

Blue Halo S – Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM)

Annex 07: Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i> (French Development Agency)
AGM	Accountability and Grievance Mechanism
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (Ministry of National Development Planning)
BEAM	Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism
BKPM	<i>Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal</i> (Ministry of Investment / Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board)
BPDLH	<i>Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Indonesia Environment Fund)
BRI	<i>Bank Rakyat Indonesia</i> (People's Bank of Indonesia)
BRIN	<i>Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional</i> (National Research and Innovation Agency)
CMEA	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
CMMAI	Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment
CMFA	Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EDF	Environmental Defense Fund
EE	Executing Entity
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FP2TPKI	<i>Forum Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi Perikanan dan Kelautan Indonesia</i> (The Indonesian Leadership Forum for Higher Education on Fisheries and Marine)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> (German Society for International Cooperation)
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HIMBARA	<i>Himpunan Bank Milik Negara</i> (association of state-owned banks)
ICCTF	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
KADIN	<i>Kamar Dagang Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
KEHATI	<i>Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia</i> (The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
KEM	<i>Koalisi Ekonomi Membumi</i> (Earth-Centered Economy Coalition)
KI	<i>Konservasi Indonesia</i> (Conservation Indonesia)
LTKL	<i>Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari</i> (Association of District Governments for Sustainable Development)
MDPI	<i>Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Society and Fisheries)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MOF	Ministry of Forestry
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs

MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OJK	<i>Otoritas Jasa Keuangan</i> (Financial Services Authority of Indonesia)
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSEAH	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
PT SMI	<i>Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)</i> (the Special Mission Vehicle under the Ministry of Finance for Infrastructure Financing)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TC	Technical Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WPPNRI	<i>Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia</i> (Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia)
WRI	World Resources Institute

Section I. Introduction

Blue Halo S is an integrative marine conservation and fisheries management approach that seeks to close the ecological and economic loop between ocean production and protection. Blue Halo S is rooted in the underlying principle that protection and effective management of ocean resources (“Blue”) generates environmental benefits that contribute to improved livelihoods, equity, and food security (“Halo”). The “S” stands for sustainability and is inspired by Sasi (a system of customary conservation and natural resource management practices). The initial phase of the Blue Halo S Initiative is focused on the design and implementation of a Blue Halo S pilot in Fishery Management Area (Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia; WPPNRI) 572 off the west coast of Sumatra (Figure 1.) with the potential for future national-scale replication

Figure 1. Map Fishery Management Area (WPPNRI) 572. Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries-Conservation Areas Map

Map image removed

Picture 1. WPPNRI 572 spans across Aceh Province, West Sumatra Province, North Sumatra Province, Bengkulu Province, Lampung Province and Banten Province.

About the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

This report outlines a proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Blue Halo S – Blue Ecosystem Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM) Project. BEAM is designed to support the Government of Indonesia’s goal to transform its marine and coastal economy to address the impacts of climate change while driving sustainable growth and development. The Project is comprised of two components as follows

1. The first is technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia at national and sub-national levels to improve private sector financing, protection and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), fisheries and ecosystem data, and policy reforms.

The expected outputs include improved protection and management strategies for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), comprehensive and accurate fisheries and ecosystem data collection, effective policy reforms supporting sustainable marine and fisheries practices, and enhanced private sector financing mechanisms for these sectors. The expected outcomes include strengthened capacity of government bodies to manage marine resources, increased private sector investment in sustainable marine and fisheries initiatives, better conservation outcomes for MPAs and associated ecosystems, and informed, data-driven policy decisions for sustainable fisheries and marine management.

2. The second component establishes an on-granting mechanism to support locally led climate action and investment readiness, mitigation, adaptation, blue carbon conservation, and the development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Konservasi Indonesia (KI) will serve as the sole Executing Entity (EE) for all components of the Project. Investment-readiness activities are pre-identified technical assistance and research interventions and are not a separate grant window. KI will serve as the sole Executing Entity for all Project components.

The outputs include, but are not limited to, financial support for local organizations, governments, and institutions; development and implementation of locally-led

adaptation projects; conservation initiatives for blue carbon ecosystems; and support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in relevant sectors. The expected outcomes include enhanced local capacity to sustain adaptation and conservation projects, increased resilience of local communities to climate impacts, conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems contributing to climate mitigation, and growth of MSMEs, leading to economic benefits and job creation.

This SEP outlines strategies for engaging stakeholders throughout the project implementation phase and has been prepared to establish a functioning platform for effective interaction and meaningful consultation with potentially affected stakeholders related with this project. The SEP comprises an analysis of stakeholder roles and interests, summary of stakeholder engagement consultations undertaken during project design phase, proposed SEP for the implementation phase, and monitoring and evaluation indicators for the SEP. It was developed based on stakeholder consultations undertaken in March 2023 – May 2024. The main references used include the GCF guidelines (GCF Programming Manual and GCF Sustainability Guidance Note: Designing and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement on GCF financed activities) and examples of SEP from other donor-funded programs in Indonesia, namely the Oceans for Prosperity Project (LAUTRA) implemented by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and supported by The World Bank.

The Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI), which was disbanded on 20th October 2024 by President Prabowo and succeeded by the Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs (CMFA), and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) lead the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in overseeing the design process for Blue Halo S-BEAM. Representatives from multiple ministries, including Echelon 2 officials from MMAF, the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) now divided into Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Ministry of Forestry (MOF), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and the Executing Entities, participate in the Blue Halo S-BEAM design. This cross-ministry involvement during the design phase provides a strong foundation for continued GoI stakeholder engagement during the implementation phase.

In the implementation phase, MMAF will lead cross-ministerial technical coordination through the formation of the Technical Committee (TC). Additionally, MMAF will lead a Steering Committee (SC) comprising Echelon 1 officials from the CMFA, BAPPENAS, MOF and MOHA to provide strategic guidance, review progress and evaluation reports, discuss problems or strategic issues that might arise during implementation, and provide support for the necessary inter-institutional coordination and contributions to project activities.

See Attachment A on Composition of SC and TC and Attachment B on Stakeholders identified the implementation arrangements.

Section II. Objectives and scope

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed as a guide for Project staff, EE and partners in implementing the Blue Halo S – BEAM Project and serves as a living document throughout the project lifecycle. It defines activities for meaningful engagement with key stakeholders and institutions during Project implementation. The stakeholder engagement strategy for the Blue Halo S – BEAM Project is designed to ensure meaningful, inclusive, transparent and continuous engagement throughout the project cycle. The strategy recognizes stakeholder engagement as an ongoing process that supports informed participation, collaborative decision-making, adaptive project management, and

accountability. Stakeholder engagement will be implemented in accordance with the principles of transparency, inclusiveness, cultural appropriateness, gender responsiveness, non-discrimination, and free participation, while ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) commitments, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) requirements, and the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM).

Overall oversight of stakeholder engagement implementation will be provided through the Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Committee (TC), while day-to-day implementation will be coordinated by Konservasi Indonesia (KI) as the Executing Entity (EE) through the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be responsible for coordinating stakeholder engagement activities, maintaining stakeholder records, facilitating information disclosure, documenting consultations and follow-up actions, integrating stakeholder feedback into project implementation, coordinating with the AGM, and reporting stakeholder engagement results. Provincial teams, local partners, facilitators, and grantees will support implementation at provincial, district, and community levels, with particular attention given to engagement of women, Indigenous Peoples, traditional and coastal communities, and other vulnerable groups. For Component 2, stakeholder engagement will be integrated into subgrant screening, appraisal, approval, implementation, and monitoring. Where screening identifies material stakeholder risks or consultation needs, the applicant will prepare a proportionate site-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan before grant approval.

Meaningful engagement requires in-depth involvement of key stakeholders in design and implementation, rather than a mere tick-the-box consultation exercise. To this effect, the SEP have 5 key objectives:

- **Diversity, equity and inclusion** – with regard to ensuring that all processes provide fair chances to everyone to contribute to the project by actively engaging marginalized and vulnerable groups. This involves incorporating their perspectives, addressing their specific needs, and promoting their meaningful participation in the decision-making processes
- **Transparency and accountability** – to ensure transparent information and communication channels are provided to diverse stakeholders and with regard to disclosing key information and processes and providing timely documentation and reporting to stakeholders.
- **Do no harm** – with regard to safeguarding environment and social impacts, ensuring that activities are free from coercion and manipulation, and adhering to Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) policies. This includes conducting robust assessment, implementing risk mitigation strategies, and monitoring compliance with relevant standards throughout project lifecycle.
- **Enhance collaboration and partnership** – Foster collaboration and partnership among multi stakeholders to leverage their perspectives, resources and networks.
- **Promote learning and capacity building** – Facilitate learning and knowledge sharing among stakeholder including communities to exchange best practices, lesson learned and innovative solution through organizing various training and capacity buildings, workshop, information dissemination and promote collaborations.

Success of the stakeholder engagement strategy will be assessed through the diversity and participation of stakeholder groups, representation of vulnerable groups and women in project activities, the number of stakeholder recommendations incorporated into project implementation, the effectiveness of information disclosure, stakeholder satisfaction with

engagement processes, and the timely response to stakeholder feedback and grievances through the AGM.

The SEP provides a framework of technical and culturally appropriate approaches to consultation and disclosure. It maps out the key stakeholders, their expected roles and perceived interests and mechanisms to engage them throughout project implementation. Key stakeholders include government entities at national and sub-national levels, CSOs, private sector, development partners, micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs), universities and research institutions, and project-affected communities, including vulnerable groups and women. The SEP also describes how project information will be disclosed through meaningful consultation and informed participation in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner. The SEP is a living document that evolves over time to adapt to changing circumstances and will be reviewed periodically at least on an annual basis. It should be used in complement to the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM), which outlines how the project will manage stakeholder feedback and concerns, dispute resolution, and risk management.

The SEP is comprised of these following elements:

1. Stakeholder mapping and analysis
2. Stakeholder engagement during design phase
3. Stakeholder engagement plan for implementation phase
4. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Section III: Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Implementation of Blue Halo S – BEAM program requires collaboration across a wide range of stakeholders. A comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis was undertaken through consultations, meetings, and field assessments during the design process. This mapping and analysis form the basis for the SEP, particularly to design mechanisms that engage the priority stakeholders in a meaningful, inclusive and structured approach. This initial step provided a foundational understanding of the stakeholders involved and their potential roles and interest in the program. The process also revealed interconnectedness of stakeholders across different sectors and as the mapping exercise progresses a robust stakeholder profile, capturing key information such as stakeholder interest, influence, level of support and also challenges will serve as valuable resource for designing tailored engagement strategies that addressed specific needs and concerns of each stakeholder groups.

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Stakeholder Prioritization Methodology

To support meaningful and efficient stakeholder engagement throughout project implementation, stakeholders will be prioritized based on their level of influence over project outcomes, level of interest in project activities, potential exposure to project benefits and risks, and the extent to which they may affect or be affected by the project. This assessment informs the intensity and frequency of engagement and will be reviewed periodically throughout project implementation

Based on this assessment, stakeholders will generally be grouped into three engagement categories:

- **Engage** – stakeholders with high influence and/or high potential project impacts that require active participation, regular consultation, and involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring, and decision-making processes. This includes key government counterparts, project-affected communities, Indigenous Peoples, vulnerable groups, and representatives participating in the Steering Committee and Technical Committee.
- **Communicate** – stakeholders with moderate influence or high interest who require regular information sharing, technical discussions, consultation opportunities, and feedback mechanisms. This includes CSOs, universities and research institutions, MSMEs, financial institutions, and private sector actors.
- **Inform** – stakeholders with lower levels of direct influence or impact who require periodic updates on project progress, results, lessons learned, and opportunities for participation in dissemination and knowledge-sharing activities. This includes development partners and other interested stakeholders.

The stakeholder analysis presented in Table 1 provides the basis for determining stakeholder priorities, appropriate engagement approaches, and resource allocation for stakeholder engagement activities. Stakeholder prioritization will be reviewed and updated during project implementation to reflect changes in stakeholder interests, influence, project impacts, and implementation arrangements.

In the future, an integrated Social Economic Baseline (SEB) will be implemented and incorporated with the SEP. The importance of SEB such as:

1. Understanding Stakeholder Context: A SEB will provide essential context by offering insights into the socio-economic conditions, demographic, livelihoods, and cultural dynamics of the communities affected by the program.
2. Identifying vulnerable groups in line with Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles: The baseline will help identify vulnerable or marginalized groups within the stakeholder community. Recognizing these groups is vital to allow for targeted efforts to ensure meaningful and inclusive consultation and participation that respects culture and traditions.
3. Assessing potential impacts: Through the identification of both positive and negative impacts on livelihoods, access to resources and social cohesion to enable the project team in risk mitigation and optimizing benefits for the stakeholders.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Periodically updating baseline data, to track trends and dynamics overtime to facilitate evidence-based decision making and adaptive management of the program

The primary stakeholders and their roles have been identified into five categories:

1. Government institutions – Government institutions include central government ministries and agencies and local government institutions at province and district levels.
 - Central government ministries and agencies provide strategic direction and oversight for the design and implementation of BEAM. MMAF is the main implementing agency, given the direct relevance of Blue Halo S – BEAM activities to their policy mandate on development of marine and fisheries. Other ministries include BAPPENAS, CMFA, MOF, MoF, and MoHA.
 - Local government institutions at provincial and district levels play a critical role in implementing BEAM in the six provinces of WPPNRI 572 (Fisheries Management

Area (FMA) Republic of Indonesia 572). They include the provincial Regional Development Planning Agency, Marine and Fisheries Agency, Environment and Forestry Agency, Fisheries Management Agency of WPPNRI 572, and Regional Technical Implementation Units (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah* or UPTD). WPPNRI 572 spans across Aceh Province, West Sumatra Province, North Sumatra Province, Bengkulu Province, Lampung Province and Banten Province. Some government institutions can be considered as potential beneficiaries, particularly those that will receive the technical assistance from the Project. This may include central government ministries and agencies, as well as Regional Technical Implementation Units (UPTDs) in the provinces and districts.

2. Local communities – The communities in the project-affected areas are the ultimate beneficiaries of the Project. They will be engaged throughout the Project implementation and are expected to benefit from the Project activities. The stakeholders include fisher groups and cooperatives, sellers and collectors of capture fisheries, and other actors in the fishery and blue sector economy value chain. The representation of the local community will also ensure gender balance in all activities.
3. Vulnerable/disadvantaged group - The GEDSI analysis has identified these vulnerable groups for the Project (see Annex 8 on Gender assessment and project/programme-level action plan.)
 - Indigenous Peoples who may be identified through site-level screening as present in, adjacent to, or having collective attachment to a Project area
 - Small scale, poor, traditional fishers (male and female)
 - Women working in informal sector (particularly in post-harvest)
 - Workers in Fish Farms, Aquacultures
 - Female-elderly & Female heads of households in coastal area
4. Potential grantees - Potential grantees include university and research institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
 - University and research institutions can apply for grants for studies and research that are aligned with the focus issues of Blue Halo S – BEAM. In addition, there is potential scope for university and research institutions to also support monitoring, research, and evaluation needs of the Project including impact on vulnerable groups.
 - MSMEs can apply for grants to support their projects and activities that contribute to blue economy; protection, conservation and management of coastal and marine natural capital; and related issues, or directly benefit vulnerable groups.
 - CSOs that are engaged in marine conservation and blue economy can apply for grants to improve the effectiveness, scale and impact of their activities particularly those targeting vulnerable groups
5. Private sector and financing institutions - Engagement of private sector, banks, venture capital, private equity and financial institutions is critical to leverage investment and funding for the projects and activities that will be funded through the Blue Halo S – BEAM grants. In addition, private sector has potential role of supporting technological advancements, promoting sustainable practices, as well as advocating for public awareness and policy reforms.
6. Development partners - The program would also explore synergies with programs funded by other development partners

Table 1. below summarizes the stakeholder mapping and analysis. Stakeholder institutions are identified as per five categories above. For each stakeholder, the expected role, perceived interests and risk levels, and suggested means of engagement are specified. The means of engagement are detailed further in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Table 2). The stakeholder mapping and analysis should be updated during the inception phase of the Project.

Table 1. Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder Name of institution And Expected Role	Interests What are their interests in the project?	Risk Management Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?	Means of engagement How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?	Impact of Project on Stakeholder How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?	Influence of the stakeholder (How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project)
Government					
Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pangan/ Kemenko Pangan) - To provide strategic support and alignment for the design and implementation of Blue Halo S – BEAM - To identify policy implications of Blue Halo S implementation and results	- Demonstrating success of Blue Halo S to regional and global stakeholders - Following up the commitments made at G20 in 2022 - Gaining international recognition - Channeling funds to the underfunded SDG 14. - Ensuring KKP (under marves' coordination) achieve their priority agendas.	Low risk Ministry has strong political influence but does not have the mandate for implementation President has authority to dissolve the ministry since it is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of Indonesia.	- Consistent engagement of Echelon 1 and 2 decisionmakers - High visibility events - Participation in SC and TC (annual meeting of SC, biannual meetings of TC)	The Blue Halo S – BEAM project will position CMFA as a pivotal entity in the strategic oversight and policy development of Indonesia's maritime sector, enhancing its leadership and policy influence. However, it also poses risks related to political stability, increased workload, and dependency on inter-ministerial collaboration.	All seven ministries under its coordination are relevant to Blue Halo S. CMFA can ensure synergy, horizontal coherence, and harmony between these ministries in supporting the project as well as the Blue Economy in general.
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan or MMAF) To provide strategic direction and oversight for the design and	Taking a lead role in implementing the project, not merely following through CMFA's agenda	High risk The Ministry has critical leading role in implementing this project but requires	As leading Government agency partner, chair of project's SC and TC. SC to be convened at a	This project is in line with and is supporting DG Marine Spatial Management vision 30x45 including	As the main implementing partner, MMAF plays a crucial role in ensuring this project is in line with

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implementation of Blue Halo S - BEAM • To support implementation of Blue Halo S – BEAM through their institutional mechanisms and resources (e.g., Dinas) • To support data needs for the program • To provide co-financing	• Formalizing the collaboration with the EE	recognition and support from other line ministries. To mitigate this risk, close and constant coordination and engagement with the Ministry is needed. The Ministry has been a close partner since the beginning of the project. They have also help shape the direction of the programme. They will sit in the advisory role in the implementation arrangement.	minimum, once a year and TC twice a year. • Dialogue on the relevance and implications of Blue Halo S – BEAM on the Ministry's priority policies and programs, including technical discussions on monitoring and research results. • Project team and EE to share quarterly and annual project reports to key decisionmakers. • Project team and EE to involve MMAF in monitoring visits to project areas. • Matchmaking BEAM activities and grants with MMAF's priority programs to ensure capacity building or other technical assistance are aligned.	contributing to the MPA creation and pathways to MPA financing • This project also supports the quota-based fisheries project from DG capture fisheries • This project supports the improvement of fisheries management area 572	Gol priorities and objectives. • MMAF, as the main implementing partners, will be a key partner during the project execution. • MMAF is also expected to replicate this model for other FMAs and MPAs

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Ministry of National Development Planning (<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> or BAPPENAS) - To provide strategic direction and oversight for the design and implementation of Blue Halo S - BEAM - To promote and recognize potential contribution of Blue Halo S to national development policies and targets - To incorporate BEAM as part of the blue economy development framework	- Ensuring synergies with other ongoing blue financing activities - Obtaining financing into Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund - Learning from innovative models for blue financing	Low risk	- Policy briefs and analytical work that support their role on policy innovation and coordination - Quarterly update and discussion - Participation in SC and TC (annual meeting of SC, biannual meetings of TC)	This project and its success will contribute into policy consideration and development planning particularly on the Blue Economy development--which is one of the main focuses of this ministry for the sector	- Bappenas's role in coordinating development activities in the country could provide the direction and harmonisation of the work between relevant ministries and government institutions as well as development partners. - Bappenas's Blue Economy Framework and other policies could give guidance and pathways to the project's objectives particularly in supporting the Blue Economy sector
Ministry of Finance (<i>Kementerian Keuangan</i> or MoF) - To act as National Designated Authority for GCF in Indonesia - To oversee the project implementation and funds management	- Understanding the institutional framework for implementing the project - Exploring innovative financing mechanisms - Understanding the needs for project financing and	Medium risk Ideally, the Ministry should help in policy and regulatory framework at the national and subnational level. However, if there is a change in those areas that are not in	- Engagement in TC meetings. - Quarterly update and discussion - Participation in TC, (biannual meetings of TC)	This project helps the Ministry in exploring and testing the financing needs of the country's development goals including financing from state budget and non-state budget.	- The Ministry could support in relevant financial and fiscal policy, regulatory framework, and guidance at the national level and subnational level. - It can strengthen Blue Halo S with policies and

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	pipeline of potential projects.	line with the Blue Halo S's agenda, it may hinder or block the implementation of the 5-year programme or beyond To mitigate this issue, early and constant engagement with the ministry is needed to ensure that the project is always in line with the ministry's priorities. Conversely, providing guidance and feedback to the ministry from the project's perspective could help ensure that the Ministry's priorities also consider the project's initiatives. They also sit in the advisory role in the implementation arrangement, ensuring their commitment and direction at the implementation of this project		This project also helps showcasing the potential of Blue Finance or financing into the Blue Economy sector	regulations that will support the implementation of the programme

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Ministry of Environment (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup or MoE) - To provide strategic direction and oversight for the design and implementation of Blue Halo S - BEAM - To oversee terrestrial aspects of the project - To maintain relevance to other Marine protected areas that are managed by MoE	- Ensuring the value and relevance of the project to the Ministry's mandate. - Understanding the role of BPDH in the project.	Medium risk This ministry does not have a central role in Blue Halo S BEAM, but they are important institution to garner political will as climate agendas are measured to Country's NDC. To mitigate this issue, early and constant engagement with the ministry is needed to ensure that the project is always in line with the ministry's priorities. Conversely, providing guidance and feedback to the ministry from the project's perspective could help ensure that the Ministry's priorities also consider the project's initiatives. They also sit in the advisory role in the implementation arrangement, ensuring their commitment and direction at the implementation of this project	- CMFA to advocate the project to <u>MoE</u> and bring in external facilitators, if needed - Quarterly update and discussion - Member of SC and TC	This Ministry is responsible for the NDC, Carbon policies and as the focal point for climate-related programme. Blue Halo S will be directly and indirectly support the Ministry's works and priorities.	The Ministry would welcome efforts contributing to the NDC. Although marine and coastal areas are not within their authority, the mangrove ecosystem will be relevant to them (terrestrial part, beyond coastal delineation)

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Ministry of Home Affairs (Kementerian Dalam Negeri or MoHA) To support implementation of the project in the selected provinces and districts	- Clarifying the roles of local governments in project implementation - Linking the results to the local governments' performance indicators and Minimum Standards of Services (Standar Pelayanan Minimal)	Low risk	- Cross-ministry coordination forums - Participation in SC and TC (annual meeting of SC, biannual meetings of TC) - Field visits, including monitoring and technical support from DG Regional Development to the local governments on regulatory frameworks and implementation of BEAM - Dialogue between national and sub-national stakeholders	The technical assistance and capacity improvement of the staff—especially at the subnational level will benefit the Ministry. The subnational staff at the provincial and regional level are part of the Ministry's jurisdiction.	The Ministry's support and endorsement—especially at the subnational level—will ensure strong commitment and participation of the government staff to the project.
Local governments, especially the provincial Environment and Forestry Agency (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan), Marine and Fisheries Agency (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan), Office for Regional Development Planning (Bappeda or Bappelitbang or Bappelitbangda), Fisheries Management Agency, and technical implementation units (Unit Pelaksana Teknis)	Benefitting from the program activities, such as economic development and improvements in social welfare of communities	Medium Risk - The risk of lack of capacity could jeopardise the success of the project - Lack of commitment and participation (e.g. due to political reasons) may	- Regular coordination meetings and updates - Field visits - Embed project staff or adviser in provincial government office (at least one in each province).	- Blue Halo S aims to improve the capacity of the local government especially in climate mitigation and adaptation. - The Blue Economy-related work will contribute to their economic development	The local government's participation, endorsement, and ownership of the programme will ensure a smooth implementation of Blue Halo S.

Stakeholder <i>Name of institution And Expected Role</i>	Interests <i>What are their interests in the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?</i>	Means of engagement <i>How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of the stakeholder (<i>How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project</i>)
To support implementation of Blue Halo S in their respective provinces and districts		hinder the project implementation Changes to Government officials post regional election 2024. To mitigate this risk, Blue Halo S designs several technical assistance to the local government. They would also be eligible as grantees and apply for BEAM grants. Constant engagement with the local government and keeping them involved and informed throughout the duration of the programme would ensure their ownership and participation. Ensuring vertical alignment of coordination and communication with the national government (ministries) will also			

Stakeholder Name of institution And Expected Role	Interests What are their interests in the project?	Risk Management Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?	Means of engagement How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?	Impact of Project on Stakeholder How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?	Influence of the stakeholder (How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project)
		help in influencing the local government. We have engaged them early during the PPF and have seen a very strong support from the subnational government who are very motivated (see lessons learned).			
Community					
Community groups / fisher folks, including: • Fisher groups & cooperatives • Sellers and collectors of capture fisheries • Women's groups • Local and Traditional/coastal communities Role Potential beneficiaries - Improve sustainable fishing practices, market access, and economic opportunities through training and resource access. - Foster community cooperation, empower women, and promote inclusive decision-making in fisheries management.	• Gaining improvements in their livelihoods and well-being through the project Accessing more support from government and private sector	Medium risk • Lack of commitment and participation in the programme could arise from lack of information, lack of understanding of the benefits and impacts of the programme to the community To mitigate this risk, Blue Halo S must engage and inform the community from the start, especially on the benefits and impacts to the community. The programme will also	• Socialization activities at start of the project and annually thereafter Biannual community-level discussions with community facilitators, respected village and community leaders, and community members on various topics, as relevant: site selection, work planning, grant solicitation, project results, grievances	• This programme focuses on Blue Economy and improving the conservation of marine areas. The community groups and fishers are the most affected ones and also one of the key players in the Blue Economy. Blue Halo S has designed various activities to improve the livelihood and prosperity of the community groups especially fishers and the coastal community	• Fishers and the coastal communities are one of the key stakeholders and are at the core of this project. Their participation in Blue Halo S will ensure the success of the programme.

Stakeholder Name of institution And Expected Role	Interests What are their interests in the project?	Risk Management Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?	Means of engagement How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?	Impact of Project on Stakeholder How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?	Influence of the stakeholder (How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project)
		engage key community and respected local leaders who have the power to influence the community's perception and support to the programme.			
Academia					
Universities and research institutions, including Bogor Agricultural University, Universitas Pattimura, and Forum Pimpinan Perguruan Tinggi Perikanan dan Kelautan Indonesia (FP2TPKI) - To provide technical inputs and peer review - To provide research, monitoring, and evaluation support, as needed	Seeking research opportunities and other means to contribute	Low risk	Provincial level collaboration Collaboration through existing networks such as FP2TPKI	Blue Halo S science-based approach could support the roles of universities and research institutions both in the programme and also in advancing science in general. They could apply for grants to BEAM as well and support their work.	Science-based evidence and other works by academia is essential in supporting the overall project. For example, the output of the works could be used by the policy work pillars and influence the policymakers in supporting the project and other objectives.
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)A, including: - RARE - Destructive Fishing Watch - EDF - KEM - KORAL Coalition - LTKL - MDPI - WRI - AMAN - Local CSOs	Accessing support for their activities Strengthening their organizational capacities	Medium risk Lack of coordination and collaboration with other CSO may result in programme overlap, redundancies, and ineffectiveness of resources	- Socialization activities at the start of the project and annually thereafter - Grant cycle process	CSO will benefit from the co-creation, coordination, and sharing resources as well as overlap avoidance and potential programme ineffectiveness through collaboration with Blue Halo S. This project could be	Support and collaboration from other CSO will leverage Blue Halo S work. It could support in leveraging resources and potentially reduces ineffectiveness, redundancies, and overlaps.

Stakeholder Name of institution And Expected Role	Interests What are their interests in the project?	Risk Management Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?	Means of engagement How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?	Impact of Project on Stakeholder How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?	Influence of the stakeholder (How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project)
Role: potential grantees - Advocacy and awareness: promote sustainable practices, raise awareness on marine conservation, and advocate for policy changes. - Capacity building and support: provide training, resources, and technical assistance to local communities and stakeholders for effective project implementation.		allocation. It may also promote unhealthy competition. To mitigate this risk, constant engagement with CSOs at the national and at the grass root level is essential. Understanding other CSO's work is also essential to ensure there is alignment and room for collaboration to reduce the chance of programme overlap, redundancies and other ineffectiveness.		complementary to other projects. CSO could also apply for grants to BEAM.	
Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including those engaged in: - Capture fisheries - Aquaculture - Processing - Supply chain - Trade Role: Potential grantees - Enhance business operations, introduce sustainable practices, and foster innovation in capture fisheries, aquaculture, processing, supply chain, and trade. - Capacity building and market access through provide training, improve skills, and	Accessing capital Improving productivity of their businesses Expansion and increased competitiveness of MSMEs. Training and capital assistance programs to enhance the capacity of MSMEs.	Low risk	- Socialization activities at the start of the project and annually thereafter - Grant cycle process - Involvement in trade exhibitions, improving branding and labelling standards, and utilization of E-commerce platforms.	- Blue Halo S objectives in assisting MSME to strengthen the Blue Economy will give impacts to targeted MSMEs and the ripple effect would benefit others in the ecosystem. - MSME could also apply for BEAM grants to help them in achieving	Strong MSMEs (which counts for nearly 90% of Indonesia's enterprise structure) would contribute to strong Blue Economy – which is one of the main objectives of Blue Halo S

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increase market access to boost competitiveness and profitability. - Support the adoption of sustainable and compliant practices to ensure long-term resource availability and environmental conservation.				business sustainability	
Banks and financing institutions, including: • Investment banks • State-owned banks, including 4 banks in HIMBARA network • Infrastructure banks • Fintech • Venture capital • Donors/ philanthropists • PT SMI • Filantropi Indonesia • Impact Alliance • Instellar • To provide inputs on the design of the grant-making and blue bond mechanisms • To identify potential for financing and investment to continue project activities beyond end of project • To identify and support scaling up of bankable projects identified through BEAM • To learn from their experiences on blue financing instruments	Gaining benefits and value-add from co-financing	Low risk	• Technical discussions, roundtables, and knowledge exchange on blue financing • Engagement in relevant Project workshops where results and learning will be disseminated • Steering Committee to include some blue finance specialists who can engage with the broader finance and banking sector	• Blue Halo S's vision to improve Blue Economy, especially preparing the enabling environment for investment in the sector would help banks and financing institutions in expanding the market, increase their confidence in investing in the sector, as well as improving their knowledge on the sector.	• This group of stakeholders' role is key to the success of this programme by providing access to finance for the Blue Economy actors—including MSMEs

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Private sector, including fishery start-ups - To provide investment and funding for the activities funded by the program's grants - To support technology advancements - To promote sustainable practices and standards - To advocate for public awareness and policy reforms	Gaining value-add and recognition for contributing to the blue economy development through this project	Medium risk The lack of support from the private sector due to long-standing perception that marine and fisheries sector is high risk could affect the programme execution To mitigate this issue, close and constant engagement with the private sector—through associations or forums—will ensure that they will have the correct information about this programme and the benefits and impacts for them.	Involvement of relevant business networks, such as <i>Chamber of Commerce</i> (KADIN) and <i>Regional Chambers of Commerce</i> (KADINDA), in Project socialization activities at national level and in the provinces.	- Blue Halo S' focus in Blue Economy—especially in MSMEs—will hopefully drive more investment and promote a more dynamic investment by the private sector in general. - The larger enterprises could benefit and establish connection with MSMEs as part of the strategic supply chain partners	- The private sector investment and participation would help with the success of the programme especially with the goals of enhancing the Blue Economy investment. - The private sector in general will also drive the dynamics of MSMEs participation and commitment if the right connection is established between MSMEs and larger enterprises.
Development partners, including: - ADB - AFD - DFAT - FCDO - GIZ - KfW - UNDP - USAID	Seeking synergies and reducing overlap, especially with other GCF- and GEF-funded activities Cross-learning and sharing of good practices and lessons learned	Low risk	- Knowledge exchange forums - Technical discussions	Development partners will benefit from the co-creation, coordination, and sharing resources as well as overlap avoidance and potential	Support and collaboration from development partners will leverage Blue Halo S work. It could support in leveraging resources and

Stakeholder Name of institution And Expected Role	Interests What are their interests in the project?	Risk Management Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?	Means of engagement How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?	Impact of Project on Stakeholder How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?	Influence of the stakeholder (How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project)
World Bank To leverage complementarity, collaboration and synergy between Blue Halo S-BEAM and their programs.				programme ineffectiveness through collaboration with Blue Halo S. This project could be complementary to other projects.	potentially reduces ineffectiveness, redundancies, and overlaps.
Vulnerable/disadvantaged groups - Small scale, poor, traditional fishers (male/female) - Women working in informal sector (typically post-harvest) - Workers in fish farms, aquaculture - Female elderly, female household leaders in coastal communities - Indigenous Peoples who may be identified through site-level screening as present in, adjacent to, or having collective attachment to a Project area As project beneficiaries with special attention to ensure representation and inclusion.	- Gaining improvements in their livelihoods and well-being through the project - Accessing more support from government and private sector - Getting equal recognition, access to resources, and inclusion	Medium Risk - Lack of commitment and participation in the programme could arise from lack of information, lack of understanding of the benefits and impacts of the programme to the community - There is also a risk that the vulnerable groups are not identified or represented in specific areas. To mitigate this risk, Blue Halo S must engage and inform the community from the start, especially on the	- Socialization activities at start of the project and annually thereafter Biannual community-level discussions with community facilitators, respected village and community leaders, and community members on various topics, as relevant: site selection, work planning, grant solicitation, project results, grievances - Ensuring they are also included and given the necessary role and attention in each grant application	This programme focuses on Blue Economy and improving the conservation of marine areas. The community groups and fishers are the most affected ones and also one of the key players in the Blue Economy. Blue Halo S has designed various activities to improve the livelihood and prosperity of the community groups especially fishers and the coastal community who are also within the vulnerable groups category. They need to get the special attention to ensure	Fishers and the coastal communities are one of the key stakeholders and are at the core of this project. They are part of the vulnerable groups targeted. Their participation in Blue Halo S will ensure the success of the programme.

Stakeholder <i>Name of institution And Expected Role</i>	Interests <i>What are their interests in the project?</i>	Risk Management <i>Is this a low, medium or high-risk stakeholder?</i>	Means of engagement <i>How best to engage them? How to manage the medium and high-risk stakeholders?</i>	Impact of Project on Stakeholder <i>How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and negatively) by the project?</i>	Influence of the stakeholder (<i>How they can affect the project, hinder, or contribute to the success of the project</i>)
		benefits and impacts to the community. The programme will also engage key community and community volunteers who have the power to educate the community's perception and support to the programme. Ensuring vulnerable community identification and inclusion in the programme could also be set as requirements for grantees.		they are not left out or marginalized.	

A more detailed list of GoI stakeholders in the central government ministries and agencies who have been involved in the project design is provided in Attachment E. Key stakeholders for the project implementation, as identified members of the Project Steering Committee and Technical Committee, are listed in Attachment A. In addition to those listed, the project will also involve the National Agency for Research and Innovation (*Badan Riset dan Inovasi Indonesia* or BRIN), the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or OJK) as relevant.

At the provincial level, the Project will engage Marine and Fisheries Agency, Regional Development Planning Agency, Fisheries Management Agency of WPPNRI 572. These local government entities perform roles and responsibilities that are critical to the Project implementation, as follows:

- The Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) carries out government affairs in the marine and fisheries sector based on regional autonomy principles. This includes authority, deconcentration, and assistance tasks and other duties related to marine and fisheries, as mandated by the Governor through applicable laws and regulations.
- The Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda, Bappelitbang, Bappelitbangda) assists the Governor on the formulation, coordination, and control of development policies and strategies. This includes planning, research and development activities. This Agency coordinates with the Regional Secretary in performing these roles.
- The Environment and Forestry Agency (DLHK) carries out government affairs and development activities related to Environment and/or Forestry. In most provinces, the responsibility for forestry sector is assigned to the province level only and not delegated to the districts and municipalities.
- Capture Fisheries Technical Implementation Units are responsible for carrying out management and services for the utilization of fish resources, as well as the operational safety of fishing vessels.

3.1. Stakeholder engagement during Project Preparation Facility (PPF) phase

A total of 75 consultations were undertaken with stakeholders throughout the design and planning process. They took on different forms, including multi-stakeholder workshops, focus group discussions, individual meetings and courtesy calls, field assessments, and Technical Committee meetings. The primary objective was to facilitate inputs and participation from all stakeholders in designing the Blue Halo S – BEAM program. A secondary objective was to gauge their interests and prospective roles for program implementation, as described in the previous section.

Highlights from stakeholder consultations are summarized below:

1. Multi-stakeholder workshops to introduce Blue Halo S – BEAM concept and project scope – with government, CSOs, universities and research institutions, donors, development partners, and private sector conducted at national level. Similar consultation undertaken in the six provinces of WPPNRI 572 with a smaller subset of stakeholders.
2. Focus group discussions conducted on:
 - a. Climate modelling – with Bogor Agricultural University
 - b. Formative research results related to policy analysis, industry and market structure, blue economy financing and investment landscape – with MMAF
 - c. Logical framework, and implementation arrangements for the project – with BAPPENAS, CMFA, MMAF, MoEF, MoF

3. Individual meetings and courtesy calls undertaken on:
 - a. Alignment with Gol priority policies – with BAPPENAS, CMFA , MMAF, MoEF, MoF
 - b. Financing mechanisms – with BAPPENAS (SDGs Secretariat and ICCTF), BPD LH, CMEA, CMFA, MoF, CMMAI, World Bank
 - c. Pipeline and investment potential – with BKPM, KADIN, PT Damar Andalas Samudra, PT Lintas Laut Sejahtera, UD Dhea Bersaudara, UD Aris 88
 - d. Grant mechanisms and potential programs – with MoEF, Filantropi Indonesia, Impact Alliance, Instellar, *Komunitas Ekonomi Membumi* (KEM), *Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari* (LTKL), *Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia* (MDPI), Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih, and Mitra Bentala, Yayasan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam, Yayasan Rekam Nusantara, Yayasan Geutanyoe, RARE, Yayasan Javlec Indonesia, Yayasan Lahan Basah, PT Amanah Ventura Syariah, KOSPIN Jasa, Koperasi Putera Lautan, Koperasi ISM Karya Sinar Bahari, PT Jaringan Sumber Daya, East Ventures, PT Multidaya Teknologi Nusantara, PT. Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah, Asosiasi Inkubator Bisnis Indonesia.
 - e. Blue bonds – with MoF, BRI, Maybank, PT SMI, ADB, TNC, AFD
4. Field assessments conducted in the six provinces of WPPNRI 572 on specific issues:
 - a. GEDSI assessment and consultations – with local government, CSOs, community groups, fisher folks, and vulnerable groups
 - b. Indigenous Peoples consultative assessment
 - c. Analysis of policies, market and industry structures, and financing and investment landscape – with local government, financial institutions and private sector
 - d. Disaster risk management – with local government, CSOs and universities
5. Gol-led technical coordination meetings undertaken with the following outcomes:
 - a. Design workplan endorsed, SC, TC structure and ways of working agreed
 - b. Inputs provided on the draft design of BEAM

A more detailed summary of stakeholder engagement records is provided in Attachment E. A detailed list of government and non-government stakeholders involved in the design process is provided in Attachment C and Attachment D, respectively.

3.1.1. Project Disclosure

Disclosing project information is critical for meaningful project design consultation and for stakeholders to understand the project's potential opportunities, risks, and impacts. In coordination with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment, the project team conducted a series of consultation processes that reached out to key stakeholders, as outlined in attachments A, C, and D. During the preparation phase, we will disclose project information to highlight the project's goals, programmatic focus, and policy alignment with the Indonesian Government's Blue Economy Roadmap. This phase included developing the project baseline, creating a gender action plan, and conducting market research to improve SMEs in the blue sector.

At the project implementation level, examples, both Component 1 and Component 2 activities employ an engagement strategy. This includes participatory planning and monitoring of marine protected areas under Component 1, as well as improving economic opportunities under Component 2.

The tables below provide a brief description of the actions already taken and those planned for implementing this SEP.

Table 2. Stakeholder Information Disclosure Table

Information	When, How and Where this was shared?
The purpose, nature and scale of the project	From March 2023 to May 2024, a series of consultations were conducted at national, subnational, and local levels with relevant stakeholders. Attachment E provides a summary of stakeholder engagement records.
The duration of proposed project activities	During the BEAM socialization workshop on March 8, 2023, a series of technical meetings were held with national and provincial governments, financial institutions, associations, and the private sector. These meetings occurred on July 26, 2023, August 3, 2023, October 23–24, 2023, October 30, 2023, May 2, 2024, and May 21, 2024. Additionally, discussions were held with the Indonesian NDA for the GCF project (18 Jan 2024), and a technical coordination workshop for project design (goal, period, activities, implementation plan, co-finance) was conducted with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries on May 21, 2024.
Information from the environmental and social safeguard screening process, regarding potential risks and impacts of the project on stakeholders, including: - Proposals for mitigating risks and impacts - Potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups - Description of differentiated measures to be taken to avoid and minimize disproportionate risks and impacts	During the implementation phase, the PMU, in coordination with EE (Konservasi Indonesia), and MMAF will ensure that all communication materials, including project information, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) channels, are easily accessible to the community. Throughout the implementation phase, the PMU will continuously update and publish documentation and information about project activities on the project website and through materials shared during stakeholder engagement, as detailed in Table 2 of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
The proposed stakeholder engagement process, highlighting ways in which stakeholders can participate and contribute during project design and/or implementation	During a series of technical meetings with the government on July 26, 2023, August 3, 2023, October 30, 2023, May 2, 2024, and May 21, 2024, the focus was on governance processes, decision-making roles, and the functions of key stakeholders, including members of the steering and technical committees for the BEAM project.

Information	When, How and Where this was shared?
	Further information disclosure will be conducted through exchanges with relevant government agencies, public consultations, and community meetings, as outlined in Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
The time and venue of proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized and reported	Throughout the implementation phase, the PMU will continuously update and publish documentation and information about project activities on the project website and through materials shared during stakeholder engagement, as detailed in Table 2 of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
The process and means by which grievances can be raised and addressed	The project will ensure all communication materials, including socialization of project information and AGM channels, are accessible to the community, as outlined in Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Indigenous Peoples consultative assessment	Consultations with AMAN and research during the Project's Feasibility study and design process did not identify specific coastal Indigenous Peoples communities across the six target provinces. This limits the Project's ability to define Indigenous Peoples beneficiaries during preparation. Site-level screening and targeted engagement will therefore be undertaken as sub-project locations and beneficiaries are identified.

3.1.2. Lessons Learned during PPF

The design phase of our program in the six provinces has provided valuable insights into what worked well and the challenges faced. These lessons learned will be utilized to enhance the implementation strategy when the project commences. Below is a summary of the key successes and areas for improvement.

What went well

- **Positive stakeholder response:** The subnational government (provinces, regencies, villages) and other stakeholders (private sector, local NGOs, community, academia, and others) in the six provinces responded very positively to the program. They were highly motivated to participate and contribute, showing excitement and positive support that bolstered our confidence in the program's impact and stakeholder engagement. Their support was also evident in their willingness to share data, knowledge, and feedback.
- **Engagement with vulnerable or disadvantaged groups:** Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including small-scale, traditional, and artisanal fishers, as well as households and groups relying on coastal and marine resources for subsistence, responded positively to the program. Their engagement was facilitated by early coordination with local community-based organizations and fishery supervisors at the district level. We facilitated conversations in local languages, and adjusted consultation

times based on their availability. This approach ensured comprehensive outreach to these communities.

- **Strategic area choice:** The decision to focus on areas away from the main concentration of conservation efforts in eastern Indonesia drew curiosity and commendation from the majority of stakeholders. They appreciated that the program brought attention to regions that have been largely overlooked in development work, especially in the marine and fisheries sectors.
- **Inter-Directorate General collaboration:** A rare but notable collaboration was observed between two Directorate Generals within the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). Normally, programs and activities are planned and executed in silos. However, during the PPF, we saw active participation and coordination between the DG Marine Spatial Management (responsible for conservation) and DG Capture Fisheries, along with contributions from other DGs such as competitiveness. KI effectively built relationships with MMAF through tailored communication materials and a consultation process that included online and offline meetings, one-on-one consultations with each Directorate General (DG), and cross-technical DG meetings. This approach facilitated effective collaboration across different DGs and streamlined their ability to work together harmoniously.
- **Active private sector participation:** The private sector, crucial to the program and the Production and Protection concept, showed active interest and participation. We engaged various segments, from small to large enterprises and marine and fisheries tech startups, all of whom contributed actively in forums and discussions at both national and subnational levels.
- **Support from development partners:** Development partners such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Agence Française de Développement, and USAID provided direct and indirect support by offering feedback and aligning their relevant activities with our program. This alignment ensures coherence, reduces potential overlap or redundancies, and creates a network of support for similar programs.

3.1.3. Challenges and areas for improvement

- **Enhancing BEAM stakeholder engagement:** Accessing GCF funding is a relatively new process for the Government of Indonesia, and the BEAM project's involvement of multiple stakeholders required significant time to align key counterparts with GCF's unique requirements compared to traditional donor programs. Additionally, personnel changes within the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) necessitated resocializing the program. Moving forward, meticulous planning and active DG engagement remain crucial. Beyond the formal governance process involving key stakeholders, as outlined in Attachment A, we will enhance stakeholder engagement during the implementation phase by adopting more flexible methods. These include conducting joint field missions to project locations, disseminating results with the relevant DG of MMAF, utilizing the BEAM Knowledge Center to showcase cross-collaboration projects, and engaging with other key stakeholders as needed.
- **Logistical challenges:** The vast area coverage of the six provinces and the reduced flight connections posed challenges in convening subnational stakeholders. Ideally, a central hub like Riau or West Sumatra would have been optimal, but the lack of direct flights means Jakarta remains the common meeting point. This increases costs, carbon footprints, and logistical efforts. Future considerations continuously include hybrid or online meetings, although their effectiveness for such coordination remains questionable.

- **Gender representation:** Despite efforts to encourage gender balance, women's representation during engagements at national and subnational levels was low, particularly at the subnational level. The program must ensure that from the implementation stage onwards, women's representation adheres to gender guidelines.
- **Identifying and reaching vulnerable groups:** Despite efforts to coordinate with local community-based organizations and fishery supervisors, identifying and reaching all vulnerable and disadvantaged groups proved challenging. Some groups remained underrepresented or hard to engage due to their remote locations, and language barriers. While efforts were made to facilitate conversations in local dialects, more resources and strategies are needed to ensure effective communication and understanding.
- **Timing and availability for consultations:** Adjusting consultation times to fit the availability of vulnerable groups was difficult due to their demanding daily routines. Many community members have limited time to engage without disrupting their livelihoods, making it challenging to find suitable times for consultations. Future strategies should consider more flexible engagement methods. These include utilizing existing community forums at the village or subdistrict levels and organizing meetings in areas where the communities are located, such as homes, markets, or community ports.
- **Ensuring inclusive and continuous engagement:** Maintaining consistent engagement and ensuring inclusive decision-making for vulnerable groups throughout the project lifecycle was challenging. Initial enthusiasm sometimes waned, and their actual influence on program decisions was limited. Providing targeted resources and support, and implementing structured inclusion mechanisms, can enhance their meaningful participation and sustain their interest and contributions. Additionally, project information should be adjusted to the local language, use local symbols, and include pictures to address varying degrees of literacy among the beneficiaries.

These lessons highlight both the strengths and areas needing adjustment, providing a foundation for refining our approach to maximize the program's success and stakeholder engagement in the implementation phase.

3.2. Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Implementation Phase

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) sets out activities, resourcing, and timeframe to support meaningful engagement with key stakeholders throughout program implementation. It pertains to both components of Blue Halo S – BEAM, i.e., technical assistance to Gol and on-granting facility. It should be used in conjunction with the AGM (Annex 6), which is designed to address feedback and grievances from stakeholders. The SEP entails a communications strategy to facilitate public disclosure of information and consistent messaging to stakeholders. A project-specific website will be developed for this purpose, which could potentially be housed in the existing platforms of the EE or MMAF. At a minimum, the project website and communications materials should include critical information about the project, including the scope, intended outcomes and beneficiaries, and AGM.

Activities

The SEP builds on the relations and mechanisms that were established with stakeholders during the design phase, starting from the initial kick-off in March 2023 through the draft design workshop in October 2023, as described in the previous section. The SEP draws on different methods, considering the large and diverse set of stakeholders involved, including:

- Steering Committee and Technical Committee meetings as the foundational program governance mechanisms to engage GoI stakeholders;
- multi-stakeholder consultations at national and sub-national levels to engage relevant GoI institutions, CSOs, universities and research institutions, private sector and financial institutions, potential grantees, communities and development partners throughout the project implementation period;
- public consultations to facilitate socialization and disseminate progress and results to beneficiaries, CSOs, and government stakeholders, and seek their feedback;
- grant cycle activities to engage (potential) grantees throughout the grant process from solicitation to closeout;
- in-depth discussions to discuss specific issues with specific stakeholder groups, including private sector;
- FPIC and community-level engagement involves Indigenous people, women and other vulnerable groups in discussions to share progress and results and seek their feedback; and
- joint supervision missions to engage relevant central government ministries and agencies in monitoring and learning from activities in the field.

3.2.1. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples

Where site-level screening identifies Indigenous Peoples or potential impacts on their rights, lands, territories, resources, livelihoods, cultural heritage, or customary governance, engagement will follow Annex 06(e), the Indigenous Peoples Framework. A site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plan and FPIC process will be completed where required before subproject approval and activity commencement. FPIC will be implemented as a continuous process of meaningful consultation and participation and will be undertaken before decisions are made regarding activities that may affect Indigenous Peoples.

The FPIC process will be guided by the following principles:

- **Free** – participation is voluntary and undertaken without coercion, intimidation, manipulation, or undue influence;
- **Prior** – engagement takes place sufficiently in advance of project decisions and implementation of activities;
- **Informed** – information is provided in a culturally appropriate format, language, and manner that is understandable to Indigenous Peoples and includes information on potential benefits, risks, alternatives, and grievance mechanisms;
- **Consent** – Indigenous Peoples have the opportunity to collectively discuss project activities through their own representative institutions, customary decision-making structures, and community processes and to communicate their collective positions.

Where FPIC is required, the Project will:

1. Identify Indigenous Peoples and their representative institutions through stakeholder mapping, social assessments, and community consultations;
2. Conduct culturally appropriate consultations and engagement activities with affected Indigenous Peoples, including women, youth, elders, and other potentially marginalized sub-groups;
3. Document consultation processes, concerns raised, recommendations provided, and any agreements reached;

4. Provide opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;
5. Ensure that concerns or grievances related to Project activities can be raised through both customary mechanisms and the Project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM);
6. Maintain records of engagement activities and evidence of consultation outcomes as part of Project monitoring and safeguard reporting.

FPIC processes will be undertaken with support from local facilitators, community organizations, and Indigenous Peoples' representatives as appropriate, and will be integrated into community-level consultations, social assessments, safeguard instruments, and grant-funded activities where relevant. FPIC processes will be undertaken with support from appropriately qualified local facilitators, relevant community organizations, customary institutions, and Indigenous Peoples' representatives identified through site-level stakeholder mapping, as appropriate.

Table 2 below is a detailed activity plan for stakeholder engagement during implementation of the project. The key activities are defined along with the purpose, methods, target groups, timeframe, PIC, resourcing and budget for each activity.

The SEP activities are aligned with the inception, implementation, and close-out stages in the project implementation timeline. Some activities will be scheduled routinely, such as the Steering Committee and Technical Committee meetings, community-level meetings, and joint supervision missions. Targeted activities, such as the in-depth discussions with selected stakeholder groups, will be held as needed. During the first year of the program, the SEP activities will focus primarily on socialization, program governance and grant solicitation. Activities to engage stakeholders on specific technical issues and implementation progress will start in the second year. In the final year, most of SEP activities will be geared toward learning, knowledge exchange, and dissemination of results.

The SEP provides entry points for all stakeholders to participate in the Project implementation consistently throughout the Project implementation period. The SC meetings held once a year and TC meetings held twice a year will serve as the primary governance mechanisms for the Project. The SC will meet once a year to provide strategic direction to the Project and discuss overall progress and results. The TC will meet twice in a year to oversee activity implementation, promote stakeholder buy-in and facilitate cross-ministry dialogue on the Project. Beneficiaries, government institutions, and development partners will be involved in the socialization workshops at the start of the project, which will be done at the national and provincial levels. Each year, public consultation workshops to share progress, feedback and results with the same set of stakeholders. In the provinces, these workshops will also be used to better understand any changes in climate impact, risks and vulnerabilities, as experienced by the local stakeholders, including Project beneficiaries, local government entities, CSOs, and other partners. Community-level consultations with local communities, including vulnerable groups and traditional/coastal communities, will be conducted twice a year. The community discussions will be more intimate and in-depth, facilitated by a local community facilitator. The agenda will be similar to the province-level discussions in sharing progress and results but will delve deeper into changes experienced by the communities, feedback and grievances about the project.

The grant cycle is a critical entry point for stakeholder engagement, particularly with potential grantees. The process will be initiated in year 1 with development of a granting manual. Solicitation will start at the end of year 1, which entails an Expressions of Interest, capacity

building and technical assistance. Selection, due diligence, and award will take place in year 2. The grant period will be one year and end with a close-out process. It is expected that up to five cycles of grants can be completed during the six-year period of the Project. Details on the grant cycle are provided in Annex 2 on BEAM Feasibility Study.

3.2.2. Resourcing and budget

Konservasi Indonesia (KI), as the sole Executing Entity (EE), is responsible for the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), under the strategic oversight of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) as the lead government counterpart. Through the Project Management Unit (PMU), KI will ensure adequate resourcing and deployment of qualified personnel at national and sub-national levels to deliver SEP activities. Personnel assigned to SEP implementation will be required to demonstrate expertise in Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) to ensure effective, inclusive, and context-appropriate engagement of project-affected stakeholders, including vulnerable groups such as women in fishing communities and traditional and coastal populations. GEDSI capacity will also underpin compliance with diversity, equity, and inclusion principles, as well as adherence to do-no-harm and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH) standards throughout project implementation.

At sub-national level, the assigned staff in the provinces will coordinate with the local government counterparts, CSOs and other implementing partners at the province and district levels to conduct SEP activities. Specifically for community-level consultations and activities, they will work closely with local CSOs and facilitators or *pendamping* who are engaged by MMAF and local governments to support sustainable management of fisheries and MPAs.

At the provincial level, KI will designate provincial focal points responsible for coordinating stakeholder engagement activities within each target province. These personnel will work closely with provincial government counterparts, fisheries management authorities, local CSOs, community facilitators, and grantees to plan, implement, document, and monitor SEP activities. Depending on implementation needs, additional field officers, community facilitators, consultants, and partner organizations may be engaged to support stakeholder engagement activities at district and community levels. Community outreach personnel who have knowledge of local socio-cultural contexts, local languages, fisheries and coastal community dynamics, and community development processes. These personnel will play an important role in facilitating consultations, supporting participation of vulnerable groups, documenting stakeholder concerns and feedback, disseminating project information, and supporting implementation of the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM). Stakeholder engagement costs will be included in the Project budget, annual work plans, and relevant subgrant budgets. Eligible costs include consultation, disclosure, translation, local facilitation, accessible materials, grievance outreach, documentation, site-specific SEP preparation, and participatory monitoring.

Personnels involved in SEP implementation will receive appropriate orientation and capacity strengthening, as relevant to their roles. Minimum competency areas include stakeholder engagement and facilitation skills, Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), grievance management, culturally appropriate communication, conflict-sensitive engagement, and identification and inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Where Indigenous Peoples are present, personnel engaged in consultation activities will also be expected to understand culturally appropriate engagement approaches and the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Table 3. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Objective/topic	Method	Target groups	Timeframe	Person in charge	Budget
PROJECT INITIATION PHASE					
Consultation on project implementation plans (activities, timeline, roles and responsibilities)	Steering Committee and Technical Committee meeting	Gol officials comprising the SC and TC: MMAF, CMFA, BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, MoE	Within first 3 months of project start	KI, CMFA, MMAF Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (goal, program, workplan, MEL), BEAM brochure for components 1, and 2, and infographic for SEP	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost.
Socialization of project scope and key activities, including AGM, at national level	Multi-stakeholder workshop	Relevant Gol ministries, local governments from WPPNRI 572, CSOs, universities and research institutions, private sector, MSMEs, banks and financing institutions, development partners, and interest groups	Within first 3 months of project start	PMU Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (goal, program, workplan, MEL), BEAM brochure for components 1, and 2, infographic for SEP, AGM	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost and under Activity 1.3 (Knowledge Centre activities)
Socialization of project scope and key activities, including AGM, at provincial level	Multi-stakeholder workshop	Relevant province and district government offices (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan, Bappeda, DLHK), fisheries management agency (PP WPPNRI 572), technical implementation units (Unit Pelaksana Teknis), local CSOs, local universities and research institutions, private sector, MSMEs, banks and financing institutions, other donor-funded programs, and interest groups	Within first 3 months of project start	PMU and provincial governments Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (goal, program, workplan, MEL), BEAM brochure for components 1, and 2, infographic for SEP, AGM	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost and under Activity 1.3 (Knowledge Centre activities)
Consultations with local community on	Community-level consultation	Local CSOs, community groups, village	Within first 6 months of project start	PMU and provincial teams	KI has allocated this under the Project

Objective/topic	Method	Target groups	Timeframe	Person in charge	Budget
climate impact, risks and vulnerabilities and project activities, including AGM mechanisms	s facilitated by project team and local facilitators	officials, community leaders		Materials, i.e.: Infographics on the BEAM project; infographics on community participation; infographics for the AGM	Management Unit Cost, and under Activity 1.3 (Knowledge Centre activities)
In-depth discussions with vulnerable groups and traditional/coastal communities on climate impacts, risks and vulnerabilities	Community-level consultations facilitated by local CSOs and/or local facilitators	Community members, women's groups, vulnerable groups ¹ and traditional/coastal community groups, beneficiaries of social assistance programs	Within first 6 months of project start	PMU and provincial teams Materials, i.e.: Infographics on role and community participation; infographics for the AGM	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost, and Activity 1.1 under component 1.
Socialization and initiation of grant solicitation process	Conduct inclusive national and provincial workshops, targeted focus groups, proactive outreach in local languages, and culturally appropriate facilitation, complemented by accessible online and offline information and feedback channels, to ensure equitable participation, address representation gaps, and reduce the risks of elite capture and exclusion of underrepresented groups.	Potential grantees: universities and research institutions, CSOs, MSMEs, UPTDs	End of Year 1	KI, PMU and provincial teams Materials, i.e.: Infographics on the BEAM project; BEAM grant cycle, infographics for the AGM	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit

¹ Small scale, poor, traditional fishers (male and female); women working in informal sector; workers in fish farms, aquacultures; female-elderly and female heads of households in coastal areas

Objective/topic	Method	Target groups	Timeframe	Person in charge	Budget
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE					
Dissemination of AGM (Accountability and Grievance Mechanism) to project stakeholders	Multi-stakeholder workshop	Government, Local CSOs, SMEs, community groups, village officials, community leaders.	Within first 4 months of project start. Repeatedly in every meeting through a dedicated slide and displayed on a banner throughout the project implementation	PMU and provincial teams	Allocated under the Project Management Unit
Annual presentation of project results and recommendations (from previous year) and endorsement of annual workplan	Steering Committee and Technical Committee meetings	Gol officials comprising the SC and TC: MMAF, CMFA, BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, MOE	Start of year 2 and annually thereafter	KI, CMFA, MMAF Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (progress, workplan), updated infographic for SEP	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost.
Annual mid-year review of implementation progress	Technical Committee meeting	Gol officials comprising the TC: MMAF, CMFA, MoE, BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, and Provincial Representatives	Start of year 2 and annually thereafter	KI, MMAF Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (results, lesson learned and workplan)	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost.
Consultation on progress and feedback, sharing of results, and updating of climate impact, risks and vulnerabilities as experienced with local communities	Community-level consultations facilitated by project team and local facilitators	Local CSOs, community groups, village officials, community leaders	Mid-year in year 2 and annually thereafter	PMU and provincial teams Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (results, lesson learned and workplan)	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost.
Consultation on progress and feedback, sharing of results, and updating of climate impact, risks and vulnerabilities as experienced with vulnerable groups and traditional/coastal communities	Community-level consultations facilitated by local CSOs and/or local facilitators	Community members, women's groups, vulnerable groups and traditional/coastal community groups, beneficiaries of social assistance programs	Mid-year in year 2 and annually thereafter	PMU and provincial teams Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (results, lesson learned and workplan)	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost.
Joint supervision mission to check on	Field visit to selected locations	Gol officials comprising the TC: MMAF, CMFA, MoE,	End-year in year 2 and annually thereafter	PMU and provincial teams Materials, i.e.:	Already budgeted under project monitoring and evaluation plan

Objective/topic	Method	Target groups	Timeframe	Person in charge	Budget
progress, identify implementation challenges and solutions		BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, and Provincial Representative s		BEAM presentation (results, lesson learned and workplan), Survey form	
Grant close-out and learning workshop to share results	Workshops at national level and provincial levels Project website	Grantees, relevant Gol ministries, local governments from WPPNRI 572, CSOs, universities and research institutions, private sector, MSMEs, banks and financing institutions, development partners, and interest groups	End-year in year 2 and annually thereafter	KI, PMU and provincial teams Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (comp 2 lesson learned); grantee presentations cross learning.	Already budgeted under Component 2- Grant Window 4 on Grant Management and Learning
Alignment with Gol policies and integration of project activities into Gol plans and budgets	In-depth discussions with each of the Gol partner ministries during their planning process	MMAF,, MoE, BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, and Provincial Representative s	At least twice a year with every Gol ministry and agency involved in project implementation	KI, Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (work plan)	No cost. Project team will meet with Gol counterparts at their office.
Integration of project activities into local government plans and budgets	In-depth discussions with provincial and district government counterpart s	Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan, Bappeda, fisheries management agency (LPP WPPNRI 572), technical implementation units (<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis</i>)	At least once a year with every local government agency involved in project implementation	Provincial teams Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (work plan)	No cost. Project team will meet with Gol counterparts at their office.
Knowledge sharing on innovations and lessons learned related to blue economy financing	Multi-stakeholder workshops	- CMFA, MMAF, BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, BPD LH, BRIN, PT SMI - ICCTF, SDGs Secretariat - ADP, Australia DFAT, FCDO, GIZ, KfW, UNDP World Bank, USAID - Filantropi Indonesia, Impact Alliance, Instellar - Universities and research institutions,	Once a year	PMU Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (results, lesson learned), Video BEAM activities	Already budgeted under Component 2- Grant Window 4 on Grant Management and Learning. And under Activity 1.3 (Knowledge Centre activities)

Objective/topic	Method	Target groups	Timeframe	Person in charge	Budget
		incl. IPB, UNPATT and Universities within WPP 572			
PROJECT COMPLETION AND CLOSE-OUT PHASE					
Consultation on the outcomes of project monitoring and evaluation	Steering Committee and Technical Committee meeting	Gol officials comprising the SC and TC: MMAF, CMFA, BAPPENAS, MoF, MoHA, MOE, Provincial governments	End of project	KI, CMFA, MMAF Materials, i.e.: BEAM presentation (final report)	KI has allocated this under the Project Management Unit Cost.
Dissemination of end-of-project results, knowledge and lessons learned to national stakeholders	Multi-stakeholder workshop	Relevant Gol ministries, local governments from WPPNRI 572, CSOs, universities and research institutions, private sector, MSMEs, banks and financing institutions, development partners, interest groups, grant partners	End of project	PMU, KI, Materials, i.e.: BEAM infographics, video reels, infographics for BEAM specific activities	KI has allocated this under Activity 1.3 (Knowledge Centre activities)
Dissemination of end-of-project results, knowledge and lessons learned to sub-national stakeholders	Multi-stakeholder workshop	Relevant province and district government offices (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan, Bappeda, DLHK), fisheries management agency (PP WPPNRI 572), technical implementation units (<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis</i>), local CSOs, local universities and research institutions, private sector, MSMEs, banks and financing institutions, other donor-funded programs, interest groups, grant partners	End of project	PMU, KI, Materials, i.e.: BEAM infographics, video reels, infographics for BEAM specific activities	KI has allocated this under Activity 1.3 (Knowledge Centre activities)

Section IV. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on Stakeholder Engagement

A set of indicators and monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the SEP will be developed to measure the extent to which key stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged. Monitoring of SEP will be integrated into the project management cycle. The EE will report on SEP implementation as part of its annual reporting requirements to the Steering Committee, Technical Committee, and Accredited Entity. Subgrantees will report stakeholder engagement activities, participation, issues raised, agreed actions, grievances, and follow-up measures to KI. The PMU will consolidate this information in quarterly and annual Project reporting. The project will report on a quarterly basis (using the CI-GCF Quarterly Reporting template), progress made towards the implementation of the SEP. The monitoring and evaluation plan will cover these aspects of stakeholder engagement:

- Quality and frequency of engagement activities with key stakeholders (by stakeholder group, including vulnerable groups and traditional/ coastal community members)
- Information shared and feedback from stakeholders, as gathered through program governance mechanisms, community consultations and AGM
- Level of participation including sex disaggregated data, especially under-represented groups, in the SEP activities at province, district and community levels
- Analysis on utilization of and information accessed from the project website
- Dates and venues of engagement activities

Proposed indicators for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on stakeholder engagement are defined in Table 3 below. Baseline data will be collected at the start of Project implementation, and appropriate targets will be defined accordingly.

Annual Review and Update of the SEP

The SEP is a living document and will be formally reviewed at least once a year as part of the Project's annual planning and reporting cycle. The annual review will assess the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities, participation levels of different stakeholder groups, emerging stakeholder concerns, changes in stakeholder influence and interests, implementation challenges, lessons learned, AGM records, and recommendations from the Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Committee (TC). Where necessary, the SEP will be updated to reflect changes in project activities, stakeholder profiles, climate-related risks and vulnerabilities, engagement priorities, and safeguard requirements. Material revisions to the SEP will be disclosed through the Project website and communicated to relevant stakeholders through appropriate engagement channels.

Stakeholder Commitments and Follow-up Tracking

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will maintain a Stakeholder Engagement and Action Tracking Register to document key issues raised during consultations, commitments made by the Project or stakeholders, agreed follow-up actions, responsible parties, target timelines, and implementation status. Information from the register will be reviewed regularly and incorporated into Project management processes, annual SEP reviews, and reporting to the Steering Committee and Technical Committee. Progress in addressing stakeholder feedback, recommendations, and agreed actions will be communicated back to relevant stakeholders through consultations, meetings, workshops, community engagement activities, and the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM), as appropriate.

Table 4. Indicators for Monitoring, Evaluation, And Reporting on Stakeholder Engagement

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Number of people (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)		
<i>Total</i>		164,240 ²
<i>Men</i>		82120
<i>Women</i>		82120
2. Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, local communities, MSMEs, universities and research institutions, CSOs, private sector and financing institutions, development partners)	8 (involved during design phase)	8
3. Frequency of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations) by stakeholder group		
<i>Government agencies</i>		<i>At least twice a year</i>
<i>Local communities</i>		<i>At least twice a year</i>
<i>MSMEs</i>		<i>At least twice a year</i>
<i>Universities and research institutions</i>		<i>At least twice a year</i>
<i>CSOs</i>		<i>At least twice a year</i>
<i>Private sector and financing institutions</i>		<i>At least once a year</i>
<i>Development partners</i>		<i>At least once a year</i>
4. Recommendations from SC and TC that have been actioned by the Project team		
<i>Number of recommendations issued by SC and TC</i>		
<i>Percentage actioned/responded to</i>		<i>At least 90 per cent</i>
5. Feedback from local communities that have been received and addressed by the Project team		
<i>Number of feedback received</i>		
<i>Percentage addressed</i>		<i>At least 90 per cent</i>
<i>Number of grievances received, resolved, and outstanding.</i>		
6. Participation of vulnerable community members in the community-level discussions		
<i>Small scale, poor, traditional fishers (male)</i>	n/a	
<i>Small scale, poor, traditional fishers (female)</i>	n/a	
<i>Women working in informal sector</i>	n/a	
<i>Workers in Fish Farms and Aquacultures</i>	n/a	
<i>Female elderly</i>	n/a	
<i>Female heads of households</i>	n/a	
<i>Indigenous Peoples who may be identified through site-level screening as present in, adjacent to, or having collective attachment to a Project area</i>	n/a	
7. Utilization of the project website ³		
<i>Number of users</i>		
<i>Number of active users</i>		
8. Annual review and update of SEP completed		Once annually
<i>Number of site-specific SEPs prepared and implemented.</i>		

² BEAM direct beneficiaries, as specified in Annex 24³ To be analyzed using Google Analytics

Table 5. SEP Disclosure Arrangements

Person responsible for implementing and monitoring the SEP:	Project Lead, Project Management Unit (PMU) ⁴
How/Where will the approved SEP be disclosed⁵:	The approved SEP will be disclosed via the project's website, the websites of the executing entity (Konservasi Indonesia), the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs (CMFA). It will also be shared through: • Consultations and community participation during project implementation. • Transparent feedback and grievance redress mechanisms. • Communication outreach, public campaigns, and capacity building.
When will the approved SEP be disclosed:	The approved SEP will be disclosed at the start of the implementation phase, ensuring all stakeholders are informed and engaged from the beginning. Specifically, the disclosure will occur: • At the start of the implementation phase to ensure immediate awareness and transparency (i.e., during the BEAM governance meeting, the project kick-off across six provinces, and throughout the call for proposals for Component 2). • Before the end of the first quarter during the implementation phase, allowing time for stakeholders to understand and provide feedback on the SEP. • Throughout the project via periodic updates to keep stakeholders continuously informed and engaged with the project's progress and any modifications to the SEP.

⁴ Once the GCF approves the funding proposal, we will proceed to fill this position. The role involves leading and managing the PMU, including key responsibilities and overseeing the implementation of stakeholder engagement plans in collaboration with KI (EE).

⁵ Approved Safeguard plans are to be disclosed to stakeholders in a manner and form that they will understand and that is culturally appropriate. This may require translation of the document.

Attachment A. Composition of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee

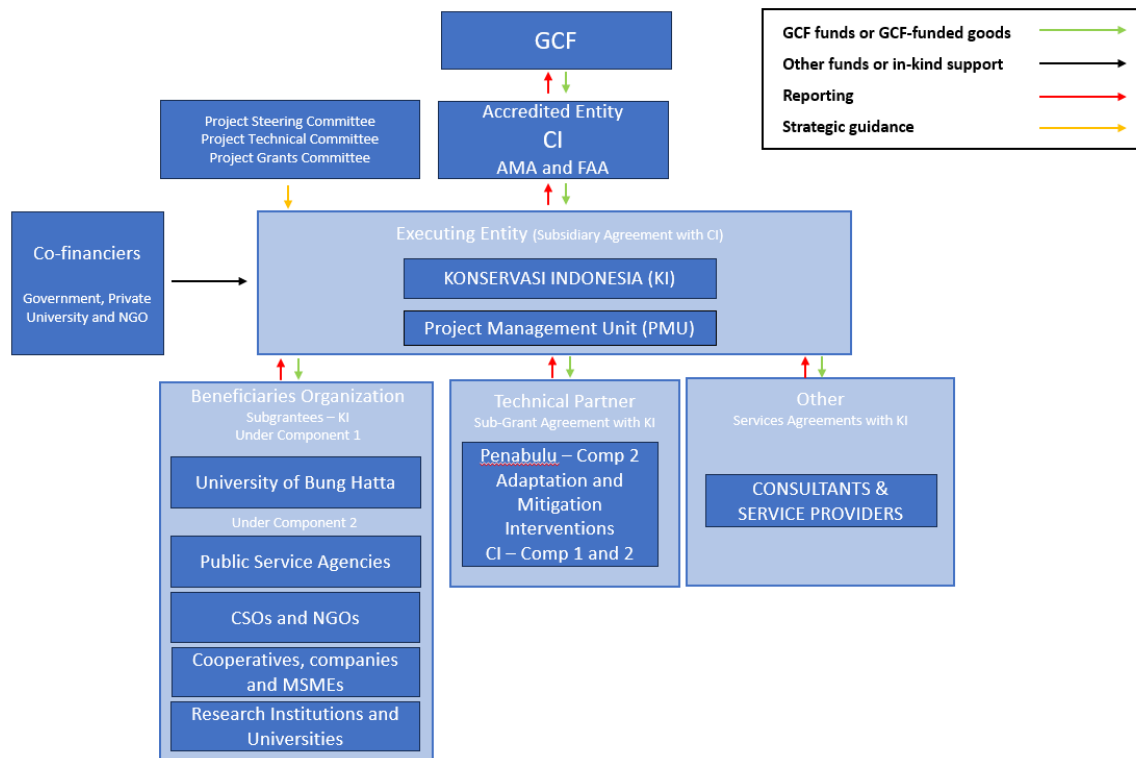
Steering Committee:

Ministries/Organizations	Designated officials
Governing Board	• Coordinating Minister for Food Affairs • Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	• Secretary General (Chair) • Directorate General of Capture Fisheries • Directorate General of Maritime and Marine Management • Directorate General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products • Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance • Inspector General
Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs (CMFA)	• Deputy for Maritime Resources Coordination (Vice Chair)
Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	• Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	• Deputy for Climate Change Control and Carbon Economic Value Governance
Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)	• Directorate General of Regional Development
NGOs	• KI

Technical Committee

Ministries/Organizations	Designated officials
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	• Secretary of Directorate General of Maritime and Marine Management (Chair) • Head of Public Relations and Foreign Cooperation Bureau, Secretariat General • Head of Planning Bureau, Secretariat General • Director of Ecosystem Conservation, DJPK • Director of Marine Services, DJPK • Director of P4K, DJPK • Director of Fish Resources Management, DJPT • Director of Fishing Vessels and Gear, DJPT • Director of Business Empowerment, DJPDSPKP • Director of Marine Resources Supervision, DJPSDKP • Director of Fisheries Resources Supervision, DJPSDKP • Director of BLU LPMUKP
Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMAI)	• Assistant Deputy for Capture Fisheries Management • Assistant Deputy for Marine and Coastal Spatial Management • Assistant Deputy for Strengthening Competitiveness
Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	• Director of Marine and Fisheries, Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	• Director of Budget for Economic and Maritime Affairs, Directorate General of Budget • Center for Sustainable Finance and Multilateral Policy,
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	• Director for Climate Change Adaptation • Director for Climate Change Mitigation
Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)	• Director of Local Government Affairs Synchronization II, Directorate General of Regional Development
Provincial Government in WPP 572	• Regional Development and Planning Agency (Bappeda) • Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP)
Non-Government Organizations	KI

Attachment B. Stakeholders identified in the implementation arrangements



Attachment C. Government of Indonesia stakeholders engaged in design process

Ministries/Organizations (K/L)	Government representatives involved in design process (Echelon I/Director General level and Echelon II/Director level)
Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment/CMMAI (Kemenko Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi)	1. Deputy for Maritime Resources Coordination (<i>Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Sumber Daya Maritim</i>) 2. Assistant Deputy for Capture Fisheries Management (<i>Asisten Deputi Pengelolaan Perikanan Tangkap</i>) 3. Assistant Deputy for Marine and Coastal Spatial Management (<i>Asisten Deputi Pengelolaan Ruang Laut dan Pesisir</i>) 4. Assistant Deputy for Strengthening Competitiveness (<i>Asisten Deputi Peningkatan Daya Saing</i>)
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries/MMAF (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan)	1. Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (<i>Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap/DJPT</i>) 2. Directorate General of Maritime and Marine Spatial Management (<i>Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Kelautan dan Ruang Laut/DJPKRL</i>) 3. Directorate General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products (<i>Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Daya Saing Produk Kelautan dan Perikanan/DJPDSPKP</i>) 4. Directorate of Fish Resources Management, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (<i>Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan/DJPT</i>) 5. Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity, Directorate General of Maritime and Marine Spatial Management (<i>Direktorat Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut/ DJPKRL</i>) 6. Directorate of Business and Investment, Directorate General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products (<i>Direktorat Usaha dan Investasi/DJPDSPKP</i>) 7. Planning Bureau, Secretary General of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (<i>Biro Perencanaan, Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i>)
Ministry of Environment and Forestry/MoEF (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan)	1. Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation (<i>Direktorat Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim</i>) 2. Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation (<i>Direktorat Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim</i>)
Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional)	1. Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources (<i>Deputi Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam</i>) 2. Directorate of Marine and Fisheries (<i>Direktorat Kelautan dan Perikanan</i>)
Ministry of Finance/MoF (Kementerian Keuangan)	1. Directorate of Budget for Economic and Maritime Affairs, Directorate General of Budget (<i>Direktorat Anggaran Bidang Perekonomian dan Kemaritiman, Direktorat Jenderal Anggaran/DJA</i>)
Ministry of Home Affairs/MoHA (Kementerian Dalam Negeri)	1. Directorate General of Regional Development (<i>Direktorat Jenderal Bina Pembangunan Daerah/Ditjen Bina Bangda</i>) 2. Directorate of Local Government Affairs Synchronization II, Directorate General of Regional Development (<i>Direktorat Sinkronisasi Urusan Pemerintahan Daerah II, Ditjen Bina Bangda</i>)

Attachment D. Non-government stakeholders engaged in the design process, sub-national level

Civil society organizations

No	Province	CSO
1	Aceh	Koalisi untuk Advokasi Laut (KuALA)
2		Kesatuan Nelayan Tradisional Indonesia (KNTI) Provinsi Aceh
3		LSM Fondasi Hidup Indonesia Provinsi Aceh
4		Yayasan Konservasi Pesisir Indonesia (YAKOPI) Provinsi Aceh
5		Koalisi Bahari Provinsi Aceh
6		Koperasi Mitra Utama Bahari (MUB)
7		Koperasi Samudera Mandiri Syariah
8		Kesatuan Nelayan Tradisional Indonesia (KNTI) Aceh
9		Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) - Indonesia Program
10		Panglima Laot
11		Koalisi untuk Advokasi Laut Aceh (KUALA)
12	Sumatera Utara	LSM Fondasi Hidup Indonesia Provinsi Sumatera Utara
13		Yayasan Konservasi Pesisir Indonesia (YAKOPI) Provinsi Sumatera Utara
14		Koalisi Bahari Provinsi Sumatera Utara
15		Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) Sumatera Utara
16		People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF)
17	Sumatera Barat	LSM Fondasi Hidup Indonesia Provinsi Sumatera Barat
18		Karantina
19		WARSI (Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia WARSI)
20	Bengkulu	Lestari Alam Laut untuk Negeri (LATUN)
21		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Bengkulu
22		Yayasan PUPA (Pusat Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Untuk Perempuan dan Anak)
23	Lampung	Jaringan Rakyat Miskin Kota Bandar Lampung
24		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Lampung
25		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Pesawaran
26		Yayasan CIKAL
27		Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)
28		Mitra Bentala
29		Mitra Bahari
30	Banten	KSM Wahana Anak Pantai
31		Coral Defender Untirta - CDU
32		Yayasan Alabama Indonesia Lestari

Universities

No	Province	Universities
1	Aceh	Fakultas Kelautan dan Perikanan Universitas Syiah Kuala Aceh
2		Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan Universitas Teuku Umar (UTU)
3		Fakultas Perikanan Abulyatama
4		Politeknik Kelautan dan Perikanan Aceh
5	Sumatera Utara	Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan dan Kelautan Matauli

No	Province	Universities
6		Universitas Sumatera Utara
7		Universitas Negeri Medan
8		Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara
9		Universitas Methodist Indonesia Medan
10	Sumatera Barat	Fakultas Kelautan dan Perikanan Universitas Bung Hatta Padang
11		Fakultas Kelautan dan Perikanan Universitas Andalas
12		Fakultas Sains Universitas Nahdatul Ulama Sumatera Barat
13	Lampung	Fakultas Kelautan dan Perikanan Universitas Lampung
14	Bengkulu	Fakultas Kelautan Universitas Bengkulu
15		LPPM Universitas Prof Dr Hazairin SH
16	Banten	Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

Private sector businesses and associations

No	Province	Private sector business and associations
1	Aceh	PT. Pembangunan Acce (PEMA)
2		CV. Novira Abadi Banda Aceh
3		PT. Yakin Pasifik Tuna Banda Aceh
4		PT. Aceh Lampulo Jaya Bahari Banda Aceh
5		CV. Doa Sibuah fbtill Fishenary Indo Makmur Banda Aceh
6		CV. Thunnus Saputra Banda Aceh
7		PT. Holi Mina Jaya Meulaboh
8		Perum Perindo Simeulue
9		CV. Tiga Bersaudara Simeulue
10		Koperasi Tunas Usaha Sejahtera Aceh Besar
11		Koperasi Samudera Mandiri Syariah Aceh Besar
12		Koperasi Mitra Utama Bahari Pulo Aceh
13		Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI)
14	Sumatera Utara	Aruna
15	Sumatera Barat	PT. Dempo Andalas Samudera
16		CV. Andalas Samudera Sejati (KJA Ikan Kerapu)
17		UD. Karya Bahari
18		Ketua Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI Sumatera Barat)
19		Si Pujuk Farm
20		Asosiasi Tambak Udang
21		Asosiasi Kapal Wisata
22	Lampung	Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Provinsi Lampung
23		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Kota Bandar Lampung
24		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Kabupaten Pesisir Barat
25		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Kabupaten Tanggamus
26		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Kabupaten Pesawaran
27		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Kabupaten Lampung Selatan
28		Shrimp Club Lampung
29		PT. Philips Seafoods Indonesia
30		PT. Siger Jaya Sentosa
31		PT. Siger Jaya Abadi Tbk.

No	Province	Private sector business and associations
32		PT. Tonga Tiarma Persada
33	Bengkulu	Asosiasi Pelaku Pariwisata (ASITA, ASPPI, IIPi)
34		Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia (HNSI) Provinsi Bengkulu
35		KNTI
36		Bapak H. Adhar
37		Bapak FI. Pen LLR
38	Banten	HNSI Provinsi Banten

Attachment E. Summary of stakeholder engagement records

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
Mar-23						
1	8-Mar-23	Workshop: To inform and share the Blue Halo S program goals, work plans, and ways of working with key stakeholders beyond our main counterparts (National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)) to other GOI actors and line ministries, provincial authorities, the donor community, and civil society representatives. The workshop provided an opportunity to receive initial feedback on the BEAM mechanism, and to begin building stakeholder support on key design elements and strategies to engage and planning at the national and local levels.	Representatives from: 1) National Government: Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, BKF, Indonesian Environment Fund (BPDH), BRIN; 2) National Marine and Coastal Management Authorities; 3) Local Government in WPPNRI 572: Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Agency, Regional Development Planning Agency; 4) Universities & Research Institute Non-Government; 5) Donors; 6) NGOs.	83 (M: 43/F: 40)	Novotel Cikini, Jakarta (Hybrid)	- Effective collaboration across stakeholders, including community, government entities, development partners, private sector, and philanthropic actors, will be critical in building support for the Blue Halo S. - A Technical Committee led by the Kemenko Marves, will be a cornerstone of achieving political ownership of the project. The formation of TC could potentially be used further as a governance arrangement during the implementation of Blue Halo S. - Integrating gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) is critical to GCF approval and to achieve the project's intended impact. - A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan is essential to ensure BEAM implementation can be adaptively managed.
2	27-Mar-23	To discuss the development of Sovereign Blue Bond	Directorate General of Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance	10 (M: 5/F: 5)	Jakarta	Indonesia's blue bond framework is covered in the SDGs Government Securities Framework.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						• Gol is currently preparing to issue their first blue bond (SDG Blue Samurai bond) through Japan's bond market in May 2023. Japan was picked because it has a smaller market size issuance (under US\$100 million) compared to the US and EU markets (US\$500 million). • Issuing thematic bonds is a multifaceted process, involving numerous steps that issuers must follow that are not required when issuing traditional bonds. Thematic bonds require disclosure and reporting (annual impact reporting until its tenure) on the use of the issuer's proceeds to ensure accountability and transparency and to avoid information distortion that may lead to greenwashing.
Apr-23						
3	5-Apr-23	To introduce Blue Halo S and discuss the experience of issuing SDG Bonds.	SDGs National Secretariat	9 (M:4/F:5)	Online	• In general, Blended Financing (BF) for the blue sector has challenges in scalability because the average funding requirement for the blue sector is still small scale. • BAPPENAS is currently drafting a Ministerial Regulation for National Development Planning/BAPPENAS for Innovative Funding (as an implementing regulation for Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022) to synergize external funding sources, e.g., crowdfunding, impact investing, philanthropy and others which will later be 'blended' with commercial finance. • The regulation for Innovative Funding will cover all sectors included in the SDGs, including the blue sector.
4	12-Apr-23	To discuss and learn from LAUTRA Blue Finance project	World Bank	11 (M: 8/F: 3)	World Bank office, Jakarta	• Lautra's Activities will start in September 2023 with ICCTF. A 5-year project duration • Lautra will not be focusing on issuing a specific financial instrument. It will focus on

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						examining and identifying available and potential blue underlying assets and proceeds. It will also research the capital requirement and usage, size of financial returns, and seek information on financing MSMEs through fintech/existing intermediaries. WB and the Ministry of Finance has lightly discussed the possibility of jointly issuing a hybrid (non-sovereign) bond
5	18-Apr-23	To introduce Blue Halo S project	Indonesian Environment Fund (BPDLH)	10 (M: 4; F: 6)	BPDLH Office, Jakarta	- BPDLH was under the impression that Blue Halo S aims to establish ocean concessions within the WPPs. - KI team has clarified that the latest concept that was approved by GCF and Kemenkomarves has evolved to non-concessions design and focuses on a holistic approach for marine resource management and marine protection area networks alongside sustainable development and science-based management of fisheries resources. - BDPLH can issue corporate bonds (with support from asset management entities). However, before issuing the bonds, BPDLH must firstly find an income stream by identifying non tax revenue (penerimaan negara bukan pajak or PNBP) generating activities that is excluded from Government Regulation no. 85/2021 (PNBPs regulated under this regulation will be counted into the APBN/state budget). This exclusion will allow BPDLH to access and manage PNBP incomes that can be used to pay bond interest.
6	30-Apr-23	Courtesy call to the new Director Mr. Dr. Joko Tri Haryanto	Indonesian Environment Fund (BPDLH)	5 (M:2/F:3)		IEF/BPDLH is applying to become AE GCF and is currently in the gap assessment process.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
May-23						
7	10-May-23	Workshop: To coordinate and discuss the workplan for the design of 'Blue Halo S' initiative and the establishment of a technical committee	Representatives from Technical Committee members (indicative): Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; Ministry of National Development Planning; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, BKF, Indonesian Environment Fund (BPD LH)	48 (M: 27/F: 21)	Kemenko Marves Office, Jakarta (Hybrid)	Establishment of Technical Committee - The Technical Committee decree is expected to be issued in June 2023. - The mapping of functions and roles has received inputs and has been adjusted. - Proposed additional members have been agreed upon. If any additional members are added, it will be done after the 'Blue Halo S' initiative is implemented. Technical Committee support for design funding proposal BEAM - The Government of Indonesia has agreed in principle to issue a No Objection Letter (NOL) to support the submission of funding requirements for the grant mechanism proposal to support Blue Halo S. - The need for co-financing for Blue Halo S at the program implementation stage will be discussed further. - The Technical Committee provided input on the design and preparation for the NOL submission.
June 2023						
8	5 Jun–7 Jul-23	Field assessment: Primary data collection (including FGD, in-depth interview and secondary data collection) for GEDSI assessment and action plan in pilot area in 2 stages, covering 6 provinces; Aceh, West & North Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Banten	Provincial government: Women empowerment & child protection agency; Marine Affairs and Fisheries Agency; local NGOs; small fishers, women and vulnerable groups.	137 (M:60/F:77)	Aceh, West & North Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Banten	- Fishers and other coastal community members in general are not familiar with the term, nor aware about climate change, perceiving the relevant nature signs as part of inevitable changes of natural phenomenon. - Most of the fishers and coastal community members are poor. Decrease in the amount of recent catches has significantly affected their ability to make ends meet. - Women in particular have been impacted significantly by extreme weather events and other damages caused both by climate change and non-climate drivers, and at the

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						same time have to juggle with so many domestic tasks. Gender-based violence and domestic abuse in general is estimated to be high among coastal communities.
9	29 May-23 31 May-23 6 Jun-23 8 Jun-23 13 Jun-23	Workshop: to discuss the Design of Natural Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Mechanisms (Blue Halo S) focusing on A1&A2 output	Representatives from: 1) National Government: Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; 2) Local Government: Regional Development Planning Agency, Provincial Quarantine Office, Central Statistics Agency, Provincial Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office, Bungus Ocean Fishing Port; 3) Universities; 4) Private Sector	303 (M: 215/F: 88)	North Sumatera Aceh Lampung & West Sumatera Bengkulu Banten	- Regional Government obstacles in translating blue economy strategies. - The contribution of the fisheries sector in WPP 572 province is still relatively low. - Development and investment are needed not only in the fisheries sector, but other more strategic blue economy sectors. - The investment and financing needs of the blue sector really depend on policies beyond financial sector policies. - All island areas in WPP 572 have high vulnerability to climate change. - Investments in climate-friendly activities such as mangrove restoration, wetland restoration and agroforestry, can provide the greatest benefits and employment.
10	15-Jun-23	To introduce Blue Halo S project	Center for Climate Change and Multilateral Financing Policy, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance	17 (M: 8;F: 9)	Online	On BPDH Mandate and KKP: - BPDH suggested KI to facilitate the incorporation of mandate in managing PNBP KKP by BPDH through revision of PP 85/2021. However, this is will not cover mandates for managing other marine conservation fund. - BPDH can develop a MoU with KKP agreeing on KPIs and deliverables to the beneficiaries - BPDH has been looking for an opportunity. for managing biodiversity funding from GEF.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						MOEF gave direction to BPDH to manage this fund. - KKP needs to raise the mandate proposal during the Steering Committee meeting (between 7-9 July 2023). The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (Kemenkoekon) will discuss whether SC agree/disagree on the mandate proposal and put it in writing. On CI-GCF Due Diligence: - Head of BPDH is very familiar with the GCF mechanism since he was the GCF person in Indonesia. - BPDH has managed Biocarbon, FCPF (\$200 million), disaster management fund (WB), mangrove fund (WB), Terra fund (Ford & KLUA), - BPDH has applied as an EE to GCF. - BPDH is AE for Green Peatland Economy (GPA), replacing FAO. - Suggestion from BPDH: fund given to BPDH, KI will be intermediaries to grantees. - Meeting with Marves and KKP and NDA to agree on the grant scheme - Send proposal about the flow of grant from CI-GCF to be discussed internally in BPDH
11	21 Jun-23 6 Jul-23 20 Jul-23 29 Jul-23 6 Aug-23	To consult about climate model: Setting up climate model, progress, and fine-tuning	Climate Change Modeller, IPB University	2 (M:2/F:0)	Online	Setting up climate model, progress call, and fine-tune climate model
12	26-Jun-23	Courtesy call and introduction to Blue Halo S and BPDH's Mandate with the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	9 (M: 6;F:3)	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Deputy 2 Office,	Direction from the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs regarding the BPDH mandate BPDH's mandate as manager of marine and fisheries funds must be

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
					Capital Post Building, Jakarta	conveyed/proposed by the technical ministries of SC members. • KKP should propose the Blue Halo S program as chair of SC.
13	27-Jun-23	To introduce Blue Halo S program and provide update on PPF developments	Center for Climate Change and Multilateral Financing Policy, Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance (BKF)	7 (M:4/F:3)	BKF office, Jakarta	• BKF supports the Blue Halo S Program and especially encourages the Blue Bond issuance component for both sovereign and corporate purposes • BKF supports that the NOL can be submitted as soon as possible, and can be submitted before the final proposal (still in draft form), but there must be endorsement from the technical ministry/institution like the previous NOL (Kemenkomarves).
Jul-23						
14	3-20 Jul-23	Field assessment: To collect primary data and secondary data on disaster management in the WPPNRI 572 Area. Semi-structured interviews undertaken with 28 respondents from 4 different policy stakeholders groups who came from 6 provinces in the WPPNRI 572 Area. The secondary data collection method was carried out by submitting requests for disaster-related data to the relevant policy stakeholders.	Provincial government: Regional Planning Agency; Regional Disaster Management Agency; Environment and Forestry Agency; Marine and Fisheries Agency	28 (M: 20/F:8)	Aceh, West & North Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Banten	• Earthquake is the most frequent and highest risk disaster in WPPNRI 572 area, especially in Aceh and North Sumatra Provinces. • Apart from the disaster risks that cause the most impact in six provinces in WPPNRI 572 area, these other risks should be considered in implementing the project: Financial resources, mitigation facilities, and knowledge of communities on disasters. • The disaster management plan can be implemented by addressing the impact of the disaster and mitigation action that should be taken to reduce the risk.
15	20-Jul-23	To advocate for BPD LH to manage the Maritime and Fisheries Funds	Indonesian Environment Fund (BPD LH)	9 (M: 3/F: 6)	Online	Confirmation of KI as Co-EE • BPD LH confirmed the division of roles between the two Executing Entities. • GCF funding could flow to both BPD LH and KI as Co-EEs with the hope that the funding

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						received by BPDH will become grants that can be channelled to 4 relevant stakeholders (in accordance with the BEAM scheme). BPDH Mandate - The framework is good legally, but it would be better if there was a detailed mandate explaining blended finance and its implications for Blue Halo S - The granting of mandates can be carried out simultaneously, but still requires the relevant ministry to oversee the technical aspects
16	21-Jul-23	To align the Blue Halo S program with the MMAF's program on Capture Fisheries Management	Directorate of Fish Resources Management, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries Management, MMAF	7 (M:6/F:1)	Restoran Finch Coffee and Kitchen, Sentul, West Java	- The Blue Halo S program is expected to be able to support the DJPT (DG for Capture Fisheries) program, especially for the PIT (Measured Fishing) and Kalaju (Advanced Fishermen's Village) programs. - The Blue Halo S program is also expected to support the updating of WPP 572 Fisheries Management Plan (RPP). The last WPP 572 RPP was issued in 2016 and should be updated every 5 years. - The Directorate of Fish Resources Management (Directorate General of Capture Fisheries) is ready to assist with project preparation and implementation of the Blue Halo S Program in the future.
17	24-Jul-23	To develop strategy for BPDH mandate to manage Maritime and Fisheries Fund	Indonesian Environment Fund (BPDH); Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; MMAF	13 (M:6/F:7)	Online	- BPDH needs a legal basis so that when the audit is carried out by the Financial Audit Agency (BPK), there are no negative findings. In principle, BPDH encourages KKP, Marves and KI to strengthen the outline and governance structure of BEAM. - There are several conditions if an agency wants to become a partner/intermediary agency for BPDH. The partner selection process is through the CFP (call for proposal) system. Currently BPDH has 16 partners, and BPDH provides training

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						(capacity building) to partners, especially on proposal development, M&E, safeguards, writing.
18	26-Jul-23	To present and get inputs from MMAF on the results of field visits that focus on a series of analyses on: (i) Policy Analysis Study, Industry & Market Structure, Blue Economy Financing & Investment Landscape and (ii) Climate Change Vulnerability Study, Nature and Ecosystem. This study was conducted in WPPNRI 572 (Aceh Province, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Lampung, Bengkulu, Banten).	Directorate of Fish Resources Management, MMAF; Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity, MMAF; Directorate of Business and Investment, MMAF	15 (M:9/F:6)	Padjadjaran Hotel, Bogor, West Java	- The balance between protection and production is important, where the pilot project is in the WPP 572 area. - Various aspects of institutional strengthening is expected, including the business sector as well as marketing of results. - Production and protection must be from upstream to downstream. Cycle should be completed.
19	31-Jul-23	To consult about updated conservation spatial data and laws and regulations with Directorate of Conservation and Biodiversity, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Directorate of Conservation and Biodiversity, MMAF	3 (M:2/F:1)	Novotel Cikini, Jakarta	- MMAF will share the updated conservation spatial data in the form of shapefiles, which include both planned (dicadangkan) and established (ditetapkan) conservation area - Clarification was made in terms of conservation and fisheries laws and regulations which are still in force or inapplicable
Aug-23						
20	1-Aug-23	To understand the needs for investment analysis from the Director for Business and Investment	Directorate of Business and Investment, MMAF	2 (M:1/F:1)	MMAF Office, Jakarta	Perspectives gathered on what kind of investment analysis required.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
21	3-Aug-23	Workshop: To consult with GoI ministries on Logical Framework and implementation arrangements for Blue Halo S-BEAM	Representatives from Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; Ministry of National Development Planning; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; Ministry of Finance; Indonesian Environment Fund (BPDH); Ministry of Environment and Forestry	35 (M: 17/F: 18)	Aryaduta Hotel Menteng, Jakarta (Hybrid)	Logical Framework: - Revisions of programme components, outcomes, outputs, and activities need to consider all inputs, especially priority programmes related to climate change. - Detail each activity to be more precise and measurable in achieving the outputs and outcomes of the component. - It was agreed that Component 1 would focus on supporting production and protection in the Blue Halo S context. The activities need to be clearer which ones support production and protection. Output targets of Component 2 need to be clarified, especially those related to coastal communities and blue economy MSMEs. Implementation Arrangement: - Proposed governance structure for implementation of Blue Halo S program should be revised based on inputs received. - Steering committee structure and membership will be confirmed based on recommendation from TC. - KI is waiting for direction from BPDH, KKP and the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries regarding the Executing Entity, whether only 1 party through BPDH; 2 parties through BPDH and KI; or 3 parties through BPDH, KKP and KI.
22	4-Aug-23	To conduct an interview about Blue Economy pipeline in WPPNRI 572	PT. Dempo Andalas Samudera	3 (M:0/F:3)	PT Dempo Office, West Sumatra	PT Dempo has expressed interest in developing a traceability system that includes tracking seafood products from the source to the end consumers, enabling better reporting and transparency in the supply chain. They also consider and show interest in how the system will be implemented and managed if there is a party willing to support them with the system.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
23	4-Aug-23	To conduct an interview about Blue Economy pipeline in WPPNRI 572	PT. Lintas Laut Sejahtera	4 (M:1/F:3)	PT. Lintas Laut Sejahtera Office, West Sumatra	- HQ in Batam, the company just established in 2022 In Bungus Port Industry area. - Tuna loin, sent to fresh market in Jakarta and frozen market in Batam, then from Batam distributed to markets in Asian countries. - Raw materials collected in Bungus Port, taken from fishermen, and they also have their own fleet, hand line with 23, 25, and 27 GT. - The cost of shipping products through Batam is much more expensive than shipping directly from the Port of Padang, because the Company's documents are not completed for the purposes of export requirements, so they must use the Company's documents in Batam. - Cold storage capacity 60 tons, freezing capacity 1,600 kg/day - The challenge / constrains is how to handle by-product waste (bones, skin, head of tuna): head of tuna (by-product) sells to Jakarta - Waste disposal by product (bones, fins, and skin) +/- 3,000 kg/month - PT Lintas Laut do not accept fish raw materials with sizes below 10kg,
24	4-Aug-23	To conduct an interview about Blue Economy pipeline in WPPNRI 572	UD. Dhea Bersaudara, Padang; UD. Aris 88, Bengkulu	3 (M:2/F:1)	Padang, West Sumatra	Potential project in Padang: Demersal Processing Plant, Cold Storage, and Ice Factory.
25	11-Aug-23	To discuss potential grants for Blue Economy to be made available in WPPNRI 572	Executive Director of Filantropi Indonesia	2 (M:2/F:0)	Senayan, Jakarta	- Filantropi Indonesia (FI) is an independent association of philanthropic activists and organizations whose aim is to advance philanthropy so as to contribute to the achievement of social justice and sustainable development in Indonesia. - At the moment there is no portfolio of grants available in FI members for the Blue Economy.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						However, FI can be a potential partner to engage in the future because they have several clusters and one of them is the Environment and Conservation cluster.
26	11-Aug-23	To discuss about blue sector pipeline in WPP 572 with Chamber of Commerce members	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry/ KADIN	14 (M:7/F:7)	KADIN Building's meeting room, Jakarta	At the moment, there is no pipeline on the blue sector in WPP NRI 572 by members of KADIN. Some of the members have programs in blue economy sectors in areas (West Java WPP NRI 573) bordering WPP 572. Some are on aquaculture intensification, cold storage, and waste facilities. But none of these initiatives are identified in 572 yet, however, KADIN will check with their members in the area.
27	23-Aug-23	To discuss potential programs and activities related to blue economy sector in WPPNRI 572 (e.g., aquaculture and solar-powered cold storage)	Impact Alliance / Instellar	5 (M:2/F:3)	Senayan, Jakarta	- Pipelines are not aligned at this time. - No members currently working at WPP NRI 572
28	25-Aug-23	To consult about agencies and institutions that could potentially become the EEs for implementing Blue Halo S	Secretariat NDA at Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF); Global Green Growth Institute	9 (M:4/F:5)	Online	- For institutional arrangements, there is no specific format regarding what bodies/entities can become Co-EE/EE. It depends on the funding instrument that will be received from the GCF, program design, and agreement between implementers. - So far, no Ministry/Institution has become the sole EE. Because funding comes through AE, AE is the one who needs to make an agreement with each EE. - Currently, there are no Ministries/Institutions that have received grants in the form of funding (still in the form of Technical Assistance). - It is permissible to have more than 2 EEs. Usually, the bigger the project and the funding received, the more consortium/EE members there will be. Depends on the decision and results of the due diligence

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						(DD) carried out by AE. In the proposal it is necessary to explain why these institutions were chosen to be EE/consortium members Public Service Agencies (BLU) are allowed to become EE, as long as they have an internal mandate, pass due diligence (DD) from the AE, comply with their main duties/SOP and have the capacity to manage incoming funding (grants/loans).
29	30-Aug-23	To discuss the role of BPDH as an EE	Indonesian Environment Fund (BPDH)	6 (M:2/F:4)	BPDH Office, Jakarta	- BPDH has a question whether EE should be both BPDH and KI or just KI. In the GCF-UNDP RBP, they act as implementing agency, so UNDP act as an AE and responsible to GCF for reporting. - Generally, supportive about structure, but to confirmed with BPDH Head and based on discussion with CI and KI about co-EE role. Generally OK for KI to be as co-PMO, but will need to ensure detailed roles. - Subgrantee agreements or grants to beneficiaries (in BPDH term) will be signed between BPDH and grantees. And reporting from grantees is to BPDH/PMO, not to custodian bank. Role of custodian bank is to hold a specific fund, separate bank account, that will be appointed by BPDH or donor. - BPDH understand that they will need to undergo due diligence process from CI GCF Agency, but they have a question around funding flow. Since they have concern in disbursement fund process to the beneficiaries.
30	31-Aug-23	To discuss investment potential in WPPNRI 572 for Blue Economy (pipeline in WPPNRI 572)	Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board – Ministry of Investment (BKPM)	10 (M:5/F:5)	BKPM Office, Jakarta (Hybrid)	- There are no pipelines in WPP 572 that can be shared at the moment. - BKPM has the Investment Potential Map (PPI – Peta Potensi Investasi) currently running in the fisheries and marine sector,

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						but it covers only Sulawesi and Sumbawa regions. BKPM, specifically the Directorate of Natural Resources Planning, is interested in the Blue Halo S program and will map the investment potential in WPP 572. However, this will take approximately one month as it requires coordination across directorates and with all six provinces in 572.
Sep-23						
31	1-Sep-23	To discuss Blue Halo Program developments	Director General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products, MMAF	9 (M:7/F:2)	MMAF Office, Jakarta	- Processing and marketing infrastructure in KALAJU. - Investment in value-added processing products (downstream or hilirasisi program) - Blue Halo S Product certification. PDS strongly proposed CI to invest in a global certification system in which all products have a Blue Halo S certification label and socialize the system to the global market.
32	1-Sep-23	To provide update on Blue Halo S to the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries team, MMAF	Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, MMAF	13 (M:12/F:1)	MMAF Office, Jakarta	- DGCF doesn't know much about Blue Halo S. This is an initiative that has been promoted by MMAF and Kemenko Marves, and there are several activities that are already underway. It is expected that Blue Halo S can be integrated with the MMAF program and become a priority program. - MMAF proposes related activities, namely 1) Fisheries Management Plan (RPP) (previously 2016), 2) harvest strategy according to commodities, 3) stock assessment, ocean accounting. - MMAF asked for an explanation regarding matching funds. Managed by each agency. Matching funds for each director general in WPP 572 and according to the time frame (2025- for 5 years).

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
33	1-Sep-23	To discuss Blue Financing and Bond Mechanism	CEO, PT. SMI	2 (M:2/F:0)	Senayan, Jakarta	- Two areas are identified for SMI's involvement: (1) disbursement of financing through and for local governments; and (2) disbursement of financing through and for businesses. - Issuance of Blue Bond is only possible when there is a request from "the government" (any government). The Ministry of Finance as a shareholder of SMI will decide. - It appears that SMI's financing appetite is rather conservative (as conservative as a bank -- even slightly more). The strategic value of SMI is financing the development of infrastructure, possibly via local governments, such as the development of roads, ports, markets, etc. Luckily, these are also identified in the field. - It appears that financing for this space remains in the fields of Venture Capital as they are the ones seemingly comfortable with the apparent risks. Banks may not be comfortable (yet). For example, even a company as successful as Aruna may not be bankable from SMI's point of view (and possibly from banks' point of view, too).
34	4-Sep-23	To discuss potential programs and activities related to blue economy sectors in WPPNRI 572	Koalisi Ekonomi Membumi (KEM); Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL)	2 (M:1/F:1)	Senayan, Jakarta	- LTKL as a collaborative platform is also expected to facilitate partnership among development partners including NGOs, the private sector, development agencies, and academic institutions - providing an integrated support system to help district members accelerate its sustainable vision implementation. KEM is a coalition developed by LTKL to accelerate its work on green business and investments. - At the moment none of LTKL or KEM works are in WPP 572. However, since members of LTKL are Head of Districts level, it may be

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						potential to pursue and coordinate with the platform in the future.
35	5-Sep-23	To discuss potential programs and activities related to blue economy sectors in WPPNRI 572	Indonesian Fisheries and Communities (MDPI)	9 (M:3/F:6)	Online	- Currently, MDPI operates only in WPP NRI 713, 714, and 715, but they are willing to work in other areas through collaboration. MDPI's working approach involves assessment, mentoring, and certification. - MDPI does not yet have cooperatives that receive mentoring in WPP 572 but is open to opportunities for further development in 572. - MDPI's experience with 10 cooperatives it has established and mentored shows that only 5 cooperatives actively transact until they are certified. One of the main reasons is the initial assessment process being less comprehensive. - To receive government program support, cooperatives must achieve a certain level, namely Grade A minimum B for national programs or Grade C for district/provincial programs.
36	5&8 Sep-23	To consult with BAPPENAS about adaption actions under BAPPENAS' Climate Resilience Development Program	Low Carbon Development Expert, Ministry of National Development Planning	2 (M:2/F:0)	Online	Adaptation actions under BAPPENAS' Climate Resilience Development Program
37	5&20 Sep-23	To discuss potential programs and activities related to blue economy sectors in WPPNRI 572 (e.g., aquaculture and solar-powered cold storage)	GIZ	9 (M:3/F:6)	GIZ Office, Jakarta	- Currently, GIZ has no work related to blue economy sectors in WPP 572. - Discussed possibility of optimizing / increasing efficiency of shrimp ponds to increase production up to 10 times with good pond practices. Some pond areas can be rehabilitated for mangroves, without having to reduce the productivity and income of pond farmers. GIZ has pilot

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						projects in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. - GIZ developed the solar-powered ice maker and cold storage in East Nusa Tenggara, including on quality management. - Blue Halo S can connect fisheries companies to adopt technology with GIZ (in which GIZ will do feasibility study to assess the needs, and the possible locations) and provide the technology and capacity building as needed.
38	7-Sep-23	To discuss potential AEs for Blue Bond	PT. Maybank Asset Management	5 (M:4/F:1)	Maybank Office, Jakarta	- The realm of managing funds from the community which is supervised by the OJK in the form of fundraising from the community - Focus on fund management, whether bonds, equity, money market. - Want to form a social impact fund. Through the formation of an endowment fund - Funds will be deposited in the Custodian Bank
39	7-Sep-23	To discuss potential AEs for Blue Bond	BRI	8 (M: 7/F:1)	Online	- BRI provides People's Business Credit (KUR) to fisheries entrepreneurs. However, BRI has not yet categorized the blue economy. - Data on financing in the blue economy sector issued by Bank Indonesia's economic sector code, as well as funding (credit) needs in the future.
40	15-Sep-23	Courtesy call to the new Director General of Capture Fisheries of MMAF	Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, MMAF	5 (M:4/F:1)	MMAF Office, Jakarta	- Expectations that KI will be involved in the analysis for quota-based fisheries (PIT) - It is necessary to involve the Regional Government in carrying out this analysis. - Need to carry out stock assessment. - Need to carry out ANEP analysis and evaluation of quota-based fisheries in the context of PIT transformation in WPP 572.

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41	15-Sep-23	To discuss programs and investment potential in WPPNRI 572 for Blue Economy (pipeline in WPPNRI 572)	Directorate of Solid Waste Handling, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF/KLHK)	3 (M:1/F:2)	DSAW-KLHK Office, Jakarta	- Programs related to marine and coastal debris do not exist but are included in the National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Management (TKN-PSL) work plan where there are 18 Ministries/Agencies including the Ministry of Maritime and Investment, MMAF, Tourism, and Education, involved. - For the private pipeline, there is no identification of actors in waste management in the WPP 572 area yet. Can be checked later via TKN-PSL
42	15-Sep-23	To identify funding structures in the regions and mechanisms for funds mobilization	ICCTF	7 (M:4/F:3)	ICCTF Office, Jakarta	- Since 2020 ICCTF has had many programs in the marine and coastal sector. ICCTF also handles grants related to blue finance, mangrove, and coral. - In 2022, the ICCTF will prepare blue finance guidelines.
43	27-Sep-23	To obtain updated information on funding proposal requirements and process to get No-Objection Letter (NOL)	Secretariat NDA at Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF); Global Green Growth Institute	8 (M: 3/F: 5)	Online	Suitability of NOL prerequisites: - Administrative requirements will be requested as described in the following link https://fiskal.kemenkeu.go.id/nda_gcf/en/no-objection-letter-procedure - NOL issuance will be made no later than 21 working days after the required documents are complete. - Approval of the proposal will be from GCF and can take a while (usually takes 6 months) - For BEAM, BKF sees the need for supporting letters from Marves, MMAF, or MOEF
Oct-23						
44	2-Oct-23	To follow-up KADIN pipeline for SMEs	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry/KADIN, kumpul.id	7 (M:1/F:6)	Online	Kumpul.id is an incubator and accelerator that focuses on digital businesses and SMEs. For SMEs, Kumpul.id has had a collaboration with many stakeholders from the government, business associations,

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						industry, and community. They also help to open access to the global market and connect the client with financial institutions. - Currently, Kumpul works with SMEs in the blue economy, Kumpul mentioned that they will facilitate partners who may have/will have activities in 572. Kumpul will also share a database of SME partners in WPP NRI 572. - Currently the data does not exist, but will be followed up by them and shared with the consortium.
45	6-Oct-23	To follow-up Blue Economy pipeline focusing on cold chain development/potential in WPPNRI 572	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry/ KADIN	5 (M:1/F:4)	KADIN's building, Jakarta	- The location of the cold chain development that was originally proposed turned out to be in WPP NRI 573. - KADIN will see again whether there is the same potential, KADIN partners who have investment plans for cold chains in WPPNRI 572. - Ecotourism village: There is a pilot project through the PED (regional economic development) program on the coast of Banten in WPP NRI 572. - KADIN will assist in strengthening soft skills and mentoring programs (homestay management, hospitality, food and beverage, and other related things). Currently, data related to the program is being processed, and the planning document will be shared with the consortium.
46	10-Oct-23	To update NDA on funding proposal progress, discuss grant mechanisms, and confirm requirements for NOL	Secretariat NDA at Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF); Global Green Growth Institute	9 (M: 3/F: 6)	Online	Grant Mechanism Aspects that still need to be clarified are the types of grants and the flow of funds from GCF to the accredited entity (AE) and executing entity (EE) because there is still a gap in understanding from Ministries/Institutions (K/L) on this.

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						- From the examples of existing projects, K/L is involved in overseeing the technical implementation with SC providing strategic direction for the project and approval of specific project objectives that are considered very crucial. NOL Submission Process - NOL requirements: Full funding proposal according to the GCF template. Highest priority annexes: theory of change and implementation arrangement.
47	23-24 Oct-23	Workshop: To explore with relevant public and private sector actors about potential Blue Halo S projects in WPPNRI 572 that could be related to marine ecotourism, ship building, renewable energy, waste management and preventing marine debris.	Public sector: 1) Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; 2) Ministry of National Development Planning; 3) Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment; 4) Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy; 5) Ministry of Industry; 6) Ministry of Public Works and Housing; 7) Capital Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM); 8) National Coordination Team for Handling Marine Debris; 9) Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Private sector: relevant fisheries association; banks; financial institutions	85 (M: 65/F: 20)	Double Tree Hotel, Jakarta (Hybrid)	- In general, several potential projects have been identified for investment in WPPNRI 572 (cultivation, integrated cold storage, integrated small island agriculture, sustainable tourism in coastal area, etc.) - All potential projects will be followed up to obtain comprehensive investment projections for 2025-2030 in WPP 572.
48	30-Oct-23	Workshop: To present the initial draft of the Blue Economy Adaptation Mechanism (BEAM) to key stakeholders (Kemenko	National Government: 1) Assistant Deputy for Capture Fisheries Management, Coordinating Ministry	38 (M: 24/F: 14)	Royal Padjdjaran Hotel, Bogor, West Java	Governance The governance mechanism must be re-mapped, so that it is clear that Component 1 is managed by the head of the

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
		Marves, MMAF, Bappenas) as pre-validation of the design. Input from the forum used to finalize the draft funding proposal that will be submitted to NDA GCF (BKF).	for Maritime Affairs and Investment; 2) Directorate of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Bappenas; 3) Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management, MMAF; 4) Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, MMAF			implementing entity (KI) in collaboration with the relevant K/L.. Program Design - Ensure that the proposal shows the links of program to national priorities in more detail and no overlap with each other. Follow Up - All inputs will be addressed to improve the funding proposal, which will then be submitted to the NDA (BKF) in November 2023 for the NOL from Government of Indonesia.
Mar 2024						
49	4-Mar-24	RARE project discussion on small scale fisheries impact bond	Fish Forever in Indonesia – RARE Indonesia	10 (M: 4/F: 6)	Online	- The RARE project is the world's first small-scale fisheries impact bond. - Target: small-scale fisheries sector. - Goal: to reduce overfishing by establishing Managed Access with Reserves (MA+Rs) in Southeast Sulawesi. - Currently, RARE is expanding to other areas. - The work area is now Southeast Sulawesi, Sulawesi Utara, Maluku, and Raja Ampat. - KI and RARE are exploring the possibility of working together on the blue financing mechanism and developing a cooperative strategy.
50	5-Mar-24	Provide updates on the progress of BEAM financing proposal development.	Assistant Deputy for Capture Fisheries, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	7 (M: 3/F: 4)	Bali timbungan, Sarinah Jakarta	- CI KI provided a report on changes to the timeline for sending BEAM proposals to GCF and progress toward obtaining a co-financing letter. - CMMAF recommended reaching out to Bappenas to explore potential co-financing options. - For the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's involvement, CMMAF suggested drafting a proposal and providing options to

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						include them in the BEAM governance process. - Regarding Measurable Fishing, MMAF is temporarily stopping piloting efforts due to the need for better maturation, synergy, and wider socialization of the concept and rules. - CMMAF indicated that including elements of non-tax state revenue in BEAM would be difficult.
51	23-Mar-24	Reporting the Results of the Blue Halo S "BEAM" Funding Proposal	Acting Deputy Secretary for Maritime Resources Coordination, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	9 (M: 4/F: 5)	CMMAF Office, Jakarta	- KI presented the results of the review of the Blue Halo S proposal, detailing the annexes and the status of the draft proposal. KI also explained the grant system for implementing the Blue Halo S project. - CMMAF provided several technical, substantive, and administrative inputs. - For administrative needs, CMMAF suggests focusing on the timeline and a report form acceptable to the inspectorate if validation is needed. This means there will be two types of report forms, with one tailored to the CMMAF inspectorate's requirements. - CMMAF can help bridge connections with local government and support KI in other processes. Bappenas should also support this project due to their intersecting projects.
52	28-Mar-24	Potential collaboration in the form of co-financing/matchmaking between PT. PII with BEAM	The Institution of Engineers Indonesia – IEI	9 (M: 6/F:3)	Capital Place Building, SCBD, Jakarta	- IEI's mandate is to develop the infrastructure sector and provide financial instruments, such as guarantees, to attract private investment. IEI does not provide co-financing or investment as it is not a financing vehicle or Special Mission Vehicle (SMV); its role is to enhance financing. - IEI was involved in the preparation process for the fishing port project in Yogyakarta, including equipment for pre-processing and cold storage.

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						• IEI is also managing a project related to the provision of clean water, which can be considered in relation to Blue Halo S at WPP 572. The IEI team will review this matter. • IEI has a training and curriculum program through the IIGF Institute (IIGF-I), the knowledge management unit at IEI. IIGF collaborates with 36 state universities across Indonesia and helps build local government capacity in innovative financing. • Regarding BEAM, IEI can participate in activities 1.3 (Capacity Building) and 2.3 (Investment Readiness).
Apr 2024						
53	17-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Koperasi Putra Lautan (KPL)	2 (M: 2/F: 0)	Online	• Koperasi Putra Lautan (KPL) is a fish collector cooperative operating in Banten Province, specifically in Pandeglang and Lebak Districts. • KPL focuses on the Blue Economy and aims to increase its cooperative membership. There is an opportunity to support sustainable fishing and processing if BEAM provides small grants for MSMEs/corporates. The grant size requested is USD 26,100. • KPL has a strong network with the government, particularly the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), which supports KPL with grants, fishing tools, boats, etc. This support places KPL under KKP's long-term supervision. • There is an opportunity to help KPL grow by linking them with investors and other fish aggregators like Fishlog and E-Fishery. KPL is open to technical assistance and other collaborations.

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						Supporting KPL will enable BEAM to develop the Blue Economy ecosystem at the grassroots level, unlocking market potential and reducing bottlenecks in the fishing business.
54	17-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	PT JASUDA (Jaringan Sumber Daya/Resource Network)	2 (M: 2/F: 0)	Online	- JASUDA (Jaringan Sumber Daya) is a well-known organization specializing in supply chain management, training, research, and business collaboration in the seaweed industry. - JASUDA has extensive experience in the blue economy, working with investors and international donors, and has a large network of seaweed farmers in Indonesia. This enables JASUDA to leverage support and assistance in developing blue economy activities. - JASUDA proposes a grant to BEAM to improve the capacity of seaweed farmers in Bangka Belitung, Batam, Riau, and Lampung, all within WPP 572. They aim to collaborate with potential investors and startups for exporting and processing seaweed products. - JASUDA requests a total of USD 350,000 for this activity, with detailed plans provided in their letter of intent. - The proposed activities aim to help at least 2,000 seaweed farmers with seedling, cultivating, and harvesting using good seaweed farming practices under ASC (Aquaculture Stewardship Council) procedures.
55	18-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Artaku	3 (M: 3/F: 0)	Online	Artaku is a digital platform connecting BPR (Folk's Bank) services with potential customers. They operate in Java and have no experience in Sumatra. Artaku is linked with two BPRs in Banten.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						- Artaku is not involved in the blue economy ecosystem and has limited capacity to engage with customers and other direct actors in this sector. - On April 22, Artaku confirmed they are unable to participate in the BEAM project as their business and operational model do not align with BEAM's needs.
56	18-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Dana Unicorn Finance (DUF)	4 (M: 3/F: 1)	Online	- DUF is a potential partner for engagement, but their grant request depends on the BPR in Aceh. Due to the lack of available data, this engagement may not happen in the short term. - BEAM should maintain engagement with DUF and provide facilitation if there are any opportunities for blue economy financing activities. For example, exploring financing possibilities for Agar company, which operates in Medan, could be considered.
57	19-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	E-Fishery	4 (M: 2/F: 2)	Online	- E-Fishery plans to enhance mangrove restoration in Sumatra, particularly in Toba, Aceh, and parts of North Sumatra Island. They aim to engage relevant stakeholders to restore mangrove plantations, supporting the Vaname shrimp fishing ecosystem. - E-Fishery is a crucial partner for engagement, given their extensive networks, community outreach, and potential interventions that benefit the blue economy ecosystem. - BEAM could establish connections and networks with E-Fishery farmers and other supply chain members, while also enhancing sustainability standards. Additionally, financing the current mangrove restoration plan through grants is an appealing project. - A follow-up meeting will be held to develop the letter of intent, determining the grant

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						size, business volume, and potential interventions requested by BEAM.
58	22-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Way Seputih Conservation Foundation/Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS); Mitra Bentala	3 (M: 1/F: 2)	Online	- Both organizations have planned to collaborate as a consortium to apply for future BEAM opportunity grants. - YKWS and Mitra Bentala have submitted a sample proposal for Adaptation and Mitigation.
59	22-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Amanah Ventura Syariah Capital	4 (M: 3/F: 1)	Online	- AVS is prepared to collaborate with BEAM to develop projects with start-up companies and MSMEs in WPP 572. They will collect data on previous financing facilities provided to MSMEs and start-ups. - AVS is interested in collaborating and has identified 10 potential projects that align with BEAM's blue economy objectives. - In addition to the crab exporting business, AVS is exploring the possibility of providing financing for the export of lobsters caught in Aceh and Lampung to China and the US.
60	22-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Wetlands Indonesia/Yayasan Lahan Basah Indonesia (YLBA)	4 (M: 2/F: 2)	Online	- YLBA's efforts have had a significant positive impact on coastal communities and the environment. Their mangrove restoration initiatives have effectively prevented coastal erosion, enhanced biodiversity, and established new income sources for local residents. - YLBA's community empowerment approach has successfully raised awareness among communities about the importance of conserving mangroves. - YLBA has submitted a sample proposal for Nature Restoration.
61	22-Apr-24	Introducing meeting BEAM- Potential partner	USAID Berikan	3 (M: 3/F: 0)	Online	- USAID Berikan is a donor-funded project on sustainable fisheries by USAID, initiated in 2022. - The project focuses on collaborative fishing management in WPP 711 (Riau Island and

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						West Kalimantan) and WPP 715 (North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, North Maluku, West Papua). • USAID Berikan is willing to participate in planning partner workshops for BEAM. • They are also willing to provide the names and contacts of their partners in Riau Island to offer additional support.
62	23-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Kospin JASA	4 (M: 4/F: 0)	Online	• Kospin JASA needs to collaborate with other entities to enhance the impact of BEAM's interventions in the future. • Given Kospin's assets and capacity, BEAM should facilitate networking and provide support for blue economy activities if collaboration with Kospin JASA is desired. • There is room for improvement in Kospin JASA's knowledge of the blue economy, project sustainability, and the feasibility of developing loan products.
63	23-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Sharia Microfinance Institutions (Lkms) Mhairah	3 (M: 3/F: 0)	Online	• Mhairah is not considered a suitable partner for BEAM, despite being located in one of the WPP 572 locations. • Due to their limited capacity in blue finance and the size of their business, they may not be able to adequately support other businesses that may emerge during BEAM's identification process.
64	23-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Koperasi Mitra Dhuafa (KOMIDA)	4 (M: 4/F: 0)	Online	• KOMIDA is not directly focused on blue economy activities and would require significant effort to integrate into the ecosystem. Challenges include understanding product development, risk management, and engaging with actor groups. This is mainly due to their business target not aligning with the fisheries sector or similar industries. • KOMIDA could be a potential partner if BEAM decides to include women's

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						empowerment as a focus in delivering technical assistance to women in MSMEs. Their outreach to women entrepreneurs and low-income groups is an asset for empowering women based on the Grameen system.
65	29-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Yayasan Javlec Indonesia	3 (M: 2/F: 1)	Online	- Yayasan Javlec Indonesia, established in 2012, is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting sustainable development in Indonesia. - In Berau, East Kalimantan Province, Yayasan Javlec Indonesia implemented a notable project to address challenges faced by local fishermen. They established a solar-powered ice factory with a daily capacity of one ton to address the scarcity of ice for preserving their catch. - This project was a collaborative effort. Yayasan Javlec Indonesia partnered with a local organization to ensure the technical installation and provided training for managing and maintaining the ice factory. - The project's sustainability is rooted in its community-centric approach. Yayasan Javlec Indonesia collaborated with the local BumDes (Village-Owned Enterprise) to operate the ice factory, empowering them with the skills and knowledge to manage this essential resource. - Yayasan Javlec Indonesia agreed to and has sent a sample proposal for renewable energy.
66	29-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Yayasan Rekam Nusantara	3 (M: 1/F: 2)	Online	Yayasan Rekam Nusantara has made significant contributions to coastal resilience and marine conservation in Indonesia. Their collaborative approach, comprehensive strategies, and targeted livelihood support have empowered communities and fostered

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						sustainable practices, ensuring the long-term health of coastal ecosystems. • Yayasan Rekam Nusantara has agreed to and has sent a sample proposal for Nature Restoration.
67	29-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Koperasi Karya Sinar Bahari (KSB)	3 (M: 2/F: 1)	Online	• Koperasi Karya Sinar Bahari (KSB) has been operating in the Banten Bay area since 2018, running an empowerment program with green clam breeders in Banten. • KSB is a crucial partner for initiating work to nurture coral reefs and conserve ocean water from pollutants. They already understand the dependence of their business on clean water and a pollutant-free environment. • KSB is capable of collaborating with investors, buyers, and networks to align with the ecosystem of blue finance activities. Additionally, BEAM could provide support to startups like E-Fishery and Fishlog as fish collectors.
68	29-Apr-24	Potential partner for BEAM Investment Readiness Window	Koperasi Mina Samudra (KMS)	3 (M: 2/F: 1)	Online	• Koperasi Mina Samudra (KMS) was established in 2006 in Paku Haji, Tangerang, Banten. They began by providing basic needs for fishing activities. • KMS is a potential partner for BEAM due to their operations on the ground and their networks with other cooperatives and investors. One of their partners is BMI (Benteng Mikro Indonesia), one of the largest cooperatives in Indonesia. • KMS is proposing IDR 3 billion for a special credit provision for fishermen to reduce reliance on loan sharks in the fishing business. They ensure that their potential business will support sustainable fishing practices.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						KMS also requires additional training for their members to improve their business knowledge and ability to engage with potential investors in BEAM projects.
69	30-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Nature Conservation Education Foundation/Yayasan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam (YAPEKA)	3 (M: 2/F: 1)	Online	- YAPEKA has been actively engaged in various regions across Indonesia, focusing on community empowerment and environmental education projects. - YAPEKA is particularly interested in seagrass meadows and dugong conservation. The organization's CEO notes the lack of comprehensive data and literature on seagrass ecosystems in Indonesia, hindering effective management strategies. They see the BEAM project as an opportunity to conduct preliminary studies and map the current state of seagrass meadows across Indonesia, crucial for developing effective conservation plans. - YAPEKA recognizes the critical role of seagrass ecosystems in supporting coastal communities dependent on fishing livelihoods. Healthy seagrass meadows enhance fish production, directly increasing income for fishermen. - YAPEKA has agreed to and has sent a sample proposal for Nature Restoration.
70	30-Apr-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	Yayasan Geutanyoe	3 (M: 2/F: 1)	Online	- Yayasan Geutanyoe is based in Aceh Province. - Currently, Yayasan Geutanyoe actively supports coastal communities in East Aceh, working closely with fishermen and mangrove crab farmers. They implement a silvofishery approach, integrating aquaculture with mangrove cultivation to enhance both fish and crab production. Additionally, they guide communities in mangrove ecosystem protection,

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						recognizing its crucial role in sustaining crab populations. Yayasan Geutanyoe has agreed to and has sent a sample proposal for community livelihood and adaptation.
May 2024						
71	2-May-24	Potential partner in BEAM activities for adaptation and mitigation.	CTC – Coral Triangle Center	4 (M: 1/F: 3)	Online	- CTC's portfolio includes a Training Center and MPA Management, providing capacity building, technical documentation development, and assistance in developing marine protected areas (MPAs) in Indonesia. - Currently, CTC is a partner of MMAF with a working agreement for capacity building with the Director General of PRL, BPPSDM, and the Directorate of Catch Fisheries. - CTC operates an independent marine and fisheries training center for conservation and fisheries, focusing on developing and evaluating conservation strategies and strengthening committees and managers, such as fishermen groups and partner groups. - CTC's target groups include the government, communities, and students/academics. - CTC also provides competency tests for conservation and develops SKKNI (Indonesian National Work Competency Standards). - Result: While showing interest in the BEAM project, CTC has not replied to the email containing the sample proposal form, indicating they will respond after an internal discussion.
72	2-May-24	- Discuss the Blue Halo S Project Funding Proposal. - Clarification about the	The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	25 (M: 14/F: 11)	MMAF Office, Jakarta	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) provided several responses regarding the BEAM funding proposal:

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
		BEAM project. • Explanation of the amended BEAM proposal.				- Based on the meeting in Yogyakarta, the BEAM project is classified as a direct grant in the form of goods and services. The secretary general will ensure MMAF's rights and obligations in the Blue Halo S project after the proposal is completed, formulate the agreement text, and ensure the BAST process. KI was asked to prepare a BAST draft with support from MMAF. - MMAF proposes that the chairman of the PSC should be from MMAF. The Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), and other ministries would become members. The proposal for the KKP to become chairman is only for the Secretary General of MMAF. - MMAF proposes to be the sole ministry responsible (without involvement from other ministries) and conduct engagements with CI. However, BEAM is still allowed to accept co-financing from other ministries. - MMAF proposes to hold a workshop involving all relevant units at MMAF to discuss the Blue Halo S project in more detail, focusing on co-financing, piloting, and other aspects.
73	7-May-24	Blue Halo S presentation with representatives from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) Management for match funding/co-financing purposes	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)	9 (M: 6/F:3)	KADIN Tower, Jakarta	- In early September 2024, Kadin and Marves will co-host the Indonesia Sustainability Forum (ISF) to showcase the interests of the blue economy in Indonesia. - Kadin highlights issues with PIT (measured fisheries), noting that preparation and implementation plans have faced challenges due to inconsistencies between government data (from KomnasKajiskan) and field realities. This discrepancy has led to inaccurate policies and losses for

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						entrepreneurs, as the baseline data differs between parties. • To develop eco-tourism, Kadin suggests implementing a quota system to prevent tourists from exceeding the ecosystem's capacity. This limitation can be achieved through niche tourism to segment interested parties. Kadin has discussed green and blue tourism development with Plataran. • Kadin plans to provide a position paper to Prabowo (future President of Indonesia) to advocate for a development theme focusing on digitalization, green economy, and blue economy. • Kadin seeks collaboration with KI to build literacy regarding the blue economy within Kadin. • KI explains the need for a joint funding commitment letter (co-financing) from the private sector and government to support the Blue Halo S – BEAM funding proposal, to be submitted to the GCF at the end of May or early June 2024. The Kadin team will internally discuss this co-financing/matchfunding need further.
74	16-May-24	ADB's prospective collaboration for BEAM	National Coordinator - Blue SEA Finance Hub, ADB	4 (M: 3/F:1)	Plaza Indonesia, Jakarta	• Bungus is no longer considered a potential area of interest for ADB's eco-port, based on feasibility studies. • ADB, in collaboration with MMAF, is introducing sustainable shrimp aquaculture to improve transparency and traceability processes, aiming to increase productivity, quality, profitability, and environmental sustainability of smallholder shrimp farming in 7 provinces, including Banten, Aceh, and Lampung. The project will upgrade infrastructure facilities on both government and community land.

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						- ADB's Reducing Marine Debris in Indonesia program, a policy-based loan, is led by CMMAF and proposed to be executed by them. The implementing agencies include the ministries of environment and forestry (MoEF), MOHA, MMAF, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, and industry. Currently in the mission stage, the program aims to start implementation by Q4 2024. This loan supports Presidential Decree No.83/2018 on Marine Debris Management (Plan of Action on Marine Plastic Debris 2017–2025), focusing on policy-making at the regional/district level. - The Ministry of Finance will distribute the ADB loan to executing ministries based on their programs. The loan can be used for salary staffing/operation of the program, not limited to implementation. The Ministry of Finance will ensure that the loan is used in accordance with national priorities.
75	21-May-24	Technical discussion with MMAF to discuss BEAM logo branding, input for the BEAM proposal, and to obtain a letter of commitment from the government for co-financing.	The Ministry of Maritime Affairs: - Bureau of Law and Foreign Cooperation - Planning Bureau - Directorate General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products - Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision - Secretariat of the Directorate General of Marine and Marine Space Management	32 (M: 15/F: 17)	Aone Hotel, Jakarta	- Input has been gathered from project interventions or activities, as well as priority/intervention areas for program mapping for each BEAM component, aligning with related MMAF priority programs. - KI will follow up on branding input, including the tagline and logo used. - KI will coordinate with the directorate to finalize these elements according to the input from the workshop. - KI will also coordinate with the Bureau of Law and Foreign Cooperation and the Planning Bureau of MMAF regarding the overall follow-up input and co-financing results.

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			• Directorate of Ecosystem and Aquatic Biota Conservation • Directorate of Fish Resources Management • Maritime and Fisheries Business Capital Management Institution • Bungus Ocean Fishing Harbor			
June 2024						
76	1-June-2024	Co-financing from MMAF	• Deputy secretary (D2) of Marves • Assistant Deputy of Capture fisheries, Marves • BKHLN, MMAF; • Directorate General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products. • Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Supervision • Secretariat of the Directorate General of Marine and Marine spatial Management	13 (M: 6/F:7)	Zoom, Online	• MMAF has not finalized planning documents, leading to uncertainty in funding allocation. Consequently, a legal basis document for co-financing in WPP 572 has not been issued. CI/KI may consider accepting logs over detailed figures. • The range of co-financing, as explained by Roren, could expand as the program is implemented. BKHLN proposed to list the nominal base that has been identified with (< 100,000 USD) in the WPP 572. • Will it be allowed to calculate BEAM co-financing from ongoing activities/existing as co-financing in other programs/projects? double tagging.

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77	4-June-2024	A follow up discussion with MMAF towards MMAF's co-financing, IRW and Results of the BEAM Proposal Workshop 21 May 2024	- Bureau Foreign Cooperation, MMAF - Planning Bureau, MMAF	8 (M: 4/F:4)	Zoom, online	- If BEAM was to extend location outwards of WPP 572, it would need to be discussed and decided by the Minister. - CI would need to sign an implementation agreement with KKP once the grant is approved by the GCF. - KI hopes that KKP's co-financing can be 20-50% of the total proposed grant funding. - CI will write to the secretary general of the Ministry of Marine Affairs regarding the implementation of Blue Halo S for a request for a co-financing letter from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (without specifying the amount or percentage)
July 2024						
78	2-Jul-2024	Sharing Session GIZ (co-financing) Forclime	- NDA Secretariat, BKF - FORCLIME Forests and Climate Change (GIZ)	11 (M: 8/F: 3)	Zoom, Online	- Provincial co-financing was allocated to assist in the implementation of activities under component 1 (regulatory reform/enabling condition). - The calculation of the Co-financing of the Forclime West Kalimantan done by calculating the historical average and the trend of increasing funding allocation in the forestry service (social forestry activities, FMUs, etc.) since 2017. - For the project duration of 7 years, GIZ received a co-financing commitment from the province of approximately USD 25.8 million. The source of co-financing also comes from the DBH reforestation fund (DBH-DR), the Deconcentration Fund, and others.
79	16- Jul -2024	Coordination Meeting for BEAM Co-financing	- Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment Bappenas - MMAF - NDA Secretariat, BKF	20 (M:12/F:8)	Hybrid. Online and CMMAI office	Co-financing can be taken from the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) and Deconcentration Funds from 6 provinces (WPP 572). Co-financing of Rp 500 million for 6 years from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is a very small figure. As the largest

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						maritime country in the world, Indonesia would be embarrassed if it only gave that amount. Marves plans to provide co-financing for BEAM, aiming for a 10% target. They will consult with Bappenas' Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources and KP Bappenas. The government is in transition, but a 70% GCF grant fund is crucial.
August 2024						
80	6-Aug-2024	Coordination Meeting to Discuss Co-Financing of Blue Halo S - BEAM Project (including provincial government)	- Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment - Bappenas - MMAF - NDA Secretariat, BKF - Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency/DKP (Aceh, West & North Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Banten) (Lampung, Banten, Bengkulu, North and West Sumatra)	37 (M: 20/F:17)	Hotel Mercure and Zoom	- The presentation discusses the Blue Halo S mechanism and the role of local government co-financing in the success of the Blue Halo S - BEAM proposal, including its outcomes and funding facilities. - Most provincial attendees took time to acclimatise towards GCF's Co-financing requirements, as they're more familiar with GEF. - As the meeting ended, each provincial agencies were tasked to fill in co-financing matrix that specified activities related to Blue Economy in WPP 572. Once compiled and sorted, KI/CI will count eligible activities that can be counted as co-financing.
81	14-Aug -2024	Online discussion with Bengkulu Province	- Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency/DKP - Provincial Development Agency/Bappeda	6 (M:2/F:4)	Zoom, Online	Technical discussion on filling in co-financing matrix shared on Aug 6th
82	20-Aug- 2024	Meeting with Head of Planning Berau (Pak Andi)	MMAF	6 (M:4/F:2)	GMB 1 building	Head Planning Bureau stated that MMAF's co-financing will primarily be from LKKPN and the Planning division.

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			Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment			secretariat General will sign MMAF's co-financing letter.
September 2024						
83	2-Sep-2024	Online discussion with Lampung Province	- Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency/DKP - Provincial Development Agency/Bappeda	8 (M:4/F:4)		Technical discussion on filling in co-financing matrix shared on Aug 6th
84	10-Sep-2024	Introduction to KI and Discussion Knowledge & Learning Center Blue Halo S	Universitas Negeri Padang	8 (M:3/F:5)	Zoom, Online	- Introduction to KI and Blue Halo S-BEAM - Assessing potential collaboration for Knowledge & Learning Center Blue Halo S. - For survey purposes, KI will visit Padang to discuss details with the faculty leaders.
85	18-Sep-2024	Online discussion with West Sumatra Province		7 (M: 4/F:3)	Zoom, Online	Technical discussion on filling in co-financing matrix shared on Aug 6th
October 2024						
86	1-Oct-2024	Meeting with Universitas Bung Hatta	Universitas Bung Hatta (UBH)	12 (M: 6/ F:6)	Universitas Bung Hatta Campus	- Univ Bung Hatta has an experienced data centre and is a private university. Its faculty focuses on fisheries empowerment in Sumatra. In terms of resources, including economy and ecosystem, Univ Bung Hatta is ready to support activities related to BEAM. In addition, this university has a special data and information centre, and has built and has the necessary software. - Univ Bung Hatta involvement in Blue Halo S, we are also involved in the Bungus team, the National Fisheries Coalition Commission, also involved in the preparation of the Blue Halo S Bappeda budget, involved in the West Sumatra Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the Blue Halo S proposal.

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87	2-Oct-2024	Meeting with The Rector of Universitas Negeri Padang for KLC	Universitas Negri Padang	12 (M: 10; F: 2)	Padang	• UNP has an environmental study centre, climate study, and SDGs centre so that it can relate to the Blue Halo S project. UNP is open if the Blue Halo S project wants to open a new KLC. Currently, UNP has 28 research centres, the most dominant of which is the environmental study centre. KLC can be under the auspices of LPPM UNP or can also be under the direct management of UNP. • UNP is collaborating with Con Project with universities in Poland, Ireland, to develop a program so that climate change can be included in the curriculum. Maybe this can be a part that supports the Blue Halo S project. • KI will discuss internally on UNP's suitability to host KLC.
88	3-Oct-2024	Meeting With Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN)	AMAN	6 (M: 3/F:3)	Aman Office, Bogor	• MMAF has not recognized the rights (through tenure) and invited Indigenous Peoples to protect the coast, then indigenous peoples will be increasingly oppressed. If the Blue Halo S program can be an opening to encourage the granting of tenure rights to indigenous peoples on the coast. AMAN has calculated the estimated amount of carbon in indigenous areas. • According to AMAN, in the BEAM proposal, the term 'coastal communities' is confusing. Because the term in the global is only 2: indigenous peoples or local communities. So the first thing that must be done is mapping and recognizing coastal indigenous communities before it can be known whether there are Indigenous Communities in the BEAM implementation area. AMAN does not yet have a complete mapping for coastal areas. And not all

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						indigenous communities are members of AMAN.
89	16-Oct-2024	Meeting with Universitas Bung Hatta on proceeding with KLC collaboration	Universitas Bung Hatta	10 (M: 5/ F:5)	Zoom, Online	Collaborative decision-making with Universitas Bung Hatta on KLC. After earlier comparison, UBH was well fitted to host KLC. KI and UBH, coming together to agree on a course of action and consider alternative options.
November 2024						
90	12-Nov-2024	PMC discussion with Bengkulu	Bappeda Bengkulu	8 (M: 5/ F:3)	Zoom, Online	- Technical discussion on GCF's project management costs (PMC: 5%) that should not exceed the overall budget financed by GCF. - Bappeda Bengkulu will discuss internally with their District counterparts to identify activities that can be counted for PMC.
91	20-Nov-2024	Discussion co-financing with banten	Bappeda Banten	6 (M: 4/ F:2)	Zoom, Online	After long discussion and back and forth, Banten decided to withdraw from BEAM, specifically for their co-financing commitments. This decision was made because Banten, under component 2, didn't see any reliable numbers on how much funding would be allocated specifically for Banten.
92	21-Nov-2024	Discussion co-financing with North Sumatra (Sumut)	Bappeda Sumut	5 (M: 3/ F:2)	Zoom, Online	- Discussion on identifying PMC for BEAM. The GCF will only cover 5% PMC of GCF Financing (the GCF grant) if 5% of co-finance is allocated to PMC, as a smaller proportion of co-finance goes to PMC, preventing the GCF from covering the full 5% PMC. - Provincial government (Bappeda) will coordinate with district governments.
December 2024						
93	10-Dec-2024	Discussion With kemenko pangan	The Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs/Kemenko Pangan	8 (M: 6/F:2)	Kemenko Pangan Office	Introducing BEAM to the newly inaugurated Deputy for Maritime Resources Coordination (Mr. Dandy).

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						Providing updates on Kehati's withdrawal as an EE for Act. 2.3. (Investment Readiness window/IRW).
94	16-Dec-2024	Discussion With BKHLN and Roren	MMAF	5 (M:2/F:3)	GMB 1 building	Providing updates on Kehati's withdrawal as an EE for Act. 2.3. (Investment Readiness window/IRW).
January 2025						
95	25-Jan-025	Dinner Meeting with West Sumatra Fisheries Agency (DKP)	- West Sumatra Fisheries Agency - Universitas Bung Hatta	11 (M:5/F:6)	RM Sederhana	Gathering insights on political changes within the provincial government
96	31-Jan-2025	Workshop on Blue Halo S and Knowledge Learning Center (KLC)	Universitas Bung Hatta	19 (M:11/F:8)	Universitas Bung Hatta	This workshop is expected to enhance shared insights and understanding of the Blue Halo S Program in WPP 572, as well as serve as a forum for academics and conservation practitioners to discuss challenges and solutions in the sustainable management of marine resources. KI was informed that BEAM will be integrated into the curriculum for the upcoming academic year at the University of Bung Hatta.
97	31-Jan-2025	Audience with newly-elected Governor of West Sumatra	West Sumatra Provincial Government	10 (M: 8/F:2)	Governor Palace	Discussion with West Sumatra's Governor-elect, Mr. H. Mahyeldi, to discuss adopting BEAM concept for provincial growth through the Blue Economy, getting the governor's support to maximize economic value while protecting marine ecosystem sustainability through national policies and programs.
February 2025						
98	6-Feb-2025	Meeting with AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara)	AMAN	8 (M: 3/F: 5)	Rumah AMAN, Bogor.	- Fostering communication with an independent Indigenous Peoples organization established in Jakarta on 17 March 1999, to discuss the draft IPP Blue Halo S - BEAM in WPP 572. - This meeting was to discuss adequate measures for IP in WPP 572. A suggestion was made to determine a proportion (%) of

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						grantees specifically for IP, and AMAN can assist in the screening process or recommend AMAN members who wish to submit proposals to BEAM. Based on the information available during Project preparation, AMAN did not identify a sufficiently defined coastal Indigenous Peoples target group within WPP 572.
99	7-Feb-2025	Meeting with LPDB-KUMKM	LPDB-KUMKM	8 (M:7/F:1)	LPDB-KUMKM	- The Indonesian government has established a special financing institution (LPDB-KUMKM) to act as an intermediary for Cooperatives to access bank capital. - Their clients are mostly focused on Java and real sector cooperative, and the majority has not dabbled in the fisheries sectors.
100	10-Feb-2025	Blue Halo S-BEAM WPP 572 Project Discussion Meeting	- MMAF - NDA, BKF	18 (M:10/F:8)	zoom	Discuss several points including appointing a new EE for IRW, changes in MMAF's nomenclature structure, and the possibility of BLU receiving BEAM grants.
101	26-Feb-2025	Meeting with BLU LPMUKP	BLU LPMUKP	8 (M:5/F:2)	GMB 2	- BLU LPMUKP is widely active in eastern and central Indonesia. Because of the payment rate and borrower character, it is still more appropriate compared to the western part of Indonesia. Savings and loan cooperatives still dominate the field, followed by employee cooperatives (unobstructed payments because they are deducted from salaries). Real sector cooperatives (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, trade, services) still tend to be small. - BEAM support was suggested in the form of training/certification. If it were to be in the form of cash and goods, its sustainability is questionable. BLU LPMUKP's experience in handling borrowers in WPP 572, often because of their difficult character.

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March 2025						
102	18-Mar-2025	Proposal Update and EE replacement	- MMAF - The Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs/Kemenko Pangan - NDA, BKF	12 (M: 9/ F: 3)	Zoom, Online	- Sharing progress update on proposal revisions and submission of BEAM's Proposal to the Deputy for Maritime Resources Coordination. - Deputy suggested that Kemenko Pangan can be co-leads with the MMAF on BEAM's Steering Committee.
103	19-Mar-2025	Cross-directorate meeting with MMAF	- MMAF - NDA, BKF	26 (M: 18/F: 8)	Aryaduta Hotel, Menteng.	- Technical discussion to finalize steering committee and technical committee of BEAM. This meeting is crucial to conclude the structure post nomenclature changes in the Government. - The NDA provided context on the importance of PMC co-financing as well as outlining GCF review process.
104	24-Mar-2025	Co-financing meeting with Universitas Bung Hatta	Universitas Bung Hatta	11 (M:7 / F: 4)	Zoom	The technical discussion to specify activities that can be counted as an GCF's project management costs (PMC: 5%), which should not exceed the overall budget financed by GCF.
May 2025						
105	7-May-2025	Meeting with Director SDI, MMAF	- Syahril Abd Raup (Director of Fish Resources Management), MMAF - Director's team	11 (M: 9/F:2)	GMB 2, KKP	The meeting with the Director of Fish Resources Management focused on strengthening fisheries governance, particularly the finalisation of the RPP as a foundation for harvest strategies. The discussion highlighted the need for clear and credible management frameworks to guide sustainable fisheries and long-term outcomes under BEAM. The meeting concluded with agreement to continue coordination and explore potential support under BEAM.
106	15-May-2025	Meeting with prospective Head of PMC (Huda)	MMAF	6 (M: 3/F:3)	Zoom	The call with the prospective Head of PMC (Huda) focused on the proposed structure of the BEAM Project Management Consultant

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						(PMC). The discussion also covered coordination arrangements between the PMC, Executing Entity, and government counterparts, as well as lines of accountability and decision-making processes. Attention was given to how the PMC would support implementation efficiency, ensure compliance with GCF requirements, and integrate monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems across components.
July 2025						
107	9-July-2025	Meeting with KKP	MMAF	7 (M: 5/F:2)	Zoom	The meeting discussed the proposed structure of the Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Committee (TC) following the division of DJPRL, focusing on updated roles, institutional representation, and coordination arrangements. Participants reviewed how responsibilities would be redistributed across the new directorates and how decision-making and technical inputs would be streamlined to maintain effective oversight and implementation.
August 2025						
108	12-Aug-2025	Meeting With Roren, MMAF	MMAF	13 (M: 7/F:6)	GMB 1, KKP	The discussion covered GCF feedback on BEAM, particularly on the need to reduce the grant size and strengthen justification of the funding request. While timelines for the accreditation upgrade remain uncertain, CI is expected to secure non-grant capabilities and will continue engaging with GCF on the process. Also provided updates on CI Foundation's GCF accreditation upgrade process, including recent changes under the new framework approved at B43, where funding caps and instrument-specific accreditation are removed and projects will be assessed case by case for AE capacity.

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September 2025						
109	9-9-2025	Meeting with Aluan	Aluan	3 (M: 2/F: 1)	Zoom	The meeting with PT Aluan discussed potential project pipelines in WPP 572 that could be supported through IRW grant financing, focusing on identifying priority interventions and assessing their readiness and alignment with program objectives. Participants also explored how grant support could be used to strengthen early-stage projects and improve their viability for further investment.
110	10-9-2025	Meeting with Jala	Jala	9 (M: 6/F:3)	KI office	The meeting with Jala focused on identifying potential pipelines in WPP 572 for IRW grant support, building on Jala's existing portfolio of companies, including shrimp production and processing facilities, with potential expansion into the region. The discussion explored project readiness, alignment with program objectives, and how grants could be used to strengthen early-stage models and support scalable, data-driven aquaculture investments.
111	11-9-2025	Meeting with NDA	• NDA – GCF • MMAF • CI	12 (M: 4/F: 6)	zoom	The meeting with the NDA and KKP discussed the evolving GCF financing direction and its implications for BEAM's structure. While the project will retain both grant and non-grant components, it was noted that GCF is unlikely to support large grant allocations for countries like Indonesia, with increasing preference toward return-seeking instruments and prioritisation of grants for LDCs, SIDS, and African countries. This shift limits the viability of fully grant-funded private sector components, prompting discussion on how to maintain BEAM's blue economy ambition while securing approval, with the potential to further develop the Blue Financing Facility separately.

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112	11-9-2025	Meeting With APRI				The meeting with APRI (Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Association) focused on identifying potential pipelines in WPP 572 for IRW grant support, particularly across the blue swimming crab supply chain and canning industry. The discussion explored opportunities to strengthen traceability, improve fisheries management practices, and support processors and exporters, with grants positioned to de-risk early-stage interventions and enable broader industry uptake.
113	11-9-2025	Meeting with PHRI				The meeting with the Perhimpunan Hotel & Restoran Indonesia (PHRI) North Sumatra chapter explored potential private sector engagement in BEAM, including opportunities to align hospitality and tourism operators with sustainable coastal management and blue economy practices. Discussions covered possible entry points such as co-financing, value chain linkages, and incentives for adopting sustainable sourcing and ecosystem stewardship. The meeting also assessed PHRI's role in aggregating industry actors and facilitating implementation at the local level.
114	12-9-2025	Meeting with PT. Dempo	PT. Dempo	4 (M:2/F:2)	Zoom	The meeting with PT Dempo Andalas Samudera explored potential pipeline opportunities in WPP 572, particularly building on their existing tuna processing and supply chain operations in West Sumatra. The discussion looked at where IRW grant support could add value, including strengthening upstream practices, improving traceability, and supporting expansion into new areas within the region. There was also interest in how early-stage support could help position these activities

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						for longer-term sustainability and future investment.
115	15-9-2025	Meeting with Kadin	Kadin	5 (M:3/F:2)	Menara Kadin	The meeting focused on identifying potential private sector pipelines in WPP 572, building on Pak Zulham's previous role as Coordinator for the Sumatra region, where he engaged extensively with regional KADIN offices and local business actors. These networks provided useful entry points to map existing and emerging businesses across fisheries and coastal sectors. Although he no longer holds that role, both of us now serve on the advisory board under Pak Arsjad, continuing engagement with KADIN to help surface and connect relevant pipelines in the region.
116	18-9-2025	Meeting with CV Fathur Mandiri	CV Fathur Mandiri	3 (M: 2/F:1)	Zoom	The meeting with CV Fathur Mandiri, owned by Abdul, explored potential pipeline opportunities in WPP 572, building on their engagement in community-based coastal and mangrove restoration activities in North Sumatra, including large-scale planting efforts involving local groups. The discussion also highlighted plans to establish a fisheries processing facility, creating an opportunity to link restoration efforts with fisheries value chains and local livelihoods. Participants explored how IRW grant support could strengthen these early-stage plans, support integration between conservation and production, and help develop a scalable model for sustainable coastal enterprises.
117	22-9-2025	Meeting with Medan Tropical Canning	Medan Tropical Canning	3 (M:2/F:1)	Zoom	The meeting with PT Medan Tropical Canning & Frozen Industries explored potential pipeline opportunities in WPP 572, building on their long-standing role as a tuna processing and export company with established operations since 1984 and strong presence in canned

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						and frozen tuna products. The discussion focused on how their existing processing capacity, supply chain networks, and experience with export markets could be extended or replicated to support sustainable fisheries in the region.
118	25-9-2025	Meeting on Climate Resilience Fund (CRF)	UNREDD Focal point	5 (M:3/F:2)	Zoom	Discussion with Bambang [Nola] Arifatmi of Country UNREDD Focal point to better understand the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) and the Dissemination of Cross-Sectoral Innovative Climate Financing Opportunities (DINFRA), particularly their planned approach to mobilising public and private finance for nature-based solutions. In parallel, CI and KI shared updates on the development of Blue Halo S/BEAM under the GCF, including ongoing adjustments to the Investment Readiness Window to strengthen private sector engagement and incorporate non-grant financing instruments. The exchange aimed to identify potential alignment and lessons that could inform the structuring of BEAM's financing approach.
October 2025						
119	2-10-2025	Meeting with Roren	MMAF	20 (M: 12/F:7)	GMB 1, KKP	The meeting discussed the proposed non-grant financing structure for BEAM, highlighting two main approaches: impact investment (debt and equity) and impact bonds, with GCF expected to play a catalytic role in mobilising private capital. Key challenges raised included investor preference for geographic flexibility beyond WPP 572 and the need to identify credible outcome payers for performance-based mechanisms. Participants also noted limited pipeline readiness within WPP 572, suggesting potential expansion to strengthen investment attractiveness. The discussion further covered strategic next steps for

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						proposal submission, including preparation of a concise note for GCF, and emphasised the importance of strong government involvement, particularly MMAF, to ensure alignment with national priorities and support across the project cycle.
120	22-10-2025	Meeting with Systemiq	Systemiq	5 (M:3/F:2)	Zoom	The meeting with Systemiq explored potential areas of collaboration, focusing on alignment between BEAM and Systemiq's work on sustainable ocean and climate finance. The discussion considered opportunities to leverage Systemiq's expertise in structuring blended finance and market-based solutions, particularly to strengthen BEAM's non-grant components and private sector engagement. Participants also discussed possible roles in pipeline development, technical advisory, and linking BEAM to broader regional and global financing initiatives.
January 2026						
121	27-1-2026	Meeting between MMAF, NDA, CI	NDA-GCF Indonesia MMAF CI	20 (M: 8/F: 12)	GMB 1, KKP	The meeting with AE, KKP, and NDA discussed updates on the BEAM proposal following GCF feedback, including the need to downsize the project to around USD 40 million and shift to a grant-only structure due to budget constraints. Participants aligned on revising the project scope, beneficiary targets, and timeline to target submission for the October 2026 Board. The NDA reaffirmed BEAM as a national priority, confirmed that a new No Objection Letter (NOL) is not required, and emphasized its role as the official communication channel with GCF moving forward.

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February 2026						
122	3-2-2026	First meeting KI, CI, SCB	- Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) - CI	9 (M: 5/F: 4)	Ms. Teams	The initial meeting between SCB, KI, and CI was exploratory, focusing on potential collaboration under BEAM, particularly in structuring a blue economy financing platform. Discussions covered the use of GCF grants to support early-stage project development, alongside options for deploying non-grant instruments through a potential SPV. Participants also exchanged views on pipeline development, technical assistance needs, and approaches to strengthen investment readiness for scalable projects.
123	9-2-2026	KI, SCB technical meeting	Standard Chartered Bank (SCB)	7 (M: 5/F:2)	Ms. Teams	The follow-up meeting between SCB and KI focused on providing a deeper overview of BEAM, particularly its governance structure and technical implementation arrangements. The discussion clarified roles across institutions, coordination mechanisms, and how different components of the program would be operationalised on the ground. This session aimed to give SCB a clearer understanding of BEAM's overall architecture and implementation approach to inform potential areas of collaboration.
124	12-2-2026	CI, KI, SCB Meeting	- Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) - CI	7 (M:4/F:3)	Ms. Teams	The follow-up meeting between SCB, KI, and CI focused on further refining SCB's potential role within BEAM, particularly as a technical partner supporting the design and operationalisation of a project development and financing platform (SPV). Discussions clarified implementation arrangements, including SCB's role in pipeline development, deal sourcing, and delivery of pre- and post-investment technical assistance, with KI retaining oversight on governance, workplan approval, and procurement to ensure GCF compliance.

No	Date	Purpose of consultation	Stakeholders involved	Numbers of participants	Location	Key Comments and Outcomes
						Participants also aligned on a more selective pipeline strategy prioritising fewer, higher-value projects, and discussed the need to define eligibility criteria, climate impact metrics, and indicative TA budget benchmarks. Additional points covered included structuring of grant-funded project preparation support, treatment of ESS risk categories, and the level of detail required at proposal stage versus implementation.
125	26-2-2026	Konservasi Indonesia - Conservation International Ventures and CFA	• Pwc • UK Embassy • CI Ventures	5 (M:4/F:1)	Ms. Teams	The introductory meeting between Konservasi Indonesia, Conservation International Ventures, and the Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA) focused on potential alignment with BEAM, particularly in strengthening pipeline development and investment readiness. CFA's technical assistance model and investor linkage platform were identified as relevant to support project preparation, improve bankability, and connect BEAM pipelines to private capital.
126	26-2-2026	EE meeting to inform Kehati on BEAM update	Kehati	5 (M:2/F:3)	Kehati Office	The meeting with KEHATI was held to formally inform that BEAM will proceed without KEHATI as an Executing Entity following the substantial budget reduction required by GCF, which necessitates a more streamlined implementation structure. The discussion outlined the shift toward a tighter, implementation-focused design, with fewer EEs to simplify governance, clarify accountability, and reduce coordination costs. KI also noted that an agreement on the use of relevant intellectual property will need to be established, given KEHATI's prior involvement in developing key materials.
127	27-2-2026	CI, KI, SCB Meeting	SCB	6 (M: 4/ F: 3)	Ms. Teams	The follow-up meeting with SCB focused on refining BEAM's implementation approach,

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						including operational sequencing, delivery timelines, and integration across components. Discussions highlighted the need to align technical assistance with implementation milestones and strengthen reporting and performance tracking frameworks. It was also agreed that SCB will provide direct inputs and edits to the Funding Proposal ahead of the March 9th timeline, after which KI will submit the final version to MMAF.
March 2026						
128	3-3-2026	CI, KI, SCB Meeting	SCB	6 (M: 4/ F: 3)	Ms. Teams	The follow-up meeting with SCB focused on clarifying the proposed SPV model and its alignment with GCF expectations, particularly around ensuring open access for investors and avoiding preferential pipelines linked to a single private actor. Discussions also covered co-financing expectations from SCB, potential structuring of capital flows between concessional and commercial finance, and safeguards related to CI/GCF policies on public benefit. Participants further aligned on the need to define clear investment criteria and impact metrics at proposal stage, while keeping flexibility to finalise specific partners and consultants during implementation.
129	7-3-2026	CI-KI Meeting on Kehati	CI	6 (M: 3/F:3)	Ms. Teams	The KI–CI meeting on BEAM intellectual property addressed the implications of KEHATI's decision not to allow use of the existing grants manual, as it is considered a core asset of KEHATI. The discussion focused on the need to develop a new, BEAM-specific grants manual that is fully aligned with GCF requirements and tailored to the revised implementation structure. Participants also considered timelines, scope, and resourcing to ensure the new

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						manual can be completed in time to support proposal finalisation and implementation readiness.
130	13-3-2026	CI, KI, SCB Meeting	SCB	5 (M: 3/ F: 2)	Ms. Teams	The meeting between CI, KI, and SCB focused on working through Sona's edits to the BEAM Funding Proposal, especially around the SPV structure. The discussion unpacked how the financing model would actually work in practice, what sits under grants (TA, project prep, legal setup) and what sits under the SPV to mobilise and deploy capital, but making sure it stays compliant with GCF rules. SCB's role was clarified as supporting the design of the SPV and overall financing structure, including how different types of capital come together and how investments are selected. Key points discussed included keeping the platform open to multiple investors, avoiding any perception of a single-actor pipeline, and making sure governance and legal setup are sound. The aim was to land on a structure that is both credible to GCF and practical to implement, so BEAM can move forward with a clear and workable financing model.
131	16-3-2026	Meeting with Bung Hatta University (UBH)	UBH	5 (M:2/F:3)	zoom	The meeting with Universitas Bung Hatta (UBH) discussed the implications of the BEAM budget reduction on the Knowledge Learning Centre (KLC) component, including the need to significantly adjust its scope, activities, and overall budget. The discussion focused on identifying which elements remain most relevant and feasible under the revised project design, while ensuring alignment with BEAM's core objectives and implementation priorities. UBH was requested to prepare a revised concept note that reflects the updated

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						priorities, available funding, and a more focused set of deliverables.
April 2026						
132	2-4-2026	CI, KI, SCB Meeting	SCB	5 (M: 3/ F: 2)	Ms. Teams	The meeting with SCB focused on advancing the IRW design, with alignment to adopt an SPV-based model for the BEAM Funding Proposal. Discussions clarified fund flow architecture, roles across CI/KI and SCB, and the use of GCF grant resources for technical assistance, project preparation, and SPV setup. Legal and governance considerations were also discussed, including constraints around KI establishing a new legal entity, which would require both national and global board approvals, as well as potential regulatory and tax implications. As a result, alternative options were considered, including leveraging SCB's existing entities or other financial institutions to reduce legal complexity and accelerate implementation. The need for clear separation of governance and management for any SPV structure was also noted. Key actions include refining the SPV structure and narrative, defining deliverables and indicators, and developing detailed budget inputs. SCB is expected to provide inputs on cost assumptions, pipeline sizing, and financial analysis to ensure the model is both compliant and implementable within the proposal timeline.