



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Completion Summary

In accordance with the project agreement, implementing entities are required to submit a project completion report within six (6) months after Project completion, and the final project progress report (PPR) is considered as a project completion report. While the PPRs meet technical requirements, the information is reported by year and its format is not ideal to convey the overall information and knowledge to wider and more general audiences. To supplement this, implementing entities are requested to prepare a project completion summary.

A project completion summary is intended to cover an entire project life in a reader friendly format by compiling submitted single-year PPRs. It also gives implementing entities an opportunity to express and share insights from project implementation, findings, challenges etc. which may not be presented by PPRs and captured by a final evaluation report.

A project completion summary consists of narrative information (Section A) and financial information (Section B). Any other information (Section C) can be added to the report as an option. Most of the contents can be filled in by copy-and-paste from the submitted PPRs. The completion report should be no more than 20 pages (excluding annexes).



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Completion Summary

Section A: Project result and performance

1. Basic information

Title of project/programme	Enhancing the Adaptation Capability of Coastal Communities in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change in Negeri Lima, Negeri Ureng, and Negeri Assilulu, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province
Project/Programme category	Concrete climate change adaptation project / coastal community resilience and ecosystem-based adaptation
Project period (if the project was granted an extension, include the original as well as the revised completion date)	28 August 2022 – 21 August 2025 (three-year implementation period). No extension is indicated in the final report.
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Sector(s)	Coastal zone management; fisheries and marine resources; ecosystem-based adaptation; livelihood resilience; disaster risk reduction
Implementing entity name	Kemitraan Partnership
Type of implementing entity (MIE, NIE or RIE)	National Implementing Entity (NIE)
Executing entity(ies)	Harmony Alam Indonesia (HAI)
Amount of financing approved (USD)	USD 963,456 (approved proposal budget as stated in Annex 11 Detail Budget)
Project contact(s)	Harmony Alam Indonesia (HAI) and Kemitraan Partnership project team
Date of report	31 July 2026

2. Key milestones – *Please refer to the overview tab in the latest PPR. For the delay in project implementation and related reasons refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “implementation and adaptive management”*

Project inception	Program kick-off / inception: 28 August 2022
Mid-term review (if applicable)	Not specified in the final report
Project completion	Closing program: 21 August 2025
Terminal evaluation	Not specified in the final report
If any, delay in implementation and reasons for delay	Several activity-level delays occurred, mainly related to FAD licensing and damage during extreme weather, internal group consolidation challenges, delayed operation of TP3I facilities in

	Assilulu and Ureng, FNC damage during the west monsoon, and seaweed crop failure due to predation, disease, seedling scarcity, and climate-related stressors.
--	---

3. Project overview and description

The project supported climate change adaptation for coastal communities in Negeri Lima, Negeri Ureng, and Negeri Assilulu in Central Maluku. It aimed to improve adaptive capacity and reduce social, economic, and ecological vulnerability by strengthening climate-informed fisheries, rehabilitating coastal ecosystems, developing alternative livelihoods based on fisheries and marine resources, and rehabilitating coastal protection infrastructure. Implementation was organized under four components: (1) strengthening traditional fishers' adaptation to climate-driven changes in fish migration and circulation patterns; (2) repairing coastal ecosystems to support community resilience and nearshore fishing areas; (3) developing climate-resilient alternative livelihoods; and (4) improving supporting facilities to reduce exposure to coastal flooding and tidal waves.

4. Results and key outcomes (Alignment with the Adaptation Fund core impact indicators – Number of Direct Beneficiaries reached including women; Trainings conducted including women trained, Early Warning Systems (EWS); Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened; Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated i.e. hectares of natural habitats/ meters of coastlines) – *Please refer to the “Performance at completion” in the Results Tracker section in the last PPR to extract this information.*

The project reached 5,327 direct beneficiaries across the three Negeri. Key results included 493 fishers trained or supported to use adaptive fisheries knowledge and tools, including weather applications, fish finders, navigation and safety practices, and potential fishing ground maps; 380 small-scale fisheries actors supported to obtain KUSUKA cards; three Joint Business Groups (KUB) supported to manage fish aggregating devices and TP3I fish landing, storage, and marketing facilities; and 307 people regularly engaged in coral reef protection and rehabilitation activities.

Natural and physical assets were strengthened through the deployment of 626 artificial reef units covering approximately 13 hectares of degraded coral reef areas, the rehabilitation of approximately 496 meters of embankments, and the protection of approximately 1.2 km of coastal roads. The embankment rehabilitation directly protected 341 residents and indirectly benefited an additional 259 residents from wave and tidal surge risks. Alternative livelihood interventions supported nine floating net cage aquaculture groups, seaweed farming groups, and four women-led Poklahsar groups that produce value-added fisheries products. Women's participation in income generation reached 133 women through Poklahsar and seaweed farming groups.

5. Issues, challenges and mitigation measures (Environmental and social risks, gender considerations and other risks) – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab in the PPR, specifically the section on “Implementation and Adaptive Management”*

The main implementation challenges were linked to climate variability, institutional readiness, licensing requirements, and market or production risks. Extreme weather and west monsoon conditions damaged FADs and floating net cages, limited fishers' ability to go to sea, and affected aquaculture operations. Seaweed farming faced crop failure due to predatory fish, ice-ice disease, epiphyte outbreaks, limited genetic resilience of tissue-cultured seedlings, and scarcity of viable seedlings across Maluku. Several groups also experienced delays due to internal consolidation challenges, weak role distribution, and limited prior experience in collective economic activities.

Mitigation measures included technical coordination with DKP, DLH, PUPR, BP3, and other stakeholders; use of DPPI maps and regulatory consultation for FAD placement; reinforcement and modification of FNC structures based on local knowledge; development of SOPs for FAD, TP3I, and aquaculture management; establishment of supervisory working groups for embankment works; and reallocation of learning from failed seaweed farming into knowledge management products. GEDSI considerations were addressed by prioritizing women's economic participation through Poklahsar groups and involving youth groups in coral reef rehabilitation and environmental education.

6. Lessons learned (Best practices, adaptive management, what worked during the implementation and what did not, what corrective actions were taken during implementation, what are the ways to improve the intervention) – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab in the PPR, specifically the section on “Implementation and Adaptive Management”*

The project showed that adaptation works best when local knowledge is combined with scientific and technological approaches. Tanoar knowledge, remote sensing, oceanographic analysis, fish finders, and DPPI maps helped fishers make better decisions, reduce fuel use, and improve catch efficiency. The project also demonstrated that community institutions are essential for sustainability: KUB, Pokdakan, Poklahsar, and PELE Pesisir performed better when roles, SOPs, transparency, and leadership were clear.

Another key lesson is that ecosystem-based adaptation requires longer ecological timeframes. Artificial reefs showed early increases in target fish abundance and marine biota colonization, but full reef recovery will require continued protection and monitoring. For alternative livelihoods, technology must be climate-risk informed; floating net cages in open waters need stronger designs and seasonal risk planning, while seaweed farming requires diversified seed sources, planting calendars aligned with local climate conditions, and stronger disease and pest risk management.

7. Innovation: description of any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab in the PPR, specifically the section on “innovation”*

Prominent innovations included the integration of traditional fishers' knowledge with DPPI mapping, satellite-based oceanographic parameters, and fish finder validation; community-managed FADs and TP3I facilities that reduced dependence on patron-client fish marketing systems; local modification of fiberglass floating net cages by Pokdakan Bobara to withstand

open-water waves and currents; use of artificial reefs as fish habitat and coral reef rehabilitation structures; and the development of local regulations and customary instruments to protect coastal and marine resources after project completion.

8. Description of the vulnerable communities and social groups affected by the project, and how they have been engaged and empowered – *You might want to refer as well to the section on “community/national impact” in the lessons learned tab of the PPR*

The project engaged vulnerable coastal communities whose livelihoods depend heavily on capture fisheries and coastal ecosystems, including small-scale fishers, masnait fishing crew, fish farmers, women from fishing households, youth groups, students, and residents living near damaged embankments. Empowerment was carried out through participatory mapping, training, group formation, administrative support, infrastructure provision, market facilitation, and involvement in local policy processes. Women were empowered through Poklahsar groups producing liquid-smoked tuna, tuna floss, tuna jerky, and fish crackers; youth were empowered through PELE Pesisir to construct and deploy artificial reefs, conduct campaigns, and support environmental education; and fishers were empowered through KUB institutions, FADs, TP3I, KUSUKA cards, and access to stakeholder networks.

9. Description of how long-term institutional and technical capacity for effective adaptation has been strengthened – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “readiness interventions”*

Long-term institutional and technical capacity was strengthened through the establishment and strengthening of KUB, Pokdakan, Poklahsar, and PELE Pesisir; preparation of SOPs for FAD, TP3I, and aquaculture management; issuance of local policies through Negeri Regulations and a Customary Regulation; and improvement of group administrative compliance including NIB, NPWP, group decrees, KUSUKA cards, halal certification, SPP-IRT, and product quality certificates. Technical capacity was built through training and mentoring on fisheries technology, sustainable fishing standards, diving, artificial reef construction, FNC aquaculture, seaweed farming, product processing, hygiene, business management, and marketing.

10. An overview of complementarity and/or coherence of with other climate finance sources in the context of this project (synergies with other projects, national plans etc.) – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “complementarity and coherence”.*

The project was coherent with provincial and national climate adaptation, marine resource management, and blue economy priorities. It supported Maluku’s climate change mitigation and adaptation roadmap and sustainable development objectives, while aligning with marine and fisheries policies on FAD placement, marine spatial planning, small-scale fisheries registration, and community-based marine resource governance. Complementarity was strengthened through collaboration with DKP Maluku, DLH Maluku, PUPR, BP3 Ambon, BBP3KP, BMKG, SAR, schools, Bank Indonesia, AP2HI, and fishery companies such as PT Harta Samudera. Private and government stakeholder support also contributed to group development, production equipment, licensing, technical assistance, and post-project sustainability.

11. Sustainability, scalability and replicability – *Please refer to the lessons learned tab, section on “climate resilience measures”*

Sustainability is supported by local regulations and customary rules that institutionalize coastal and marine resource protection, by community groups that continue to manage FADs, TP3I, aquaculture assets, Poklahsar production, and coral reef monitoring, and by government and stakeholder commitments to continue technical assistance. The model is scalable and replicable for other coastal Negeri, especially where communities face similar climate risks, fisheries dependence, reef degradation, and tidal wave exposure. Replication should include early social analysis, climate-risk screening, adaptive infrastructure design, diversified livelihood planning, long-term ecological monitoring, and stronger integration with local budgets and government programs.

Section B: Project expenditure

(The use of spreadsheet is recommended to avoid numerical errors.)

- Project budget
- Actual expenditures
- Variance notes

Budget category	Project budget (USD)	Notes
Component 1: Strengthening the adaptation of traditional fishermen in facing changes in fish migration and circulation patterns due to climate change	USD 230,666	Based on Annex 11 Detail Budget.
Component 2: Coastal ecosystems repair for the resilience of communities and alternate location for source fishing	USD 139,467	Based on Annex 11 Detail Budget.
Component 3: Alternative economic development in coastal areas that are climate-resilient by utilizing technology in fisheries and marine areas	USD 261,742	Based on Annex 11 Detail Budget.
Component 4: Development of supporting facilities to anticipate coastal flooding and tidal waves	USD 188,991	Based on Annex 11 Detail Budget.
Total Project/Programme Activities Cost	USD 820,866	Subtotal of Components 1–4.
Project Execution Cost (PEC) and M&E Cost	USD 83,467	Includes coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation, overheads, and administration costs.
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity	USD 76,867	Includes project identification and development, implementation and supervision, evaluation, and knowledge management.
Total Proposal Budget	USD 963,456	Total project budget as stated in Annex 11 Detail Budget. Actual expenditures will be added once the separate expenditure file is provided.