

ENHANCING THE ADAPTATION CAPABILITY OF COASTAL COMMUNITY IN FACING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN NEGERI ASILULU, URENG AND LIMA, LEIHITU DISTRICT, CENTRAL MALUKU REGENCY, MALUKU PROVINCE

FINAL EVALUATION



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GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Project category	:	Regular Proposal
Country	:	Indonesia
Project title	:	Enhancing the Adaptation Capability of Coastal Communities in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change in Negeri Asiluly, Ureng, and Lima in Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province
Type of implementing entity	:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing entity	:	KEMITRAAN
Executing entity	:	Harmoni Alam Indonesia (HAI)
Amount of funding requested	:	964,456 (in USD)

A. Project Milestones

Component	Expected Date	Actual Date
Project Implementation Begins	July 15, 2020	August 27, 2022
Mid-Term Review (if planned)	December 15, 2021	November 2023
Project closure	November 30, 2024	August 21, 2025
Final Evaluation	November 30, 2025	December 22, 2025



B. Project Components and Financing

Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (IDR)
Component 1 Improved capacity of traditional fishermen to cope with changes in fish migration and distribution patterns due to climate change.	1.1. There is a map showing the distribution points of new fishing areas based on distribution patterns, as well as an updated fishing season calendar. 1.2 Fish Aggregating Devices 1.3 Availability of cold storage in every village 1.4 Approximately 450 fishermen (150 fishermen in each village) have acquired new knowledge that is more relevant to climate change. 1.5 The formation of fishermen's groups capable of collaborating with government agencies, private parties, the National	A. Improving the yield and quality of fishermen's catches and helping to improve traditional fishing regulations (Sasi Laut) B. Enhancing the capacity and knowledge of fishing groups through the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies.	210,541

Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (IDR)
	Fisheries Agency (DKP), and non-governmental organizations to access technology, group guidance, and financing.		
Component 2. Restoring coastal ecosystems for community resilience and alternative fishing locations.	2.1. Rehabilitation of approximately 12 hectares of coral reefs in the villages of Asilulu and Lima to expand new fishing areas near the coast. 2.2. Approximately 90 people (30 people in each village) have knowledge about how to rehabilitate, transplant, maintain, care for, and monitor coral reefs.	A. Restoration of coral reef ecosystem functions and expansion of fishing zones in coastal waters. B. Increased awareness and active role of coastal communities in rehabilitating, maintaining, and protecting coral reefs.	210,541
Component 3. Development of climate-resilient alternative economies in coastal areas by utilizing	3.1 Aquaculture with building 9 floating fish ponds for freshwater fish farming (3 ponds for each village) each will be managed by	A. Reducing dependence on livelihoods as fishermen B. Enhancing the role of women's in the family economy	258,572

Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (IDR)
	a group (1 group = 20 people) 3.2 Nine floating fish ponds with nets for seaweed cultivation (3 floating fish ponds for each village) will each be managed by groups (1 group = 20 people) 3.3. 100 women in 3 villages have the ability to process fish and seaweed farming		
Component 4. Development of supporting facilities to anticipate the impacts of coastal flooding and tidal waves	4.1 Restoration of coastal protection structures (retaining walls) along ± 500 meters in three districts (Asilulu, Ureng, and Negeri Lima)	Disaster risk reduction, such as damage to coastal village roads and the rescue of coastal community homes, caused by tidal waves.	205,907
Project execution costs			84,358
Total Project Cost			887,978
Project Cycle Management Costs charged by the implementing entity			75,478
		Approved	Actual

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the final impact evaluation of the project "Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities to Climate Change in Asiluly, Ureng, and Lima Villages, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province" (hereinafter referred to as the AF Maluku Project), which received a grant of USD 835,781 from *the Adaptation Fund* in August 2022. This project aims to help coastal communities in Central Maluku Regency increase their resilience and reduce their vulnerability in social, economic, and ecological aspects to the threats of climate change impacts. Specifically, this project will assist several villages in Central Maluku, namely Asilulu, Ureng, and Lima, which are administratively located in Leihitu District. These three villages have relatively similar characteristics in terms of livelihoods, geographical conditions, and ecology in coastal areas, indicating that climate change has a significant impact on villages on the north coast of Ambon Island, particularly in social, economic, and ecological contexts. This region generally has two seasons a year, namely the east season and the west season. During the rainy season from May to October, the east wind blows, while during the dry season from November to April, the west wind blows, and this generally occurs on Ambon Island. The climate and environment in these three villages are generally similar, as they are located along the same coastline. Like other villages on Ambon Island, these three villages have a temperate climate with temperatures ranging from 24°C to 37°C.

This adaptation project attempts to solve several problems caused by climate change in the three villages through four main components. In Component 1: Strengthening the Adaptation of Traditional Fishermen in Facing Changes in Fish Migration and Distribution Patterns Due to Climate Change, the activities carried out have produced several outputs, such as project support in developing fishing area maps, increasing the capacity of 21 fishermen in understanding fishing technologies such as fish detection devices and the use of applications/software to predict potential fishing areas, forming regular fishermen's groups, and facilitating the registration of KUSUKA Cards as one of the requirements.

Through Component 2, coastal ecosystem restoration was carried out for community resilience and alternative locations for source fishing. This project produced several outputs such as increasing the capacity of youth groups related to coral reef rehabilitation, forming youth groups, consulting and coordinating with the government to obtain permits for coral reef rehabilitation activities, and campaigning for coastal ecosystem protection. It also increased the capacity of 21 fishermen in understanding fishing technologies such as fish detection devices and the use of applications/software to predict potential fishing areas, formed regular fishermen's groups, and facilitated the registration of KUSUKA Cards as one of the requirements.

In the third component, this project attempts to build an alternative economy in coastal areas by utilizing the latest technology in the fisheries and marine sector. The expected outputs are the formation of 16 aquaculture groups and 3 fish processing groups, as well as capacity building for group members. During the reporting period, each group was able

to produce alternative fishery products (such as minced tuna, dried fish, smoked fish), except for the seaweed group, which was unable to continue production due to natural factors.

For the last component (Development of supporting facilities to anticipate the impact of coastal flooding and tidal waves), 500 meters of embankments out of a total of 869.5 meters that were damaged in 3 villages (Negeri) have been rehabilitated. These new embankments are expected to directly protect 234 houses in the surrounding area, which are inhabited by a total population of more than 600 people.

This final evaluation used a descriptive quantitative method, which included in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with a sample of beneficiaries and stakeholders. This evaluation referred to nine evaluation criteria set by *the Adaptation Fund*, with the level of success divided into several outcome categories. In addition, to improve understanding of the project's potential for success, additional analyses are needed, such as the alignment of project activities with the Adaptation Fund's expectations (objectives, impacts, and targets) and an analysis of the supporting and inhibiting factors in this project. The purpose of this analysis is to ensure that the evaluation report provides a more comprehensive picture and evidence-based recommendations. Based on the findings obtained during the evaluation process, the Adaptation Fund project in these three districts of Central Maluku greatly helped the community and local government in increasing their resilience to respond to the impacts of climate change. The coastal communities in the three districts that were directly impacted by this project reported that their economic, environmental, and even social resilience had increased during the three-year duration of the project. Interviews with local governments also revealed that the *Adaptation Fund* project greatly helped them implement existing policies and targets.

However, during the data collection process, both through literature studies and field reviews, there was still room for improvement in several aspects of implementation. Several issues, such as the lack of detail in the baseline (social and environmental dynamics) at the beginning, had an impact on project planning and implementation, requiring more effort to ensure that the project could be carried out in accordance with the targeted outputs. From a project management perspective, several delays in field implementation were also caused by a lack of coordination between HAI and KEMITRAAN, particularly in terms of substantive and financial reporting.

Based on the findings of this final impact evaluation, the project "Improving the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change in 3 Villages" can be said to fall into the "satisfactory" category overall.



CHAPTER I

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Activity Description

The project "Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change in Asilulu, Ureng, and Lima Villages, Leihitu District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province" received a grant of USD 835,781 from the Adaptation Fund in August 2022, with a total implementation period of 3 years. This project aims to help coastal communities in Central Maluku Regency increase their resilience and reduce their vulnerability in social, economic, and ecological aspects to the threats of climate change impacts. Specifically, this project will assist several villages in Central Maluku, namely Asilulu, Ureng, and Lima, which are administratively located in Leihitu District. Project Description and

Development Context

Vulnerability in the marine and fisheries sector related to the impacts of climate change in Leihitu Subdistrict, especially in Negeri Lima, Negeri Ureng, and Negeri Asilulu, with increasing temperatures and sea level rise that will result in changes in coastal circulation patterns, thereby affecting nutrient supply, coastal erosion, ocean acidification, and coral bleaching. These conditions affect ecological processes directly related to coral growth and the spawning cycle of reef fish or other marine animals. In addition, it is also affected by unpredictable weather, as the increased frequency of intense cyclones has disrupted fishing operations, rendering them unproductive. This condition will result in a decrease in fish supply and a decline in fishermen's income, making it impossible to meet industrial demand.



In addition to the decline in the productivity of fishermen's fish production, the ecological impact is also felt in the damage to road infrastructure and wave barriers that often occur on the coast from Ambon City to Negeri Asilulu. Many of the wave barriers have broken and are no longer visible, while some are submerged in seawater. This has triggered

damage to the coastal ecosystem, resulting in the loss of certain resources that can no longer be utilized by fishermen. Addressing this problem requires integrated and collaborative efforts to minimize the potential for major losses due to the impact of climate change. One strategy is to update fish distribution maps and encourage fishermen to use the Windy app to determine the right time to go fishing. In addition, capacity building through fish farming using cages and fish processing is also important. This strategy is expected to increase the resilience of coastal communities, especially in the three regions (Negeri Lima, Negeri Ureng, and Negeri Asilulu), to the impacts of climate change.

Project Description and Strategy

This project targets groups of fishermen whose daily work involves tuna fishing and other vulnerable groups (women and young people). The main idea, which is an adaptation to climate change for coastal communities, focuses on developing a fish season calendar that fishermen can use when going out to sea. It also aims to increase the capacity of groups involved in cage cultivation and the processing of seaweed aquaculture products. Meanwhile, for young people, this project focuses on raising awareness to preserve coastal ecosystems by rehabilitating coral reefs that have been damaged by coral bleaching and repairing embankments independently with the community in three regions (Negeri Lima, Negeri Ureng, and Negeri Asilulu). The main objective of this project is to increase the adaptive capacity of communities in the three regions to the impacts of climate change, namely efforts to cope with changes in fish circulation and migration patterns in the sea through mapping new fishing grounds in order to increase fishermen's catches, restore coastal ecosystems, and prepare alternative livelihoods for communities. and the construction of supporting facilities to cope with increasingly high tidal waves in coastal areas and facilities to increase the market value of fishermen's catches.

Expected project outcomes

This project provides various economic, social, and environmental benefits for all stakeholders. It also generates valuable insights that can be replicated in other areas of Maluku to achieve a broader impact. The beneficiaries of this project are the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change, particularly communities in three (3) regions in Central Maluku Regency, and it involves relevant local institutions. The project adopts principles of transparency and inclusiveness to ensure that all beneficiaries can actively contribute to achieving the project's core objectives. The project is also designed to integrate gender mainstreaming, ensuring the fair and impartial participation of vulnerable and marginalized populations (), and ensuring the active role of women in all aspects of project implementation as one of its main priorities.

The benefits for all entities in this project are:

1. Local communities: Adaptive knowledge capacity regarding understanding of climate conditions will be improved, including patterns of marine resource management that are in line with coastal practices for fishing or aquaculture based on time, both in the context of the most affected coastal communities. The community will also recognize

the importance of integrated coastal ecosystem management that is wise and adapts to applicable environmental needs and standards in order to minimize damage to coastal ecosystems and reduce the impact of overfishing.

2. Government: This project encourages climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in accordance with regulatory mandates reinforced by advocacy for integrated management policies, including minimizing miscommunication between relevant government agencies. This can also trigger the formation of new environmentally responsive policies.

3. Academics/Universities: this project will provide new data and information revealed from various field findings to trigger more comprehensive knowledge management. This also encourages new research that can help solve various problems.

4. Private sector: this project will share information on community-based environmental management by prioritizing community involvement in every activity carried out, including producing action guidelines in the management of corporate social responsibility funds to benefit the environment and society.

Project implementation arrangements

The implementation of this coastal community capacity building project is carried out entirely by Harmoni Alam Indonesia (HAI) and field implementation is assisted by the TIFA institution. Project implementation arrangements are made through the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) structure that is tailored to the needs and expected outcomes of the project components.

The project director, represented by HAI, is directly responsible to the National Implementing Entity (NIE). The PMU is fully responsible for project implementation, led by a team leader supported by component leaders and field officers in each intervention district. In its technical implementation, the PMU is assisted by a team of experts involved based on the needs during project implementation.

The project leadership recognizes the importance of a well-executed knowledge management process to ensure a broader project impact. Therefore, to achieve efficiency and effectiveness, an additional team is involved to focus on communication, knowledge management, dissemination, as well as administration and finance.

1.2 Evaluation Objectives

This final evaluation is a mandatory activity for all full-scale projects funded by the Adaptation Fund (AF) and is an important part of the AF project monitoring and evaluation plan. The objectives of this evaluation are to:

1. Examine the impact of interventions and measure the level of influence and contribution of the project on the target group (beneficiaries) as well as the benefits at the policy level.
2. Evaluate and map the project's processes and contributions and project management in achieving adaptation funding objectives, as well as assess factors

that directly and indirectly influence achievement using the Adaptation Fund evaluation framework.

3. Map the changes that have occurred as planned (result framework) with those that were not planned.

1.3 Output

The expected outcome of this evaluation activity is a comprehensive impact report on the implementation of Adaptation Fund activities in 3 Central Maluku Regencies, containing:

1. Data related to the project's impact on the resilience of beneficiaries to the impacts of climate change
2. Points on the project's contribution to the donor's expected goals and impacts.
3. Lessons learned from changes that occurred, whether in line with the result framework or unplanned in terms of outcome achievement.

1.4 Evaluation Report Structure

This evaluation report follows the recommended standard AF evaluation report structure. The content of this evaluation report begins with an explanation of the objectives, scope, selected methods and analysis, and the reasons for their selection, taking into account constraints and limitations. This report also contains a description of the AF initiative, followed by the development context of the project and process aspects. The project results are also explained, and the report then provides an analysis considering the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, mainstreaming, impact and sustainability, and timeliness of the project implementation. The overall performance of the project is also assessed. Finally, this evaluation report contains a series of lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations for the future.

CHAPTER II

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of evaluation

This final evaluation serves as a summative assessment at the completion stage of the AF initiative with a scope to determine the extent to which the expected results have been achieved. This evaluation is also intended to provide information about the substance of the project itself. Furthermore, it should be noted that the scope of the evaluation covers the entire project.

The scope of the Final Project Evaluation is divided into five dimensions, namely:

1. outcome achievement, including ratings and special consideration of achievements related to proposed concrete adaptation measures, if applicable;
2. the potential risk of sustainability of results after project completion;
3. Evaluation of the processes that influence the achievement of project outcomes;
4. The contribution of project achievements to the targets, objectives, impacts, and goals of the Adaptation Fund, including reports/indicators of the Adaptation Fund;
5. Assessment of the monitoring and evaluation system and its implementation.

The final project evaluation will be conducted from December 2025 to January 2026 in three villages in Central Maluku Regency, which are administratively located on the coast of Ambon Island, namely 1) Negeri Lima, 2) Negeri Ureng, and 3) Negeri Asilulu. These three villages are located in Leihitu Subdistrict and are coastal areas with tuna fishing communities. In addition, there are two islands outside the main mainland, but they are part of Nusa Ela Island, part of Negeri Ureng, and Kasuari Island, part of Negeri Asilulu.

2.2 Evaluation Implementation Method

The approach and methodology used in this evaluation follow the AF guidelines proposed for this type of assessment. This evaluation aims to collect, process, and provide credible, reliable, and useful evidence-based information, as indicated in the relevant guidelines. Furthermore, a participatory and consultative approach has been taken, involving not only the project team and project partners, but also other subnational and local stakeholders.

The process began with the development of an evaluation matrix that provided the basis for defining evaluation criteria, indicators, and guiding questions. This stage ensured that the evaluation was systematically oriented and aligned with the project objectives.

The next stage, data collection, uses several complementary methods to produce strong and reliable evidence. Three main tools were used: (1) Document review, including examination of relevant reports, records, and secondary data to provide more in-depth qualitative information and contextual understanding that cannot be obtained through structured surveys alone; and (3) Field observations were conducted to provide evidence of the project's outputs and outcomes.

Once the data is collected, the next process is data analysis, in which the information is systematically processed, compared, and interpreted to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the project. This analysis stage plays a crucial role in linking empirical findings to the evaluation questions defined in the matrix.

Regarding the scope and methodology, several limitations need to be highlighted. This evaluation does not use questionnaire results in the analysis, but rather the results of in-depth interviews conducted with key informants. This evaluation only uses qualitative methods. Furthermore, the overall evaluation time is quite tight in terms of period and resources. All of the above can be expected to hinder, to a certain extent, the reliability of the data collected and the capacity to process the information obtained.

2.3 Data Collection Methods

This evaluation selected two villages, namely Ureng Village and Asilulu Village, but not all groups could be visited, such as Pokdakan, which was only represented by one member because Pokdakan is located on an island that could not be visited during the evaluation. Interviews with the HAI PMU in Ureng Village revealed that Lima Village had made faster progress than the other two villages, such as in the management of fish aggregating devices by KUB. Based on this preliminary information, evaluators can allocate resources more effectively, minimize logistical challenges, and improve data collection quality by focusing on two villages that represent all intervention areas.

List of sources for this evaluation:

1. Maluku Provincial Government, namely the Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service, the Maluku Provincial Environment Service, and the Maluku Provincial Public Works Service.
2. Regional Work Units, namely BP3KP Ambon City and BP3 Ambon City
3. Beneficiaries, namely KUB Sirip Kuning, Poklahsar Nusa Telu 1, Poklahsar Nusa Telu 2 from Negeri Asilulu, KUB Ure Hena and Poklahsar Wael Malua from Negeri Ureng.

2.4 Implementation Period

This evaluation activity was conducted in January 2026, beginning with the *inception* phase. During this phase, a desk review was conducted, a methodological framework and instruments to be used in the evaluation were formulated, key informants (relevant stakeholders and respondents/beneficiaries) were identified, and an inception report was written to be used as material for data collection. This phase was conducted in November 2025. The second phase is the collection and analysis of data and information obtained, both through direct interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs). Data collection will be carried out in December 2025, including analysis of the data and information collected. The final phase is the writing of the final report containing the data and information that has been analyzed. The report is prepared in accordance with the principles of the AF evaluation policy. The completed evaluation report is submitted to HAI as the EE to provide a review and response to the results and recommendations. The implementation of the evaluation can be seen in the following table:

No	Activity	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
I.	Inception Phase						
1.1	Desk Review						
1.2	Formulating a framework for impact evaluation methodology and instruments Identify key stakeholders and determine the list of respondents						
1.3	Discussion with HAI and KEMITRAAN						
1.4	Writing the Inception Report						
1.5	Submit Inception Report						
1.6	Data Collection and Analysis Process						
II.	Preparation: Finalization of survey						
II.1	tools, coordination with HAI and key stakeholders, preparation of accommodation						
II.2	Data and information collection						

II.3	Processing and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data						
II.4	Triangulation of data and information						
II.5	Formulating evaluation findings						
II.6	Presentation with KEMITRAAN and HAI						
II.7	Writing the evaluation progress report						
II.8	Submit Progress Evaluation Report						
III	Evaluation Report Writing						
III.1	Writing the Evaluation Program Report						
III.2	Submit Final Evaluation Report (Bahasa & English)						
II.6	Presentasi dengan KEMITRAAN dan HAI						
II.7	Penulisan progres evaluasi report						
II.8	Submit Progress Evaluation Report						
III	Evaluation Report Writing						
III.1	Program Report						
III.2	Submit Final Evaluation Report (Bahasa & English)						

CHAPTER III

EVALUATION RESULTS

This section presents the final evaluation results of the project, which provide a comprehensive overview of the project's performance after the entire series of interventions has been completed. The evaluation was conducted by systematically reviewing the project design and implementation aspects. The scope of the outcome evaluation was based on nine evaluation principles. This evaluation assessment was conducted to ensure accountability and adequate learning for the purposes of the Adaptation Fund.

3.1. Outcome Achievement (project outcome)

The evaluation of project outcomes focuses on assessing the extent to which the expected project outcomes and objectives have been achieved in accordance with the initial design by looking at the achievement of indicators that were promised at the beginning of the project. Based on the final report submitted by HAI, it shows the project achievements over 3 years for each component.

Table 1. Project Achievements

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target Indicator (End of Project)	Factual	Spend	Project Performance
Increased fish catch yields and quality for fishermen, as well as the implementation of marine conservation policies and regulations	Reduction in operational costs (fuel oil)	Rp 900,000	20	Rp 225,000 (Decrease up to 75%)	0	Met
		Rp 300,000	20	IDR 225,000 (Decrease until 25%)	0	Met
	A 30% increase in fish catch, as well as the quality of the catch (fish grade).	20 -23 Kg Tuna Loin	30	30-35 Kg of tuna loin (Increase up to 52%)	0	Met

	Marine conservation policies/customary regulations and/or local regulations	0	3	3	0	<i>Met</i>
Enhancing the Capacity and Knowledge of Fishermen in Implementing/Adopting Sustainable Fishing Practices and Strategies to Address the Impacts of Climate Change	Fishermen use/adopt seasonal fishing calendars and renewable <i>fishing grounds</i>	0	450 people	496 people	0	<i>Met</i>
	The fishing group has an MoU with PT. Harta Samudera regarding the sale of tuna fish	0	1	0	1	<i>Not Met</i>
Restoration of coral reef ecosystem function and expansion of coastal fishing areas	Potential target fish population in coastal areas increased by 35%	Fish abundance index during the initial survey in 2024	35% increase	Based on the 2025 year-end abundance survey report, there was an increase of over 35%	0	<i>Met</i>

Increased awareness and activity among coastal communities in protecting coral reefs	300 people actively involved in rehabilitating, maintaining, and protecting coral reefs	0	300	287 people (117 youth; 137 students; 33 others)	13	<i>Partially met</i>
Reducing dependence on fishing as a livelihood	Increase income by 30% from floating net cage fish farming (KJA)	Rp. 2,400,000 (masnait/boat laborer) & Rp. 3,000,000 small pelagic fisherman	Increase 30%	Income 1) Net fishermen increased by an average of 14% 2) Masnait increased by an average of 18%	16% net fishermen 12% masnait	<i>Partially met</i>
	30% increase in income from seaweed cultivation	Rp 2,400,000 (Masnait) Rp 3,000,000 (Small-scale net/pelagic fishermen)	Increase 30%	0%	30	<i>Failed</i>
Enhancing Women's Role in the Family Economy	At least 250 women/housewives can reduce their dependence on their husbands' income.	0	250	133 people (4 groups)	152	<i>Partially Met</i>

Reducing the risk of disaster impacts caused by tidal waves, such as damage to embankments, national/village roads, and coastal settlements	<i>Approximately 600 people in 3 districts will be spared from the potential threat of tidal waves</i>	0	600 people	212	388	
	<i>Helping to protect approximately 1.2 km of village roads located along the coastline</i>	0	1.2 km	**	1.2 km	

The table above shows that some project indicators were achieved in the 11th quarter and met the outcome targets, and that by the end of the quarter there was one outcome that had not been 100% achieved, namely the failure of seaweed cultivation.

3.2 Assessment

3.2.1 Project outcome achievement

This process was carried out by synthesizing the achievements in the previous point related to the achievement of project indicators [with the 9 principles of Adaptation Fund evaluation](#).

- Relevance
- Coherence
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Impact
- Accessibility (Equity)
- Adaptive Management
- Scalability
- Human and Ecological Sustainability and Security

The evaluation summary can be seen in the following dimensions:

Table 2. Evaluation Summary

Dimension	Rank	Description of Achievement
Project outcome achievement: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Relevant	HS	This project is relevant to national development policies such as Point 8 of ASTA CITA; Integration of climate change adaptation into cross-sectoral development priorities for resilience to climate impacts in the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2029) as well as activities that strengthen resilience in five priority sectors: health, water, food, energy, and ecosystems, which are one of the focuses of Indonesia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) In the subnational context, existing activities also comply with existing regulations, both in terms of licensing and regional spatial planning.
Coherence	MS	The activities carried out in this project are well coordinated with the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP) and have also followed existing standards and collaborated in activities that require assistance. HAI also coordinates with the Provincial Public Works Office regarding SOPs for wave barrier wall rehabilitation. However, coordination with the Environmental Office regarding regional climate change issues and policies is not carried out very often.
Effectiveness	S	Almost all outputs of this project were achieved well, although there were some outputs such as cooperation with stakeholders in the form of MoUs, as well as alternative economic targets that were only partially achieved or not achieved at all, such as seaweed cultivation activities.
Efficiency	HS	This project was carried out effectively in terms of implementation time, work plans, and financial resource utilization targets. Some adjustments to the allocation of funds were made due to differences between the prices of requirements when the proposal was designed and during implementation.
Impact	MS	Within four months, a comprehensive assessment of the project's impact is still premature. However, based on the monitoring of output achievements and outcome indicators, initial indications of the project's impact have been identified.

Equity	HS	The equity aspect of this project shows excellent performance. This is reflected in the diversity of the target beneficiary groups, which include adult men, adult women, and youth. In addition, the implementation of activities also consciously considers the involvement of migrant groups who have been relatively marginalized. This commitment to the principle of equity is also reflected in the composition of the HAI team as the project executioner
Adaptive Management	HS	HAI as EE made adjustments to the intervention from inception to implementation. Adjustments were generally made due to changes in commodity prices and social conditions.
Scalability	S	The interventions carried out in this project have considerable potential to be replicated, expanded, or integrated with existing government projects. However, the efficiency of existing activities must be improved.
Human and Ecological Sustainability and Security		Several existing interventions show very high sustainability, such as the three countries consciously making regulations related to the conservation of their marine space to ensure that future fishery resources remain secure: The formation of youth groups is an excellent innovation in social engineering in the three countries, where the previous generation was very vulnerable to social conflicts both between regions and internally between indigenous and immigrant populations. However, regarding fish aggregating devices and existing economic alternatives, although some groups have shown good progress, economic sustainability still requires time and guidance outside of the project.
Overall Rating	S	-

In order to improve understanding of the extent to which this project will be successful in the future, additional analysts are needed so that this evaluation report can be viewed more comprehensively and provide sound recommendations.

3.2.2 Analysis of Sustainable Risk Potential.

The final evaluation of the project should also assess the likelihood of the sustainability of results and progress towards impact at the time of project completion, and provide a rating. Sustainability is understood as the likelihood that the results achieved will continue after AF funding ends.

Progress towards impact is understood as the likelihood of a clear link between the results achieved and the intended impact, as outlined in the project's logical framework. The assessment of the sustainability of results includes an evaluation of the following five dimensions: (1) Financial and economic; (2) Socio-political; (3) Institutional framework and governance; (4) Environmental; and (5) Uncertainty of climate change impacts – baseline.

Table 3. Potential Sustainability Risks

Potential sustainability risks of outcomes after project completion: Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U)		
Economy	ML	The budget efficiency of the central government has an impact on the fiscal capacity of local governments, where the expected exit strategy from Adaptation Fund activities in these three countries could serve as a role model and be continued by local governments, which is currently difficult.
Socio-political	ML	Both national and local governments are highly enthusiastic about supporting activities related to climate change mitigation, and the same enthusiasm is evident in interviews at the community level. However, varying levels of understanding and priorities result in different levels of response to this project. This increases uncertainty about the sustainability of the results. Social conditions also greatly influence the sustainability of the project.
Institutional framework and governance	ML	Based on interviews with the Maluku Provincial Environment Agency, the local government already has an action plan related to addressing the impacts of climate change. However, this project is not directly related to the regional action plan, which was developed after the project had already begun.
Environment	ML	The geographical environment is very close to the open ocean in the north and northeast. This greatly affects weather conditions and ocean currents, which in turn greatly affect the conditions of fish ponds and fish cages.
Uncertainty of climate change impacts – baseline	ML	The locations selected based on the existing vulnerability map (SIDIK-LH) are indeed quite vulnerable because they are located near open waters that are highly dependent on weather and climate stability. Therefore, changes in weather and climate will greatly affect the sustainability of this project.
Overall rating	ML	

3.2.3 Contribution of project achievements to the objectives, impacts, and targets of *the Adaptation Fund*

The purpose of adaptation *funding/the Adaptation Fund* is to support developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, particularly countries that are highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in meeting the costs of implementing concrete adaptation projects and programs. This support is aimed at ensuring that the adaptation measures implemented truly enhance climate resilience and can be operated sustainably. The expected impact of *Adaptation Fund* interventions is increased resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate variability and change at the community, national, and regional levels. This impact is reflected in reduced social, economic, and environmental risks resulting from extreme weather events and long-term climate change. To ensure that activities funded by the AF are in line with this spirit, each project must be consistent with the Adaptation Fund's Strategic Result Framework. Adaptation programs in these three countries must be proven to be in line with this policy, as can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Contribution to AF Outcome Indicators

Project achievement contribution to the <i>Adaptation Fund's</i> objectives, impacts, and targets: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Contribution to AF Outcome Indicators	HS	<i>Indicator 3.1: % Targeted population aware of the predicted adverse impact of climate change.</i> A total of 13,840 people have understood the impacts of climate change in their villages by gaining increased capacity on the impacts of climate change such as extreme weather, drought, etc. <i>Indicator 3.2: % of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation response</i> A total of 2,980 people have gained increased capacity in coastal communities through adaptation actions to climate change with the development of a seasonal calendar that is used very appropriately. This has led to increased economic resilience among fishermen, such as the use of three times less fuel than before. This figure shows that the program has met the AF indicator target. <i>Indicator 4.2: Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability - undecided stress</i>

Project achievement contribution to the Adaptation Fund's objectives, impacts, and targets: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
		Through this project, 500 m of wave barriers have been rehabilitated out of a total of 869.5 m of damage, protecting 234 community homes. <i>Indicator 5.1: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress</i> Coral reef rehabilitation has been carried out in three areas covering 12 hectares using artificial reefs with the aim of restoring the underwater ecosystem that has been damaged by bleaching due to climate change.
Contribution to Output Indicators AF	S	<i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of types of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at the local level</i> The adaptation strategy implemented is to use an updated seasonal calendar to reduce fishermen's exposure to climate change. <i>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of types of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change</i> • Construction of 3 adaptive fish aggregating devices (FADs) used by KUB to encourage capture • Construction of 3 adaptive fish aggregating devices (FADs) used by KUB to encourage increased productivity among capture fishermen • Construction of 9 floating net cages (KJA) as an alternative source of income through cage cultivation managed by Pokdakan. Construction of 4 production houses for <i>Indicators 4.1.2: Number of types of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate and variability</i>

Project achievement contribution to the <i>Adaptation Fund's</i> objectives, impacts, and targets: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
		The rehabilitation of embankments along approximately 500 m has increased the impact of environmental resilience for 600 people who were affected by waves crashing against the walls of their homes. <i>Indicator 5.1.1: Number of natural resources assets created, maintained, or improved with stand condition resulting from climate variability & change</i> Coral reef rehabilitation carried out by youth groups has had a positive impact. In addition to restoring the coral ecosystem in three countries, it has also restored the habitat of fish and marine animals in the region by establishing a national regulation. This regulation prohibits exploitation of the sea for a certain period of time with the aim of restoring the coral reef ecosystem that has been bleached due to climate change.
Overall ranking	S	The contribution of this project is quite significant to the expected impact of AF, which is the basis for it to be considered <i>Satisfactory</i>.

3.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation System

The "Capacity Building for Coastal Communities in Three Countries" project initiative to build community independence in facing climate change through increased social, economic, and environmental ecosystem resilience has developed comprehensive monitoring and evaluation in the form of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and framework, which includes indicators, measurement methods, and reporting procedures. The establishment of a clear timeline for each output target enables structured progress monitoring so that deviations from the plan can be identified early on. Thus, the M&E system supports regular performance monitoring and ensures that project implementation remains aligned with the established objectives.

The reporting process is carried out to NIE on a quarterly basis (quarterly report), which contains the progress of the project every four months, including output achievements, indicator achievements, financial reports, and monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social safeguards. In addition, it is also supported by risks and lessons learned during the project. *Quarterly reports* facilitate EE in making more responsive decisions because they provide a comprehensive overview of project performance during

each evaluation period. The implementation of M&E activities is carried out every month, demonstrating an intensive monitoring process to ensure that all activities are running according to plan. Although formal reports are submitted every quarter, the monthly M&E process ensures that operational constraints to the plan can be identified more quickly and followed up before they impact project output or target achievement. This strengthens the overall effectiveness of the M&E system.

The allocation of a budget for M&E experts demonstrates the project's commitment to ensuring professional monitoring and evaluation. The presence of experts, especially in the implementation of M&E, enables periodic analysis based on robust methodologies, so that evaluation results can be trusted as a basis for improvement and strategic decision-making. This allocation also strengthens the sustainability of M&E functions throughout the project cycle.

Based on this explanation, the rating for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan aspect of the M&E System is *highly satisfactory* (HS).

Table 5. Project Monitoring System

Monitoring and evaluation system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Monitoring and evaluation plan	HS	The Executing Entity (HAI) and Implementing Entity (KEMITRAAN) have a regular monitoring schedule every 6 months. Project evaluations are conducted during the mid-term and final-term periods. Reports prepared by experts are submitted to AF in the form of PPR.
Indicators	S	Based on the annual work plan and the project achievement indicator table in the proposal. Although adjustments are still needed.
<i>Project baseline</i>	HS	The project already has baseline data as a basis for determining the project plan to be carried out during the initial assessment.
Alignment with the national monitoring and evaluation framework	S	The Directorate of Adaptation, Ministry of Environment also conducts annual monitoring and evaluation of adaptation activities, including Adaptation Fund projects.
Overall rating	S	

3.2.5 Other processes that influence project outcomes

In this evaluation process, there are other processes that will also affect project achievements, namely (1) Preparation and readiness, (2) State ownership, (3) Stakeholder involvement, (4) Financial planning, (5) Supervision and support from implementing entities, (6) Delays, Project results and sustainability. These processes are closely linked to the implementation of a project. The table below explains the achievement of each of these processes during the course of the project.

Table 6. Processes Affecting Project Achievement

Dimension	Rank	Achievement Description
Processes that influence project outcome achievement		
Preparation and readiness	-	This preparation is carried out during the Inception Phase, which includes the formation of the PMU, consultation between the Executing Entity (HAI) and the Implementing Entity (KEMITRAAN), and conducting hearings with stakeholders related to the implementation of the inception workshop. The inception workshop marks the start of the project. It involves all stakeholders (relevant local governments, universities, community groups, and the Director General of Climate Change Control at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry). The active involvement of the central, provincial, and district governments further strengthens the project's readiness to achieve results. The Marine and Fisheries Service, the Environment Service, the Public Works and Public Housing Service, and the Provincial Development Planning Agency provide support in the form of activity facilities, data provision, and cross-sector coordination. Government participation at various levels creates a conducive working ecosystem and increases the legitimacy of the project at the local level.
<i>Country Ownership</i>	-	Country ownership of the project can be seen from government policies that support climate resilience. The 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) stipulates Asta Cita 8 or National Priority 8, which is "strengthening the harmonious alignment of life with the natural and cultural environment, as well as increasing tolerance among religious communities to achieve a just and prosperous society." One of the objectives of Asta Cita is "Realizing resilience to disasters and climate change." The development of a seasonal calendar

		and the use of the Windy app can clearly be part of the implementation of this policy direction.
Stakeholder involvement	-	Multi-stakeholder participation has been carried out since the inception phase. At this stage, local governments, technical institutions, civil society organizations, and development partners were involved in initial consultations to ensure that the project design was in line with regional priorities and could address the climate change issues faced by the community. During the implementation phase, stakeholders were involved more extensively, including in training on floating net cage cultivation, seaweed cultivation, and fishery product processing. In addition, stakeholders also contributed to the rehabilitation process of embankment damage in three regions by proposing appropriate materials for coastal structures. Overall, this project involved stakeholders appropriately by collaborating in the achievement of outcome indicators. This collaboration was outlined in a cooperation agreement signed by the Governor of Maluku Province.
Financial planning	-	Delays in financial reporting often cause some activities to be postponed. Several factors, such as the collection of transaction evidence in the field and communication, are key.
Supervision and support from implementing entities	-	Supervision and support from KEMITRAAN as the NIE plays a significant role in ensuring that the project runs in accordance with Adaptation Fund standards and is relevant to the local context. In the inception phase, KEMITRAAN provided intensive consultation on project design refinement, indicator adjustment, and the application of realistic implementation strategies. This support helped strengthen HAI's technical and managerial readiness as the EE before the project officially began.

		The human resource recruitment process was carried out directly by HAI as the EE, with KEMITRAAN providing input on the qualifications and suitability of prospective personnel and project requirements. This process demonstrated that the PMU had adequate capacity and expertise to manage project components effectively. Supervision by NIE is carried out periodically through quarterly and annual reports (PPR) submitted by the EE. KEMITRAAN provides input or reviews on reports containing project progress, including output achievements, indicator achievements, implementation of environmental and social safeguards, and financial reporting. The input provided is technical and strategic, based on the identification of challenges in the field. Thus, improvements can be made quickly and on target KEMITRAAN conducts field visits to strengthen the quality of supervision as part of direct verification of activity implementation, beneficiary conditions, and project approach effectiveness. Overall, KEMITRAAN's consistent and comprehensive support ensures that the implementation process is well-directed, has adaptive management to challenges, and is oriented towards achieving maximum results.
Project delays, outcomes, and sustainability	-	Based on the evaluation results, there were no delays or postponements in project implementation. All activities proceeded according to <i>the work plan</i> that had been prepared during the inception phase. Although there were some outcomes that were not fully achieved due to external and social factors, lessons were learned from this which can then be incorporated into sustainability initiatives. This condition is one of the important factors that support the achievement of optimal results and ensure the sustainability of the initiative.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION, LESSONS LEARNED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The Coastal Community Capacity Building in Three Regencies program can be considered successful in achieving its main objective of increasing the adaptive capacity of communities in Negeri Lima, Negeri Ureng, and Negeri Asilulu through climate technology integrated with local knowledge by creating new tuna distribution maps in the form of seasonal calendars and utilizing the Windy app; coral reef rehabilitation and environmental campaigns carried out by youth groups; strengthening of regional policies, in this case, regional regulations/royal decrees on marine protected areas; empowerment of local communities with economic alternatives by women's groups. The project demonstrates high relevance to local vulnerabilities, adequate effectiveness, and good efficiency in the planning and implementation of activities. The construction of fish aggregating devices, floating net cages and artificial reefs, the formation of Poklahsar groups for fish processing, and the repair of embankments carried out independently by the community in three regions contribute concretely to the Goals, Impacts and Targets of the Adaptation Fund, particularly in increasing disaster preparedness and strengthening coastal livelihoods. Therefore, this project is assessed as Satisfactory in terms of the Adaptation Fund's objectives, impacts, and targets.

Lessons Learned

During the final evaluation process, several findings were identified that could serve as lessons learned, namely:

1. This project underwent modifications due to a lack of updated information in the baseline phase during the proposal preparation or preparation/inception phase. For example, information about customary rules, social characteristics among the three villages, and current environmental conditions.
2. Some interventions still lack a good *exit strategy*. For example, the mechanism for monitoring and protecting coral reefs after the project; KJA and other alternative economic groups are still in the production stage and are not yet fully prepared to face the post-production stage.
3. In terms of management, reporting mechanisms are often delayed, both technical and financial reporting.
4. In general, *stakeholder engagement* in this project has been carried out, but intensive involvement has only been done with a few key stakeholders. For example, the involvement of the regional Environment Agency has been limited from the planning stage to routine monitoring and evaluation.
5. *The exit strategy* for several interventions has not been properly implemented, presumably because it was not included in the planning process from the outset.

Recommendations

The recommendations formulated as a result of this evaluation are specific actions proposed to be carried out by various project stakeholders. The recommendations can be seen in full in the following table.

Table 7. Recommendations

No	Key Findings of the Evaluation	Key Recommendations	Key Actors	Related AF Evaluation Criteria	Time Horizon	Priorities
1	Fishing area maps and seasonal calendars are still static and large-scale, so they are not yet optimally used by fishermen	Develop an adaptive climate-based fisheries information system with an operational scale of the Leihitu Peninsula and periodic data updates	HAI, Provincial/District DKP, Local Government	Relevance, Effectiveness, Adaptive Management, and Scalability	Short–Medium	HIGH
2	Rumpon management is highly influenced by social dynamics and is prone to conflict	Implementing a core group/kinship-based rumpon management model and integrating it into BUMNeg/village business units	State Government, KUB, DKP	Effectiveness, Efficiency, Equity, Sustainability	Medium	HIGH
3	The exit strategy for coral reef rehabilitation is unclear, especially for long-term monitoring	Form a legally recognized Coastal Conservation Working Group at the national level through national regulations/maritime laws and supported by the Village Budget (APBDes)	State Government, Youth Groups, DLH	Human & Ecological Sustainability, Country Ownership, Adaptive Management	Medium	HIGH
4	Youth participation in conservation shows positive results but risks not continuing	Integrate coastal conservation education into schools and extracurricular activities by involving youth groups	State Government, Schools, Youth Groups	Equity, Sustainability, Impact	Medium	MEDIUM

No	Key Findings of the Evaluation	Key Recommendations	Key Actors	Related AF Evaluation Criteria	Time Horizon	Priorities
5	Seaweed cultivation is not adaptive to changes in local environmental conditions	Discontinuing conventional seaweed cultivation approaches and shifting women's groups to post-harvest fish processing	Poklahsar, BP3, Local Government	Effectiveness, Adaptive Management, Sustainability	Short	HIGH
6	Fishery product processing businesses have not yet reached a stable economic scale	Strengthen production management, standing stock, and marketing chains by involving local youth	Poklahsar, Youth, BP3	Efficiency, Equity, Sustainability	Medium	MEDIUM
7	The embankment infrastructure is still at risk of damage due to high waves	Combine embankments with natural/artificial wave breakers and integrate them into regional development plans	Public Works and Public Housing Agency, District Government/ Village	Impact, Sustainability, Scalability	Medium–Long	HIGH
8	Cross-sector coordination on climate change issues is not yet optimal	Strengthen cross-sector coordination (DKP–DLH–PUPR) from planning to M&E	NIE, local government, relevant OPD	Coherence, Country Ownership, Adaptive Management	Short	MEDIUM
9	Project lessons learned have not been systematically documented for replication	Develop learning documents and good practices as a basis <i>for scaling up</i>	HAI, KEMITRAAN	Scalability, Impact	Short	LOW

Recommendations with **HIGH** priority focus on strengthening *the sustainability* of results, clarity of *exit strategies*, and potential *scalability* after Adaptation Fund funding. Implementation of these recommendations is expected to ensure that project achievements not only survive after the project ends, but can also be replicated and integrated into local government policies and programs.

CHAPTER V. ANNEX

5.1 Documentation of HAI Project Evaluation Activities



5.2 Attendance List of Project HAI Evaluation Resource Persons

HAI
HARMONY ALAM INDONESIA

Project : Evaluasi Program HAI
Kegiatan :
Lokasi : Maluku
Hari/Tanggal : 19-22 Desember 2025

DAFTAR HADIR KEGIATAN HARMONY ALAM INDONESIA

DAFTAR KEHADIRAN Resource Person Evaluasi Program HAI

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin	Instansi/Perwakilan	Alamat	Nomor HP	Tanda Tangan
1	HALIMA KOTALA	P	Wael malua	URENG		
2	Novita .W. Caspersz	P	DLH			
3	EMELIA. MOSSE	P	DLH			
4	Rithopa Wanno	P	DLH			
5	Rey Iwamony	L	DKP	Penteng		
6						
7						
8						
9						

HAI
HARMONY ALAM INDONESIA

Project : Af HAI
Kegiatan : Evaluasi Program Adaptation Ind
Lokasi : Nggali Luma, Ureng & Assilulu
Hari/Tanggal : 19-22 Desember 2025

DAFTAR HADIR KEGIATAN HARMONY ALAM INDONESIA

DAFTAR KEHADIRAN Peserta - Resource Person Evaluasi Program HAI

No	Nama	Jenis Kelamin	Instansi/Perwakilan	Alamat	Nomor HP	Tanda Tangan
1	HALIMA MAMULU		POKLASAR I			
2	MARNI. KIBAS		POKLASAR I			
3	MAIMUNA. HENAUHU		POKLASAR I			
4	HABIBA. LAYN		POKLASAR I			
5	KAMARIA LAYN		POKLASAR I			
6	NYATUM. ELY		POKLASAR	ASSILULU	083567888	
7	RAIHANA SANARY		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU		
8	SALMA. ELY		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU		
9	HASNA LAYN		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU		

1

10	ALD		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU	082130460503	
11	JAMILA. MAHULAWU.		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU	082161478228	
12	SITI. SIANA LAYN.		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU		
13	DAITAB. POLANAUHU		POKLASAR II	ASSILULU		
14	SYAHRULIN. ELY		"	"	082248029181	
15	Asdat H. ELY		SIRIP KUNING	ASSILULU		
16	Aed. MUTALIB. ELY		SIRIP KUNING	ASSILULU		
17	ERWIN. NURLITZ		SIRIP KUNING	ASSILULU	082218139493	
18	M. SALEH. KIBAS		"	"		
19	M. NUUR. AWAN		"	"		
20	ICA. AISTAH LAITUPA		POKLASAR Wael URENG	URENG	082	
21	Johor LAITUPA		Wael malua URENG			
22	MARTAN. MAHULAWU		Wael malua URENG	URENG.		
23	NUFISIA LAITUPA		Wael malua URENG	URENG		
24	REY. BAKAR. PAKA		KUB. UREHENA	URENG		
25	SURPRIN LAITUPA		KUB. UREHENA	URENG		