



ASEAN CENTRE
FOR BIODIVERSITY



GEF/UNDP/ASEAN EFFECTIVELY MANAGING NETWORKS
OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS
IN THE ASEAN REGION (ASEAN ENMAPS)

PIMS 6375/GEF PROJECT ID NO. 10873

Indonesia National Inception Report

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**GEF/UNDP/ASEAN EFFECTIVELY MANAGING NETWORKS
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ECOSYSTEMS IN THE ASEAN REGION (ASEAN ENMAPS)**

**INDONESIA
NATIONAL INCEPTION REPORT**

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ACRONYMS

ACB	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN ENMAPS	Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
ENPM	ENMAPS National Project Manager
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FACE	Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditure
FIP	Fishery Improvement Project
FMA	Fisheries Management Assessment
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GAAP	Gender Analysis and Action Plan
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF OFP	Global Environment Facility Operational Focal Point
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSP	Health and Safety Plan
ICE	Itemised Cost Estimate
ICM	integrated coastal management
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
ISLME	Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
IW	International Waters
IW: LEARN	International Waters: Learning Exchange and Resource Network
KM	Knowledge Management
KTNP	Kepulauan Togean National Park

LAP	Livelihood Action Plan
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
LPP-WPP	<i>Lembaga Pengelola Perikanan – Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan</i> (Fisheries Management Councils - Fisheries Management Areas)
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCS	Monitoring, Control, Surveillance
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MoF	Ministry of Forestry (Indonesia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAN	Marine Protected Area Network
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	National Park
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PMU	Project Management Unit
ProDoc	Project Document
PSDD	Private Sector Due Diligence
RZWP3K	<i>Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil</i> (Zoning Plan for Coastal Zone and Small Islands)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SMART Patrol	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool Patrol
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
TBT	Traceability-Based Technology
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WNP	Wakatobi National Park

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project *Effectively Managing Networks of Marine Protected Areas in Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region (ASEAN ENMAPS)* is a five-year project being implemented from March 2024 to March 2029 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the funding of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) serves as the implementing agency, with the Indonesia Ministry of Forestry (MoF), the Philippine Department of Natural Resources, the Thailand Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) as the national executing agencies. The project aims to develop and enhance marine protected area (MPA) networks and marine corridors across key Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in the ASEAN region, starting with the three participating ASEAN Member States (AMS), i.e. Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

The ASEAN ENMAPS project aligns with international biodiversity goals, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project directly contributes to targets related to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and sustainable fisheries management.

In Indonesia, the project implementation is coordinated through the Ministry of Forestry (MoF), supported by multiple stakeholders including other ministries, national park authorities, and site officers.

Indonesia plays a key role in this initiative, with two pilot sites—Kepulauan Togean National Park (KTNP) and Wakatobi National Park (WNP)—serving as models of effective marine conservation efforts. The project leverages Indonesia's existing frameworks, such as the One Map Policy, national MPA expansion programmes, and mangrove conservation initiatives, to enhance governance and connectivity among MPAs.

Following the successful regional launch of the ASEAN ENMAPS Project on 6 June 2024 in Manila, Philippines, a series of meetings and workshops were also held in Jakarta, Indonesia. These included the Preparatory National Technical Working Group (Pre-NTWG) Meeting on and Pre-meeting with Local Communities on 10 February 2025, followed by the ASEAN ENMAPS Project Launch and National Inception Workshop on 11 February 2025, then Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, GRM, Stakeholders, and Gender workshop on 12 February 2025, and lastly, the First Meeting NTWG on 13 February 2025.

The Indonesia National Inception Workshop marks a significant milestone in advancing the ASEAN ENMAPS objectives by officially launching the project in Indonesia. This event was a crucial step in initiating national implementation, aligning Indonesia's marine conservation strategies with regional priorities and the country's ecological and socio-economic and cultural context. It also laid the foundation for strengthening the NTWG framework and assessing priority action plans to safeguard Indonesia's marine ecosystems.

The National Inception Workshop was attended by the ASEAN ENMAPS National Implementing Unit composed of the National Project Manager Indonesia, WNP and KTNP Site Officers of the ACB ; and the representatives of the United Nations Development Programme of Indonesia; the GEF Operational Focal Point Secretariat; Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Women's

Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Law; Wakatobi and Kepulauan Togean National Parks; representatives from environmental non-governmental organisations; traditional communities; women's group; and youth organisation.

This National Inception Report summarises the key discussions and outcomes of the workshop, detailing the project's objectives, strategies, governance structures, and priority actions. It also outlines the approaches that will guide the implementation. Serving as a roadmap for the next phases of the ASEAN ENMAPS Project in Indonesia, this report ensures that conservation efforts are effectively aligned with both national policies and regional priorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

The ASEAN region is one of the world's most important marine biodiversity hotspots, home to nearly one-third of global coastal and marine habitats, including some of the most extensive coral reefs, mangrove forests, and seagrass beds. These ecosystems support millions of people through fisheries, coastal livelihoods, and tourism, while also playing a critical role in climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. However, these ecosystems face mounting threats, including rapid environmental degradation, habitat destruction, overfishing, pollution, and climate change. Without coordinated conservation efforts, the continued degradation of marine biodiversity will not only jeopardise marine life, but also endanger the livelihoods and well-being of coastal communities.

As the world's largest archipelagic nation and a cornerstone of the Coral Triangle, Indonesia holds a significant share of the region's marine biodiversity. Its waters are home to over 76% of the world's coral species and support millions of livelihoods through fisheries and tourism. Thus, Indonesia plays a pivotal role in regional marine biodiversity conservation. However, despite its rich marine resources, Indonesia faces significant challenges from unsustainable fishing, habitat loss, and climate-related threats. Given its ecological importance, Indonesia's participation in ASEAN ENMAPS is essential for strengthening MPA governance, preserving marine biodiversity, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of its marine resources.

The ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia builds on the country's existing conservation frameworks, integrating marine spatial planning (MSP), ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM), integrated coastal management (ICM), and collaborative governance to enhance MPA effectiveness. Kepulauan Togean National Park (KTNP) and Wakatobi National Park (WNP) serve as the pilot sites, demonstrating strategies to strengthen conservation while promoting socio-economic benefits for coastal communities.

A key focus of the project is ensuring ecological connectivity between MPAs, particularly in terms of larval dispersal and habitat linkages, which are essential for replenishing fish stocks and maintaining genetic diversity. By applying scientific-based methodologies, ASEAN ENMAPS supports the design of interconnected MPAs that enhance fisheries sustainability and ecosystem resilience.

Through this initiative, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to marine conservation and sustainable resource management, leveraging scientific strategies to create a robust and well-integrated MPA network that benefits both biodiversity and coastal communities.

1.1 Purpose of the National Inception Workshop and Report

The Indonesia National Inception Workshop is a key element of the ASEAN ENMAPS project, ensuring that all stakeholders in Indonesia are well-informed and aligned with the project's objectives and implementation strategies. It plays a crucial role in facilitating smooth project execution while fostering stakeholder engagement, technical coordination, and policy alignment. Specifically, the primary objectives of the National Inception Workshop are to:

1. Familiarise stakeholders in Indonesia with the project's detailed strategies, providing a comprehensive understanding of its goals, structure, and expected outcomes;

2. Clarify project governance and structure, including roles and responsibilities of the National Implementing Unit (NIU), including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement, strategies, and conflict resolution mechanisms;
3. Discuss the results framework, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan, annual work plan (AWP), and other relevant plans and management frameworks such as gender consideration, safeguards, and knowledge management; and
4. Formally launch the ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia, marking the official commencement of the project's activities at the national level.

The National Inception Report complements this process by documenting key discussions and strategic directions established during the workshop. It serves as a guiding document for project implementation, detailing:

- The overarching project strategy and implementation roadmap;
- Identified challenges, risks, and proposed mitigation strategies;
- Key conservation priorities for the development of MPA networks; and
- Knowledge-sharing mechanisms and capacity-building initiatives to support project execution.

By setting a clear direction from the outset, the National Inception Workshop and this report help to ensure that ASEAN ENMAPS achieves its objectives effectively while fostering collaboration among government agencies, research institutions, civil society, and local communities. The workshop's outcomes will become the groundwork for successful implementation, driving coordinated efforts to enhance marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management in Indonesia.

2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Project Strategy

The ASEAN ENMAPS project focuses on establishing MPA networks (MPANs) via a transformative approach, implemented through the following key strategies:

- **Component 1** uses a science-based approach to define MPA networks within specific LMEs, support management decisions on connectivity scales, and identify biological and spatial boundaries in conservation corridors between MPAs. The results of the studies will then guide the plans and decisions on incorporating marine connectivity in spatial planning and in establishing cross-sector collaborative arrangements involving multiple stakeholders, as well as exploring linkages with regional cooperative governance mechanisms.
- **Component 2** strengthens the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks through various interventions, including (1) capacity building on ICM and MSP through mentoring and adaptive management approaches, which will be incorporated into the development or refinement of gender-responsive management plans; and (2) identification of investment projects that promote the benefits of ecosystem management, restoration, and responsible governance as integral to the social and economic development of communities will also be supported.
- **Component 3** focuses on knowledge management, learning, and networking. It leverages on existing regional knowledge-sharing platforms to engage stakeholders in further learning and capacity building in MPA management and other essential management tools for successful project implementation. The results and lessons learned from the project will be compiled into knowledge products to ensure that the insights and best practices are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders. By incorporating all the learnings through regional knowledge management mechanisms, the project aims to facilitate the replication and scaling up of best practices.

Overall, the ASEAN ENMAPS project strategy aims to balance science-based methodologies, governance and management plan improvement, knowledge management, and capacity building to ensure the effective implementation and long-term sustainability of MPAs in the ASEAN region.

2.2 Project Goal

The goal of the ASEAN ENMAPS project is to enhance governance and management of MPAs in four key LMEs, i.e., Bay of Bengal, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, and Indonesian Sea into well-connected MPA networks. The project contributes to regional commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM GBF), particularly addressing Targets 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 21. Additionally, it aligns with global sustainability objectives, including SDG 1 (poverty eradication), SDG 2 (food security), SDG 11 (sustainable production and consumption), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (marine conservation), SDG 15 (biodiversity protection), and SDG 17 (strengthening partnerships).

2.3 Project Objective

The ASEAN ENMAPS project aims to develop and enhance the management of MPANs and marine corridors within selected LMEs in the ASEAN region to conserve globally significant biodiversity and support sustainable fisheries and other ecosystem goods and services.

2.4 Project Components, Outcomes, and Outputs

To achieve its objectives, the ASEAN ENMAPS project is structured into three components, with four main outcomes and eleven key outputs. The table below provides an overview of these components, outcomes, and outputs. (See **Table 1**).

2.5 Pilot Sites

The ASEAN ENMAPS project operates across four LMEs in the ASEAN region: the Bay of Bengal (Thailand), the South China Sea and Sulu-Celebes Sea (the Philippines), and the Indonesian Seas (Indonesia). Within these LMEs, 11 pilot sites have been selected across the three participating countries, with KTNP and WNP designated as Indonesia's key project sites. Covering a combined area of 1.7 million hectares, they represent the largest pilot areas among the selected sites in Thailand and the Philippines.

Table 1. ASEAN ENMAPS Project implementation framework

Component	Outcome	Output	Key Activities
1. Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding MPANs	1.1 New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualised through ecological, socio-economic, and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors	1.1.1 Scientific studies and modelling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs	C.1.1.1-ID1: Conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA),
			C.1.1.1-ID2: Conduct fish resources connectivity modelling with hydrodynamic studies to characterise hydrodynamic patterns and potential larvae exchange in the waters of Togeau and Wakatobi.
			C.1.1.1-ID3: Review potential governance mechanisms and financial sustainability for management of MPA networks and formulate proposed institutional arrangements.
			C.1.1.1-ID4: Establish a pilot project of ocean accounting in Kepulauan Togeau or Wakatobi MPA networks.
			C.1.1.1-ID5: Conduct fisheries resilient assessments against climate change.
			C.1.1.1-ID6: Based on the scientific analyses and modelling, socio-economic assessments and institutional reviews, prepare conceptual designs for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors
2. Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPANs	2.1 Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches and enhancing financial sustainability	2.1.1 MPA management plans enhanced, and priority actions implemented, recognising ecological, socio-economic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities	C.2.1.1-ID1: Conduct updated resource inventories of the two MPA sites to guide the development of the enhanced management plans, using a wide range of methodologies, including participatory coastal resource mapping, analysing socioeconomic monitoring, vulnerability and risk assessment, and increasing the application of GIS and remote sensing technologies.
			C.2.1.1-ID2: Engage multiple stakeholders in the development of enhanced management plans for the Wakatobi National Park (WNP) and Kepulauan Togeau National Park (KTNP)
			C.2.1.1-ID3: Develop updated sustainable financing plans and/or business plans for the target MPAs.
			C.2.1.1-ID4: Carry out multi-stakeholder consultations involving major coastal communities' associations, women's groups, customary people, and other key groups at various levels (i.e. zoning in MPA networks and marine corridors), taking up traditional knowledge and wisdoms, women's concerns, aspirations, and special needs in the enhancement of the management plans.
			C.2.1.1-ID5: Present the enhanced management plans to stakeholders for review and adoption, including obtaining free, prior and informed consent.

Component	Outcome	Output	Key Activities
			C.2.1.1-ID6: Implement the identified priority interventions outlined in the enhanced management plans
	2.1.2 Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country		C.2.1.2-ID1*: Coordinate with provincial government units in amending the Central Sulawesi ICM Plan and the Southeast Sulawesi ICM Plan with actions that are complementary to the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors. C.2.1.2-ID2: Accelerate implementation of agreed actions included in the Central Sulawesi ICM Plan and the Southeast Sulawesi ICM Plan C.2.1.2-ID2a*: Develop a guideline on sand and coral mining to be integrated into the Zonation Plan for Coastal Area and Small Islands. C.2.1.2-ID2b*: Build capacity at the district authority to enforce regulations. C.2.1.2-ID2c*: Organise forum for consultation between coastal community and local government on RZWP3K implementation. C.2.1.2-ID2d*: Design and develop monitoring control and surveillance (MCS) system for RZWP3K Review and facilitate revision of Central Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 10-year 2017 (2017-2037) and Southeast Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 1 Year 2018 (2018-2038). C.2.1.2-ID2e: Provide MCS equipment for SMART Patrol for local government and local communities engaged with MPAs through collaborative management arrangements.
			* Will be conducted in collaboration with PEMSEA
	2.1.3 Priority investment projects studied, developed, and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities		C.2.1.3-ID1: Identify potential investments, including mangrove blue carbon, aligned with the national programme of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs, and an octopus fishery improvement project at WNP (FMA 714). C.2.1.3-ID2: Conduct feasibility studies of potential investments, presenting the results to local and national stakeholders for validation. C.2.1.3-ID3: Develop an implementation plan for the agreed investment(s), convening a stakeholder workshop with local and national government partners and potential donors and other partners. C.2.1.3-ID4: Negotiate partnership agreements, e.g., through public-private partnerships to leverage financing for the investments.

Component	Outcome	Output	Key Activities
			C.2.1.3-ID5: Initiate implementation of investments at pilot scale and carry out M&E to enable adaptive management adjustments,
		2.1.4 Entrepreneurial skills and sustainable livelihood initiatives enhanced, helping local communities and partners be more meaningfully engaged in MPA management, with an emphasis on inclusion of women, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups	C.2.1.4-ID1: Conduct market and gender analyses and develop business plans for potentially viable participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives. C.2.1.4-ID2: Screening of viable enterprises/initiatives using UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) tool and conducting scoped Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and development of site-level Indigenous People's Plan (IPP). C.2.1.4-ID3: Deliver capacity building and skills training to local communities for the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives. C.2.1.4-ID4: Provide investment assistance for implementation of the agreed participatory conservation enterprises/initiatives.
			C.2.1.4-ID4a: Conduct training targeting women and youth groups on habitat restoration and maintenance (mangrove nursery and replanting, preparing coral transplants, seagrass replanting, etc.) on the sites. C.2.1.4-ID4b: Conduct training to enhance capacity on entrepreneurship in developing community-based ecotourism and productive home industries and other gender-responsive activities. C.2.1.4-ID4c: Harness industry and market from local fishers in the MPA networks through partnership for sustainable fisheries. This project will implement traceability-based technologies that facilitate bidirectional information exchange between fishers, processors and traders that link fishers with fisheries information and global markets and help processors and traders to meet informational requirements originating from importing regions. C.2.1.4-ID4d: Develop and deliver community capacity-building programmes to enable skills-building in tourism-related business development C.2.1.4-ID4e: Invest in better and equal access to market, funding, and financial assistance for women and men, access to technologies to improve community products and packaging, focusing more on the Indigenous groups (especially the Bajau).

Component	Outcome	Output	Key Activities
	2.2 Management and governance arrangements of MPA networks and associated marine corridors initiated	2.2.1 Marine corridor cooperation mechanisms collaboratively identified and agreed upon by stakeholders at appropriate governance levels	C.2.2.1-ID1: Identify cooperation opportunities for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors in the target areas, e.g. through amending the Indonesian Sea LME, Sulu-Celebes Sea LME national action plans, and partnership with other projects and initiatives.
			C.2.2.1-ID2: Collaborate with the Fisheries Management Councils in the two target Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) through the Working Group on Fisheries Management Conservation and the Working Group on MCS to increase awareness of the importance and benefits of establishing MPA networks.
			C.2.2.1-ID3: Convene regular workshops with key stakeholders, including local and provincial government units, national park management entities, and other fisheries projects, working towards Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on the roles and responsibilities for cooperative management and governance of the MPA networks.
			C.2.2.1-ID4: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the MoUs and refine the cooperative mechanisms accordingly.
			C.2.2.1-ID5: Build capacity of small-scale fisheries (SSF), processors, and traders to be better organised, empowered, and engaged in the collaborative management of sustainable fisheries within MPANs.
		2.2.2 Marine corridor management interventions designed and implementation initiated	C.2.2.2-ID1: Develop management plans for the established MPA networks, identifying priority interventions to implement by the project.
			C.2.2.2-ID2: Initiate the implementation of priority interventions of the management plans for the established MPA networks and associated marine corridors.
			C.2.2.2-ID3: Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the priority interventions and implement adaptive management measures accordingly.
			C.2.2.2-ID4: Advocate for integrating the management plans into the Fisheries Management Plans for the FMA 714 and FMA 715.
			C.2.2.2-ID5: Create effective collaborative management arrangements involving SSF within MPA Networks, demonstrating measurable improvement in ecological and socio-economic outcomes, such as SSF association, informal groups of youth, and indigenous groups
3. Learning, knowledge management and networking	3.1 Adaptive management and sustainability	3.1.1 Capacities in ICM strengthened through trainings on the application of tools and methodologies such as nature-	C.3.1.1-ID1: Based on the findings of the baseline capacity development scorecard assessments and confirmed during project implementation, deliver training to project partners for strengthening capacities in ICM.

Component	Outcome	Output	Key Activities
	facilitated through M&E, communication and knowledge management (KM), and learning	based solutions, investment planning, and biodiversity-sensitive fisheries management	C.3.1.1-ID1a: Trainings for integrated MPA management
			C.3.1.1-ID1b: Training in inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmental decision-making
			C.3.1.1-ID1c: Training for sustainable funding sources for increasing technical skills and technology transfer for integrated MPA and fisheries management through national and local government units and/or private sector and civil society investments.
			C.3.1.1-ID1d: Training for national park staff, e.g. MCS to improve the core capacity and skill on MPA (ICM training, habitat restoration training, ecosystem function training).
			C.3.1.1-ID1e: Capacity building and supervision for community-based tourism development.
			C.3.1.1-ID1f: Promote and invest local champion for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion through special women's desk to track the occurrence of gender-based violence and other gender-sensitive issues related to the local communities in the target sites
		3.1.2 Communications and KM strategy and action plan developed and implemented	C.3.1.2-ID1a: Contribute to the development and implementation of the project communications and KM strategy and action plan
			C.3.1.2-ID1b: Deliver local and national level communications and KM activities, e.g. translation and dissemination of materials and products
			C.3.1.2-ID1c: Document best practices and lessons learned
			C.3.1.2-ID1d: Facilitate stakeholder participation in project-sponsored webinars, workshops, and learning exchanges between KTNP and WNP.
			C.3.1.2-ID1e: Initiate knowledge sharing from local community champions with the local communities in KTNP, showcasing practices in conservation and community-based coastal resource management
	3.1.3 IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME		C.3.1.3-ID1: Contribute to IW:LEARN portfolio learning and facilitate participation of national-level stakeholders in IW conferences and other events

Component	Outcome	Output	Key Activities
		exchanges, IW Conference, workshops, and trainings	
		3.1.4 Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated, and reported	C.3.1.4-ID1: Convene annual stakeholder workshops and national steering committee meetings, providing inputs to work programming and adaptive management (Inception Workshop/Project Launch, Social and Environmental Standards and Grievance Redress Mechanism Workshop, First National Technical Working Group Meeting 11-13 February 2025) C.3.1.4-ID2: Contribute to the regular M&E of the GEF Core Indicators and other metrics included in the project results framework. C.3.1.4-ID3: Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation and prepare updates, as needed, of the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP(s), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis, and other safeguard frameworks and management plans. C.3.1.4-ID4: Prepare regular progress reports, including making contributions to the annual PIRs.

Table 2. ASEAN ENMAPS pilot sites in Indonesia

ASEAN LME	Pilot Site	Priority Issue in LME
Indonesian Seas (Indonesia)	Kepulauan Togean National Park	Immense pressure from human activities and illegal practices, such as IUU fishing, on ISLME, posing an extreme risk, particularly to the coral reefs.
	Wakatobi National Park	Depleting fish stocks due to the growing demand from industrial and artisanal fisheries. Insufficient funding for the implementation and follow-up actions of conservation programmes. Existing transboundary fisheries arrangements focus on tuna and tuna-like species. While there is existing collaboration within the Indonesian Seas, integrated measures to coordinate with transboundary fisheries have yet to be established.

3 ASEAN ENMAPS INDONESIA IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

3.1 Project Implementation Updates in Indonesia

At the national level, ASEAN ENMAPS has successfully established its Indonesia National Implementing Unit (INIU), marking a significant milestone in the country's participation in the project. In January 2025, the onboarding of the ENMAPS National Project Manager (ENPM) and Site Officers (SOs) for both Kepulauan Togean National Park (KTNP) and Wakatobi National Park (WNP) was completed. This development strengthens national coordination and site-level implementation, ensuring seamless execution of planned activities.

Under Component 1, notable progress has been made in conducting the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). The initial online consultations with national focal points and local stakeholders took place in November 2024, followed by in-person consultations in February 2025. These engagements provided crucial insights into the environmental and social implications of the project, helping to refine strategies for sustainable implementation.

A significant achievement under Component 2 is the formalisation of ASEAN ENMAPS' partnership with the PEMSEA Regional Facility (PRF) in November 2024. PRF has been designated to implement ICM capacity development activities across the three participating ASEAN countries. As part of this collaboration, PRF completed the preliminary baseline assessment for Indonesia in January 2025, focusing on MPAs training needs assessments (TNAs), and Blue Economy-related livelihood opportunities. This assessment serves as the foundation for refining capacity-building initiatives and will undergo on-site validation in WNP and KTNP in the second quarter of 2025. Key activities for the year include the development and pilot testing of ICM training modules, targeted skills training, and internship programs aimed at enhancing local expertise in marine conservation and coastal management.

The implementation of Component 3 in Indonesia is progressing steadily. Since August 2024, the ASEAN ENMAPS Project Management Unit (PMU) and Indonesia's national focal points have been conducting monthly online meetings to coordinate and mobilise activities at both national and site levels. One of the critical outcomes of these discussions has been the establishment of the National Technical Working Group (NTWG), with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to guide project implementation. Furthermore, planning efforts for the project's mobilisation activities, held from 10 to 13 February 2025 in Jakarta, were also facilitated through these meetings.

In preparation for the NTWG Meeting, a Technical and Preparatory NTWG Meeting (Pre-NTWG Meeting) was held on 10 February 2025. This meeting served as a platform for stakeholders to deliberate on key agenda items for NTWG discussions and subsequent endorsement to the Project Steering Committee. Attendees included technical experts, park managers from KTNP and WNP, representatives from the Ministry of Forestry (MoF), INIU, and PMU. The meeting covered essential topics such as the project's overarching concept and expected deliverables, scientific findings from past connectivity studies, and mechanisms for monitoring core project indicators. The importance of tracking baseline data, midterm

milestones, and final project targets was particularly emphasized to ensure measurable outcomes.

Additionally, the Pre-NTWG Meeting facilitated discussions on project-related concerns raised by stakeholders, including:

- Clarifying the national-level organizational structure and the request for additional support staff;
- Reconciling discrepancies in the designated area coverage of WNP;
- Adjusting capacity scores to reflect more realistic assessments; and
- Proposing modifications in fisheries monitoring methodologies.

Knowledge management has also been a key focus of ASEAN ENMAPS in Indonesia. The draft ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management Plan was presented, and inputs were collected from national and local stakeholders to ensure that knowledge-sharing activities and products are aligned with stakeholder needs. Key recommendations included:

- Establishing a dedicated knowledge-sharing platform for WNP and KTNP, which can be hosted in the Pilot Sites section of the ASEAN ENMAPS project website;
- Expanding community education and awareness initiatives beyond the MPA sites to the provincial level, recognizing that fishery resources are affected by ecological processes beyond protected boundaries. The movement of marine larvae from MPAs to external areas underscores the need for regional conservation efforts;
- Conducting capacity-building programs for local communities and site managers, incorporating competency-based training to address gaps in technical knowledge and practical skills; and
- Documenting and sharing indigenous knowledge systems and practices from WNP and KTNP as part of ASEAN ENMAPS' knowledge products. Both sites have expressed interest in contributing publishable materials and participating in international knowledge-sharing events. These insights could serve as valuable inputs to the IW:LEARN Experience Notes.

To enhance public outreach and engagement, ASEAN ENMAPS has developed and translated several communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) materials into Bahasa Indonesia. These materials include Project Notes, the Project Executive Summary, and informative videos that explain the science and objectives behind ASEAN ENMAPS. Moreover, a video animation that explains the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and the ASEAN ENMAPS Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was produced and is now being shown during ASEAN ENMAPS Events. This video will also be translated into Bahasa, Thai, and Filipino languages.

Additionally, the draft Knowledge Management Plan has been structured to facilitate organised information sharing, promote stakeholder engagement, and ensure the dissemination of best practices, lessons learned, and scientific findings across various platforms. These concerted efforts are critical in fostering awareness, promoting collaborative conservation efforts, and enhancing the long-term impact of ASEAN ENMAPS in Indonesia and the wider ASEAN region.

In strengthening engagement of local communities, a preparatory meeting with the Wakatobi community was conducted to provide them prior information on the objectives, program flow, mechanics, and needed outputs of the national inception workshop, SESA, accountability mechanism, stakeholder analysis, and gender workshop. They raised their concern on whether there is a need to positively filter their responses/insights during the workshops towards their experience in the management of Wakatobi; to which they were responded to openly discuss all of their insights, whether it's positive or negative, as the project wants to establish transparency and to ensure that all issues and concerns will be captured to avoid conflicts during implementation. The Togean community representatives were not able to attend as they arrived on the day of the inception workshop.

3.2 Project Launch and Inception Workshop

The ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia was officially launched on 11 February 2025 in Jakarta, followed by the Inception Workshop held on the same day (See **Appendix 1** for the Programme of Activities).

3.2.1 Project Launch

The launch of the ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia was officially inaugurated by Ms. Clarissa C. Arida (Acting Executive Director of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity), Dr. Satyawan Pudyatmoko (Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia), and Mr. Sapto Aji Prabowo (Director of Area Conservation at the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia). Prior to the official launch, Ms. Clarissa and Dr. Satyawan delivered opening and welcoming remarks (See **Appendix 2** for the highlights). The launch was ceremonially marked by the sounding of the gong, symbolising the official commencement of ASEAN ENMAPS in Indonesia.

3.2.2 Inception Workshop

The Project Inception Workshop was conducted in a hybrid format, accommodating both onsite participants and virtual attendees via Zoom. Representatives from Indonesia and the ASEAN ENMAPS Secretariat attended in person, with other ACB members and Indonesian stakeholders participating online (See **Appendix 3** for the list of participants). A press release on the event has also been published on the official website of the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia.¹

¹ <https://www.menlhk.go.id/news/kemenhut-luncurkan-program-konservasi-laut-asean-di-indonesia/>

4 SITUATION ANALYSIS

4.1 Project Outcomes

4.1.1 Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding MPANs

Outcome 1.1: New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualised through ecological, socio-economic, and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors. To achieve this outcome, scientific studies and modelling, socio-environmental assessments, and institutional analyses will be conducted to determine functional connectivity within the target LMEs. Key activities include conducting SESA to ensure alignment with UNDP SES, fish resource connectivity modelling to analyse hydrodynamic patterns and larvae exchange in the Togean and Wakatobi waters, and reviewing governance mechanisms for financial sustainability. Additionally, an Ocean Accounting pilot will also be established in KTNP or WNP, and fisheries resilience assessments will be carried out to address climate change impacts. Based on these analyses, conceptual designs for MPANs and associated marine corridors will be developed, ensuring a scientifically-grounded and governance-supported approach to marine conservation.

4.1.2 Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPANs

Outcome 2.1: Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches, and enhancing financial sustainability. This outcome will be accomplished by focusing on updating resource inventories, refining management plans for WNP and KTNP with stakeholder input, and developing sustainable financing strategies. Integrated management approaches will be strengthened by aligning provincial coastal management plans with MPANs and enhancing regulatory enforcement. Priority investment projects, such as mangrove blue carbon and octopus fishery improvement projects, will also be studied, assessed for feasibility, and pilot-tested to support long-term financial sustainability.

At the local level, capacity-building initiatives will focus on empowering local groups—especially women, customary people “*masyarakat adat*”, youth, and other vulnerable communities—by providing training in sustainable livelihoods, entrepreneurship, and conservation-based enterprises. These efforts will also improve access to markets, funding, and technology, fostering inclusive and resilient MPA management.

Outcome 2.2: Management and governance arrangements of MPA networks and associated marine corridors initiated. Collaborative mechanisms for managing MPA networks and marine corridors will be identified and agreed upon by stakeholders at relevant governance levels to achieve this outcome. Regular stakeholder workshops will facilitate discussions on roles and responsibilities, leading to formal agreements (i.e. MoU) for cooperative management. Capacity-building efforts will empower small-scale fisheries, processors, and traders to engage in sustainable fisheries management within MPA networks. Additionally, management

plans for these networks will be developed and implemented, with priority interventions designed to enhance ecological and socio-economic benefits. A continuous monitoring and evaluation framework will be applied to inform adaptive management measures, ensuring the effectiveness of these interventions and their integration into national fisheries management frameworks.

4.1.3 Component 3: Learning, knowledge management, and networking

Outcome 3.1: Adaptive management and sustainability facilitated through monitoring & evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and learning. This outcome focuses on strengthening capacities in ICM through targeted training programmes. Key areas include integrated MPA management, incorporating traditional knowledge into environmental decision-making, and securing sustainable funding sources for MPA and fisheries management. Additional training will focus on enhancing the skills of national project staff in ICM, habitat restoration, and ecosystem function. Other capacity-building efforts will also support community-based tourism development and promote gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), with special attention to addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and related issues within local communities.

Outcome 3.2: Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented. A comprehensive communications and knowledge management strategy has been designed and is being implemented to facilitate knowledge-sharing, stakeholder engagement, and best practice dissemination. Key activities include the translation and dissemination of materials to reach a wider audience, documentation of best practices and lessons learned to inform future conservation efforts, and facilitation of stakeholder participation in webinars, workshops, and learning exchanges between the KTNP and WNP. Local community champions will also be supported to share their experiences in conservation and community-based coastal resource management, fostering peer-to-peer knowledge exchange. These activities will enhance regional collaboration and strengthen the adaptive management of MPAs.

Outcome 3.3: IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and training. This outcome emphasises contributing to the IW:LEARN portfolio and facilitating the participation of national-level stakeholders in IW conferences and other related events. Additionally, it involves convening annual workshops and steering committee meetings to review project implementation, track progress, and incorporate stakeholder feedback. The project will also regularly monitor and evaluate GEF core indicators and other project metrics, while updating and preparing progress reports, including contributions to annual PIRs. Additionally, the project will support the regular review of safeguard frameworks and management plans, such as the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, and Gender Action Plan.

By integrating scientific knowledge, traditional wisdom, and stakeholder engagement, this component ensures a robust learning ecosystem that informs adaptive management strategies and supports the long-term sustainability of MPAs in the ASEAN region.

5 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

5.1 ENMAPS Project Approach

The ASEAN ENMAPS project is a regional initiative aimed at enhancing the collaborative management of MPANs across 11 key sites within four LMEs in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Given the ASEAN region is home to some of the world's most diverse and productive coastal and marine ecosystems, it is critical to implement conservation strategies that address both environmental and socio-economic challenges. The project recognises that maintaining ecological connectivity is vital for the replenishment of marine metapopulations, particularly for species that rely on natural larval dispersal and habitat interdependence for survival.

The key principle of the ENMAPS approach is the concept of ecological connectivity, the ability of marine species to move unimpeded. This process plays a fundamental role in sustaining fish populations and other marine organisms, particularly those with a bipartite life cycle. In this life cycle, adult organisms reside in specific habitats, such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds, while their larvae are transported by ocean currents before settling in suitable environments. Ensuring that this natural replenishment process continues is essential for the overall health of marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of coastal communities. The project emphasises two key factors that contribute to effective ecological connectivity, i.e. the maintenance of critical spawning stock biomass and the availability of high-quality habitats. By protecting spawning grounds and improving habitat conditions, the project aims to maximise the success of larval settlement and juvenile survival, ultimately strengthening marine populations.

To map and understand ecological connectivity, the project employs larval dispersal modelling, a scientific approach that simulates how marine larvae move across different sites. This modelling integrates both oceanographic data and local knowledge from fishers to identify key spawning and settlement areas. Understanding these patterns is crucial because monsoonal variations influence larval movement, creating seasonal shifts in donor and recipient sites. One season, a site may supply larvae to another; the next, it may receive larvae from a different region. This dynamic exchange highlights the interdependence of marine ecosystems across ASEAN countries and underscores the need for coordinated conservation efforts at the regional level. By refining the design of MPANs based on connectivity assessments, the project ensures that protected areas function as effective networks rather than isolated conservation sites.

In addition to ecological assessments, the ENMAPS project prioritises stakeholder engagement and policy integration. Effective marine conservation requires collaboration among governments, local communities, scientists, and policymakers to develop management strategies that balance environmental protection with sustainable resource use. One of the key aspects of the project is reviewing existing fisheries management plans and incorporating sustainability measures based on species' life history characteristics. This includes setting size-at-maturity regulations to allow fish to reproduce before being harvested, implementing catch quotas to prevent overfishing, and optimising spatiotemporal management strategies to protect critical spawning and nursery grounds. These interventions aim to transition fisheries

from unsustainable practices to a more balanced approach that ensures long-term resource availability while supporting coastal livelihoods.

Another important component of the ENMAPS project is fostering transboundary cooperation between AMS. Given that marine larvae and fish stocks do not adhere to national boundaries, conservation efforts must extend beyond individual countries to be truly effective. Larval dispersal models indicate significant connectivity between Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Vietnam, reinforcing the importance of cross-border partnerships. By working together, AMS can implement joint conservation strategies that enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and sustain the economic benefits derived from fisheries, tourism, and other marine industries. The project builds on existing ASEAN frameworks for environmental cooperation and aims to provide actionable recommendations that can be replicated in other marine ecosystems across the region.

Ultimately, the ASEAN ENMAPS initiative represents a comprehensive, science-based, and collaborative approach to marine conservation in ASEAN. By prioritising ecological connectivity, habitat protection, and sustainable fisheries management, the project aims to optimise the replenishment of marine populations, improve ecosystem resilience, and support sustainable livelihoods. The findings from this initiative will not only enhance the management of existing MPAs but also serve as a foundation for expanding conservation efforts in the future. As marine biodiversity continues to face pressures from overfishing, habitat degradation, and climate change, the ENMAPS approach offers a strategic and cooperative model for ensuring the long-term health of ASEAN's marine ecosystems.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Milestones and Requirements

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework of the ASEAN ENMAPS project outlines key milestones, reporting requirements, and compliance measures. The process is structured across different phases of the project lifecycle to ensure continuous assessment and improvement.

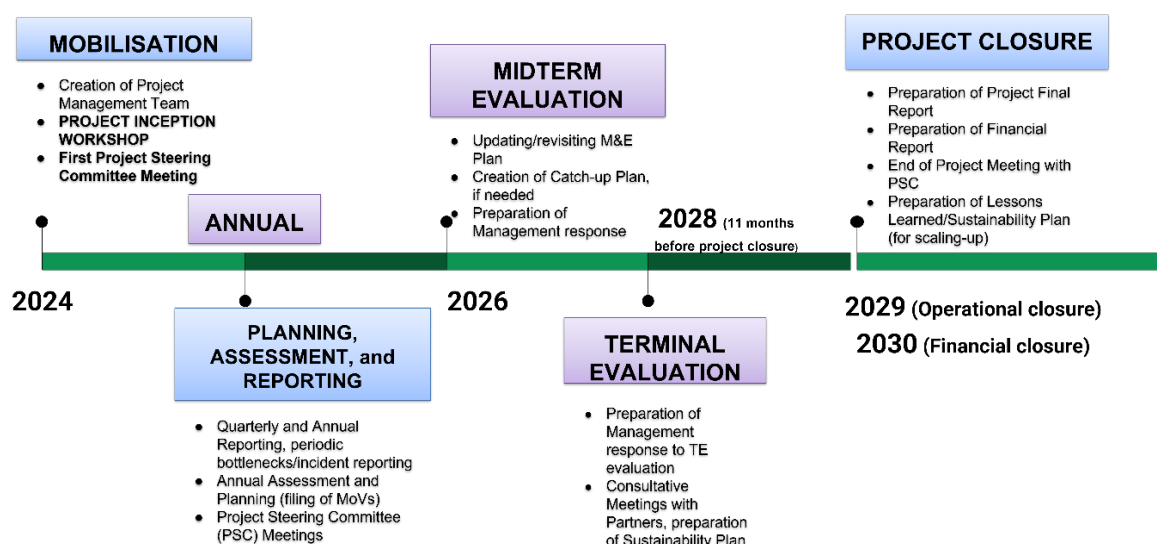


Figure 1. Minimum M&E requirements of the ASEAN ENMAPS Project

To ensure compliance with GEF and UNDP standards, the ASEAN ENMAPS project follows structured reporting and evaluation mechanisms. Each year, an Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR) must be submitted, covering the reporting period from July of the previous year to June of the current year. At the midpoint of the project, an Independent Midterm Review (MTR) is conducted to assess progress. Upon completion of major project outputs and activities, an Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) is undertaken to evaluate overall project impact and effectiveness.

Throughout the project, regular monitoring and reporting are carried out. Quarterly technical and financial reports must be submitted using the UNDP reporting template. Additionally, the Quarterly Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE) form, along with the corresponding quarterly work plan and budget (or Itemised Cost Estimate - ICE), must be prepared. At the end of the project, a final report is compiled, which includes the terminal GEF PIR, TE report, and the corresponding management response. This report is reviewed by the Project Board during an end-of-project meeting to reflect on lessons learned and explore opportunities for scaling up successful interventions.

The ASEAN ENMAPS project has a dedicated M&E Plan, which provides further details on monitoring and evaluation requirements. More information can be found in pages 79-87 of the Project Document (ProDoc).

5.3 Project Results Framework

The Project Results Framework serves as the primary tool for systematically monitoring and evaluating the progress of project implementation. It provides a structured approach to tracking performance through the results indicators, baseline data, and target values to measure achievements over time. This framework ensures that project objectives are met efficiently and effectively. As part of the project's inception phase, **Table 3** below presents the Results Framework established for this project.

5.4 Project Governance and Management Arrangements (Indonesia)

The governance structure of the ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia operates at two levels, i.e., national and provincial. At the national level, the focus is on planning, multi-stakeholder coordination, and capacity-building. Key stakeholders include the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, and Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. Coordination is facilitated through the National Technical Working Group, which consists of representatives from these ministries. This ensures that project activities align with Indonesia's national targets, such as those outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

Table 3. Results Framework

COMPONENT 1 Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)				
Outcome 1.1:	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End-of-Project Target
New or strengthened MPA networks conceptualised through ecological, socioeconomic and governance linkages across proposed marine corridors	Indicator 7: Number of sub-regions within target LMEs where ecological, socio-economic and institutional connectivity confirmed Indicator 8: Number of Integrated Marine Areas, MPA networks and associated marine corridors conceptually designed with climatic variability and change incorporated, and recognised / endorsed / approved by national level stakeholders	N/A (**confirm with IDN specific baseline target) National and local level MPAs in place.	4 Nine [Indonesia (2), the Philippines (5), Thailand (2)] MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas) conceptually designed and under review by national and local level stakeholders.	4 Nine [Indonesia (2), the Philippines (5), Thailand (2)] MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas) recognised, e.g. endorsed by local or national governmental stakeholders, incorporated into existing fisheries management plans, integrated in national 30x30 roadmaps, etc.
COMPONENT 2 Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks				
Outcome 2.1:	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End-of-Project Target
Improved management of target MPAs through addressing key threats, strengthening integrated approaches and enhancing financial sustainability	Indicator 9: Number of local people actively involved in community monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), reducing the threat of IUU and destructive fishing <i>Threat reduction (Data Sheet 3 of the METT)</i> Indicator 10: Number and type of Blue Economy investments at demonstration scale	Some local communities involved in MCS, but generally uncoordinated Blue Economy priorities included in national development plans of the three participating countries.	500 people (of whom 50% are women) Three (3) Blue Economy investment project feasibility studies completed and demonstration plans prepared.	1,750 people (of whom 50% are women) Three (3) Blue Economy investment projects under implementation at demonstration scale
Outcome 2.2: Management and governance arrangements of MPA networks and	Indicator 11: Number of management plans for the MPA networks and associated marine corridors (or integrated marine areas) containing measures for protecting fish stocks	N/A	Nine (9) management plans under development	Nine (9) management plans agreed through MoU, MoA or other appropriate mechanism.

associated marine corridors initiated	agreed by national stakeholders through MoU, MoA or other appropriate Mechanism.	Indicator 12: Number of dialogues convened with transboundary partners on collaborative governance and management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors (integrated marine areas)	Regional LME and ASEAN dialogues regularly convened; limited focus on MPA networks	Three (3) dialogues convened	Six (6) dialogues convened
COMPONENT 3 Learning, knowledge management and networking					
Outcome 3.1: Adaptive management and sustainability facilitated through monitoring & evaluation, communications and knowledge management, and portfolio-wide learning	Outcome Indicators		Baseline	Midterm Target	End-of-Project Target
	Indicator 13: Improved institutional capacities on integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems (measured by the project-adapted Capacity Development Scorecard)		Indonesia: KTNP: 69% KWNP: 73% The Philippines: DENR: 54% DA-BFAR: 39% BARM M MENRE: 31% BARM MAFAR: 29% Thailand: DNP: 46% DMCR: 50%	Scorecard assessments will be made at the end of the project. Capacity building activities under implementation.	Indonesia: KTNP: 85%* , WNP: 94% The Philippines: DENR: 96% DA-BFAR: 75% BARM M MENRE: 85% BARM MAFAR: 79% Thailand: DNP: 83% DMCR: 83%
	Indicator 14: (a) Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated (gender disaggregated); (b) number of visits to knowledge sharing space(s) on MPA networks and marine corridors established on one or more existing platforms; (c) Number of GEF IW Conferences participated in; (d) number of Experience Notes disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (gender disaggregated)		Existing knowledge spaces include the GEF IW:LEARN platform and the ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard	(a) 15 knowledge products produced and disseminated (5 showcasing gender mainstreaming results); (b) 200 visits to knowledge sharing space(s); (c) one GEF IW Conference participated in; (d) four (4) Experience Notes produced and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (two focused on gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples' issues)	(a) 30 knowledge products produced and disseminated (10 showcasing gender mainstreaming results); (b) 1,000 visits to knowledge sharing space(s); (c) two GEF IW Conference participated in; (d) ten (10) Experience Notes produced and disseminated through IW:LEARN channels (four focused on gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples' issues)

Note: It was agreed on 13 February 2025 during the National Technical Working Group Meeting that the capacity scorecard will be reduced from 100% to 85%

The Executing Agency responsible for the project is led by the Director General of Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation. The project is also monitored by UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and ACB, acting as observers to ensure that implementation aligns with regional and international conservation goals. To oversee day-to-day implementation, a National Project Manager (NPM) has been appointed. This role is crucial in ensuring that both national and regional project objectives are met efficiently.

At the provincial or site level, project implementation is focused on KTNP and WNP. The Superintendents of both KTNP and WNP are responsible for ensuring that project activities align with conservation efforts while also engaging local communities. Coordination at this level includes working with local governments and stakeholders to ensure that community engagement and project benefits are effectively integrated. Regular reporting to the NPM allows challenges to be quickly addressed through the PMU.

To support implementation, ACB has appointed three members in the National Implementation Unit—one at the national level and one for each project site. Their role is to facilitate coordination between stakeholders and ensure that project activities align with national biodiversity targets. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to Indonesia's MPA expansion and align with international conservation efforts, including the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework.

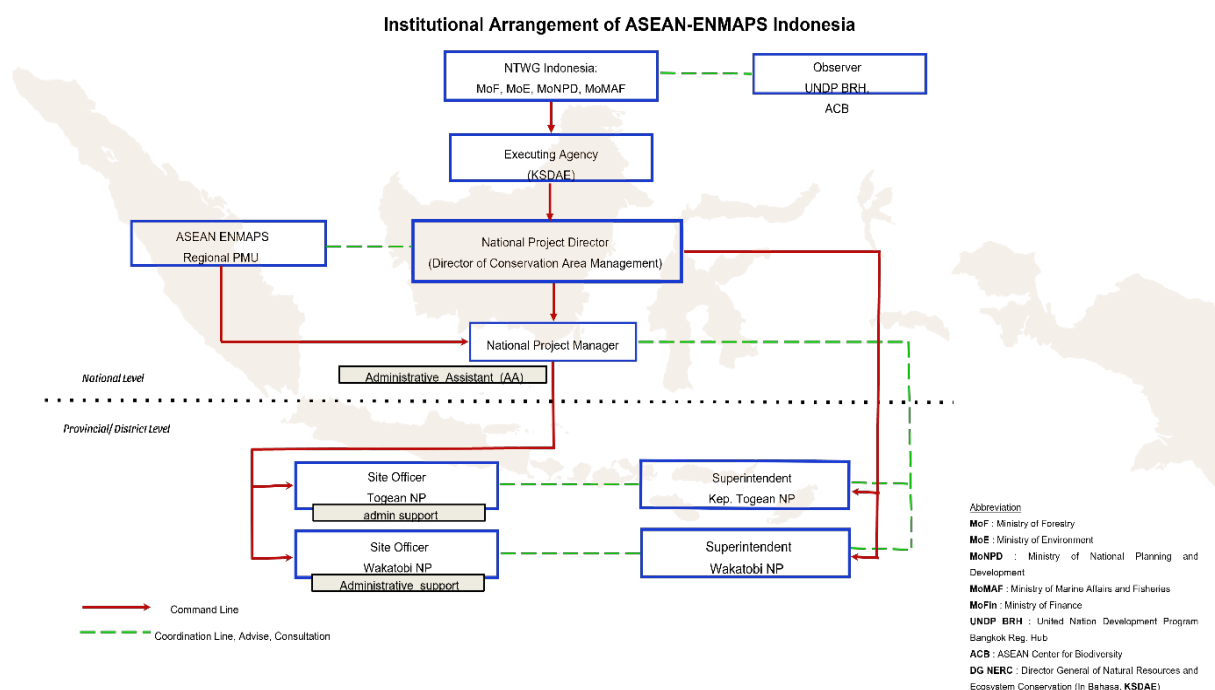


Figure 2. ASEAN ENMAPS project governance structure in Indonesia

5.5 Work and Budget Plan

5.5.1 Overview of five-year work plan

The five-year implementation plan outlines the financial distribution for project activities. During the workshop, discussions covered funding allocations and strategic priorities. A significant portion of the budget is allocated to Component 2, amounting to USD 8.5 million of the total project grant. This component focuses primarily on site-level activities, with an emphasis on capacity building for stakeholders. **Table 4** provides a detailed breakdown of the budget allocation per component, covering the full 2024 to 2028 project period.

5.5.1 Five-Year Budget Overview for Indonesia

The budget for Indonesia over the five-year period has been organised to ensure the effective allocation of resources across key project components. A substantial portion of the funding is dedicated to activities that enhance stakeholder capacities and to strengthen implementation at the sites. This financial framework is designed to maximise impact and sustainability throughout the project's duration.

For a detailed breakdown of the 2025 budget, including specific budget allocations and planned expenditures, see **Appendix 5**, which presents the 2025 Annual Work and Budget Plan for Indonesia.

5.6 Knowledge Management Plan

The ASEAN ENMAPS Knowledge Management (KM) Plan is designed to systematically create, share, utilise, and manage knowledge related to marine conservation. It plays a crucial role in ensuring that best practices, research findings, and other valuable information are effectively disseminated among stakeholders. This structured approach supports informed decision-making, fosters collaboration, and strengthens MPA governance across the ASEAN region.

At its core, the KM Plan serves as a framework for implementing knowledge management activities within Component 3 of the project. It aims to enhance knowledge sharing and dissemination, support evidence-based decision-making, promote capacity-building and learning, and facilitate stakeholder engagement and collaboration. These objectives ensure that data and research are effectively translated into actionable insights that benefit both policy and practice.

The plan is structured around several key components. Knowledge identification and creation involve recognising existing knowledge sources and generating new insights through research and studies. The organisation and storage of knowledge are facilitated through dedicated platforms such as the ASEAN ENMAPS website, ASEAN Clearing House Mechanism, and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) website. These platforms ensure that data and resources are easily accessible to stakeholders.

Table 4. Budget allocation per component per year, 2024–28

COMPONENT	Budget Allocation per year (USD)					Total
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of MPAs	282,058	400,596	169,722	73,122	74,502	1,000,000
Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks	735,678	2,268,930	2,132,685	1,801,461	1,561,246	8,500,000
Component 3: Learning, knowledge management, and networking	363,006	442,379	621,282	520,935	503,759	2,451,361
UNDP-Project Management Cost (PMC)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000
ACB-Project Management Cost	97,820	82,404	85,524	88,980	92,772	447,500
Total Project Grant	1,508,562	3,224,309	3,039,213	2,514,498	2,262,279	12,548,861

Table 5. Summary of budget (5 years) for Indonesia

COMPONENT	BUDGET
COMPONENT 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)	200,500
COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks	2,173,179
COMPONENT 3: Learning, knowledge management and networking	597,318
TOTAL	2,970,997

Knowledge application and utilisation focus on transforming research findings into various formats such as research reports, policy briefs, educational materials, and social media content. These products help in informing policies, improving conservation strategies, and engaging wider audiences. To measure the effectiveness of these efforts, knowledge monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been established, including feedback forms, pre- and post-training assessments, website analytics, and a grievance redress mechanism.

Capacity building is another vital aspect of the KM Plan. Training sessions, workshops, and learning events are conducted to enhance stakeholders' ability to manage and apply knowledge effectively. Target participants include government personnel, MPA managers, researchers, and local community representatives involved in marine conservation. Additionally, various digital tools and technologies such as collaborative platforms, grievance redress mechanisms, and data visualisation tools such as Global Fishing Watch Marine Manager are employed to support knowledge management activities.

The successful implementation of the KM Plan relies on clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The ASEAN ENMAPS Project Management Unit (PMU) oversees the execution of the plan, while the communications team ensures the identification and dissemination of knowledge products. Partner organisations contribute expertise and resources, researchers and scientists generate knowledge, and policymakers and local communities apply this knowledge to conservation efforts.

The implementation timeline spans five years, with the first two years focused on establishing the KM infrastructure, forming partnerships, and conducting initial research. Years two and three mark the active phase of knowledge sharing through conferences, seminars, and workshops. Throughout the entire five-year period, knowledge products will be continuously developed, promoted, and evaluated to ensure ongoing improvements.

The KM Plan also supports the development of country-specific knowledge products and capacity-building initiatives, such as those tailored for Indonesia, based on input from the National Implementation Unit (NIU) and the National Technical Working Group (NTWG). These efforts contribute to the localisation and effectiveness of the overall knowledge management strategy.

6 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS, GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM, GENDER MAINSTREAMING, AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

6.1 Social and Environmental Safeguards

Orientation on UNDP SES discussed the significance of environmental and social safeguards in attaining sustainability of UNDP programs/projects aligned to its principles of promoting human rights, inclusivity, gender equality, resilience, and accountability. The safeguards compliance of the project was also discussed for the participants to be informed of the project's potential environmental and social risks and impacts and their corresponding implementation management strategies.

The project adheres to UNDP's SES to manage risks and ensure responsible implementation. These standards align with global institutions, i.e. the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, focusing on transparency, accountability, and inclusivity while minimising environmental and social harm. During the project preparation phase, a Social & Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) identified 12 key risks, classifying the over-all project risk as substantial (See **Appendix 7** for the environmental and social safeguards identified risks). To address these, assessments including the SESA and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) are conducted to form a basis for management plans covering environmental, social, and customary people “*Masyarakat Adat*” concerns. Figure 3 shows the safeguards implementation strategy of the project which includes three steps, i.e. screening, assessment, and management.

	Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks MPAs	Component 2: enabling environment for management & governance of MPA networks	Component 3: Learning, knowledge management and networking
Screening	- Annex 4 - UNDP SESP during PPG Phase - Undertake SESP during implementation and any new activities, as appropriate	- Same with Component 1 - Private sector partnerships - Selection of priority investments and grants	Same with Component 1
Assessment	- Country – level SESA - Country – level stakeholder and gender analysis	- Same with Component 1 - Site specific ESIA - Private sector partnerships due diligence	- Site specific ESIA - Country – level stakeholder and gender analysis
Management	- Meaningful participatory stakeholder orientation/consultations and capacity development - Securing FPICs from IP/ICCs and other relevant safeguards permits - Development, adoption, and implementation of GRM operational procedures - Development and implementation of country - level SEP, GAAP, and IPP - Implementation of Annex 09 - ESMF, Annex 10 - IPPF, and other management measures identified in the SESP	- Same with Component 1 - Development of a private partnerships sector due diligence (PSDD) report - Development and utilization of Safeguards checklist for Investment projects or activities, either financed by private sector or through grant application and grantee selection process - Development and implementation of site-specific ESMP and other applicable safeguards plans (LAP, HSP, LMP, BAP, etc.)	- Same with Component 1 - Development and utilization of a participatory monitoring tool for IPLCs incorporating safeguards compliances - Development and implementation of site-specific ESMP and other applicable safeguards plans - Monitoring of all safeguards frameworks and plans - Updating of project risk logs and reporting of safeguards compliances to the TWG and PB/RSC, especially on GRM.

Figure 3. ASEAN ENMAPS Safeguards Implementation

Results of the SESA workshop highlighted various risks and potential impacts from the perspectives of different stakeholders that may be considered by the project in the enhancement and implementation of management plans. Such as integration of customary

laws from customary people “*Masyarakat Adat*”; increasing involvement of women while taking into consideration the strong patriarchal culture; and considering voices of youth that raised issues on waste management, community dependency on external water resources and enforcement of regulations.

To uphold accountability and transparency, key project documents will be made publicly accessible and structured Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to address concerns in a culturally appropriate way. Additionally, private sector partners involved in the project must adhere to environmental and social governance (ESG) standards, aligning their operations with UNDP principles to promote responsible environmental and social practices.

In the validation of the GRM, it was discussed that complaints will be processed through three levels: Tier 1 at the village or site level, Tier 2 at the national level, and Tier 3 at the regional project-ACB HQ level. Individuals have the right to submit their complaint to any of these tiers based on their preference. At the site level, complainants can make use of existing local mechanisms, including customary laws of customary people, if preferred.

6.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The ASEAN ENMAPS Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is designed to identify and address issues at an early stage, preventing conflicts and ensuring clear communication between the project and communities. It promotes stakeholder engagement in planning and decision-making, ensuring that concerns are heard and effectively addressed. Additionally, the GRM focuses on managing adverse social impacts, such as displacement or loss of livelihoods, while holding both the project and its stakeholders accountable. A key objective is to encourage community participation in conflict resolution, fostering a collaborative approach to problem-solving.

The GRM is guided by the following principles: i) legitimate (the process should be fair and trusted by stakeholders; ii) accessible (it should be widely known and easy to use, including for those facing barriers); iii) predictable (the process should have clear steps, timelines, and expected outcomes; iv) equitable (all stakeholder must have fair access to information and support; v) transparent (stakeholders should be regularly informed about the process and its progress; vi) rights-compatible (outcomes must be aligned with national and international rights standards); vii) enabling continuous learning (regular reviews should be conducted to improve the process and prevent future issues); and viii) engagement and dialogue-based (stakeholders should be actively involved in the design and performance of the GRM to ensure it meets their needs).

The scope and eligibility of the GRM includes various types of grievances, including violations of regulations, finance, procurement, abuse of power, complaints from private individuals/households, and environmental and social issues. Grievances must be related to ASEAN-ENMAPS project components or activities that are in preparation, active, or have been closed for less than 15 months. Complaints must be submitted by individuals or communities affected by the project or by an authorised representative. Additionally, grievances must relate to allegations of being affected by project activities or to concerns regarding the design and suitability of ASEAN-ENMAPS policies and activities. Grievances fall into several categories, including violations of regulations, project finance, procurement issues, and abuse of power. Environmental and social grievances are also recognised, along with concerns raised by

private individuals or households. Additionally, the GRM allows for general feedback related to the project.

The GRM provides multiple channels for submitting complaints to ensure accessibility and inclusivity. Complaints can be made in person to Site Officers, consultants, project team members, or community leaders, with female officers handling gender-based violence (GBV) cases. Feedback forms are available at meetings and workshops, while written complaints can be submitted via email or mail to the country office. Online submissions can be made through the project website and social media platforms such as Facebook, X (Twitter), and Instagram. A hotline is also available for reporting grievances via Viber, SMS, or phone calls. Once a complaint is submitted, a personal meeting is arranged to ensure a gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, and safe response. Grievances are addressed promptly, demonstrating genuine concern for community issues. The National Implementation Unit, along with Site Officers and the LFSGC, is responsible for maintaining records of complaints and their resolutions.

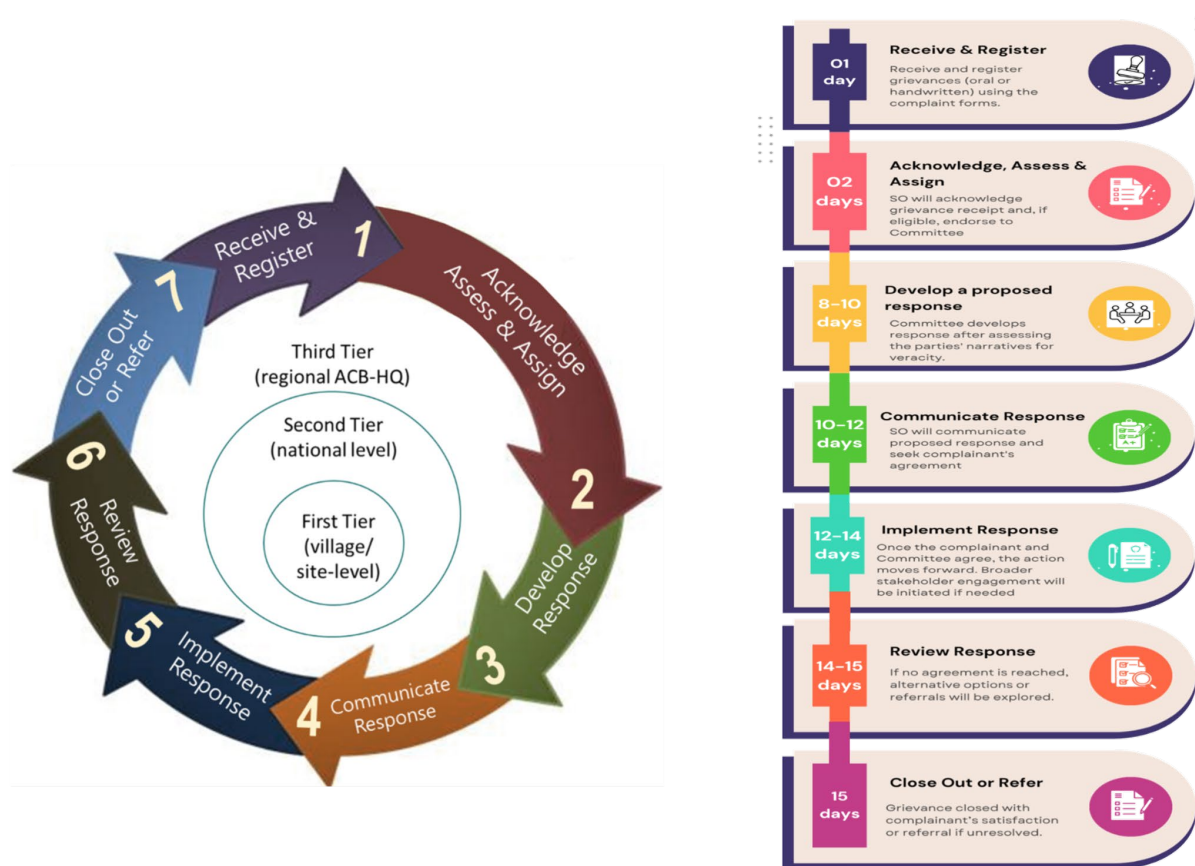


Figure 4. GRM tiers

6.3 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is a fundamental component of the project, ensuring that women and youth are actively involved in governance and benefit from project activities. The Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP) is currently being updated to identify and to address gender disparities, ensuring that project activities promote equity, empowerment, and meaningful participation.

The project aligns with UNDP SES, which prioritises gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and social inclusion, sustainability, resilience, and accountability. These principles apply across all UNDP projects and are essential for ensuring that project benefits are inclusive and equitable. The project acknowledges the cultural and social contexts of gender roles, integrating local wisdom and traditional knowledge into its conservation and management strategies.

A key risk identified during the workshop discussions is that project activities and management plans may not fully incorporate the views of women and girls, resulting in policies that do not provide direct benefits to them. The workshop also captured the different roles and issues and concerns of women at the fishery sector, at the value chain (food and non-food), including coastal and marine conservation and management.

To prevent this, UNDP has required that women and youth representatives be actively included in all discussions, consultations, and working groups. Stakeholder analysis will continue to ensure that no groups are left behind and that gender considerations remain a priority throughout the project's implementation.

The project will ensure that women benefit from livelihood projects and conservation activities by screening all funded projects to confirm they do not reinforce gender inequalities. Additionally, all project plans will undergo stakeholder validation to ensure that gender-sensitive approaches are being implemented.

6.4 Stakeholder Engagement

The project prioritises inclusive stakeholder engagement to ensure that customary people, women, youth, government agencies, and environmental organisations participate in decision-making. To support this, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed and will be updated to promote transparent communication and active involvement throughout the project. In addition, the project also applies a co-management framework, enabling customary people and local communities to play a key role in conservation efforts and policy decisions.

The stakeholder engagement analysis workshop identified the additional stakeholders that will be involved in the project implementation. It highlighted the need to involve the local government units, especially the tourism and fisheries offices, current partner academe, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector.

To further integrate local perspectives, site-specific consultations will be held in WNP and KTNP, where socio-cultural aspects will be carefully considered in the development of management plans. The project will secure FPIC from the customary people before any activities begin. Regular M&E will also be conducted to keep the process transparent and responsive, allowing for continuous feedback and adaptation to meet stakeholder needs effectively.

7 WAYS FORWARD

With the successful completion of the National Inception Workshop, the ASEAN ENMAPS Project in Indonesia has established a solid foundation for its implementation. Moving forward, several key priorities will focus on enhancing MPA networks, strengthening governance, and promoting sustainable resource management to ensure long-term conservation success.

7.1 Strengthening Coordination and Governance

Government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and private sector partners will work together to ensure effective marine conservation. The project will continue to refine governance structures, ensuring that responsibilities among stakeholders are clearly defined. National and local government agencies will be actively involved in the development and implementation of MPA management plans, while the NTWG will provide ongoing strategic guidance.

7.2 Improving Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder participation remains a core priority. The project will expand engagement with the customary people, women, and youth, ensuring their voices are included in decision-making and will be reflected in the updating of the SEP and GAAP. The implementation of the co-management framework will empower local stakeholders, especially women and other disadvantaged groups, to take an active role in conservation planning and policy formulation.

FPIC will be secured from the customary people before any activities take place, ensuring that project interventions respect cultural values and local governance systems in adherence with the IPPF. An IPP will be developed upon the conduct of consultations with Masyarakat Adat to manage potential environmental and social impacts, enhance their engagement and voices in decision-making, and to tailor fit their needs towards effective and culturally sensitive project implementation.

7.3 Implementing Social and Environmental Safeguards

To mitigate risks and uphold sustainability principles, the project will fully integrate social and environmental safeguards into its activities. The GRM will be finalised and made accessible to all stakeholders, allowing for transparent resolution of concerns. The mechanism will be launched during project community consultations. Regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will track the effectiveness of safeguards, ensuring compliance with UNDP SES.

The next step is to conduct the meaningful community level consultations, including screening and disclosure of potential environmental and social risks and impacts; and launching of site level GRM in adherence with the ASEAN ENMAPs Consultation Guidelines. The consultations will aim to: i) Securing FPIC from customary people (*Masyarakat Adat*); and ii) Securing resolutions from Peoples Organizations, local governments (covering not only the government office but also the local communities that are not customary people)/ for inclusion in the

Project); iii) data gathering towards developing a site specific SESP, IPP, and updating the SESA report, SEP, and GAAP, as necessary.

7.4 Enhancing Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing

Capacity-building programmes will be expanded to enhance local stakeholders' expertise in MPA management, sustainable fisheries, and conservation finance. Training sessions and workshops will provide national park staff, local authorities, and community groups with the technical skills needed for effective implementation. Additionally, knowledge-sharing platforms will be established to facilitate the exchange of best practices among ASEAN member states.

7.5 Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods and Blue Economy Initiatives

The project will integrate sustainable livelihood opportunities that align with conservation goals. Efforts will focus on community-based ecotourism, sustainable fisheries, and nature-based enterprises, ensuring that local communities benefit economically from marine conservation. Feasibility studies and pilot projects will be conducted to identify the most viable investment opportunities.

7.6 Ensuring Adaptive Management and Long-Term Sustainability

To remain responsive to emerging challenges, the project will adopt an adaptive management approach, using scientific assessments and stakeholder feedback to refine strategies over time. The effectiveness of MPA networks and marine corridors will be continuously evaluated to ensure their long-term ecological and socio-economic benefits. Partnerships with national and regional entities will also be conducted to further enhance financial sustainability beyond the project's duration.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 ASEAN ENMAPS Project Launch and Inception Workshop Programme of Activities

Time (WIB)	Item
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:40	OPENING AND PROJECT LAUNCH
	Rafselia Novalina <i>Master of Ceremony</i> Local FPIC-Gender- Safeguards Consultant ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
	OPENING REMARKS
	Ms. Clarissa C. Arida Acting Executive Director ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
	WELCOMING REMARKS
	Dr. Satyawati Pudyatmoko Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry
09:40 – 09:50	Project Launch Ceremony and Photo Opportunity
09:50 – 10:05	Coffee Break and Preliminaries: ASEAN ENMAPS Project Institutional Video
Opening Preliminaries	
10:05 – 10:25	PRESENTATION Objectives of the Inception Workshop and ASEAN ENMAPS Project Overview (Indicative Activities) Dr. Sheila Vergara Project Manager/Chief Technical Adviser ASEAN ENMAPS Project
10:25 – 10:45	PRESENTATION The ASEAN ENMAPS Project Approach: Understanding Ecological Connectivity in the ASEAN Marine Ecosystem Dr. Vincent Hilomen Regional Fisheries and Connectivity Consultant ASEAN ENMAPS Project
10:45 – 10:55	PRESENTATION GEF Compliance, Monitoring and Evaluation Milestones and Requirements, and Monitoring Plan Ms. Joy R. Eugenio Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist ASEAN ENMAPS Project
10:55 – 11:30	Q&A
DISCUSSIONS AND PRESENTATIONS	
10:25 – 11:35	PRESENTATION Knowledge Management Plan Ms. Kalikasan Cuevas Communication Specialist ASEAN ENMAPS Project
11:40 – 11:50	PRESENTATION Project Governance and Management Arrangements (Indonesia)

	Ms. Nining Ngudi Purnamaningtyas ASEAN ENMAPS National Project Manager Indonesia
11:50 – 12:00	PRESENTATION Financial Planning and Management Atty. Genalyn Bagon-Soriano Director for Finance and Administration ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
12:00 – 12:05	PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION Work and Budget Plan - Overview of 5-Year Work Plan - Annual Work Plan (2025) - Procurement Plan Ms. Monette B. Mendez Finance Specialist ASEAN ENMAPS Project/Site Officers
12:05 – 12:35	Q&A
12:35 – 13:50	Break
Orientation-Workshop on UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), and Accountability Mechanisms	
13:50 – 14:05	PRESENTATION Objectives and Rationale, and Programme Flow Charisse M. Jordan Gender and Safeguards Specialist ASEAN ENMAPS Project
14:05 – 14:15	PRESENTATION ASEAN ENMAPs list of potential specific strategies and conservation measures on the enhanced MPA management plans Dr. Vincent Hilomen Regional Fisheries and Connectivity Consultant ASEAN ENMAPS Project
14:15 – 15:00	PRESENTATION - The UNDP Social and Environmental Standards - Overview of Compliance to UNDP SES of ASEAN ENMAPs Michael Francis Falconi Regional Safeguards Consultant ASEAN ENMAPS Project
15:00 – 15:20	PRESENTATION SESA Workshop Mechanics
15:20 – 15:40	Coffee Break
15:40 – 17:30	Workshop Proper (Breakout Groups) • Group 1: Overarching Principles of UNDP SES • Group 2: Biodiversity, Resources, Climate Change, and Pollution • Group 3: Culture and Indigenous Peoples • Group 4: Resettlement, Safety and Labour

Appendix 2 Highlights of the ASEAN ENMAPS Project Launch and Inception Workshop

Background

The Indonesia National Inception Workshop took place following the successful launch of the ASEAN ENMAPS project in the Philippines the previous year. Hosted by ACB in collaboration with Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry, the workshop was held on 11 February 2025 in Jakarta. It served as a platform to align Indonesia's marine conservation strategies with regional priorities while considering the country's unique ecological and socio-economic context.

Highlights of the Project Inception Workshop

1. The ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia was officially launched during the workshop. This marked the beginning of the project implementation in this country.
2. The project will be implemented in two pilot sites, i.e., Kepulauan Togean National Park and Wakatobi National Park, using a transformative approach built around three key components:
 - *Component 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding MPANs.* This component uses a science-based approach to define MPA networks within specific LMEs, support management decisions on connectivity scales, and identify biological and spatial boundaries in conservation corridors between MPAs. The results of the studies will then guide the plans and decisions on incorporating marine connectivity in spatial planning and in establishing cross-sector collaborative arrangements involving multiple stakeholders, as well as exploring linkages with regional cooperative governance mechanisms.
 - *Component 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPANs.* Component 2 aims to strengthen the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks through various interventions, including (1) capacity building on ICM and MSP through mentoring and adaptive management approaches, which will be incorporated into the development or refinement of gender-responsive management plans; and (2) identification of investment projects that promote the benefits of ecosystem management, restoration, and responsible governance as integral to the social and economic development of communities will also be supported.
 - *Component 3 Learning, knowledge management and networking.* Component 3 leverages existing regional knowledge-sharing platforms to engage stakeholders in further learning and capacity building in MPA management and other essential management tools for successful project implementation. The results and lessons learned from the project will be compiled into knowledge products to ensure that the insights and best practices are documented and shared with relevant stakeholders. By incorporating all the learnings through regional knowledge management mechanisms, the project aims to facilitate the replication and scaling up of best practices.
3. The presentation on the ENMAPS project approach sheds new light on ecological connectivity in ASEAN marine ecosystems, particularly through larval dispersal modelling. It highlights how seasonal monsoon shifts influence connectivity patterns,

affecting the significant export of propagules to other areas. To simulate this model, close engagement with local fishers is needed to track spawning grounds and settlement locations. A validation study will be conducted to assess the significance of these areas, and if they fall outside existing national parks, stakeholders will be consulted to determine potential conservation measures.

4. During the meeting, several key concerns were highlighted by stakeholders. Critical concerns were raised regarding the following:
 - Validity of the larval connectivity models presented in the project,
 - Metrics for evaluating MPA management effectiveness and how improvements could be attributed to the project's interventions,
 - How the project will address the conservation of endangered and migratory species,
 - Importance of balancing conservation goals with the daily needs of coastal communities,
 - The long-standing role of indigenous practices in marine conservation (particularly the Sasi system, which predates modern zoning regulations), and
 - The need for improved monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) systems to prevent illegal activities within MPAs.
5. The meeting agreed on the M&E milestones and reporting requirements, which include the inception workshop, annual project implementation reports and reviews, an independent Midterm Review (MTR), an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE), quarterly technical and financial reports, and the final report. Additionally, the M&E plan for ASEAN ENMAPS will follow the GEF indicators and is outlined on pages 79–87 of the Project Document (ProDoc).
6. The meeting held a detailed discussion on the KM plan, covering its key components, tools, implementation timeline, and knowledge products tailored for Indonesia. The meeting agreed on the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in implementing the KM plan.
7. The meeting agreed on the Project Governance and Management Arrangements for Indonesia, specifically on the governance structure, as well as roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder as the NTWG, the executing agency, the national project director, the regional PMU, the national project manager, superintendents, site officers, and administrative assistant.
8. The project's budget allocation for the five-year implementation period and the 2025 annual budget in Indonesia was thoroughly reviewed (i.e. USD466,318), with the majority of funding designated for Component 2. This component focuses on strengthening the enabling environment for the management and governance of MPA networks.
9. Presented the total budget allocation for the five-year ASEAN ENMAPS project in Indonesia:

COMPONENT	BUDGET (in USD)
COMPONENT 1: Multifaceted approach to supporting and expanding networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)	200,500
COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the enabling environment for management and governance of MPA networks	2,173,179
COMPONENT 3: Learning, knowledge management and networking	597,318
TOTAL	2,970,997

The annual budget allocation for Indonesia in 2025:

OUTPUT	BUDGET (in USD)
Output 1.1.1: Scientific studies and modeling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs	144,306
Output 2.1.1. MPA management plans enhanced, and priority actions implemented, recognizing ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities	126,387
Output 2.1.2. Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country	123,400
Output 2.1.3. Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities	60,000
Output 3.1.2. Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented	3,750
Output 3.1.3. IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings	600
Output 3.1.4. Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported	7,875
TOTAL	466,318

10. It was agreed that the project should actively involve *Masyarakat Adat*, women, and youth in decision-making processes. In particular, for KTNP and WNP, consultations and FPIC should be conducted to ensure their meaningful participation. This includes engaging local communities in discussions on conservation strategies, sustainable resource management, and capacity-building initiatives tailored to their needs.

Appendix 3. List of Participants to the ASEAN ENMAPS Project Launch and Inception Workshop

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Appendix 4 Roles and Responsibilities of Project Organisation Structure

National Technical Working Group (NTWG) Indonesia

The NTWG Indonesia consists of key ministries, including the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of National Planning and Development (Bappenas), and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This group provides national-level guidance and facilitates coordination among ministries to ensure smooth implementation of the ASEAN ENMAPS project. Additionally, the NTWG offers policy-level recommendations and advice to support biodiversity conservation and project execution, ensuring that national priorities align with broader conservation goals.

Observers

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangkok Regional Hub and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) act as observers for the project. Their role is to provide advice, consultation, and technical assistance to ensure that the project remains aligned with both regional and global biodiversity conservation strategies. Their oversight helps maintain best practices and ensures that implementation follows international guidelines.

Executing Agency

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE) serves as the executing agency for the project. This agency is responsible for leading project execution at the national level. It acts as the main body for implementation and management, ensuring that the project adheres to national policies. The executing agency plays a crucial role in overseeing how the project is carried out and making sure it remains aligned with Indonesia's conservation priorities.

National Project Director

The Director of Conservation Area Management holds the role of National Project Director (NPD) and is responsible for strategic planning and overall leadership of the project in Indonesia. The NPD ensures that the national project objectives align with both regional ASEAN ENMAPS goals and Indonesia's national priorities. The NPD plays a pivotal role in directing project execution and maintaining consistency between national and regional conservation efforts.

ASEAN ENMAPS Regional Project Management Unit (PMU)

The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) serves as the Regional Project Management Unit (PMU), acting as the coordinating body at the regional level. The PMU ensures that national-level activities align with the broader regional objectives of ASEAN ENMAPS. It provides guidance, consultation, and advice to ensure that project implementation is consistent with ASEAN-wide biodiversity conservation goals. PMU plays a crucial role in maintaining communication and synergy between different ASEAN member states.

National Project Manager (NPM)

The National Project Manager (NPM), also under the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), is responsible for planning, execution, monitoring, and reporting of the ASEAN ENMAPS project at the national level. The NPM also oversees financial aspects, including coordination with the Ministry of Finance. This role involves managing daily operations and supervising site teams to ensure smooth implementation. The NPM reports to both the National Project Director (NPD) on project implementation and to the PMU for administrative and technical oversight.

Superintendents

The Superintendents are responsible for site-level project implementation in Togean and Wakatobi National Parks. They oversee the management of local operations and community engagement, ensuring that conservation efforts are effectively implemented at the field level. The superintendents also coordinate with both the NPD and the NPM to ensure that project goals are met and that local stakeholders are engaged in biodiversity conservation efforts.

Site Officers

The Site Officers, managed by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, play a key role in coordinating conservation efforts at specific project sites. Their responsibilities include ensuring that biodiversity management actions at the site level are correctly implemented. They also oversee daily operations and report directly to the National Project Manager (NPM) to ensure that conservation strategies are executed as planned.

Administrative Assistant

The Administrative Assistant, also under the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, supports the project by handling administrative tasks related to financial reporting, logistics, and implementation arrangements. This role ensures that all operational aspects of the project run smoothly and effectively. The Administrative Assistant reports to both the PMU and NPM, providing essential support for project coordination and execution.

Appendix 5 Work and Budget Plan

Table A 1. 2025 Annual Work and Budget Plan for Indonesia

OUTPUT	BUDGET (in USD)
Output 1.1.1: Scientific studies and modelling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs	144,306
Output 2.1.1: MPA management plans enhanced, and priority actions implemented, recognising ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities	126,387
Output 2.1.2: Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country	123,400
Output 2.1.3: Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities	60,000
Output 3.1.2: Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented	3,750
Output 3.1.3: IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings	600
Output 3.1.4: Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported	7,875
TOTAL	466,318

Table A 2. Detailed Work and Budget Plan for Indonesia (2025)

OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	BUDGET (in USD)
Output 1.1.1: Scientific studies and modelling, social and environmental assessments, and institutional analyses completed to inform functional connectivity within the target LMEs	- Conduct of Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) at the community level to capture site specific risks/impacts; Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) ensuring the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors and other upstream activities consistent with UNDP social and environmental standards (SES); site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for the livelihood projects and Grievance Redress Mechanism (site-level) - Conduct fish resources connectivity modelling with hydrodynamic studies (Togean and Wakatobi MPAs)	144,306

	• Review potential governance mechanisms and financial sustainability for management of MPA networks and associated marine corridors and formulate proposed institutional arrangements on harmonisation of local government and central government (including conservation agencies and fisheries management authorities) • Based on the scientific analyses and modelling, socio-economic assessments and institutional reviews, prepare conceptual designs for the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors; disseminating the proposed concepts through stakeholder workshops. • Initial works on the establishment of one pilot ocean accounting in Togeau or Wakatobi MPA networks (exploratory) • Conduct fisheries resilient assessments against climate change (VA or similar methodology) involving local communities and the fisheries sector (similar methodology)	126,387
Output 2.1.1. MPA management plans enhanced, and priority actions implemented, recognising ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities	• Conduct updated resource inventories including habitat-coastal-marine resource assessments and threat mapping (field surveys) of the MPA sites • Conduct a participatory process/multistakeholder consultations on development/enhancement of management plans for the MPAs (in consideration of the results of SESA) • Initiate work on the development of sustainable financing plans and/or business plans for the target MPA's to ensure financial security for management plans • Initiate works related to multistakeholder consultations involving major coastal communities' associations, women's groups, Indigenous Peoples, and other key groups at various levels (i.e., zoning in MPA networks and marine corridor, FMAs), taking up traditional knowledge and wisdoms, women's concerns, aspirations, and special needs in the enhancement of the management plans. • Initiate work related to the presentation of the enhanced management plans to stakeholders for review and adoption, including obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples groups residing in the target MPAs	123,400
Output 2.1.2. Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country	• Coordinate with provincial government units in amending the Central Sulawesi ICM Plan and the Southeast Sulawesi ICM Plan with actions that are complementary to the proposed MPA networks and associated marine corridors	

	• Accelerate implementation of agreed actions included in the Central Sulawesi ICM Plan and the Southeast Sulawesi ICM Plan. • Development of a guideline on sand and coral mining to be integrated into the Zonation Plan for Coastal Area and Small Islands (RZWP3K/MSP). • Build capacity at District Authority to enforce regulations • Organise forum for consultation between coastal community and local government on RZWP3K implementation. • Design and develop Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system for RZWP3K Review and facilitate revision of Central Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 10-year 2017 (2017-2037) and Southeast Sulawesi Coastal Zonation Plan Number 1 Year 2018 (2018-2038).	60,000
Output 2.1.3. Priority investment projects studied, developed and pilot tested, contributing towards achievement of financial sustainability of MPAs and inclusion of local communities	• Initiate the implementation of the investments at pilot scale and carry out monitoring and evaluation to enable adaptive management adjustments, such as Ocean Accounting pilot site in one of MPAs	
Output 3.1.2. Communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan developed and implemented	• Contribute to the development and implementation of the project communications and knowledge management strategy and action plan; deliver local and national level communications and knowledge management activities	3,750
Output 3.1.3. IW:LEARN and IW portfolio-wide learning through cross LME exchanges, IW conference, workshops, and trainings	• Contribute to IW:LEARN portfolio learning and facilitate participation of national level stakeholders in IW conferences and other events.	600
Output 3.1.4. Project implementation and results monitored, evaluated and reported	• Convene annual stakeholder workshops and national steering committee meetings, providing inputs to work programming and adaptive management. • Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation of the GEF core indicators and other metrics included in the project results framework. • Contribute to the regular monitoring and evaluation and prepare updates, as needed, of the SESP, ESMF/ESMP, IPPF/IPP(s), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities Analysis and other safeguard frameworks and management plans.	7,875

- Prepare regular progress reports, including making contributions to the annual PIRs.

Table A 3. Procurement Plan

OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	BUDGET (in USD)
Output 2.1.1. MPA management plans enhanced, and priority actions implemented, recognising ecological, socioeconomic and institutional linkages and addressing threats that disrupt connectivity and marine ecosystem functionalities	72200 Equipment and Furniture Togean: Procure equipment for improved monitoring, control and surveillance, such as diving equipment, drones, etc. (Budget Note 15) 72200 Equipment and Furniture Wakatobi: Procure equipment for improved MCS, such as diving equipment, drones, GPS, binoculars, walkie-talkies etc. (Budget Note 15) 72800. Information Technology Equipment ICT equipment for improving MPA management effectiveness (Budget Note 16)	90,000 90,000 20,000
Output 2.1.2. Integrated management approaches strengthened and implemented in at least one site per country	72200 Equipment and Furniture Provide monitoring, control, and surveillance equipment for SMART Patrol (solar cell, HT, Drone, HP (if it necessary), etc.) (Budget Note 27)	25,000

Appendix 6 Environmental and Social Safeguards Risks

Table A 4. Identified environmental and social safeguards risks in ASEAN ENMAPS project based on UNDP SESP

Overarching Principle / Project-level Standard	Rating	Risks	SES Requirements
Principle: Human Rights	Substantial	Risk 1: "Upstream" management policies/programmes may cause various environmental and social impacts Risk 2: Adverse impacts on the rights, lands, resources and territories, or cultural heritage	SESA, ESIA, ESMP, IPP, SEP
Principle: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Substantial	Risk 4, Risk 6, Risk 7, Risk 9, and Risk 12 Risk 1 and Risk 4: non-involvement, discrimination of women, and GBV	GAAP, SESA, ESIA, ESMP
Principle: Accountability	Substantial	Risk 1, and Risk 9: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations Risk 12: Private sector partners do not meet SES requirements in activities	SEP, SESA, ESIA, ESMP
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Moderate	Risk 1 and Risk 5: Poorly designed or executed project activities causing damages	SESA, ESIA, ESMP
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	Substantial	Risk 1 and Risk 8: Vulnerability of communities to the effects of climate change and/or disaster hazards	ESIA, ESMP
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security	Moderate	Risk 1, and Risk 6: Potential OSH and security risks to workers of livelihood activities Risk 11: Exposure from a possible public health crisis.	ESIA, ESMP
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	Substantial	Risk 1, Risk 2, and Risk 10: Potential damage and degradation of cultural heritage sites	ESIA, ESMP, SEP, IPP, GAAP
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	Substantial	Risk 1 and Risk 3: Increased enforcement of unsustainable practices, potentially leading to economic displacement	SESA, ESMP, SEP, IPP, LAP
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	Substantial	Risk 1, Risk 2, Risk 3, and Risk 6	SESA, ESMP, IPP, SEP, GAAP

Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions	Moderate	Risk 1, Risk 6, Risk 7: Children and forced labour, and Risk 11	ESIA, ESMP, IPP, GAAP
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Moderate	Risk 1, Risk 5, and Risk 6	ESIA, ESMP

Note: ESIA/MP = Environment and Social Impact Assessment/Management Plan; GAAP = Gender Analysis and Action Plan; IPP = Indigenous Peoples Plan; LAP = Livelihood Action Plan; SEP = Stakeholder Engagement Plan; SESA = Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

