

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Enhancing PA Network in Sulawesi - E-PASS**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4392 |
| GEF ID | 4867 |
| Title | Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation |
| Country(ies) | Indonesia, Indonesia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The proposed project is consistent with the goals of GEF Biodiversity Objective 1 "Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems" (BD1) and specifically the BD1 Focal area Outcome 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas and Outcome 1.2 Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management. The PA network in Sulawesi, as in the rest of Indonesia, is characterised by low levels of management effectiveness and the PAs are not adequately distributed across the landscape to properly represent the island's key terrestrial ecosystems. The project seeks to strengthen PA management in the endemic- rich Sulawesi island group and reduce threats to biodiversity in the PAs by putting in place measures to ensure that the highly unique and globally important biodiversity of Sulawesi will be safeguarded from existing threats to its biodiversity. By strengthening the core PA management and increasing conservation outcomes in Sulawesi, the project will serve to increase the overall effectiveness of the national PA system in which Sulawesi plays a key part. Furthermore, the project will directly contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), in particular: Goal 1.1: To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network and to make a contribution to globally agreed goals; Goal 1.4: To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management; Goal 2.1: To promote equity and benefit sharing; Goal 2.2: To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders; Goal 3.2: To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of PAs; Goal 3.4: To ensure financial sustainability of PAs and national and regional systems of PAs; Goal 4.1: To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional PA systems; and Goal 4.2: To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of PA management. The Project, furthermore, directly contributes to achievement of the Aichi Targets, in particular under the strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. It contributes to Target 11 through increasing significantly the coverage and connectivity of the PA system in important regions with high biodiversity importance and significant ecosystem services, and by increasing management effectiveness of the PA system in a way that is integrated into the wider landscapes. As a signatory of the CBD and other related multilateral environmental conventions, the Government of Indonesia is committed to biodiversity conservation. The project will directly support the 2003 Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP). More specifically, it directly supports implementation of the following programmes under the IBSAP. Programme1.3 for improving the effectiveness of conservation area management based on partnership and local community participation, namely; 1.4 for developing community capacity in biodiversity management; 2.12 for developing funding strategy for biodiversity conservation and management within the IBSAP framework; 3.11 for improvement in the effectiveness conservation area management and conservation in small islands; 4.10 for improving law enforcement to protect conservation areas, including Biosphere Reserves; 4.16 for developing capacity in biodiversity valuation for local government apparatus. In addition, the project is fully in line with the National Action Plan for PAs, covering the period 2010 - 2015, directly implementing a number of priority actions that go towards meeting the five-year objectives. These include:  Build and strengthen long-term support for PA protection and management amongst local people and the broader community, and improve management of PAs where possible through involvement of communities and other stakeholders; Ensure that PA management is supported by strong institutions that are recognised as priorities in government planning and budgeting processes, and that are well coordinated at national, provincial and district levels; Ensure that PAs in Indonesia have adequate funding for effective management by 2014 and that systems are in place to sustain and increase this funding for the future development of the PA system; Well trained staff with capacity to effectively implement all PA management functions by 2014; Improve effectiveness of PA management through regular systematic evaluation; Develop a comprehensive M&E system that provides effective feedback to policy-makers and managers on lessons learned regarding management strategies and which meets local, national and international reporting requirements.  Furthermore, the project will directly contribute to achievements of the targets under the Five Year Strategic Plan of the Directorate Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry covering the 2010-2014 period, including: Development of BLU (General Service Unit) in the 12UPT (Technical Implementation Unit) to support financial sustainability of national parks; 5% Reduction of conflict and pressure on protected areas; 3% increase in population of priority species compared to 2008 baseline estimates; 20% reduction in threats to biodiversity on the islands of Borneo, Sumatra and Sulawesi; and increase in nature tourism by 60% compared to the 2009 baseline. |

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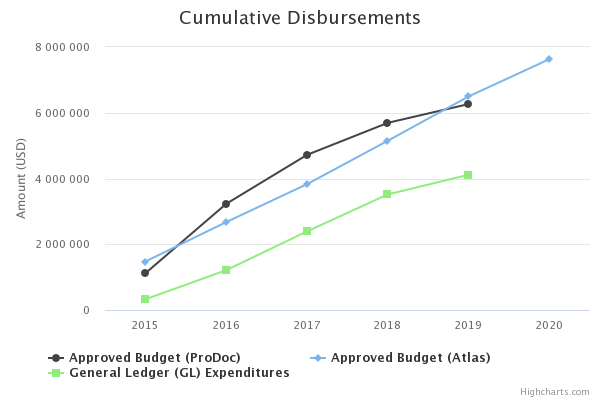
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To strengthen the effectiveness and financial sustainability of Sulawesi’s protected area system to respond to threats to globally significant biodiversity** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Institutional capacity scores for:    - KSDAE (Jakarta)    - LLNP    - Bogani Nani NP    North Sulawesi BKSDA | - KSDAE (Jakarta): 66%    - LLNP: 43%    - Bogani Nani NP: 42%    - North Sulawesi BKSDA: 40% | *(not set or not applicable)* | - KSDAE (Jakarta): 75%    - LLNP: 55%    - Bogani Nani NP: 55%    - North Sulawesi BKSDA: 55% | In order to increase institutional capacity scores for DG of Conservation of Natural resources and ecosystem and the conservation, Capacity development strategy and action plan has been updated in three project sites. This is aligned with the issue no 28 “protected area policy is continually reviewed and updated” in the scorecard    The capacity development strategy and action plan at Conservation forest management unit (CFMU)Tangkoko has been legalized in September 12 2017 by DG of Natural resources and Ecosystem Conservation for 2017-2026. It had vison “making CFMU Tangkoko as flora and fauna conservation center for Sulawesi endemic species and eco-tourism development for society”. Whereas BNWNP had been legalized by DG as well in December 20 2017 for 2018-2027 with vision ‘” As advanced conservation region for biodiversity management specialized for Wallacea” and for LLNP it has been legalized by DG of Natural resources and Ecosystem onservation in September 13 2016 for 2016-2025 with vision as “ life buffer system and center of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem for Wallacea terrestrial”.    In LLNP, Public consultation was held in Poso district to discuss on the revision of LLNP boundary in December 2017. Revision of the zone is expected to optimize management effectiveness of the national park thereby contributing to the project output of managing the area effectively. The zonation is also aligned with the intent of the CCA to engage communities in managing conservation area where they can access micro grant to sustainably utilize natural resources within the park. Demarcation of zones clarified in identifying the regions that can be permitted to be managed by the community by executing CCAs. The training about a technical guideline conducted to enhance knowledge of the LLNP staffs on the implementation of data sample mastering and forest cover analysis in the field. The training activity is also aimed to increase the park`s personnel knowledge on data spot sample technique using GPS and also data management and treatment.    Capacity enhancement occured also for BNWNP resort staff. Capacity of the resort staff have been improved on the use of survey tool, Identification of important wild animals, designing survey, survey technique, smart patrol and basic navigation. This is linked to issue no.17 “individuals are appropriately skilled for their jobs”.    Furthermore, capacities have been enhanced in preparing RBM through 1) FGD for work planning in 3 resort model; 2) study visit to Alas Purwo national park for learning on RBM management 3) study to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park to learn about smart patrol. An advance training on SMART apps for resort level to enhance SMART application and data management had been conducted. The activity is also targeting problem identification faced by the resort and STPN I in implementing RBM and SMART app use. After the training, all operators in BNWNP are now able to input patrol data using smart app. On the other hand, CFMU Tangkoko has learned valuable lesson from Baluran National Park East Java to remove IAS (Inasive Alien Species) like Acacia Nilotica in July 2017. The lesson learned from Baluran National park could be applied in CFMU Tangkoko especially for handling exotic species like Acacia nilotica.    This has contributed to issue no 12 ” protected area institutions are effectively managed, efficiently deploying their human, financial and other resources to the best effect.”    Training of trainer in BNWNP was also conducted and has increased the capacity and awareness of teacher, local NGO, sakawanabakti and the society about conservation.    Eco-tourism training were also given to STPN and resort Staff in Gorontalo so that the capacity increased. This has contributed to issue no 32 ” individual are adaptive and continue to learn”    The results of Capacity development assessment has raised CD socre of BNWNP to 72 % in 2018 from 42 % in 2014; for whereas for LLNP the Score increased by 66.7 % with score of 64 in 2018 from 43 % in 2016; and for CFMU, it increased from 41 % to 66 %    Source : EV1 ,EV2,EV3,EV4,EV5,EV6 | The target is on track    KSDAE 66% to 77%  Bogani Nani NP 42% to 72%  LLNP 43% to 66,7%  North Sulawesi BKSA 40% to 73%  CD Score for 3 project sites and DG of KSDAE even surpassed target for end of project target level.    The results fo capacity development (CD) assessment has raised for each site and KSDAE Jakarta. CD score for KSDAE raised from 66% in 2014 to 77% in 2018. CD score Bogani Nani NP raised from 42% in 2014 to 72% in 2018. This score surpassed the target for 2018 for 50%. CD Score for LLNP raised from 43% at the baseline level to 66,7% in 2018. This achievement surpassed target 2018 for 50%. Meanwhile, CD score for North Sulawesi BKSA also raised from 40% at the baseline level to 73% in 2018. This CD score surpassed target 2018 for 50%.  Capacity development strategy and action plan have been updated in three project site. For KPHK Tangkoko (North Sulawesi BKSDA) the capacity development strategy o has been legalized on September 12 2017 by DG of Natural resources and Ecosystem Conservation for 2017-2026. It had a vision “making KPHK Tangkoko as flora and fauna conservation center for Sulawesi endemic species and eco-tourism development for society”. Update yearly action plan for 2020 has been arranged on June 24-25, 2019. SMART and RBM implementation in KPHK Tangkoko on January and February 2019 at Batuputih Resort successfully covered 26.32 km and 11 grids. While at Batuangus Resort covered 36.34 km and 9 grids. While in the second quarter of 2019, SMART and RBM implementation covered 80.37 km and 25 grids. Based on the evaluation, compared to the same period last year, there was a decrease in the intensity of threats.  EPASS conducted an FGD with WCS to enhance the capacity of KPHK Tangkoko and North Sulawesi BKSDA Staff. Based on FGD, successfully compiled 20 tally sheets as a model to input to SMART RBM system and a workflow of SMART RBM implementation in KPHK Tangkoko.  Whereas BNWNP had been legalized by DG as well on December 20 2017 for 2018-2027 with a vision ‘” As advanced conservation region for biodiversity management specialized for Wallacea”. LLNP it has been legalized by DG of Natural resources and Ecosystem Conservation on September 13 2016 for 2016-2025 with vision as “life buffer system and center of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem for Wallacea terrestrial”.  Capacity enhancement upgrading regularly for BTNWP staff especially for SMART and RBM implementation. The capacity of the resort staff has been improved on the use of survey tool, Identification of important wild animals, designing survey, survey technique, smart patrol, and basic navigation. The evaluation also targeting problem identification faced by the resort in implementing RBM and SMART app use. After the training, all operators in BNWNP are now able to input patrol data using the smart app. BNWNP also successfully established 11 monitoring site in 11 resort. The monitoring site reached 2 km for each site. For LLNP, capacity enhancement updated regularly via SMART and RBM implementation evaluation.  To enhance the capacity building for Tangkoko Nature Conservation staff has been discussed with invited resources persons from NGOs, local governments, village leaders and university experts to explore the benefits of Tangkoko Nature Reserves for the communities.    Discussion on role model for KHPK Tangkoko. The activity has been held November 7-8, 2018 purposed to find the most suitable model for KPHK Tangkoko. This activity successfully issued guidance for tourism activities in KPHK Tangkoko.    As a part managed protected area that integrated into its surrounding landscape, the project initiated local village regulation in District of Bone Bolango, Province of Gorontalo as an effort to protect the landscape. Local village regulation empowered local communities to reduce threats to landscape and PA.  Source: Ev1, Ev2,Ev3,Ev4,Ev5,Ev6,Ev7,Ev8,Ev9, Ev10,11, Ev56 |
| Annual levels of deforestation and forest degradation within Sulawesi’s terrestrial PAs and buffer zones | -Approximately 56,505 ha of forest loss within PAs from 2000-2008    Levels within buffer zones TBD | *(not set or not applicable)* | 25% reduction in annual forest carbon emissions within PAs and buffer zones combined between baseline years (2000-2010) and last three years of project (2016-19). | The baseline data of forest cover in 3 project sites has already been established (June 2017). 15 ha restoration has been undertaken in the area of illegal gold mining in Dongi –dongi of LLNP area.    In an effort to halt forest degradation and prepare for ecosystem recovery, 2 society group in north Tapadaka Village of BNWNP has been engaged to restore 10 ha area, and the interventions included: CCA preparation, planting location survey, seed procurement. RBM implementation preparation is done in BNWNP.    On the other hand, training on the technical guideline has been conducted to enhance knowledge of the LLNP staffs on data sample mastering, forest cover analysis in the field. The activity is also aimed to enhancing the park personnel knowledge on data spot sample technique using GPS and also data management and treatment.    security patrol is also held in KPHK Tangkoko and covered 20 km  The project is not yet conducting annual carbon emission calculation and not yet recruited any consultant. However, the carbon emissions will not be estimated during the current reporting period. Instead, the project will focus on the enhancing the forest cover data building on the baseline. Following the enhancement in forest cover data, carbon estimation will be undertaken in the next reporting period. At the moment the project is re-updating land forest cover data because basic data obtained from previous consultant were discovered many inappropriate data with real field condition.      Source EV1,EV2,EV7,EV8,EV9 | The target is on track  Based on KPHK Tangkoko’s land cover analysis for the period 2015-2017, land cover on Dua Saudara NR tend to a positive direction for 1.801 ha. While Batu Putih NR tends to positive direction on the land cover for 532 ha.  Based on land cover analysis from Directorate of PIKA, DG of KSDAE, annual deforestation for 2018 in BNWNP is 475 ha/year, equal to 0,18% per year. This score passed annual forest degradation target for 2018 by 15% from baseline which equal to 6.433 ha per year on 2019.  However, the project hasn't done yet estimated and calculated the reduction in annual forest carbon emissions in this reporting period. Implementation of these activities will be conducted in 2020.    The figures showed for LLNP the loss of forests was 10.5 square km for the period 2000-2015. For the period 2015-2017, the rate of deforestation reduced to only 6,96 square km. For BTNBNW show a loss of 60.6 square km for the period 2000-2015 and decreased for only 0,9245 square km for the period 2015-2017. For KPHK Tangkoko the figures of rate deforestation for period 2000-2015 was 26,05 square km and it was reduced to 14.05 square km for the period 2015-2017.  To enhance the technical capacity on data sample mastering, forest cover analysis in the field for LLNP staff, EPASS has been conducted training on technical guideline.  To halt forest degradation and prepare for ecosystem recovery, 2 society group in North Tapadaka Village of BNWNP has been engaged to restore 10 ha area, and the interventions included: CCA preparation, planting location survey, seed procurement. RBM implementation preparation is done in BNNP. Monitoring and evaluation of maintenance and breeding in Muara Pusian have been conducted by the BNNP. Total of 30 seedlings of nantu, 2300 seedlings of cempaka, 1600 seedling of pala, 10 seedlings of cempaka, 400 seedlings of cocoa and 400 seedlings of kemiri has been distributed since December 2018 to the community.  Land cover validation has been conducted in Lelio Doda Resort, Toro Resort, Tongoa Resort, Bobo Resort, and Sibalaya Resort of LLNP Lindu on March 16-30, 2019. Also, data sampling of forest cover has been conducted in resort Toare Lilio on September 24 – 30, 2018 and Sedoa and Tongoa resort on 24-28 September 2018. The report showed accuracy for field validation reached 88%.    Source: Ev03, Ev12, Ev13, Ev14, Ev15 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Enhanced systemic and institutional capacity for planning and management of Sulawesi PA system** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Extent of implementation of RBM | - RBM has begun to be implemented at all NPs and several other PAs (exact # TBD), but remains incomplete throughout | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Using KSDAE RBM scoring system, at least 50% of resorts in the project sites achieved one stage level above the baseline. | Analysis regarding regulatory gap and RBM policy has been undertaken (July 2017). The project has already drafted regulation for operationalizing resort KSA,KPA and TB (setditjen KSDAE) management along with finalization of RBM guidelines.    The efforts being undertaken to implement RBM include conducting seminar for RBM implementation; study visit to Alas Purwo national park and Bukit Barisan Selatan national park. RBM testing and monitoring evaluation in all resorts were conducted in October –November 2017. CCA implementation in BNWNP is done through village meeting activity to make conservation agreement, CCA example in FP3 program, eco-tourism training development, conservation awareness and education in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo.    EPASS Tangkoko and LLNP already conducted smart patrol training in 2 resort and biodiversity monitoring, RBM training and smart patrol practice were also done at the resort level. There is lack of staff in charge in every resort in LLNP because only 1 or 2 staff have been employed and hence, affected the capacity to do the job.    Team for RBM has been formed and already legalized by decision letter from the head of KSDA Sulut. The team held SMART patrol activity according to work plan that has been arranged. There were two team have been formed – one team deployed at Tourism park Batuputih and the other one at national park Batuangus. The team worked for a week on SMART RBM and, the data handed over to conservation section region 1 for analysis. The team started to work since February 6, 2018 altogether to do survey in Batuputih and Batuangus tourism park. The working mechanism of the SMART RBM team was using pathways to record data with GPS tracking method so that walking direction can be detected. The result of GPS tracking on pathways was then plotted in map from field work and data was recorded along the pathways by the team.  Decision letter for RBM implementation in the field has been signed on March 2018 as a base on implementing RBM in the field.    RBM Implementation in STPN Limboto, STPN II Doloduo and STPN III Maelang BNWNP area have been conducted from October 12-14 2017.Through the exercises, for the capacity of the staff in the resort have been enhanced in better understanding offilling up the tally sheet data such as encroachment, illegal mining, borderline survey, wildlife monitoring, illegal NTFP and resort operators understanding database system and management.    Testing of RBM implementation in every resort have been conducted in October and November 2017.RBM implementation was aimed to train resort staff in implementing RBM in every resort and filling up available tally sheet before the actual RBM implementation conducted in 2018 using DIPA funding. This testing activity contributed to support a better RBM implementation in the future and by activating better RBM, the resort threats will decline and ecosystem health will increase. The project has conducted RBM implementation testing and smart patrol in all resort and every resort has already tested in filling up tally sheet.  The project has been tested the RBM implementation expansion in BNWNP especially in helping out resort operator filling up RBM data in database format, revealing GPS data into Google earth interface, so that they can predict location and pathways that already been used on RBM activity.    Source EV1,EV2,EV10,EV11 | The target is on track    BNWNP all 11 resorts from stage 4 and 5 to stage 6 and 7.  KPHK Tangkoko, all of 2 sites, from stage 5 to stage 6.    100% of resorts in the project sites achieved one stage level above the baseline and surpassed the end of the project target level.    RBM implementation in 11 resorts in BNWNP successfully achieved one stage level increase. From stage 4 and 5 to stage 6 and 7. Meanwhile in KPHK Tangkoko  Several activities have held by KPHK Tangkoko to support RBM Implementation. Monitoring and evaluation for SMART RBM implementation have been conducted in Raeway, North Minahasa on 24 June, 2019. SMART Patrol implementation in KPHK Tangkoko has been held in Batuputih Resort on March 15, 2019. This activity found SMART Patrol in KPHK Tangkoko on January and February 2019 reached distance 62,66 km and covered 22 grids. Field visit on monitoring and evaluation on Resort Based Management implementation has been conducted on October 29-30, 2018. The activity held at TNBNW to study the implementation of SMART RBM in TNBNW. Also, training for data operator KPHK Tangkoko has been conducted in Manado in October 17-24, 2018.  While in BNWNP, training on data analysis for SMART RBM operator has been conducted in Wisma BCA, Toraut, TNBNW on March 1-2, 2019. Based on the evaluation, 72% from participants passed data input operation for advanced level. For analysis purposes, only 33% of SMART operators passed.  Meanwhile, in LLNP, SMART Patrol monitoring for biodiversity species has been conducted in Sibalaya Resort, Simoro Resort, and Lindu Resort of BB TN Lore Lindu on March 4-13, 2019.    Source: Ev16,Ev17,Ev5,Ev6,Ev7,Ev8,Ev9,Ev10,Ev11,Ev19 |
| Effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts | - Very limited implementation of anti-poaching laws across Sulawesi | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Intelligence-based anti-poaching has become a well-known feature of PA management, affecting incentives in measurable ways (surveys) | MoU Agreement between EPASS Tangkoko, BNWNP with law enforcement agencies (police, attorney, GAKKUM, Court) and balai KSDA of North Sulawesi were approved on September 2017.    Comparative study about intelligence based poaching control unit (WCU) and WCU model recommendation for Sulawesi are still being revised by consultant according to technical committee`s review result. EPASS Tangkoko is also involved in successfully forming a task force for combatting illegal wildlife trade in bitung city. So far, the project has’t conducted survey for this activity.    In addition, the taskforce of anti-illegal protected wildlife trade has been formed by Bitung Mayor. The project provided coordination support to the stakeholders and, this will be continuously monitored.    The project has been conducted biodiversity monitoring and management including species and habitat condition monitoring, especially for Yaki (Macaca nigra)) has held in Bacan Island central Halmahera north Maluku province from November 14-17 2017. This activity has been initiated to compile data on Yaki’s presence from outside north Sulawesi, and to confirm that Yaki’s distribution or presence in Bacan Island central Halmahera north Maluku. Following this activity, Yaki action plan has to include intervention in Bacan Island as well. This activity contributed to the developing guideline on species management measures including update of Yaki action plan document with new data obtained from the field about YAKI in Bacan island.    Furthermore, survey has been conducted to identify poaching in conservation area located in Duasudara, Danowudu and Pinangunian and surroundings at CFMU Tangkoko area. In the survey, the project conducted location mapping on the areas that has been poached and also for monitoring activity by North Sulawesi BKSDA.    Security patrol has been conducted following up on information about illegal logging and timber trade from West Dumoga BNWNP region. The patrol team has successfully arrested the poachers and confiscated evidence of 1 fully loaded truck of timber.  Source :EV1,EV2,EV12,EV13,EV14,EV15,EV16 | The target is on track    80% against the end project level. Intelligence-based anti-poaching via SMART RBM become a well-known feature for PA/Resort Management.    The Project and Bitung City government has been successfully issued Local Government Regulation fo Bitung City for wild flora and fauna protection and anti-poaching issues.    MoU Agreement between BNWNP with law enforcement agencies (police, attorney, Gakkum, Armed Forces, and Court) in Bolaang Mongondow Regency and Bone Bolango Regency has been held. BNWNP with support from EPASSS has been activated and established a call center for quick response in handling forestry crimes. BNWNP also built communication and coordination with the local police of Bolaang Mongondow Regency and Bone Bolango regency to reduce anti-poaching crime. Also, in BNWNP, a workshop on illegal wildlife trade and poaches in Sulawesi for species conservations have been conducted on March 5-6, 2019. The meeting aimed to share data and information between stakeholders and to compile a strategy and follow up action due to the illegal wildlife trade in Sulawesi.  Meanwhile in KPHK Tangkoko, also involved in forming a task force for combatting illegal wildlife trade in Bitung City. The project provided coordination support to the stakeholders and, this will be continuously monitored. Furthermore, EPASS Tangkoko has been conducted training for local communities for monitoring and identifying poaching in conservation are in KPHK Tangkoko area.    Also, EPASS Tangkoko and Bitung City government has been successfully issued Local Government Regulation fo Bitung City for wild flora and fauna protection. Meeting on finalization has been conducted between April 2019 to June 10, 2019. Meanwhile, in LLNP, the task force of anti-poaching has been formed to gather information and monitoring the project site. Socialization and campaign on illegal wildlife in Bitung has been conducted every Saturday in the car-free day event. The activity cooperated with Ilegal Trade Wildlife Task Force of Bitung gave a certificate of appreciation for owners who voluntarily gave up their wild animals to BKSDA officials. Socialization and campaign on illegal wildlife in Bitung has been conducted every Saturday in the car-free day event. The activity cooperated with Ilegal Trade Wildlife Task Force of Bitung gave a certificate of appreciation for owners who voluntarily gave up their wild animals to BKSDA officials.  Source: Ev18,Ev-20,Ev-21,Ev-22,Ev-23,Ev-24, Ev-43 |
| Operational island-wide biodiversity monitoring system | No integrated monitoring | *(not set or not applicable)* | Users across Sulawesi, Indonesia and beyond are able to upload to and access historic data on biodiversity and proteccted areas, generated by multiple sources, using a platform created by the project | The protocol of database team for operating EPASS BIS in MoEF has been finalized and ready to use for staff in resort level and the MoEF as guideline.  Training of trainer for EPASS BIS (www.epassbis.org) has been held in Jakarta on 1-2 March 2018 led by UNDP. The training was attended by CFMU Tangkoko staff, forest police, and EPASS Tangkoko. Training result will be followed up with similar training in BKSDA for staff resort in a way to support CFMU Tangkoko Biodiversity management in operating EPASS BIS website as biodiversity management tool.  Survey for probing information about consumption pattern and illegal wildlife trade in districts near CFMU Tangkoko has been conducted. It was recorded approximately 200 people from community near CFMU Tangkoko (with proportions of 65 % males and 35 % females) participated in the survey. The activity is held from February 5-19, 2018. Survey finding revealed that majority of wildlife consumption was from the community outside the district. The new comers from other locations usually came to CFMU Tangkoko and poached protected wildlife inside CFMU Tangkoko region.  Regarding monitoring biodiversity in BNWNP where every resort has observation path and is conducted on monthly basis. The project coordinated meeting with database team to monitor and update biodiversity in BNWNP. The monitoring was also held to observe 3 maleo sanctuary and updated the data to smart application. The database has been updated according to observation path in each resort.  Source : EV1,EV2,EV17,EV18,EV19 | The target is on track  Cumulative progress results 80%.    EPASS BIS (www.epassbis.org) regularly updated by the project and free to access by all users as a gateway for biodiversity information in Sulawesi, especially from EPASS project sites    Training for EPASS Biodiversity Information System (BIS) operator was conducted on May 29, 2019 in Manado. This meeting to finalize the protocol of the database for operation. Furthermore, the meeting evaluated data on biodiversity and project sites. As part for biodiversity information sources, EPASS has developed a situation room for the Directorate of Biodiversity and Conservation.  Source: Ev-44,Ev-45,Ev-46 |
| Representation of lowland forest (key under-represented forest ecosystem types in Sulawesi’s PA system) | 131,000 ha, or 4.2% of total remaining habitat type | *(not set or not applicable)* | 210,000 ha, or 6.7% of remaining habitat type, representing a 60% increase in coverage | Tangkoko has been set as Conservation Forest Management Unit (CFMU) through MoEF decree No SK. 748/menlhk/setjen/PLA.0/2016    LLNP has already made draft design about spatial planning system for conservation area in Sulawesi along with action plan and consolidation plan that is still being revised.    In addition, Tangkoko has prepared wild animal corridor in protected forest of Wiau and Klabat mountain.    Source :EV1,EV2, EV20,EV21,EV22,EV23 | This indicator will be revised in the project document according to project board meeting results |
| Representation of additional under-represented ecosystems | Karst ecosystems – 2.3% of existing ecosystem protected | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% increase in coverage | This indicator will be removed from the final project document according to board meeting results. However, The project have to inform RTA or relevant focal points in BRH to remove this indicator/target from the RF based on feedback from inception workshop and subsequent approval from PB.      Source : EV24,EV25 | This indicator will be removed from the final project document according to board meeting results. However, the project has to inform RTA or relevant focal points in BRH to remove this indicator/target from the RF-based on feedback from inception workshop and subsequent approval from PB.  Source: Activity Report |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Financial sustainability of the Sulawesi PA system** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Financial sustainability score (%) for the sub-system of Sulawesi’s protected areas:      - Component 1 – Legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks    - Component 2 – Business planning and tools for cost- effective management    - Component 3 – Tools for revenue generation | 34 %    35 %    28 % | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50%    50%    50% | The project has identified some financing models to be used in the three project sites, however the project has not decided yet which one will be used as financing model.    Communication strategy to increase awareness has been developed and finalized by the project as communication guideline.    Source : EV1,EV2, EV26,EV27 | The target is on track    Progress Component 1 from 34% to 56%  Progress Component 2 from 35% to 49%  Progress Component 3 from 28% to 46%.    The assessment was conducted in April 2019. The results of the assessment of the financial sustainability scorecard for EPASS project sites are as follows. The assessment shows an increase from the baseline. The assessment per component detailed as follows:  Component 1 (legal, regulatory and institutional framework): shows an increase from 34% at the baseline level to 56%, which passes the end of the project target level.  Component 2 (effective business planning and financing management): shows an increase from 35% at the baseline level to 49% which is only 1% away from the end of the project target level.  Component 3 (means to generate income for conservation areas): show an increase of 28% at the baseline level to 46%, which is only 4% to reach the end of the project target level.  Source: Ev-55 |
| Annual budget allocated to protected areas | Estimated $13.45 million allocated annually. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 25% increase, to $16.81 million | The project has already prepared report regarding potential financial mechanism for conservation area management in Sulawesi which included the Draft blue print of alternative biodiversity funding (non-State Budget/ non-APBN) and policy recommendation for supporting investment plan.  Workshops for Conservation area and business model study and financial sustainability, recommendation of sustainable finance, policy brief, and draft of semi-popular book about sustainable finance model for conservation area based on study of potential financial model have been conducted by the project.    Public consultation for sustainable financing mechanism to formulate strategy and financial planning of conservation area, seminar of sustainable finance for conservation area at national level that involved Government, community, private sector, NGO, media, academic and ecotourism players, and institutions involved have been conducted. As the outcome of this public consultation, the project has been produced proceedings and books regarding sustainable financing mechanism for conservation area.    Source : EV1,EV2, EV27,EV28 | The target is off track  From target $16,81 million in 2020, the annual budget allocated to protected areas in Sulawesi reached $16,3 million in 2019. Not far away from the end of the target level.  Annual budget allocated to protected areas in Sulawesi estimated US$16,3 million (around Rp220-billion rupiah/1 $ = Rp13.500)    NB:  Based on Prodoc, the baseline for the annual budget allocated to protected areas in Sulawesi estimated $12,5 million. Due to the 25% increase, equal to $15 million as stated in Prodoc. If refers to Prodoc, this indicator is on track and passed the end of project target level. |
| Sustainable financing mechanisms for PAs | Government budgetary allocations / funding only | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least two new sustainable financing mechanisms for PA management established, providing a minimum of US$ 3 million per year for PA management. | EPASS LLNP has been supported BAPPENAS in recruiting 3 consultant in Q2 2017, namely : Government relations, Conservation and program business specialist, Institutional Policy and Legal Expert in order to formulate sustainable financing mechanism. The outcome from these consultants were analysis and report on aspects to develop sustainable financing mechanism. Also,the project has been conducted FGD for the development of financial sustainability mechanism in formulating strategy and financial planning for conservation area.      Source :EV1,EV2, EV27,EV28 | The target is off track    Progress 50% towards the end of the project target level.      The project has appointed ICRAF to identify some financing models to be used in the three project sites, however, the consultant has not decided yet which one will be used as a financing model.  Some examples of institutional forms that will be exposed include foundations, Public Service Agencies, Trustee Institutions, and Environmental Fund Management Bodies  1. Foundation  A foundation is a legal entity that has social, religious and humanitarian or non-profit intent and purposes. Foundations are not part of the government's financial system. Foundations are established with formal requirements by laws and regulations.  Foundations can manage funds from donors, both individuals and institutions. The foundation can also provide funds in the form of grants to partners to carry out activities and ensure that the funds provided are by the plan.  2. Public Service Agency  Public Service Agency (BLU) is a government institution formed to provide services to the community in the form of goods or services sold without prioritizing profits.  BLU is a new paradigm of management of the public sector by prioritizing the government. Services to the community are managed in a business manner so that they are efficient and effective. The wealth of BLU comes from profits derived from the business of goods/services that are carried out and become state assets to be managed and utilized in the implementation of BLU.  The term BLU is mentioned in Law No. 1 of 2004 concerning State Treasury. Provisions on BLU financial management are regulated in Government Regulation No. 23 of 2005 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agencies.  3. Institution of Trustee  Trustee Institution (Lembaga Wali Amanat/LWA) is a part of the government financial system that is formed to support government priority activities and is designed to accommodate contributions from private, public and foreign countries.  LWA as a funding institution has been regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 80 of 2011 concerning Trust Funds.  4. Environmental Fund Management Agency  The Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH) is regulated in Presidential Regulation number 77 of 2018.  Public consultation for sustainable financing mechanism to formulate strategy and financial planning of conservation area, seminar of sustainable finance for conservation area at a regional level that involved Government, community, private sector, NGO, media, academic and ecotourism players, and institutions involved have been conducted in Manado. The final report will be submitted on August, 2019.  Source: Ev-26 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Threat reduction and collaborative governance in the target PAs and buffer zones** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| METT scores for demonstration sites | LLNP - 61    BNWNP - 64    Tangkoko Batuangas NR - 55 | *(not set or not applicable)* | LLNP - 70    BNWNP - 70    Tangkoko Batuangas NR - 70 | Recent METT assessment in 3 project sites is already made. In order to stop encroachment, illegal logging inside the conservation area, LLNP is already discussed about living boundary planting plan along the border area with community from 3 villages to enhance management effectiveness of the protected area. METT Score from 2017 to 2018 in 3 project sites has increased as follows:  1.LLNP 66 – 73 (2018)  2.BNWNP 66-74 (2018)  3.CFMU Tangkoko from 49 to 61 (2018)    METT assessment and scoring was conducted during the natural resources management workshop in Gorontalo province on November 30, 2017 where research priorities have been discussed. The activity was organized to identify priority issues for research development in natural resources management such as identifying previous research from other institutions, identifying and prioritizing new research topics, etc. The activity was organized by Burung Indonesia NGO and the results of the workshop contributed to BNWNP and academics to be used in research development and supported in METT assessment and score.    Source : EV1,EV2, EV30, EV31,EV32,EV33 | The target is on track  LLNP 61% to 73%.  BNWNP 64% to 74%.  KPHK Tangkoko 55% to 63.    The METT Score for 3 project sites surpassed end of project target level (100%)    The figures of METT score for BNWNP went from 64% from the baseline to 74% in 2018. This score surpassed target 2018 for 67%. For LLNP, METT figures for 2018 reached 73%, surpassed target 65%. Meanwhile for KPHK Tangkoko, the figures of 2018 METT score 63%, also surpassed the target 60%.  Source: Ev-01, Ev-02, Ev-03 |
| Threat indices at project demonstration sites | LLNP - 23    BNWNP - 28    Tangkoko Batuangas NR - 31 | *(not set or not applicable)* | LLNP - 15    BNWNP - 20    Tangkoko Batuangas NR - 20 | Threat index monitoring implementation TOR is already prepared in 3 project site. EPASS BNWNP has been monitoring and evaluating of RBM testing in every STPN. The project has also assisted the park in reporting RBM Implementation result. The project has facilitated BNWNP office and Bolmong police resort in following up the case of rattan management in the office of production forest management Prod Wil XII in Palu Central Sulawesi province and as the result, the law enforcement can be applied for that case.    In Tangkoko, the project has already held evaluation of threat index score and it down to 18 in 2018. Whereas in LLNP is updating the threat index score and the result was 20 in 2018 declined from 23 in 2016 it means lowered 3 points but needs to be down again to 15 in order to achieve the project target until the end of the project in LLNP.    The project has been monitoring the effectiveness of RBM through scoring on threat in BNWNP, and the threat indices score increased to 31 from 28 (This occurred because threats and pressure are very high from outside conservation area).      Source : EV1,EV2,EV34,EV35,EV36 | The target is on track  LLNP 23 to 18. It means only 3 points away from the end of project target level.  BNWNP 28 to 31.  KPHK Tangkoko 31 to 25. It means only 5 points away from the end of project target level.    Threat Index for 2 project sites is on track to end the project target level and surpassed 2018 target score. While BNWNP slightly increase.    Threat Index for LLNP reached to score 18 from target 20 in 2018. While KPHK Tangkoko also reached 18 from target 25 in 2018. Unfortunately, BNWNP Threat Index score slightly increase from target 25 to 31 in 2018. This increase to more large and precise data provided by SMART Patrol such as snare founded in the core zone for MSART Patrol, Illegal logging activity in babi rusa and anoa habitat, and forest fire in maleo nesting ground due to geothermal activity.  Source: Ev-01, Ev-02, Ev-03 |
| Ecosystem health index at project demonstration sites | Lore Lindu NP - .68    Bogani Nani Wartabone NP - .55    Tangkoko Batuangas NR - .48 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Lore Lindu NP - .75    Bogani Nani Wartabone NP - .75    Tangkoko Batuangas NR - .75 | EHI score for BNWNP enhanced from 52 % to 66 %. These updates were conducted on 21-22 march 2018.    For LLNP, the EHI score was declining to 66 in 2018 from 68 in 2016. The update was conducted in 2018.    This declining result occurred due to some components in EHI measurement were changed such as the habitat health indices like; oxygen level, water supply, damage caused by disaster. In general, this decreased results were revision from 2016 results. The data such as the new information regarding wildboar, Anoa and Maleo population that possibly made by the assessment team while doing the update of the information in 2016 is corrected so that made the score decreased in terms of species health index.      Source EV1, EV2, EV36,EV37 | The target is on track    LLNP 0.68 to 0.66.  BNWNP 0.55 to 0.66. Slightly lowered 0.09 point to meet the end of target project level.  KPH Tangkoko 048 to 0.71. Only lowered 0.04 point to meet the end of target project level.    EHI Index for KPHK Tangkoko and BNWNP on the track to end of project target level and surpassed EHI Score for 2018. While LLNP missed the target due to the natural disaster that hit the project site on September 2018.    The figures of Ecosystem Health Index (EHI) for KPHK Tangkoko for 2018 reached 0.71 from target 0.6 As part of ecosystem recovery, in TWA Batuputih and TWA Batuangus has been planted 1.000 seedlings of Campaka, Nantu, Jabon, Mahogany, and Gmelina. Held on December 12-13, 2018.  Ecosystem Health Index also slightly increased in BNWNP. EHI in 2018 reached 0.66 from target 0.6. Meanwhile, in LLNP, EHI for 2018 slightly missed. Reached 0.66 from target 0.7 due to earthquake and liquefaction that hit Central Sulawesi and more accurate data from SMART Patrol.  As guidance for regional ecosystem restoration in Sulawesi, EPASS with Directorate of Conservation Area, Directorate General of KSDAE has been issued Indicated Map for Ecosystem Restoration Plan in Sulawesi on December 2018.  Source: Ev-01, Ev-02, Ev-03, Ev-025,Ev-27 |
| Populations of selected threatened indicator species at project sites | LLNP – Mountain anoa, babirusa, maleo, Papilio blumei    BNWNP – Maleo, babirusa, mountain anoa    Tangkoko Batuangas NR – Macaca nigra, Sulawesi civet, maleo, lowland anoa | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indicator population species maintained or increasing; appropriate population structure | In Tangkoko, the project did mapping survey of Maleo nesting location and installed 30 camera traps. In LLNP, the project is already prepared sanctuary basic design of Maleo and conducted Tarsier habitat survey and tarsier inventory in 2 different locations that already surveyed previously. In addition, in BNWNP the project has held maleo monitoring in Hugayono muara Pusian Tambun, by facilitating tally sheet preparation for monitoring animals for resort (related to RBM) and tally sheet preparation for maleo nesting ground management. Yaki action plan strategy draft in Tangkoko and Maleo action plan draft in BNWNP have been discussed and formulated.    Public consultation on Yaki (macaca nigra) SRAK (action plan) is conducted on January 18 2018. The activity is aimed to expose Yaki action plan to northern Sulawesi people. SRAK is an action plan for Yaki (Macaca Nigra) Conservation for the next 10 years.. This activity was conducted by Selamatkan Yaki NGO as project partner on producing Yaki action plan. News coverage about this occasion by local online media link can be found via this URL : http://www.indobrita.co/2018/01/19/bksda-epass-project-susun-strategi-selamatkan-yaki/    Yaki (macaca nigra) action plan (SRAK) draft has been exposed to Directorate Biodiversity Conservation. The meeting y was held on February 14, 2018. The result of this was the revision of the draft content mainly on Yaki data from Bacan island Furthermore, the meeting recommended that SRAK needs to improve on the language to make it more formal as the document will be a legal document.  In addition, Maleo action plan for conserving and rescuing/ protecting the maleo habitat was also finalized by BNWNP.  Maleo sanctuary design that included eco-tourism management in Saluki region 1 was proposed by LLNP and, will be implemented in 2018    Source :EV1,EV2,EV38,EV39,EV40,EV41 | The target is on track    Draft on SRAK (action plan) Monyet Yaki (Macaca nigra) 2019-2028 and Draft on SRAK (action plan) Maleo senkawor currently waiting to be ratified by MoEF.  Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Maleo Nesting Ground Management in BNWNP has been ratified by Head of BNWNP.    Draft on SRAK (action plan) Monyet Yaki (Macaca nigra) 2019-2028 has finalized and submitted by Directorate of Biodiversity and Conservation to DG of KSDAE on June 14, 2019. While, draft on SRAK (action plan) Maleo senkawor 2019-2028 also finalized and submitted by Directorate of Biodiversity and Conservation to DG of KSDAE on May 31, 2019.  To raise conservation awareness on threatened indicator species for early age children via puppet show has been conducted in July – August 2018. Also, Lomba Bacarita Konservasi/Storytelling Conservation Competition has been held in Bitung in March 2019. The participants came from 170 students from 170 elementary and junior high schools across Bitung. The grand finale attended by Bitung mayor’s wife Connie Lomban was held on March 27, 2019. The winner dubbed as little ambassador for conservation issues.  Monitoring and survey of key species have been conducted on 12—15 September 2018 by the project through RBM patrol in KPHK Tangkoko region. Two teams split into 7 members. Each team has been surveyed TWA Batuangus dan TWA Batuputih. The team has successfully opened up a survey path between 25-33 Km long. Every path has been monitored related field findings such as dung, feather, and voice whereas for plant identification of illegal logging was traced via findings. The Activity of Maleo nesting ground management in Rumesung has been conducted on October 14-20, 2018. Lizards became a problem in maleo nesting ground.  Meanwhile, Workshop on Essential Ecosystem Area Proposal for Conversation of Maleo in TNBNW Landscape. The activity has been held to propose a new conservation area for maleo outside the established conservation area. Restoration for maleo corridor in Muara Pusian has been conducted October – December, 2018. The seedlings of campaka, nantu, pala, durian, matoa, and cocoa in nursery conducted well by involving group member.  BNWNP also conducted maleo DNA analysis aimed to expose the genetic diversity of Maleo in Tambun and Binerean. Based on finding, haplotide diversity of Maleo senkawor in Tambun higher by 0,84 compared to 0,72 in maleo Senkawor in Tanjung Binerean Nesting behavior also had a difference, inland nesting grounds in Tambun and coastal nesting grounds in Binerean.  Field study for maleo breeding management has been conducted in Tambun on November 5-6, 2018 for CCAs. Also, socialization for nesting ground breeding management procedure has been conducted on November 8-11, 2018. Technical assistance for CCA Modaga No Suwangge for hatchery location and trained local community for a most suitable location for the hatchery. The activity has been conducted on October 9-11, 201 8.  Monitoring and rapid assessment of key species have been conducted in Tulubalo Resort TNBNW. A survey held by 10 members on 20—27 September 2018. Survey found that nesting ground at Pohulongo well operated and habitat condition in Mainunggu still supports anoa and babi rusa population.  Source: Ev-28,Ev-29,Ev-30,Ev-31, Ev-47 |
| Active encroachment areas in target PAs | Encroachment levels as of 2011: LLNP 6,333 ha, BNWNP 3,436 h. Tangkoko baseline TBD. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Zero increase in net levels of active encroachment | survey activity regarding encroachment is not yet conducted but with the existence of functional patrol and smart patrol the encroachment data is being updated in LLNP.    Potential mapping area for setting up buffer zone and socio-economic survey for buffer zone community have been completed in 3 project sites.    Restoration of 15 Ha of degraded area from anillegal gold mining at Dongi-dongi has been completed by the project in LLNP which has strengthened partnership with the local Government.    As a strategy to reduce encroachment, CCA (Community conservation agreement) was executed in 3 project sites. BNWNP and CFMU Tangkoko conducted the preparation of ecosystem recovery of 10 ha in north Tapadaka village by involving 2 community group, the activities for which included: CCA preparation, planting location survey, seed procurement. Village meeting for CCA development in muara pusian for building maleo corridor and conducting education and awareness program has been completed.    In 2000, forested area in LLNP was recorded as 2,067 km whereas, in 2015 the forested area was 2,051.2 km and, in 2017 forested area recorded was 2054.74 KM, thereby indicating that the deforestation in LLNP increased from 2000 to 2015 by as as much as 10.5 km or 0.51%, deforestation from 2000-2017 occurred as much as 6.96 km or 0.34 %, and the deforestation in LLNP from 2015-2017 occurred as much as 3.54 KM or 0.17 %.    Source : EV1, EV2,EV7 | The target is on the track  The figures showed for LLNP the loss of forests was 10.5 square km for the period 2000-2015. For the period 2015-2017, the rate of deforestation reduced to only 6,96 square km. For BTNBNW show a loss of 60.6 square km for the period 2000-2015 and decreased for only 0,9245 square km for the period 2015-2017. For KPHK Tangkoko the figures of rate deforestation for period 2000-2015 was 26,05 square km and it was reduced to 14.05 square km for the period 2015-2017    To reduce encroachment, CCA (Community Conservation Agreement) has been executed in 3 project site. BNWNP conducted ecosystem recovery scheme with CCA mechanism by involving 2 CCAs. Partnership with local village government to strengthened restoration 15 ha degraded area in Dongi-dongi has been conducted by EPASS LLNP.  Survey for flora diversity, environmental services, and community activities mapping in the traditional zone of LLNP has been held on June 17-22, 2019. The activity covered areas of Doda Village, Lempe Village, Bariri Village, Hanggira Village, and Baleura Village.  Meanwhile, in KPHK Tangkoko, training for community-based patrol has been conducted on June 2019 for the community around TWA Batuputih and TWA Batuangus, KPHK Tangkoko. Report on SMART RBM implementation on January-June 2019 showed reduced threats due the same period last year.  While in BNWNP, meeting on strengthening capacity and commitment of stakeholders in illegal trade wildlife has been conducted on December 13-14, 2018. Discussion and field visit on tenure conflicts has been conducted in TNBNW office, North Tapadaka Village and Toraut Village.    Source: Ev-32, Ev-33,Ev-34,Ev-35 |
| Existence and effectiveness of collaborative governance systems | -Approximately 30 CCAs established, currently operating at varying degress of functionality | *(not set or not applicable)* | - At least 45 CCAs, including some at each project demonstration site    - 70% of above CCAs are operating at an agreed baseline level of functionality    - 35% of above CCAs are rated as ‘highly functional’ (rating system to be developed and applied during inception phase) | CCA in three project sites had been developed and so far 23 CCAs have been signed as follows :  1. LLNP 5 CCAs have been signed, and needs to cover 10 more by the end of the project  2. CFMU Tangkoko - 8 CCAs have been signed and, need 6 more to develop by the end of the project  3. BNWNP 10 CCAs have been signed and need 5 more to develop by the end of the project  The main objective of executing CCA is to reduce threat in the conservation area. And the partnership through the CCA is mainly to increase collaborative governance system in the protected area to reduce threats by working together with the community in the buffer zones of the PAs.  The project has assisted CCA group with plantation along the Maleo corridor of Muara Pusian - to maintain the corridor and keep the bird safe by initiating planting activities.  eco-tourism training for community in buffer zone area of BNWNP has been conducted. The activity was held to strengthen the capacity of existing CCA group in buffer zone area so that it can support CCA program in BNWNP with ultimate goal of reducing threat for conservation area. The participants are now able to plan initiating eco-tourism in their respective areas.  The project has conducted visit to elementary schools for conservation awareness located in Mengkang and Maelang. The activity is held to raise awareness about the importance of conservation in buffer zone to protect National park from disturbance.  In Tangkoko, the project facilitated mobile conservation unit along with educational module distribution around CFMU Tangkoko area whereas LLNP has already initiated nature school in Toro village. The project in BNWNP has conducted training of trainer of education and awareness program for extension worker, resort staff, community, NGO, teacher and other stakeholders. 2 awareness team in North Sulawesi especially Sakawanabakti did educational puppet show for conservation. An eco-tourism training for CCA village and CCA village candidate in Gorontalo was undertaken.    The partnered with Selamatkan Yaki NGO by investing in contract value of 1,862,456,500 IDR for 18 months starting June 2017 to January 2019 and, the activities included educational program and awareness in Tangkoko such as village education model, conservation curriculum development for middle school and high school, green gospel and student center at UNSRAT.    The project has facilitated discussions with 2 districts near KPHK Tangkoko in proposing Community Conservation Agreement namely Madidir and Maesa. Initial CCA development approach to community is aimed to reduce the threats for CFMU Tangkoko as important conservation area. The CCA communities near CFMU Tangkoko are expected to have an active role in safeguarding the area as primary water resource for surrounding communities and other settlements.  RPP/RKT (Program Implementation plan/Annual Workplan) meetings/discussions have been conducted in 5 villages and resulted in some important discussions - regarding ways to strengthen partnership between community group and LLNP according to partnership agreement signed in a scope of beneficiary, protection and preservation. Program implementation plan (RPP) is arranged for 5 year period and incorporated into annual work plan (RKT). There are five villages that already signed CCA namely Tuva,Omu,Simoro,Pakuli, North Pakuli in Gumbasa sub-district Sigi District on December 20, 2017.  The project is Supporting CCA group in buffer zone area on BNWNP for conservation awareness and enhance capacity of other stakeholders regarding human resource management and environment. The activity was held to strengthen CCA formed in BNWNP and also securing buffer zone together with the community and related stakeholder to protect Maleo population and prevent forest degradation. The involvement of other stakeholders can drive programs that supports community economy in buffer zone in BNWNP.    The project has initiated awareness on the importance of conservation area (LLNP) in Doda Middle School 1. The activities conducted included: screening of video about endemic wildlife in LLNP, social interaction with the student and testing student knowledge about national park and their response about it.  The project has assisted community group from Simoro and Omu Village in developing proposal for project’s micro capital grant program. The activity was held on April 4, 2018. The proposal draft will be finalized in Q2 of 2018.    Socialization and promotion about the project’s Micro Capital grant program had been conducted in LLNP and CFMU Tangkoko.    Source : EV1,EV2, EV42, EV43,EV44,EV45,EV46,EV47,EV48,EV49,EV50,EV51,EV52,EV53,EV54,EV55 | The target is on track  21 CCAs against target 45 CCAs. While 24 CCAs have been submitted to DG of KSDAE for permission to sign the cooperation agreement.  CCA development in three project sites has been developed as follow:  FCU LLNP:  - 5 CCAs have been disbursed first payment  - 4 CCAS have been signed cooperation agreement with LNPP  - 7 CCAS have been submitted to DG of KSDAE for permission to sign the cooperation agreement  FCU BTNBNW:  - 7 CCAs have been disbursed first payment  - 10 CCAS have been submitted to DG of KSDAE for permission to sign the cooperation agreement  KPHK Tangkoko:  - 9 CCAs have been disbursed first payment  - 4 CCAs have been submitted to DG of KSDAE for permission to sign the cooperation agreement.  Total payment disbursed for first payment for 21 CCAs equal to Rp1.059.556.435.  As part of an exit strategy, several CCAs implemented with financial support from Village Fund (Dana Desa).  To accelerate CCAs implementation, finalization for revision of technical guidance for micro capital grants EPASS has been conducted in Jakarta on February 6, 2019. Revision conducted due to change of financial mechanism from COSS to DCT.  Several activities have conducted by EPASS Tangkoko to enhance capacity for CCA:  - Meeting and activities for strengthening and revitalization for the local guide have been conducted on 16-23 June 2019 in TWA Gunung Ambang Kotamobagu.  - Strengthening capacity for CCA has been conducted on February 19-22, 2018 in Madidir, Bitung. The activity held to improve the capability of CCAs on entrepreneurship.  While activities conducted by BNWNP to strengthened CCA, as follow:  - Coordination meeting with local governments and stakeholders of Bone Bolango Regency and Bolaang Mongondow Regency has been conducted on May 22, 2019. This activity held to promote CCAs activities to local government.  - Training for CAA on entrepreneurship for CAA. The training was initiated to make CCA stronger and independent to implement their activities, hoping they could increase their home income.  - Training in strengthening capacity for ecotourism management at Bahoy Village has been conducted on October 31, 2018 – November 3, 2018.  - Strengthening capacity for CCA Maleo Tulabolo on ecotourism and CCA preparation in Ulanta Village has been conducted on December 13-15, 2018.  Meanwhile, activities conducted by LLNP to strengthened CCA, as follow:  - Training for financial management has been conducted for 5 CCAs in Gumbasa Regency on February 8-9, 2019. The meeting attended by 7 females and 19 males. Participants trained with cashbook management and financial report standard for reporting mechanism.  - Meeting on strengthening organizational capacity for 5 CCAs has been held in the sub-district of Gumbasa, District of Sigi on March 21-23, 2019. This activity held to improve CCAs understanding of conservation area management in TNLL.  Source: Ev-36,Ev-37,Ev-38,Ev-39,Ev-40,Ev-41,Ev-42 |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 65.67% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 65.67% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 4,114,272 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 6,265,000 |
| Co-financing | 43,700,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 1, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 23, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 12, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 20, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jul 1, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Sep 12, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Mar 10, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-11-22 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Community Conservation Agreements establishment was delayed due to a lengthy process on the development of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the distribution of funding from a government agency to local communities. The mechanism of funding access, distribution and monitoring able to strengthen the capacity of local communities to assure sustainable biodiversity conservation, and social-economy development. To address the risk, the Project Management Unit (PMU) conducted a series of discussion with local stakeholders and requested an extension on the period of implementation through the Project Board Meeting. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project completed the mid-term review in 2018. The team should start planning for the terminal evaluation given that the expected project closure date is March 10, 2020. Outcome 2 is reported as &quot;Off-Track&quot; and the possibility of a project extension request is mentioned in the 2019 PIR. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The working progress at the project site level has shown significant results. The FCU (Field Coordinating Unit) have managed supporting activities and updated data and information for achieving project targets and goal in their respective working areas.  Outlining the significant results in this reporting period. The projects have been achieved some of the project targets. Institutional capacity scores surpassed the target for the end of the project target level. RBM implementation successfully achieved 100% of resorts, against 50% target, in the project sites achieved one stage level above the baseline. Also, The METT Score for 3 project sites surpassed the end of project target level (100%).  Threat Index for 2 project sites is on track to end the project target level and surpassed 2018 target score. While BNWNP slightly increase. LLNP 23 to 18. It means only 3 points away from the end of the project target level. KPHK Tangkoko 31 to 25. It means only 5 points away from the end of the project target level.  EHI Index for KPHK Tangkoko and BNWNP on the track to end of project target level and surpassed EHI Score for 2018. BNWNP 0.55 to 0.66. Slightly lowered 0.09 point to meet the end of target project level. KPHK Tangkoko 048 to 0.71. Only lowered 0.04 point to meet the end of target project level. While LLNP missed the target due to the natural disaster that hit the project site on September 2018.  While the Project tend to positive way to reduce deforestation. To reduce active encroachment and threats to PAs, the community-based patrol has been conducted. Also, the project supported task force and MoU on Illegal Wildlife Trade in Bitung City. Recently, the project and Bitung City government have been successfully issued Local Government Regulation of Bitung City for wild flora and fauna protection and anti-poaching issues.  As part to maintain populations of selected threatened indicator species at project sites, the Project published Draft on SRAK (action plan) Monyet Yaki (Macaca nigra) 2019-2028 and Draft on SRAK (action plan) Maleo senkawor currently waiting to be ratified by MoEF. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Maleo Nesting Ground Management in BNWNP has been ratified by Head of BNWNP.  EPASS BIS regularly updated by the project and free to access by all users as a gateway for biodiversity information in Sulawesi, especially from EPASS project sites.  For Collaborative PA management with community, the project has been developed 21 CCAs against target 45 CCAs. While 24 CCAs have been submitted to DG of KSDAE for permission to sign the cooperation agreement. Total payment disbursed for the first payment for 21 CCAs equal to Rp1.059.556.435.  Some issues emerged in achieving the project`s objectives are the financial sustainability and financing models for PAs. The project has appointed ICRAF to identify some financing models to be used in the three project sites, however, the project has not decided yet which one will be used as a financing model. The final report will be submitted on August, 2019.  Given the aforementioned DO progress section outlined the achievements and discussions, for this reporting period the project is rated as Satisfactory (S). The project is still on the track to achieve the targets and aligned with its global environmental benefit (improved management of Sulawesi terrestrial PA system with an array of globally significant biodiversity including a large number of endemic species including anoa, maleo, wild boar and crested black macaque). | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | My DO rating is Moderately Satisfactory and IP rating is also Moderately Satisfactory. The DO rating is considered Moderately Satisfactory as based on the progress, the implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays.    Throughout the implementation from July 2018 to June 2019, the Enhancing Protected Area Network in Sulawesi for Biodiversity Conservation (or E-PASS) Project conducted and completed Mid Term Review (MTR) in the beginning of the second Semester of 2018 and conducted a Project Board Meetings (PBM) in the end of 2018. The project has been focusing its activities in three selected Protected Areas, i.e. (1) Tangkoko National Park (East Minahasa, North Sulawesi), (2) Lore Lindu National Park (Central Sulawesi), and (3) Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (North Sulawesi and Gorontalo).    The project has (1) performed community awareness, (2) assured deforestation rate in the three selected PA's has been decreasing in accordance with the plan, (3) improved Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) Scores for the three selected PA's, (4) increased Ecosystem Health Index, (5) reduced Threat Index in the three PA's, (6) worked closely with a local foundation, i.e. Yayasan Selamatkan Yaki (Save Macaca Nigra Foundation) to successfully develop alternative livelihood strategy, policy recommendation for the development of KPHK Tangkoko Management Plan 2017-2026 covering threat reduction strategy based on behavioral change mechanisms, established university network for students and volunteers to coordinate and promote biodiversity and conservation researches, etc.    However, it is important for the project to consider some challenges that may hinder the progress. The project needs to pay more attention to: (1) the low project delivery rate of each component, (2) the slow process of Community Conservation Agreements (CCA's), (3) the importance of sustainable financial mechanism for the selected PA's, (4) the coordination of key stakeholders working on each component (Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) as the Implementing Partner with BAPPENAS as a Responsible Party for Component 2.    As the consequence of the low delivery rate of each component, there has been unspent allocated budget that requires further attention and plan. The unspent budget due to the process of CCA development and establishment that requires longer administrative process. It requires consultation with relevant parties to assure that grants transferred to the communities is highly supported by relevant regulatory frameworks (applied by the Government of Indonesia), established technical guidance and mechanism. The project needs to work closely with local stakeholders and facilitators to assure the grant is being planned, used and monitored appropriately in accordance with the agreed terms and proposal. It has to confirm that the fund is going to strengthen the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to conserve biological diversity and at the same time improve social cohesion and economic welfare.    The project needs to pay more serious attention to a challenging situation on how to assure that sustainable financial mechanism will be welcomed by the national and local authorities. It requires harder efforts that all stakeholders that have been working hard to protect and conserve the Parks will gain benefits economically, and social-politically. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | As to compare to the previous year, the project has shown quite progress in achieving its target, including better communication and coordination within all stakeholders. Yet, the project needs to expedite efforts in all components to ensure all targets are well achieved at the end of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the fourth PIR for the project ‘Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation’. The development objective of the project is to strengthen the management effectiveness and to ensure financial sustainability of Sulawesi protected area system. The project manager (PM) reported that Outcome 1 and 3 are on track and Outcome 2 is off-track to achieve the end-of-project target. Concurring to the project manager and the country office, I have rated the progress towards development objective as ‘moderately satisfactory’ and implementation progress as ‘moderately satisfactory’.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)  The project has three outcomes: 1) enhancing the systemic and institutional capacity for planning and management of the Sulawesi protected area (PA) system; 2) increasing the financial sustainability of the Sulawesi PA system; and 3) reducing threats and strengthening collaborative governance in targeted PAs and buffer zones. According to the project management unit, the three outcomes are on track and making steady progress to achieve the targets. The key indicators that are tracked to measure the progress towards achieving the development objectives are a) Improved institutional capacity scores; and b) Reduction in annual forest carbon emissions by 25% on the baseline data. The PM reported progress in capacity scores for all tracked entities, however, the reported scores have a large range and its progress made is difficult to assess. Similarly, based on the progress reported in the reduction of forest carbon emissions within PAs and the buffer zones, it is also difficult to assess the progress. Therefore, while it appears that the DO is on track to achieve the end-of-project targets, it is difficult to quantify the progress based on the information reported.    Under Outcome 1, the effective management of the resorts in the project sites was improved by implementing the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE)’s Resort-Based Management (RBM) approach. The end-of-project target of 50% of the resorts in the project sites improving in RBM approach by one level is considerably surpassed by providing training to all the resorts in the project location. The outcome also aims to improve the effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts by introducing the intelligence-based system. The PM reported that 80% of the end-project-target of introducing an intelligence-based approach to the PA and resort management is achieved. A biodiversity monitoring system, EPASS BIS, is fully operational and the system operators are trained. Under Outcome 1, one planned activity (increased coverage of lowland forest) will be revised and another planned activity (under-presented ecosystems) will be removed from the project after consultation and approval by the RTA.    Outcome 2 focuses on ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of the Sulawesi projected area system. The progress is tracked by measuring the financial sustainability score and the PM reported a range of scores indicating that the project is on track to achieve the end-of-project target. The project intends to increase the annual budget for the protected areas by 25% as well as establish two new financial mechanisms. The project is collaborating with Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) and established a payment mechanism for a micro capital grant on May 31, 2016. To date, a total of $75,682 from the fund has been disbursed to the 21 different community conservation agreements as a micro-grant. However, these two indicators are reported off track. Due to the lack of advancement in these two indicators towards the end-of-project targets, I concur with the status of the outcome assessed as ‘Off Track’ by the PM.    Outcome 3 will reduce threats to the PAs and their buffer zones as well as improve collaboration in the protected area governance. The project is tracking the METT scores to measure the improvement in park management. The scores reported by the PM indicated that the targets for two national parks (LLNP and BNWNP) are achieved, whereas for the METT scores for KPHK Tangkoko is only 7 points under the end-of-project target. The project is also tracking the threat index for in three protected areas. During the reporting period, the threat was reduced in two protected areas whereas there was a slight increase in Tangkoko Bataungas Natural Reserve. In other indicators that are tracked to measure the outcome, progress includes reduced active encroachment of the protected areas; improved population size of the indicator population; maintained Ecosystem health index of the project sites; and improved effectiveness of collaboration of governance systems through finalized cooperation agreements. The partnership with Bank Negara Indonesia was established in May 2016 to channel funds to the selected CCAs. As part of their corporate social responsibility, BNI enhanced financial literacy of these CCAs. A total of U$75,682 was transferred to 21 CCAs through BNI to date. The cumulative progress reported by the PM indicates that the project has been steadily making progress on all indicators to achieve the end-of-project targets. Therefore, I concur with the status of the outcome assessed as ‘On Track’ by the PM.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)  In 2018, the project delivered 85% of the approved grant and 2019 the half-year delivery is at 44%. As of June 30, the cumulative financial delivery of the project is at approximately 67% of the total approved project grant. The cumulative projected delivery is considered low for a project with an expected date of operational closure of 10 March 2020.  The traditional media and social media coverage on project implementation and project achievements are widespread. The project team used innovative ideas to communicate project impacts through social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The team also built a project website as well as published the achievements in various national and local newspapers.    The project team is collaborating well with local CSOs and NGOs and a private-sector partner. Two local NGOs in Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park are working with the project teams to effectively manage the park buffer zones. The project also collaborated with the Wildlife Conservation Society to conduct the biodiversity assessment for Sulawesi. The biodiversity assessment report is the basis for developing smart patrol program, community conservation agreement, economic valuation, among many other items. The project team is also working with the BNI to establish a payment mechanism for a micro capital grant.    The project conducted a gender analysis and developed a gender action plan in December of 2016. While the project recognizes the importance of gender equality and gender advancement, for several indicators the gender-disaggregated data reporting is not satisfactory. The project team should improve the reporting with the detailed gender disaggregate data, where applicable.    Risk management and adaptive management approach are effective. The project team has reported the delay in identifying the appropriate financial sustainability and financing models for projected areas as emerging issues. Similarly, the UNDP country office has identified a delay in establishing Community Conservation Agreements with local communities as an issue and has stated that the project will need a project period extension to assure proper monitoring and evaluation of the established CCAs.    The Mid-Term Review (MTR) for the project was completed in 2018. The MTR identifies the challenge in selecting a financial model to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the Sulawesi protected area system. The activity is being carried-out under Outcome 2, which is assessed “Off-Track”. The MTR has proposed a financial sustainability model that will create a practical mechanism of creating a reliable, predictable, constant and sufficient flow of funds by establishing a “user conservation fee”. The established fund will be managed by creating a governance structure that will include representation from the government, the private sector actors in eco-tourism, and the conservation NGOs.    RECOMMENDATIONS  I have following recommendations to ensure that the project will continue to stay on track: 1) Start planning for the terminal evaluation process; 3) Improve or revise the target reporting on 25% reduction on the carbon emission; 3) Improve the target reporting with more quantitative reporting on indicators including gender-disaggregated data, where applicable; 4) Continue collaborations with NGOs, CSOs and indigenous communities, when possible, during the implementation and engagement in knowledge sharing on the best practices and lesson learned; 5) Immediately consult with PB, UNDP CO and the RTA on the possibility of the project extension; 6) Take adaptive management approach to bring Outcome 2 back on track; 7) Consider the MTR recommendation on introduction of “user conservation fee” as a mechanism to ensure long-term financial sustainability of the protected area; and 8) Start project fast-track to improve the cumulative project delivery. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [EPASS Gender Analysis and Action Plan.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4392/213286/1728342/1742906/EPASS%20Gender%20Analysis%20and%20Action%20Plan.pdf)  [EPASS Gender Analysis.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4392/213286/1728342/1742906/EPASS%20Gender%20Analysis.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| EPASS encouraged women involved in environmental conservation activities and community conservation agreement through skill training in harnessing non-timber forest product. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Based availability of human resources surrounding project sites particularly female are supported these conclusion:    1.From the quantity, human resource in surroundings project sites particularly women were sufficiently available  2.From the quality, it was believed that there is gender gap on female for certain qualification, activities such as law enforcement, CCA formulation and organizing co- management, participation enhancement, RBM promotion, ecosystem restoration, and forest and land rehabilitation along with development of sustainable livelihood sources.  3.Female resources gap with certain qualification can only be balanced with special training that adjusted to particular project needs, such as gender empowerment program that should be particularly implemented as well. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Socio-Political Risk:  Ancestral Land Rights Legislation: The MTR Team was informed that the GoI is  considering allowing communities to carry out activities inside PAs. Per example, of the 215,000 hectares that compose Lore Lindu NP, the MTR Team was informed 105,000 hectares (or roughly 50% of the total PA) are considered ancestral lands. If legislation in support of ancestral land rights is approved, what activities would be allowable under such legislation are not clear, but from discussions the MTR Team had with community members, it is evident that they would like to use the land for agricultural purposes. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [4392\_PART IV\_Environment and Social Screening Summary.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4392/213286/1717894/1724629/4392_PART%20IV_Environment%20and%20Social%20Screening%20Summary.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| EPASS project has been established meant to strengthen the management system of selected Protected Areas (PA) in North Sulawesi, Gorontalo and Central Sulawesi integrated into adjacent landscapes leading to a higher degree of sustainability, inclusive and collaborative management. At the same time, EPASS is expected to bring equitable development to communities surrounding the PA (Tangkoko Conservation Area, Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, and Lore Lindu National Park). In order to assure strong ownership and sustainability, the project is placed within the Directorate of Biodiversity, DG of Ecosystem Natural Resources Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK).    In general, there are several positive impacts that the Implementing Partner can feel. The EPASS project accomplished many of the targeted activities and is progressing to meet the targeted results. The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) in the three regions increased, The figures for Tangkoko CA improved from 55% to 61%, Bogani Nani Wartabone NP improved from 64% to 74%, and Lore Lindu NP went from 61 % to 73%.    For specific impacts at grass-root level, under the support of the EPASS project, communities in Tulabolo Village, District of Bone Bolango, Province of Gorontalo, for instance, are able to establish a Tourism Village Management using the micro-credit fund type (Community Conservation Agreement/ CCA). Through the support of EPASS, the communities are able to trigger the development and operations of 5 (five) homestays. The process of these homestays development and operation is activity to involve women group as an active stakeholder. The project also raised local communities' awareness on the link of biodiversity conservation and economic development. The biodiversity conservation has been undertaken in maleo nesting ground located in this village. The success of the activity invited Head of District to share additional support. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| - Cooperation between the project with Local Government of Bitung City successfully issued Local Government Regulation of Bitung City for wild flora and fauna protection and anti-poaching issues.  - Threatened species conservation involving local communities  Supported by EPASS, local communities in Tulabolo Village, District of Bone Bolango, Province of Gorontalo and District of Bolaang Mongondow, Province of North Sulawesi managed a nesting ground to maintain the population of Maleo senkawor  - Collaboration between CCAs funded by EPASS with Village Fund (Dana Desa)  CCAs activities in Tulabolo Village and Poduwoma Village, District of Bone Bolango, Province of Gorontalo also supported by Village Fund. Collaboration as a part of sustainability as an exit strategy.  - Agreement between Lore Lindu National Park with local village via Lembaga Pengelola Konservasi Desa (Village Conservation Agency/LPKD)  LPKD is an official body and had a legal basis under village government that involved in community conservation agreement between Lore Lindu National Park and the local community.      http://www.epassindonesia.org  http://www.epassbis.org  https://www.facebook.com/EPASSulawesi  https://www.twitter.com/EpassProject  https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC1f6wj1lvCdhHkLAPM7geiA        http://epassindonesia.org/en/trio-srikandi-penakluk-api/    National Daily Newspaper:  Kompas, Bangun KEE untuk Atas Konflik Satwa May 25, 2019. Source: Ev-49  Kompas, Ekowisata di TN Bogani Nani Wartabone Digiatkan, May 28, 2019. Source; Ev-54  Kompas, Harapan Nyata pada Kaki-kaki Lincah Maleo, May 31, 2019. Source: Ev-53  Kompas. “Bali Kecil” Tersembunyi di Bumi Totabuan. June 14, 2019. Source: Ev-52  Kompas. Taman Nasional Terganggu PETI. May 29, 2019. Source: Ev-51  Kompas. Warga Dilibatkan Atas Pembalakan. May 26, 2019. Source: Ev-50    Local News Paper:  Tribun Manado, TNBNWB Amankan Telur Maleo dari Serangan Predator, November 2018. Source: Ev-48      https://www.mongabay.co.id/2019/05/19/kamera-penjebak-kembali-mendeteksi-keberadaan-musang-sulawesi/  http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/berita/6019/pembahasan-draft-perjanjian-kerja-sama-enam-desa-di-lembah-besoa.html  https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/05/15/20215061/musang-sulawesi-satwa-misterius-kembali-terekam-kamera  https://bolmora.com/05/2019/28536/patroli-rbm-berhasil-mendeteksi-kehadiran-musang-sulawesi-di-kawasan-tnbnw/  https://zonautara.com/2019/06/29/maleo-diberi-cincin-untuk-mengetahui-wilayah-jelajahnya/  https://kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2019/05/27/taman-nasional-bogani-nani-wartabone-giatkan-ekowisata  https://manadopostonline.com/read/2019/06/19/LKK-Maesa-Perangi-Sampah/58780  https://manado.tribunnews.com/2019/04/24/rawat-bumi-pada-peringatan-hari-bumi-di-twa-tangkoko  https://kumparan.com/manadobacirita/peneliti-lepaskan-burung-maleo-bercincin-untuk-kenali-kawasan-jelajah-1rNPnVttSg5  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# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [GEF5 CEO Endorsement 4392\_E-PASS\_Indonesia -Resubmission January 18, 2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4392/213286/1659308/1659597/GEF5%20CEO%20Endorsement%204392_E-PASS_Indonesia%20-Resubmission%20January%2018%2C%202014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| WCS as a contractor for EPASS has worked to help project achieve its objectives. They have produced as many as 23 deliverables ranging from guidelines, analysis, and assessment. The deliverables have been used by the project team in the site level to help activities such as RBM, smart patrol, CCA development, economic valuation. There are also Swara Bobato and Japesda as local NGO located in Bogani Nani Wartabone National park who worked collaboratively with the project in managing buffer zone area of the park with local community to reduce threat to the PA.    Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) is one of the biggest national bank in Indonesia considered by UNDP and the PMU as partner. The partnership with BNI was established to carry out fund channeling as a proposed method to distribute funds to the selected stakeholders – including NGO’s and CCAs. A guideline on micro capital grant management and procedure has been prepared and included the payment mechanism through BNI.    The project extended cooperation with the SGP Secretariat team on developing guidelines for Community Conservation Agreement (CCA) implementation. Relevant SGP's operational procedures have been adopted as guidance for grantee selection, proposal development, disbursement of fund, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism, and audit. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.