

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		1302	
GEF Agency project ID		67803	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-2	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		World Bank	
Project name		Indonesia: Conservation of Key Forests in the Sangihe-Talaud Islands	
Country/Countries		Indonesia	
Region		Asia, Middle East & Pacific	
Focal area		Biodiversity	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		Forest Ecosystems Operation Program (OP3).	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved			
NGOs/CBOs involvement		Bird Life Internationals: Lead executing agency; Action Sampiri and Yayasan Sampiri second / local executing agency; in project steering committee	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) / Approval (MSP) date		7/25/2001	
Effectiveness date / project start date		3/12/2001	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		4/30/2007	
Actual date of project completion		6/30/2007	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.025	0.025
	Co-financing	0.035	0.035
GEF Project Grant		0.8155	0.8155
Co-financing	IA own	0.24	0.24
	Government		
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs	0.321	0.321
	Other	0.07	0.07
Total GEF funding		0.8405	0.8405
Total Co-financing		0.418	0.418
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		1.2585	1.2585
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		10/19/2015	
Author of TE		Anthony J. Witten	

¹ Defined as all micro, small, and medium-scale profit-oriented entities, including individuals and informal entities, that earn income through the sale of goods and services rather than a salary. ([GEF IEO 2022](#))

TER completion date	12/8/2022
TER prepared by	Ines Freier
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Ritu Kanotra

Access the form to summarize key project features here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

2. Summary of Project Ratings

Criteria	Final PIR	IA Terminal Evaluation	IA Evaluation Office Review	GEF IEO Review
Project Outcomes	Not available	S		S
Sustainability of Outcomes		Uncertain		L
M&E Design		Not rated		S
M&E Implementation		Not rated		S
Quality of Implementation		S		MS
Quality of Execution		Not rated		S
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report				MU

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The overall goal of the project was ‘to conserve, for the long-term, the distinct centre of endemism and speciation in the key forests of Sangihe and the Talaud islands and to develop replicable approaches to biodiversity conservation on a small Indonesian Island system and at District (*Kabupaten*) level, which target the local community and local government’ (MSP Revised Brief p. 13)

3.2 Development Objectives of the project: non

3.3 Were there any **changes** in the Global Environmental Objectives, Development Objectives, or project activities during implementation? What are the reasons given for the change(s)?

Not reported

3.4 Briefly summarize project’s theory of change – describe the inputs and causal relationships through which the project will achieve its long-term impacts, key links, and key assumptions.

The project provides support to the development of village-level conservation agreements and regulations, and the incorporation of these agreements into district-level strategies for integrated forest management to protect the habitat of five endangered endemic bird species (one species Red and blue Lorie on IUCN list as endangered species, CITES appendix 1 trade not allowed).

4. GEF IEO assessment of Outcomes and Sustainability

Please refer to the GEF Terminal Evaluation Review Guidelines for detail on the criteria for ratings.

The outcome ratings (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and overall outcome rating) are on a six-point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory. The sustainability rating is on a four-point scale: Likely to Unlikely.

Please justify the ratings in the space below each box.

4.1 Relevance and Coherence	S
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The relevance and the coherence of the project is rated as satisfactory because it aligns with the GEF objective for biodiversity protection, the policies for biodiversity protection in Indonesia and the mandate of World Bank. The project objective and the activities meet the needs of the local population on the two islands. The design of the project is adequate to achieve the project objective.

The project is consistent with the GEF Forest Ecosystem operational program (OP#3) and in line with the GEF objective of protecting biodiversity of global importance aiming to protect the habitat of five endangered endemic bird species (one species “Red and blue Lory” is on the CITES list of endangered species).

The project addresses the conservation of fauna and flora in a well-documented biodiversity hotspot. The need for conservation efforts on the Sangihe and Talaud Islands are incorporated in key national policy documents including The National Conservation Plan for Indonesia, the Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia and The Indonesian National Strategy on the Management of Biological Diversity. (MSP revised brief p.13)

The project was well aligned with the mandate of the World Bank in Indonesia and its Country Assistance Strategy with a focus on improving natural resource management in a decentralized environment. Establishment and gazettement of new protected areas is also a requirement of the Bank's Policy Structural Adjustment Loan (PRSL 11). Establishment of a new reserve on these islands would help meet policy conditionalities under PRSL 11. (PDF A p. 1).

The project design is well adapted to local needs: Sangihe Island is a cultural landscape with no existing protected area, and threats to forest cover are mainly locally caused, an integrated landscape approach was chosen. On Talaud there is already a protected area and threats derive from higher level policy. This is why a more traditional protected area management approach was implemented (Sangihe MSP Revised Brief p. 13).

4.2 Effectiveness	S
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The effectiveness of the project can be assessed as satisfactory. All four components of the project have been implemented:

- Strengthen protection and improve management of natural forests and biodiversity on Mt. Sahendaruman, Sangihe
- Strengthen protection and improve management of forests and biodiversity within the Conservation Area on Karakelang Island, Talaud
- Strengthen awareness, commitment and capacity for forest and wildlife conservation at local level
- Effective start-up and management of project.

The only source of information about project activities is the Grant Reporting and Monitoring Report (GRM) stating the majority of planned activities were implemented and new activities were identified during project implementation. The project successfully piloted a community-level approach to forest management and protection, by the development of village-level conservation agreements and regulations, and the incorporation of these agreements into district-level strategies for integrated forest management. Local government ownership of this approach was high, with inter-agency teams established to implement the district forest strategies, and in the case of Sangihe, budget allocated to begin work with communities. On Sangihe, clearance of primary level forest was almost halted during project implementation; results on Karakelang island regarding encroachment were less clear, but the trade in red-and-blue lorries was much diminished during project implementation. (GRM p.2)

A recent study found that the Red and Blue Lorie (Nuri Talaud) is ... a regional mascot for protection and conservation associated with regional identity and pride of the Island of Talaud (Batiran, Fisher 2020 p. 46). The number of the specie recovered since the beginning of the 2000, the work of the NGO Yayasan Sampiri and the GEF project were listed as one of the main drivers of this developed for the period of 2000-2015 in this publication (Batiran, Fisher p. 43). So, one can conclude that the information provided in the GRM is credible and that the project has significantly contributed to the protection of the specie Red and Blue Lorie.

4.3 Efficiency	S
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The project was executed in time. The cost / time ratio to achieve the intended outcome was ok. This is why the efficiency of the project is rated as satisfactory.

4.4 Outcome	S
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Given the relevance, the achievement of outcomes and the impact verified later by a scientific study, the outcome of the project is rated as satisfactory.

Summarize key outcomes related to environment, human well-being, and enabling conditions (Policy, Legal & Institutional Development; Individual & Institutional Capacity-Building; Knowledge Exchange & Learning; Multistakeholder Interactions), as applicable. Include any unintended outcomes (not originally targeted by the project), whether positive or negative, affecting either ecological or social aspects.

Community-level approach to forest management and protection, by the development of village-level conservation agreements and regulations, and the incorporation of these agreements into district-level strategies for integrated forest management. Local government ownership of this approach was high, with inter-agency teams established to implement the district forest strategies, and in the case of Sangihe, budget allocated to begin work with communities. (GRM p. 2)

Where applicable, note how both intended and unintended outcomes have positively and/or negatively affected marginalized populations (e.g., women, indigenous groups, youth, persons with disabilities), and where some stakeholder groups have benefited more/ less than others.

Youth committees were founded to work on the protection of the Red Blue Lorie (Batiran, Fisher p. 43). The project worked with indigenous groups living on both islands.

4.5 Sustainability	L
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Given the information available today, the sustainability of the project results was likely.

Note any progress made to sustain or expand environmental benefits beyond project closure, using stakeholder (rather than project) resources, e.g. through replication, mainstreaming or scaling-up of GEF-supported initiatives. Examples would be farmers adopting practices using own funds, follow-on replication projects, development of plans for scaling, inclusion in local or national legislation, and allocation of government budgets or private sector investments for institutional adoption.

Sangihe, budget allocated to begin work with communities.

Presence and activities are being maintained by NGO after formal close of project. (GRM p. 4-6)

5. Processes and factors affecting attainment of project outcomes

Before describing the factors, you may choose to summarize reported outcomes and sustainability here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

5.1 Co-financing. To what extent was the reported co-financing essential to the achievement of GEF objectives? If there was a difference in the level of expected co-financing and actual co-financing, what were the reasons for it? Did the extent of materialization of co-financing affect project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

Not reported

5.2 Project extensions and/or delays. If there were delays in project implementation and completion, then what were the reasons for it? Did the delay affect the project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

Not reported

5.3 Stakeholder ownership. Assess the extent to which stakeholder ownership has affected project outcomes and sustainability. Describe the ways in which it affected outcomes and sustainability, highlighting the causal links.

Implementation of the grant has been strong, with high quality local and national staff enabling concrete conservation outcomes. BirdLife Indonesia's project staff have developed a firm relationship with local government, resulting in a high level of ownership over project activities and extension of the project approach through government channels. (GRM p. 2)

5.4 Other factors: In case the terminal evaluation discusses other key factors that affected project outcomes, discuss those factors and outline how they affected outcomes, whether positively or negatively. Include factors that may have led to unintended outcomes.

Not reported

6. Assessment of project's Monitoring and Evaluation system

Ratings are assessed on a six point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

6.1 M&E Design at entry	S
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The project met all monitoring and evaluation design criteria at entry. Indicators were well chosen like establishing baseline maps of forest cover and instituting baseline assessments and regular monitoring of key indicator species, such as Sangihe Paradise Flycatcher and the heavily-traded Red-and-blue Lories, (Sangihe MSP Project Brief p. 29). This is why the M&E design at entry is rated as satisfactory.

6.2 M&E Implementation	S
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In the end of the project, most of the planned information on indicators were available: Completed Monitoring of forest cover and biodiversity on Mt. Sahendaruman and Karakelang Wildlife Sanctuary. Bird surveys carried out on both islands. Trade in red-and-blue lories from Karakelang monitored. Thematic maps (soils, forest cover, land use etc.) developed. The project established participatory monitoring structures in communities for monitoring forest covers. (GRM p. 4)

7. Assessment of project implementation and execution

Quality of Implementation rating is based on the assessment of the performance of GEF Agency(s). Quality of Execution rating is based on performance of the executing agency(s). In both instances, the focus is upon factors that are largely within the control of the respective implementing and executing agency(s). A six-point rating scale is used (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory), or Unable to Assess.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

7.1 Quality of Project Implementation	MS
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Regular disbursement of funds, no GEF relevant information on other activities because ICR is missing.

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	S
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Implementation of the grant has been strong, with high quality local and national staff enabling concrete conservation outcomes. BirdLife Indonesia's project staff have developed a firm relationship with local government, resulting in a high level of ownership over project activities and extension of the project approach through government channels. (GRM p. 2). As the information from the GRM is credible, the quality of project execution is rated as satisfactory.

8. Lessons and recommendations

8.1 Briefly describe the key lessons, good practices, or approaches mentioned in the terminal evaluation report, including how they could have application for other GEF projects. Lessons must be based on project experience.

This information is not available in the Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

This information is not available in the Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report.

9. Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report

Before rating the quality of the terminal evaluation, click here to summarize your observations on the sub-criteria: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

A six-point rating scale is used for each sub-criteria and overall rating of the terminal evaluation report (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory)

Criteria/indicators of terminal evaluation quality	GEF IEO COMMENTS	Rating
1. Timeliness: terminal evaluation report was carried out and submitted on time?	Too late	MU
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	Ok	MS
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	Not reported	U
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	No	U
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	No	U
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Yes but no sources of information	MS
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	<i>Too pessimistic (however justified given the experience with conservation efforts in the country)</i>	MS
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	yes	S
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	<i>Reports on co-financing and disbursements are missing</i>	MU

10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	ok	MU
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	No information available	UA
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	<i>Not reported</i>	UA
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	No evidence due to lack of ICR but convincing	MU
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	ok	MS
Overall quality of the report	Due to lack of information related to GEF requirements	MU

10. Note any additional sources of information used in the preparation of the terminal evaluation report (excluding PIRs, TEs, and PADs).

MSP Revised Brief for CEO Endorsement

World Bank Grant Monitoring Report

Karno Batiran, Micah R. Fisher (2020). From Hunter to Protector: The Invention and Reinvention of the Nuri Talaud. Forest and Society. Vol. 4(1): 35-47, April 2020

ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

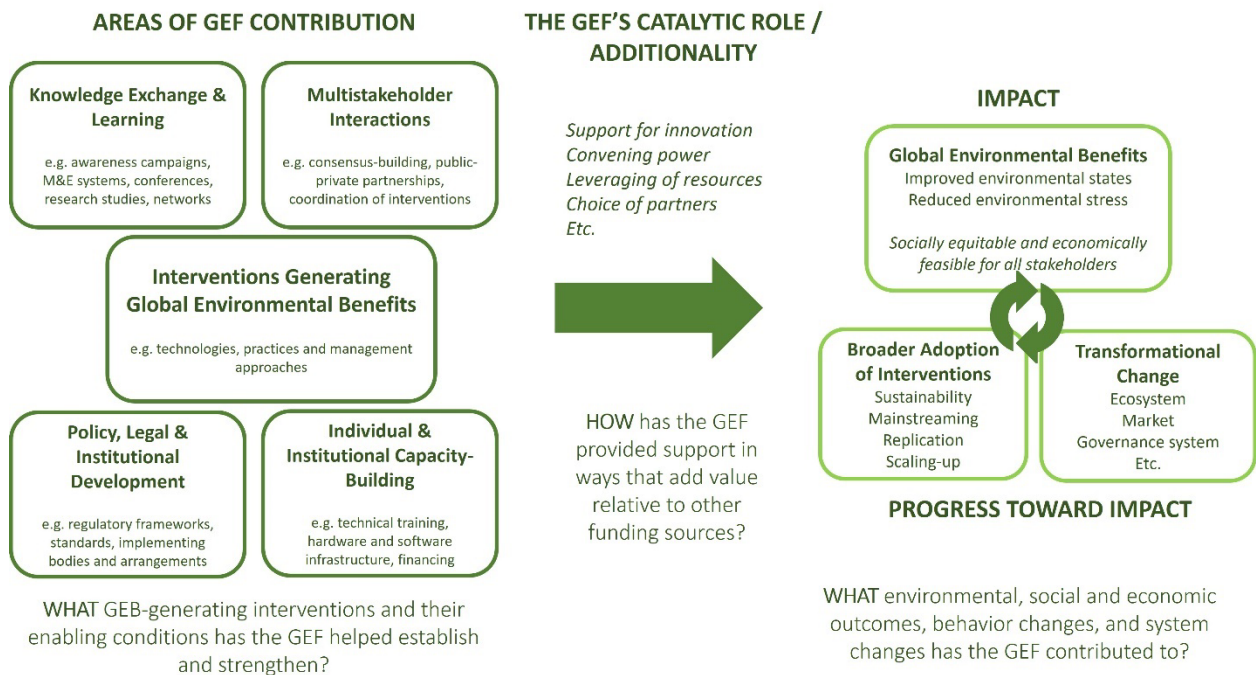


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

The general framework for the GEF's theory of change (figure 1) draws on the large amount of evaluative evidence on outcomes and impact gathered over the years by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The framework diagram has been updated to reflect the IEO's learning since OPSS5 (GEF IEO 2014, p. 47-50) about how the GEF achieves impact, as well as the evolution of the GEF's programming toward more integrated systems-focused and scaled-up initiatives.

The framework outlines the three main areas that the IEO assesses in its evaluations: a) the GEF's contributions in establishing and strengthening both the interventions that directly generate global environmental benefits, and the enabling conditions that allow these interventions to be implemented and adopted by stakeholders, b) the GEF's catalytic role or additionality in the way that the GEF provides support within the context of other funding sources and partners, and c) the environmental, social and economic outcomes that the GEF has contributed to, and the behavior and system changes that generate these outcomes during and beyond the period of GEF support.

The circular arrow between impact and progress toward impact, as before, indicates how bringing about positive environmental change is an iterative process that involves behavior change (in the form of a broader group of stakeholders adopting interventions) and/or systems change (which is a key characteristic of transformational change). These three areas of change can take place in any sequence or simultaneously in a positively reinforcing cycle, and are therefore assessed by the GEF IEO as indicators of impact.

Assessing the GEF's progress toward achieving impact allows the IEO to determine the extent to which GEF support contributes to a trajectory of large-scale, systemic change, especially in areas where changes in the environment can only be measured over longer time horizons. The updated diagram in particular expands the assessment of progress towards impact to include transformational change, which specifically takes place at the system level, and not necessarily over a long time period.

The updated diagram also more explicitly identifies the link between the GEF's mandate of generating global environmental benefits, and the GEF's safeguards to ensure that positive environmental outcomes also enhance or at the very least do not take away from the social and economic well-being of the people who depend on the environment. Thus the IEO assesses impact not only in terms of environmental outcomes, but also in terms of the synergies and trade-offs with the social and economic contexts in which these outcomes are achieved.

ANNEX 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Intervention	Any programmatic approach, full-sized project, medium-sized project, or enabling activity financed from any GEF-managed trust fund, as well as regional and national outreach activities. In the context of post-completion evaluation, an intervention may consist of a single project, or multiple projects (i.e. phased or parallel) with explicitly linked objectives contributing to the same specific impacts within the same specific geographical area and sector. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Activity (of an intervention)	An action undertaken over the duration of an intervention that contributes to the achievement of the intervention's objectives, i.e. an intervention is implemented through a set of activities. E.g. training, (support to) policy development, (implementation of) management approach.
Outcome	An intended or achieved short- or medium-term effect of a project or program's outputs. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Impact	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project or program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Environmental outcomes	Changes in environmental indicators that could take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress reduction: reduction or prevention of threats to the environment, especially those caused by human behavior (local communities, societies, economies) • Environmental state: biological, physical changes in the state of the environment http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Social and economic outcomes	Changes in indicators affecting human well-being at the individual or higher scales, e.g. income or access to capital, food security, health, safety, education, cooperation/ conflict resolution, and equity in distribution/ access to benefits, especially among marginalized groups.
Synergies	Multiple benefits achieved in more than one focal area as a result of a <i>single intervention</i> , or benefits achieved from the interaction of outcomes from at least two separate interventions in addition to those achieved, had the interventions been done independently.

	http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Trade-offs	A reduction in one benefit in the process of maximizing or increasing another benefit. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Broader adoption	The adoption of GEF-supported interventions by governments and other stakeholders beyond the original scope and funding of a GEF-supported intervention. This may take place through sustaining, replication, mainstreaming, and scaling-up of an intervention and/or its enabling conditions (see definitions below). http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Sustainability	The continuation/ likely continuation of positive effects from the intervention after it has come to an end, and its potential for scale-up and/or replication; interventions need to be environmentally as well as institutionally, financially, politically, culturally and socially sustainable. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Replication	When a GEF intervention is reproduced at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Mainstreaming	When information, lessons, or specific aspects of a GEF initiative are incorporated into a broader stakeholder initiative. This may occur not only through governments but also in development organizations and other sectors. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Scaling-up	Increasing the magnitude of global environment benefits (GEBs), and/or expanding the geographical and sectoral areas where they are generated to cover a defined ecological, economic, or governance unit. May occur through replication, mainstreaming, and linking. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019
Transformational change	Deep, systemic, and sustainable change with large-scale impact in an area of major environmental concern. Defined by four criteria: relevance, depth of change, scale of change, and sustainability. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017
Additionality	a) Changes in the attainment of direct project outcomes at project completion that can be attributed to GEF's interventions; these can be reflected in an acceleration of the adoption of reforms, the enhancement of outcomes, or the reduction of risks and greater viability of project interventions. b) Spill-over effects beyond project outcomes that may result from systemic reforms, capacity development, and socio-economic changes. c) Clearly articulated pathways to achieve broadening of the impact beyond project completion that can be associated with GEF interventions. https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf