth groups) and 6 persons who have received basic level diving training non-license (youth groups).
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1) Ensure methods and standards coral reef placement 2) Number of Divers who have experience/have licensed
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	12 youth at the project location have been facilitated by HAI to obtain training and licenses as basic level divers by Ambon Dive Explore.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	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 divers licensed and 6 persons who have followed basic level diving training non-license. Artificial reefs made of concrete weighing up to 50 kg-60 kg/artificial reefs are transported from the shore to the rehabilitation site using a boat. The artificial reefs lowering are slowly lowered by 2 divers using a rope to the artificial reef landing location point to be distributed to the coral reefs rehabilitation points by 6 divers. No incorrect placement of artificial reefs that resulted in damage to coral reefs ecosystem around the location artificial reefs placement.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	With the coral reef rehabilitation finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	List of remedial action is with the closing of project activities is irrelevant
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	No

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)	1) Sedimentation enters the waters during excavation or embankment rehabilitation construction; 2) Land and water Pollution 3) 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.	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 contractor are appropriate and do not have a negative impact on the environment
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1) Identify 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 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	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 Affairs regarding Embankment Restoration. The building contractors signed 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)	Since all construction works in this project has been finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of this reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	List of remedial action is with the closing of project activities is irrelevant
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)	Embankment Construction 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 to operating the temporary camp construction workers. Floating Net Cages (FNC) Water pollution due to use of inappropriate/ excessive feed
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	Embankment Restoration 1) Developing and implementing transportation management plan that involves the usage of covering materials during materials loading process. 2) Barriers installation

safeguard measures by activity.	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))
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Embankment Restoration 1) Number of Issued Environmental Permit and environmental impact management plan (RKL, UPL) 2) Grievance Checklist FNC 1) Number of training provided 2) number of people receiving training 3) Documentation Report 4) Checklist document for the number of feed (kg) given, time to feed, type of feed) 4) Water Quality Inspection
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Embankment: 1) 0 2) 0 FNC: 1) 1 2) 24
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Embankment Restoration Coordination and consultation have been carried out with the Maluku provincial Public Works Affairs (PUPR) and Environmental Affair 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. There is no need to prepare an Amdal or environmental evaluation document because the activities carried out are restoration and not new building construction. Apart from that, the costs required are quite large if preparing environmental documents, namely between IDR 200 million to IDR 500 million. 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 FNCcultivators (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
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Since all activities of this project are finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	List of remedial action at this stage is irrelevant due to the closing of the project
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)	1) Dust impacts the human respiratory system from losing material during transportation 2) Noise Pollution – noise generated during project work activities. 3) Air Pollution from losing material during transportation and construction 4) 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.	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) Carry out daily monitoring to ensure that the location/place for disposal of excavated soil and 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.	1) The location/place for construction waste disposal (such as cement bags, used boards that have been used for construction sign) 2) Grievance Checklist 3) 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	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. Grievance mechanism was in place during the embankment rehabilitation work, indeed there were no grievance from the community.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Since all construction works have been closed and finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	List of remedial action is due to the project closing irrelevant
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)	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	Embankment Restoration Ensuring the materials used for project work have obtained permit from the relevant government/bodies (especially for sand and coral rocks)

safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1) Stone and sand pick-up locations have legal permit 2) Negeri Government Approval
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The stone material used for the construction of the embankment is boulder stone type of in the Negeri Negeri/Village Lima. The stones were derived from the Wa Ela dam material that was damaged in 2013. The materials used for construction work have obtained permit from the Negeri Negeri Lima Government. The sand used were derived from CV Massiebo 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)	Since all construction works have been closed and finalised, no residual impact remains at the end of the reporting period
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	List of remedial action is due to the project closing irrelevant

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?	No
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	

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
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

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

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	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting

element					period
Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Output	Output 2.1.1 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	Satisfactory
Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Output	Output 2.1.2 480 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, maintain and protect coral reefs	Output	Output 2.2.1 300 people in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs	30% female	30% of women are actively involved in FGDs, training, socialization, rehabilitation, maintain and protect of coral reefs and coastal ecosystems	Good
Increased awareness and active role of coastal communities to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs	Output	Output 2.2.2 90 youth people (30 people from each Negeri) knows how to do transplantation, maintenance, care and monitoring of coral reef	0	30% of youth female In this period, youth group have taken part in diving certification training and an introduction to coral transplantation techniques, maintenance and monitoring of coral reef, as well as making artificial reefs	Good
Increased role of women in the family economy	Output	Output 3.2.2 Minimum 150 women (housemothers) in 3 Negeri have knowledge on how to cultivate	0	150 women (housemothers) 4 groups of seaweed cultivators were formed with a total of 68	Good

		seaweeds (Pre and Post)		beneficiaries (51 women/housemothers)	
Increased role of women in the family economy	Output	Output 3.2.3 100 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	Satisfactory

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
Gender Activities: In community activities at the project location, the activities of women's groups have begun to appear. However, the proportion of involvement of women's groups is still weak in terms of quality of participation and involvement. The project has allocated 100% beneficiaries who are women (housemothers), namely Output 3.2.2 and 3.2.3	Good	Women representation in this project is overall good with over 30% in almost all conducted activities. This project has also been successful in establishing all-women activities with satisfactory results.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

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

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change	Outcome 2	(1) Fishermen operational cost while fishing decreased by 20% and Increase catches of tuna fishing groups up to 30%. (2) 450 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	Completed		Satisfactory
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to	Outcome 5	The existence of regulations on Sasi Laut or Local Policy (Negeri/Village Regulation) in 3 Negeri	Completed		Satisfactory

climate change					
Component 2. Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Outcome 5	(1) Increases up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas (2) Rehabilitation of 12 hectares of damaged coral reef area (3) 300 people in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs	Completed		Highly Satisfactory
Component 3. Alternative economic development in coastal areas that are climate-resilient by utilizing technology in fisheries and Marine areas	Outcome 6	(1) increase in community income derived from aquaculture and seaweed up to 30% (2) Minimum 250 women (house mothers) can reduce Dependence on husband's income	Completed		Marginally Unsatisfactory
Component 4. Development of supporting facilities to anticipate the impacts of coastal flooding and tidal waves	Outcome 4	a) 600 people in 3 Negeri will be spared from the potential threat of tidal waves b) Rehabilitation of Talud along + 500 meters in 3 Negeri	Completed		Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Abimanyu S. AJi	abimanyu.aji@gmail.com

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

This project has achieved all its outputs without any extension and with minor delays in the implementation of some project components. Indeed, some outcomes were not optimally accomplished, which might relate with the project planning process. This can be identified among others through the engagement of the youth, which could have been more comprehensively designed to carry over climate adaptation messages instead of only involved in the coral rehabilitation process. Inadequate assessment of the seaweed cultivation has also led to unsuccessful result, but it has become a meaningful lessons learned in case of replication. However, this project has also overcome several challenges caused by occurring social issues and has managed to optimally organise and empower local fishermen. The project team has develop close relationship with the beneficiaries leading to the active participation of most of them. Overall, this project has proven to be a potential pilot for upscaling and/or replication. Innovation potentials have also been identified during the implementation progressing.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional	Outcome 2	(1) Fishermen operational cost while fishing decreased	Completed		Satisfactory

fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change		by 20% and Increase catches of tuna fishing groups up to 30%. (2) 450 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			
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change	Outcome 7	The existence of regulations on Sasi Laut or Local Policy (Negeri/Village Regulation) in 3 Negeri	Completed		Satisfactory
Component 2. Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Outcome 5	(1) Increases up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas (2) Rehabilitation of 12 hectares of damaged coral reef area (3) 300 people in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs	Completed		Highly Satisfactory
Component 3. Alternative economic development in coastal areas that are climate-resilient by utilizing technology in fisheries and Marine areas	Outcome 6	a) 600 people in 3 Negeri will be spared from the potential threat of tidal waves b) Rehabilitation of embankment along + 500 meters in 3 Negeri	Completed		Marginally Unsatisfactory
(1) Increases up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas (2) Rehabilitation of 12 hectares of damaged coral reef area (3) 300 people in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs	Outcome 4	a) 600 people in 3 Negeri will be spared from the potential threat of tidal waves b) Rehabilitation of Talud along + 500 meters in 3 Negeri	Completed		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, All major outcomes/outputs under this component have been achieved. Only one (minor) outcome indicator was not achieved by the end of the project, namely the MoU between the Fishermen Group (Kelompok Usaha Bersama/KUB) and PT. Harta Samudera regarding fish sales. This was due to the

KUB's status as a supplier that had not yet obtained MSC certification. The cost of applying for MSC certification is USD 30,000. Due to the high cost, HAI communicated with AP2HI (Indonesian Pole & Line and Handline Fisheries Association) to explore funding opportunities for the KUB's MSC certification application. Funding opportunities for MSC certification for fishermen can be accessed if the KUB becomes a member of AP2HI. The KUB may apply for AP2HI membership by fulfilling the requirements and criteria established by AP2HI. By the end of the project, the KUB's membership application was still under review. Nevertheless, fish supplied by the KUB continued to be categorized by PT. Harta Samudera as meeting MSC standards, and administratively, the fish purchased from the KUB was recorded as originating from an MSC-certified supplier. The number of direct beneficiaries in this component are 1.480 (175 Female and 1.295 Male) Component 2, All major outcomes/outputs under this component have been achieved and exceeded expectations. The number of direct beneficiaries is 2.141 (901 Female and 1.240 Male). The majority of beneficiaries are youth groups (90%) . Component 3, 1) The increase in income from fish cultivation in floating net cages had only reached 17.97% (target Plan; 30%). All Cultivators in this project were beginners with livelihoods previously based on capture fishing, working as crew members, or doing informal labor. Although training, assistance, and mentoring were provided throughout the project, the capacities of individual farmers within each group varied. For example, cultivators understood the importance of daily feeding, but not all were able to provide feed because, during certain seasons, the availability of natural feed in the sea is limited, causing feed prices to become expensive (beyond their ability to purchase). This situation affected the optimal growth of the cultured fish, resulting in longer harvesting times than expected. However, by the end of the project, fish cultivation activities in floating net cages continued. 2) As with the floating net cage aquaculture, the seaweed cultivation outcome was also not achieved. HAI, as the Executing Entity, did not identify the climate change risks related to the resilience of tissue-culture seaweed seedlings in the waters of Maluku, particularly during the west monsoon season (December–February). However, because they originate from a single genetic source (clonal), these seedlings have low genetic diversity, making them less adaptive to climate change stressors such as fluctuations in temperature, salinity, and extreme rainfall, especially when cultivated in the sea with dynamic environmental condition. This condition impact in seedlings that are highly susceptible to diseases such as ice-ice, as well as pests including filamentous algae and “bulu kucing” (Epifit organism). 3) The women's groups (82 housemothers) has produced fish-based food products. The group produces four types of food products (tuna floss, fish jerky, fish pilus snack, and liquid-smoked fish). These products have been widely marketed in various minimarkets and souvenir shops in Ambon City and at the Pattimura Airport. This activity contributed to a 20–30% increase in household income and became the main source of livelihood for the women beneficiary group The number of direct beneficiaries in this component are 1.086 (428 Female and 652 Male) Component 4, All major outcomes/outputs under this component have been achieved. Based on the embankment rehabilitation location, which is located in a residential area, approximately 341 people will be protected from potential tidal waves. This number is calculated based on the number of people living in homes on the rehabilitated embankment. However, this calculation is based only on homes directly facing the embankment or those within a distance of 1-2 meters from the repaired embankment. If the embankment is not repaired, the impact of tidal waves can erode the land surface and cause abrasion, which is estimated to threaten residential areas within a 5-meter radius.

Other

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	(1) Fishermen operational cost while fishing decreased by 20% and Increase catches of tuna fishing groups up to 30%. (2) 450 Fishermen use updated season calendar and New Fishing Grounds Area, Implement/Adopt Fishing Practices Sustainable, and have	Completed		Satisfactory

		the knowledge, strategy and ability to deal with it Impact of Climate Change			
Component 1. Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change	Outcome 7	The existence of regulations on Sasi Laut or Local Policy (Negeri/Village Regulation) in 3 Negeri	Completed		Satisfactory
Component 2. Restoration of the function of coral reef ecosystems and expanding fishing ground zones for fishermen in nearshore waters	Outcome 5	(1) Increases up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas (2) Rehabilitation of 12 hectares of damaged coral reef area (3) 300 people in community (Minimum) coastal have the awareness and active role of to rehabilitate, maintain and protect coral reefs	Completed		Highly Satisfactory
Component 3. Alternative economic development in coastal areas that are climate-resilient by utilizing technology in fisheries and Marine areas	Outcome 6	(1) increase in community income derived from aquaculture and seaweed up to 30% (2) Minimum 250 women (house mothers) can reduce Dependence on husband's income	Completed		Marginally Unsatisfactory
Component 4. Development of supporting facilities to anticipate the impacts of coastal flooding and tidal waves	Outcome 4	a) 600 people in 3 Negeri will be spared from the potential threat of tidal waves b) Rehabilitation of Talud along + 500 meters in 3 Negeri	Completed		Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Yudha Utama	yudha.utama@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.

1 Trends, both positive and negative, in achieving results in line with project indicators. Almost all indicators, from output to outcome, have been met, although some have not been satisfactorily met due to the limitations of natural and social conditions at the project site. 2. Explain the critical risks that have affected progress. Several risks faced by the project have been mitigated and resolved well, especially those related to social risks and environmental impacts. However, the presence of risks caused by changes in natural conditions during the project implementation has become a real obstacle in the implementation, such as significant changes in sea water temperature, which made seaweed cultivation very difficult to continue, and extreme weather conditions, which increased in frequency, requiring extra effort for several interventions. 3. Explain the response to the MTR conducted during this reporting period. The MTR provided new input and perspectives for project implementation, resulting in several improvements being made as part of the MTR recommendations. 4. Explain the action plan for handling projects with an HU-MU rating. There is no HU rating or below.

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 met most of its completion targets on schedule, although some delays in the implementation of several project components occurred. Indeed, one project component, the seaweed cultivation, did not meet its target based on technical and environmental factors that was not identified at the early phase of the implementation. This project has met the target of shifting fishermen's paradigm in terms of working in a group, where they are initially used to work individually. Working in a larger team required better communication and interaction to other group members for an optimal functioning teamwork. The women's groups was also improved in skills and capacity, enabling them to sell their quality home industry product to the market.

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.A. Fishermen operational cost while fishing decreased by 20%	Based on FGDs and interviews with fishermen in 2022, the operational cost (variable) of catching tuna fishing/trip is IDR 1,370,000	20% reduction in operational costs	20% reduction in operational costs
Outcomes	Outcome 1.1.B. 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%	Fishermen's tuna catch (Tuna Loin in kg) increased by 52%. (baseline 23 kg tuna loin to 35 kg tuna loin)	increase in catches of tuna fishermen up to 30%
Outputs	Output 1.1.1 One	Fishermen in project	One map and new	One map and new

	fishing ground map area and new fishing season calendar	locations have fishing ground areas and traditional fishing season calendars based on their experience the signs of nature.	fishing season calendar	fishing season calendar
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 fish caught	3 FADs	3 FADs
Outputs	Output 1.1.3. One Cold Storage each Negeri	0	3 Cold storage has been installed	3 cold storages
Outputs	Output 1.2.1. Fishermen use updated season calendar and New Fishing Grounds Area	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	496 fishermen have received training and knowledge related to the use of fish finder technology, avionic navigation systems, weather (windy applications), how to read tuna fishing ground map(including the use of fishing ground maps as a reference for the placement of fish aggregating devices/FADs) which can strengthen fishermen's ability to adapt to climate change.	450 Fishermen
Outputs	Output 1.2.2. There	At the project	1) Although there is	1 MoU between

	is an MoU on cooperation between fishermen groups with Stakeholders related to access to technology, capital access, and empowerment program to fisherman group	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	no MoU between the Fishermen's Group and the Company (PT. Harta Samudera) regarding fish sales, PT. Harta Samudera continues to collaborate with the fishermen's group on fish purchasing. 2) Received technical assistance from the Fisheries Training and Extension Center, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. 3) Received assistance in the form of FAD equipment and supplies from Bank Indonesia	fisherman groups and companies related to selling fish
Outputs	Output 1.2.3.A. Fishermen Have and Using the Updated Seasonal Calendar on the Fishing Ground Area It's been mapped.	0	496 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 fishermen
Outputs	Output 1.2.4. Formation of Fishermen Groups in Each Negeri/Villages	0	3 fisherman Groups established (The Tuna and Demersal Fisherman)	3 fisherman Groups (The Tuna and Demersal Fisherman)
Outputs	Output 1.2.5. 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	a) Commitment from the company Harta Samudra to offtake fish from the fishermen group b) all fisherman groups already have a Group Determination Decree by the Village Government, already have Business Identification Numbers (NIB) and	a) 1 MoU between fisherman groups and companies related to selling fish b) 1 pre-requisites to accessing credit is provided to fishermen.

			Taxpayer Identification Numbers (NPWP). b) All members have been registered as kusuka card holders. These all are prerequisite for credit access	
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)	Based on the results of the target fish population survey at the coral reef rehabilitation sites, there was an average increase of +50% in the target fish population in the waters of the three villages (at depths of 5 meters and 10 meters)	Up to 35% of potential fish catches in coastal areas
Outputs	Output 2.1.1. Coral reef covering an area of 12 ha recovered (from 56 ha coral reef degraded area in the Leihitu District	Base on Central Maluku Regency Maritime and Fisheries Affairs , 2017	626 artificial reefs have been placed at rehabilitation sites covering an area of 13 hectares	12 Ha
Outputs	Output 2.1.2 480 artificial reefs were successfully constructed and installed at the rehabilitation site	0	626 artificial reefs have been placed at rehabilitation sites covering an area of 13 hectares	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	307 Person (117 youths from various organizations and individual groups, 137 students, and 53 other stakeholders; teachers, village government staff, beneficiary groups	300 Person

Outputs	Output 2.2.1. 3 coral reefs youth group are formed (Minimum 30 person each Negeri/village)	0	3 Youth Groups established	3 Youth Groups established
Outputs	Output 2.2.1. 90 youth person (30 people from each Negeri) knows how to do transplantation, maintenance, care and monitoring of coral reef	0	117 Person involved	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. 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	1) The increase in income from fish cultivation in floating net cages had only reached 17.97% (Partially Met) 2) The seaweed cultivation outcome, Not Met	increase income up to 30%
Outputs	Output 3.1.1 Installation of 9 Floating Net Cages (FNC) for Cultivating Fish in 3 Negeri/Village	0	9 Floating Net Cages	9 Floating Net Cages
Outputs	Output 3.1.2 Minimum 180 households in 3 Negeri have knowledge on how to cultivate fish in	0	133 women (House Mother) In the planning stage, the project targeted 250 women (housewives) as	180 Households

	Floating Net Cages (FNC)		beneficiaries for seaweed cultivation and the processing of fish and seaweed products. The failure of the seaweed cultivation activities has affected the achievement of this target.	
Outcomes	Outcome 3.2 Minimum 250 women (house mothers) can reduce Dependence on husband's income	0	Four groups of seaweed cultivators were formed with a total of 68 beneficiaries (51 women/housemothers)	250 women
Outputs	Output 3.2.1 9 (nine) floating rafts used to cultivate seaweeds	0	Four floating rafts.	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	Four groups of seaweed cultivators were formed 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	Until the end of the project, 4 groups of women processing and marketing fishery products were formed with a total of 82 beneficiaries. The project planned to increase the number of beneficiaries through seaweed product processing activities. However, because seaweed cultivation could not be continued , the target for increasing the number of beneficiaries was not achieved. The Executing Entity then focused on strengthening the existing beneficiary groups. The group produces four types	100 women (housemothers) 1 Product each group 1 access to bank

			of food products (tuna floss, fish jerky, fish pilus snack, and liquid-smoked fish). These products have been widely marketed in various minimarkets and souvenir shops in Ambon City and at the Pattimura Airport	
Outcomes	Outcome 4.1 Around 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 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)	Embankment restoration activities has done and 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 496 meters (At least, it helps protecting the ± 1,2 KM village road that lies along the seafront) with the number of beneficiaries being 341 people will be directly protected from potential tidal waves.	The rehabilitation of the 500-meter embankment has protected approximately 600 people from the potential impacts of tidal waves disaster
Outputs	Output 4.1.1 500 M of Embankment/wave breaking walls in the improved 3 Negeri	0	Embankment restoration activities has done and 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 496 meters (At least, it helps protecting the ± 1,2 KM village road that lies	1.2 km

			along the seafront) with the number of beneficiaries being 341 people will be directly protected from potential tidal waves.	
Outputs	Output 1.1.B. The existence of regulations on Sasi Laut in 3 Negeri one fishing ground map area and new fishing season calendar	0	3 village regulations on the management of coastal and marine resources, including on small islands within the jurisdiction of the three villages. This regulation is even broader than only Sasi Laut	1 Sasi Laut for each Negeri (total 3 Sasi Laut)
Outputs	Output 1.2.3.B. Enhancement knowledge related to fishing ground areas and the use of fishing equipment/technology	0	496 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 fishermen
Outputs	Output 1.6. MSC Ecolabel Certificate Submission	0	The MSC Ecolabel Certification application fee is very expensive (USD 30,000), while there is no budget item in the project budget. Therefore, HAI communicated with AP2HI to explore funding opportunities for MSC certification applications for KUB. Funding opportunities for MSC certification applications for fishermen are available if the KUB is a member of AP2HI. As of the end of the project, the KUB registration process is still under	3 fishermen group

			review.	
Outputs	Output 2.2.B. 3 restored locations have the potentials for ecotourism development	0	After being assessed, only 1 of the 3 coral reef rehabilitation site deemed to have the potential for ecotourism development, which is in the village of Asilulu. A try out has been made in Lima village as an edu-tourism site for the production of coral bank and transplantation. A pilot has been conducted involving secondary school students from Lima village	3 restored location have the potentials for ecotourism development

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)	Challenges & Opportunities	Up to the reporting period, there have been no changes and or plans for changes to project design
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 identifying beneficiaries, 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 important from the pre-harvest to post-harvest stages. Therefore, the main

		beneficiaries of this activity 100 % are women
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	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)
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	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 Affair, the Government of Negeri Lima has provided concrete support in the form of assistance in 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 Nett 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.
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures

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?

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. A key lesson learned is that the project did not adequately assess the climate-related risks associated with the resilience of tissue-culture seedlings (seaweed Cultivation). Due to their clonal origin, these seedlings have low genetic diversity, resulting in limited adaptability to changing and increasingly unpredictable marine environmental conditions, particularly during the west monsoon season (December–February). Fluctuations in temperature, salinity, and rainfall—conditions exacerbated by climate variability—created substantial physiological stress on the seedlings. The experience demonstrates the need for a more robust climate risk screening and adaptive management approach in future interventions involving marine aquaculture and biological inputs. The climate resilience measure produced by the project through the development of a seasonal fishing ground map has a fairly high replication potential, as it provides a useful foundation for fishermen to understand fish distribution patterns based on seasonal dynamics. However, the sustainability and scalability remain limited because the map does not yet include real-time information on ocean conditions, weather, or currents—factors that are critical for ensuring fishermen’s safety amid increasing climate-related risks. To enable broader replication and scaling, the map needs to be further developed into a dynamic information system that integrates real-time oceanographic and weather data. With such enhancements, this model has strong potential to be adopted by other coastal regions and to become an important tool for strengthening climate resilience in small-scale fisheries at the national level. The integration of real-time fishing ground maps with maritime safety data creates additional value that increases the model’s attractiveness for replication by local and national governments. This aligns with Indonesia’s national priorities on digital transformation in the marine sector and the strengthening of climate-resilient fisheries. Therefore, the information service model developed by the project can serve as a prototype for larger-scale programs in the future. 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, 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.

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?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
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?	KEMITRAAN has never received readiness grants
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 enhanced resilience to climate change?	KEMITRAAN has never received readiness grants
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". Further, climate change impact has altered the condition of the ocean. A thorough assessment would be ideal to be conducted during the preparation phase, but such study can be very costly. A proper study or assessment on the actual condition helps to determine whether optimal output from the planned activities can be achieve. This became crucial for such project to be implemented in the future with stronger collaboration with academics and marine expert to be able to select the proper intervention for the right location.
What is the potential for the	Concrete action to preserve natural resources through youth engagement and

concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	to develop product diversification to improve economic and livelihood condition by involving all women beneficiaries 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.
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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 multistakeholders, 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.harmonyalamindonesia.id/adaptasi-perubahan-iklim-maluku-tengah/ https://www.youtube.com/@harmonyalamindonesiafounda8012 , https://www.instagram.com/harmony_indonesiaku?igsh=c3c0M2JxYnI2aXU3
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Within this reporting period, learning objectives have been mostly 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. A final publication is currently in preparation and will be disseminated once it is finalised.
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. Further, at the end of this project it helps as reference for evaluation and decide on what can be improved in terms of replication or scale-up. Less optimal results gives data and information on what can be improved during the preparation phase.

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? Terminal

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 at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	2980	19.46	20.13
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	3085	33	33

	project			
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	5327	31.22	38.46
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	21308	31.24	38.45
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	26635	31.229999999999997	38.455

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/programmes 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 Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
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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	60	Coastal management

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 beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
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	3196	30	4: Mostly aware

Output 3.2: Strengthened 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 committees/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/strengthened))	
Target performance at completion	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	
Performance at mid-term	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	3: Moderately improved
Performance at completion	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened))	5: Fully improved

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
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	1		Disaster risk reduction

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	Other	13	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective

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	841	16.53	3: Moderate improvement

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
Baseline information	0	0	From 0 to 0.5%	Fishing
Target performance at completion	450	0	From 10% to 20%	Fishing
Target performance at completion	180	0	From 20% to 30%	Aquaculture
Target performance at completion	180	21.66	From 20% to 30%	Cultivation
Target performance at completion	100	100	From 0 to 0.5%	Other
Performance at mid-	410	0	From 5% to 10%	Fishing

term				
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	496	0	From 10% to 20%	Fishing
Performance at completion	124	0	From 10% to 20%	Aquaculture
Performance at completion	139	41	From 1% to 5%	Cultivation
Performance at completion	82	82	From 20% to 30%	Other

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	29	Physical capital	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods

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	496	Fishing	487

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
Baseline information	0	Coastal management	Local	Other policy
Target performance at completion	3	Coastal management	Local	Other policy
Performance at mid-term	0	Coastal management	Local	Other policy
Performance at completion	3	Coastal management	Local	Other policy

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness

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