Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Project

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Atlas Project ID: 0075809
GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia
Focal Area: Climate Change

Report of the Terminal Evaluation Mission

January 2018

Juan Luis Larrabure (International Consultant)
Ari Wijanarko Adipratomo (National Consultant)

Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Project

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Jakarta, January 12th. through February 28th. 2018

Juan Luis Larrabure, International Consultant
Ari Wijanarko Adipratomo, National Consultant

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Acronyms and Terms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use
BAPPENAS	*Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan National* (National Development Planning Agency) / Ministry of National Development Planning
BAU	Business as Usual
BMKG	*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi don Geofisika* (Agency of Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics)
BNPB	*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* (National Agency for Disaster Management)
BIG	*Badan Informasi Geospasial* (National Agency for Geospatial Information)
BPPT	*Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi* (Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology)
BPS	*Badan Pusat Statistik* (Central Bureau of Statistic)
BRG	*Badan Restorasi Gambut* (Peatland Restoration Agency)
BUR	Biannual Updated Report
CO	Country Office
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Cross Sector Organisations
CT-CC	Coordination Team on Climate Change
DKI	*Daerah Khusus Ibukota* (or Special Area of Capital)
EA	Executing Agency
FMIPA	*Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam* (Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Sciences)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GIZ	Gesellschaft fiir Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German International Cooperation)
GoI	Government of Indonesia
RAD GRK	Sub-National Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions
IA	Implementing Agency
IC	International Consultant
ICC SR	Indonesian Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Process and Product Use
INC	Initial National Communication
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kemen ATR	*Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang* (Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning)
KLH	*Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup* (Ministry of Environment that has been changed into Ministry of Environment and Forestry or KLHK)
LAPAN	*Lembaga Penerbangan dan Antariksa Nasional* (National Institute of Aeronautics and Space)
LIPI	*Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia* (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)
IP2M	*Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*
MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoI	Ministry of Industry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
MTR	Mid-term Review
NGO	Non-Government Organisation

NIM	National Implementation Modality
NATCOM	National Communication
NPD	National Project Director
PEP	*Pengawasan, Evaluasi dan Pelaporan* (Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting)
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PIW	Project Inception Workshop
PKSPL	Marine Resources Studies, Bogor Agriculture University
PMU	Project Management Unit
Prodoc	Project Document
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RAN-PI	National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change
ROtI	Review of Outcome to Impact
RRF	Result and Resources Framework
RPJMD	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (*Sub National Medium Term Development Plan)
RPJMDes	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa (*Village Medium Term Development Plan)
RPJMN	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (National Medium Term Development Plan)
RPJPN	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional* (National Long Term Development Plan)
NSC	National Steering Committee
SC-SIGN	National Steering Committee on National GHG Inventory
SIGN	National GHG Inventory System
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound
SNC	Second National Communication
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SNC	Second National Communication
TIER	Level of Methodology of assessing climate change, emission information
TNC	Third National Communication
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF/UNPDF	UN Development Assistance Framework/UN Partnership Development Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP HQ	UNDP Headquarter
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US$	United States Dollar
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

Currency of Indonesia is the Indonesia Rupiah. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, US$ 1 = IDR13,037.8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Terminal Project Evaluation (TE) is the final part of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan of the UNDP/GEF Project: "Third National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change project". This project was operationally concluded and closed in December 2017. The TE mission to Indonesia was conducted from 23rd to 31st. of January 2018. Extensive consultations with the project partners were also conducted prior to and following the mission to ensure a proper understanding of the project's relevance, design, national ownership, management structure, budgetary level and the adequacy of financial support, implementation arrangements, and M&E planned results, all of which leads to the submission of this TE report.

TABLE 1 - PROJECT SUMMARY

As per UNDP/GEF requirements for the TE, a Project Summary Table is provided below:

TABLE 1 - Project Summary Table				
Project Title:	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change project, Indonesia			
Atlas Award ID:	**00061318**		**at endorsement (US$)**	**at Mid-term (US$)**
UNDP Project ID:	PIMS 5019	GEF Fund:	4,500,000	4,097,492
Country:	Indonesia	UNDP	61,000	44,560
		UNDP (Kind)	89,000	53,931
		Govt. of Indonesia (Kind)	14,600,000	
		JICA (Kind)	6,122,040	6,122,040
Region:	East Asia	GIZ (Kind)	150,000	150,000
Focal Area:	Climate Change	Total co-financing:	4,561,000	4,561,000
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia	**Total Project Cost:**	**4,561,000+(in kind US$20,961,040)**	**4,142,052+(kind contribution)**
Other Partners involved:	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry of Industry Ministry of Transportation Ministry of Public Work Ministry of National Development Planning Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesian Agency for Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) Agency for Assessment and Application Technology (BPPT) National Institute Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) Indonesia National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) Science and Research Institute of Indonesia (LIPI) Central Bureau Statistic (BPS)	ProDoc Signature (date project began):		March 2014
		(Operational) Closing Date:	Proposed: December 2016	Actual: December 2017

PROJECT CONTEXT:

Indonesia is a country with an important array of climates, from areas with a rainy equatorial climate in the western parts of the country to semi-arid climate in the eastern region which has a low annual rainfall. Indonesia is a very bio-diverse country, second only to Brazil in the number of species it harbours. In the early 1980s Indonesia had 75% of its land under primary forest cover. Since then, the rate of deforestation increased rapidly. It is estimated that by 2009, forest cover had declined to 52% with more

than half of that cover coming from secondary forests with various levels of degradation. It is estimated that over 60% of GHG emissions are due to land use changes to generate economic activity in forestry and agriculture.

Climate-induced disasters occur more frequently than other disasters according to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB. Their records, dating back almost two centuries (1815-2012), point to the fact that the top four sources of natural disasters in Indonesia climate-induced, floods (37,8%), windstorms (17,8%), landslides (17,8%), and drought (12,8%).

Indonesia signed the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC, United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change) in Rio in 1992, which the GoI then ratified in 1994 by Law no. 6/1994. Therefore Indonesia, as a non-Annex 1 country, is fully committed to the implementation of the Convention. As one of the requirements, Indonesia has to report its activities aimed at addressing the climate change to the UNFCCC through a National Communication on Climate Change. This National Communication contains information: (1) on national circumstances, a GHG inventory and future projections; (2) a mitigation action plan (which should include mitigation related cost, expected funding amounts and sources, as well as relevant policies put in place during the period in question); (3) a vulnerability and adaptation assessment (which should include an action plan for adaptation, adaptation related costs; expected funding amounts and sources and relevant policies put in place during the period in question); (4) the institutional arrangement put in place to support these policies; and (5) a plan for improvement of future national communication. Non-Annex I parties are also expected to submit a Biennial Update Report (BUR) consistent with their capabilities and the level of support it can muster for reporting. The BUR is submitted in order to provide an update to the most recently submitted National Communication.

The Initial National Communication (INC) document of Indonesia was submitted to the UNFCCC in 1999, and its Second National Communication (SNC) document was submitted in 2010. It has also submitted its First BUR in March 2016. With the support of the TNC project, is currently in the final stage of preparation of the Third National Communication document. The submission of the Third National Communication document was done on the 1st of February 2018

In the process of preparing the first BUR and the TNC a multi-stakeholder forum was convened. The forum members were: Government policymakers at national and sub national level, local community representatives, members of the scientific community, industry representatives and other stakeholders who have an interest on Climate Change. At national level, the project has established a National Steering Committee (NSC) under leadership of Deputy Minister for Control of Environmental Degradation and Climate Change (then continued by Director General for Climate Change Issues). At the operational level, the project is led by the National Project Director (NPD) supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU).

The "Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" also referred to as the TNC project is a 3 year nationally implemented project supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) though UNDP. This project started in 2014, with Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the Implementing Partner.

The TNC project aimed at enabling the Government of Indonesia to design public policies and measures for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change by:
a) Strengthening technical capacity and institutional arrangements at the national and sub national levels.
b) Assessing the environmental, social and economic impact of implementing mitigation and adaptation policies, and lastly by
c) Assisting the Government of Indonesia to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the BUR and TNC in order to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC.

The Project Document was approved both by Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance), and the UNDP in March 2014. It anticipated a duration of three years, but was later extended through 2017. The Project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment with the

support of a Project Management Unit (PMU) under the National Implementing Modality – Country Office Service Support (NIM-COSS) and therefore, in close coordination with UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO). As an executing agency, UNDP has been responsible for the preparation, implementation and quality assurance of all activities, including procurement, recruitment, monitoring, and financial disbursement. The Project has been executed in accordance with the standard rules and procedures of the UNDP NIM Execution Modality. The Project budget is US$ 4,561,000 of which US$ 4,500,000 is the GEF Grant and US$61,000 is provided by the UNDP CO. The remaining financing is provided in-kind by the Government of Indonesia US$ 14,600,000, JICA US$89,000 and GIZ US$150,000.

The Evaluation Mission Team is required to provide ratings for several key aspects of the project's design, management and future sustainability. As per UNDP and GEF's requirements for TE, the Terminal Evaluation Rating Table is provided below:

TABLE 2 – OVERALL RATINGS

1. Monitoring and Evaluation	***Rating***	**2. IA& EA Execution**	***Rating***
M&E design at entry	HS	Quality of UNDP Implementation	HS
M&E Plan Implementation	HS	Quality of Execution - Executing Agency	HS
Overall quality of M&E	**HS**	Overall quality of Implementation / Execution	**HS**
3. Assessment of Outcomes	**Rating**	**4. Sustainability**	**Rating**
Relevance	HS	Financial resources:	ML
Effectiveness	HS	Socio-political:	L
Efficiency	HS	Institutional framework and governance:	L
		Environmental:	L
Overall Project Outcome Rating	**HS**	Overall likelihood of sustainability:	**L**

Note: Ratings Key is given in Annex VI and Justification of rating is given in Annex V.

KEY SUCCESSES

- National and local institutional arrangement for GHG inventories designed and 40 technical staffs from various sectors and 25 technical staffs from DKI Jakarta and Riau were trained and equipped.
- Guidelines for QA/QC of activity data and organising inventory data developed.
- Calculated GHG inventory data of the period 2000-2012 and published as part of first BUR.
- Prepared a historical rainfall and temperature data for1901-2007, regional scenarios for 1961-2035 and 2035-2100 with resolution of 20x20km and made publicly accessible.
- 20 local scientists trained on climate modelling and climate statistical downscaling.
- 14 pilot projects in 10 sites which assess climate vulnerability, climate impact analysis and adaptation strategy have been successfully conducted
- 3 sub national mid-term development plans incorporate climate mitigation and adaptation measures
- Tools and methodology developed for vulnerability and climate impact, including specific tools and methodology for assessing different impact and vulnerability to women and men.
- Draft MRV framework has been produced and trainings conducted for technical staff from sectors and local government on application of MRV.
- National Climate Change mitigation policies' synthesis report developed.
- Identified gap in mitigation policies.
- Developed the first BUR and submitted to UNFCCC in March 2016.
- Submission of the Third National Communication in February 2018

FINDINGS:

ON RELEVANCE: Indonesia is a country with a population of over 260 million people, of more than 17,500 islands spread out over a distance equivalent to one eighth of the length of the planet and is considered amongst the 5 or 6 most bio-diverse countries in the world. It is also a country that has contributed significantly to GHG emissions, Furthermore, being in the tropical zone it is therefore very sensitive to changes in climate. The importance of controlling GHG emissions across the world is therefore of great importance.

The Evaluation Mission believes the project to have been in its inception, is now and will continue to be in the future very relevant. It is directly related to the Government of Indonesia's international obligations under the framework of the UNFCC, it falls directly under one of the GEF's Focal Areas (Climate Change), it is relevant to Output 5 of the UNPAF for Indonesia (2011-2015) and Outcome 2.3 of the UNDP/GoI Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for the period 2011-2015.

ON EFFECTIVENESS: The TE Mission was glad to note that for all practical effects, the 35 expected outputs have been produced and all the 11 expected outcomes have been achieved as planned. Most importantly, the GoI has submitted the Third National Communication to the UNFCC which was the ultimate objective of this project. The TE Mission therefore considers this project highly successful as can be seen in "**Table 8: Evaluation of the project situation as per the logframe up to January 2018**" and the ratings given in **Table 9: TE Rating for Project Performance.**

ON EFFICIENCY: The TE Mission had opportunity to discuss at length with the National Project Director and staff of the Implementing Agency and the staff of the Executing Agency. The TE Missions was also glad to note that over 98% of the cash budget has been spent. The in kind contributions of UNDP, GIZ and JICA materialized at 100%. The TE Mission was not able to obtain a detailed accounting on the in-kind contribution of the GoI, however given that they have produced the TNC document, the Mission believes it is clear that they contributed all the required manpower and equipment that allowed this achievement.

ON IMPACT: The TE Mission had an opportunity to talk with an array of stakeholders and there was unanimity amongst them that this project had been crucial in providing the training and support required to allow the GoI to draft a Third National Communication document. There was also the unanimous view that the lessons internalized as a consequence of this exercise will go beyond just allowing the GoI to meet this goal, as in the process of doing so, the understanding and commitment to GHG emissions diminishment has taken strong roots in many instances throughout government and academia.

LIMITATIONS:

The TE Mission acknowledges the efforts made to date by the MoEF to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders and to coordinate and ensure the input of all relevant government entities. However, in order to move forward to a full Tier 3 methodological approach, the TE Mission suggests that is an area where the project could have advanced somewhat further. In-depth consultations and involvement of Civil Society stakeholders, who ultimately will be key to the acceptance and full application of CC policies (and in many cases, will bear the financial, economic and social effects they imply), will be essential in the next phase.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The concept behind the project was highly relevant and continues to be so.
- Its objective, i.e. to produce a Third National Communication document based on sound scientifically measurable data, and in the process train and prepare government staff to deal in greater depth with climate change, was achieved fully.
- The project was well designed, the proposed Outcomes were well supported by the Outputs, as formulated.

- In spite of losing two Project Managers during the implementation phase, the project was managed efficiently, posing no major administrative or financial problems and executing its budget and activities according to its original plan, albeit with some months delay that requiring a project extension through 2017.
- The project's impact can only be fully assessed once the effect of the policies it helped design can be measured, but clearly it has already had a positive impact on training key government officials on the policy requirements to deal with CC issues while integrating an academic dimension to the exercise.
- Any further progress, will require further efforts to ensure the preparation of a Forth National Communication using fully a Tier 3 methodological approach which in turn will require greater participation of and consultation with civil society stakeholders (the Private Sector, NGOs, local communities etc.), as well as even more coordination within government ministries and enterprises.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The TE Mission fully endorses the following three recommendations formulated by the MTR mission which, in the opinion of the TE Mission are still valid and need to be fully implemented in the future:

1. The logframe didn't have Mid-term level target indicator. Midterm level targets should be included in the log-frame in future project documents, so that it will be easier for project staff to plan their work (and monitor activities). **ADDERESSED TO: the UNDP/GEF and to the MoEF**

2. The project team should have prepared a Project Inception Workshop report. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the UNDP should make sure that in the future projects, all mandatory reports are produced by the project team. **ADDERESSED TO: the UNDP/GEF and to the MoEF**

3. The focal Ministry i.e. Ministry of Environment and Forestry needs to put more effort to strengthen the coordination between relevant ministries to continue national communications and BUR development process in the future. **ADDERESSED TO: the MoEF**

The TE Mission makes the following additional recommendation:

4. Given the worldwide importance of Indonesia in the context of CC mitigation and its need to undertake important internal adaptation measures in the future, as well as the excellent results achieved in the execution of this project, the TE mission recommends strongly that UNDP/GEF consider financing a project to support the GoI in the preparation of a Fourth National Communication to the UNFCC. **ADDRESSED TO: the UNDP/GEF.**

5. In view of the fact that the Fourth National Communication would entail conforming to a Tier3 methodological approach, it is highly important to involve within the various technical working groups all stakeholders, including Civil Society actors (women's groups, the Private Sect., select NGOs, local community representatives etc). For this, the project should include training activities to bring their understanding of the issues to a level where they can follow the discussions and provide valuable inputs to the work of the working groups. **ADDRESSED TO: the MoEF**

6. For any future follow-up project, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry needs to ensure that all government participants involved in any proposed technical working groups, must have a strong competence in the related field. ADDERESSED TO: the MoEF.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

As per the "UNDP/GEF Terminal Evaluation Guidelines" for UNDP/GEF supported projects this Final Project Evaluation has the following purposes:

- To promote accountability and transparency, and to assess and disclose the extent of project accomplishments.
- To synthesize lessons that can help to improve the selection, design and implementation of future UNDP activities.
- To provide feedback on issues that are recurrent across the UNDP portfolio and need attention and on improvements regarding previously identified issues.
- To contribute to the overall assessment of results in achieving GEF strategic objectives aimed at global environmental benefits.
- To gauge the extent of project convergence with other UN and UNDP priorities, including harmonization with other UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) outcomes and outputs.

The aforementioned guidelines are designed to enhance compliance with both UNDP and GEF evaluation policies and procedures which are consistent and mutually reinforcing, and use common standards. The guidelines also respond to GEF requirements established to ensure that Terminal Evaluations of GEF-financed projects should include ratings for each of the following project design/implementation categories: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, monitoring and future sustainability of project results.

1.2. SCOPE & METHODOLOGY OF THE TERMINAL EVALUATION

The Terminal Project Evaluation (TE), was carried out by an independent team of consultants. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the mission were put together by UNDP in consultation with the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the contractual and travel arrangements for the evaluation were done by the UNDP Office in Indonesia, in its capacity as the GEF Implementation Agency for the "Third National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" Project. In addition to evaluating the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and future sustainability of the project activities in relation to the stated objectives, the TE is to review the management arrangements, identify any useful lessons that can be applied by UNDP/GEF in future projects and make appropriate targeted recommendations that stem from the evidence that the mission collected through their desk review and interviews of stakeholders.

The TE was conducted over a period of 25 working days between 11th. of January and the 28th. of February 2018. A total of 7 working days (9 calendar days) were reserved for the Evaluation Mission Team to carry out interviews in Jakarta. This took place between the 23rd. of January and the 31st. of January 2018. The approach was determined by the terms of reference (see Annex VIII). Full details of the objectives of the TE can be found in the TOR, but the evaluation has concentrated on assessing the relevance, design, implementation (in terms of quality and timeliness of inputs, financial planning, and monitoring and evaluation; the efficiency and effectiveness of activities carried out and the objectives and outcomes achieved) as well as the likely future sustainability of its results, its likely impact and the involvement of stakeholders. The draft Terminal Evaluation Report, was revised after receipt of comments and finalised on the 28th. of February 2018 The text has been revised to correct factual inaccuracies in the draft or to include additional information, while other comments have been reproduced in full and included in an "audit trail" table (see Annex VII). This includes the comments from stakeholders and responses from the consultant.

The evaluation was conducted using a "participatory approach" to provide it with sufficient evidence upon which to base its conclusions:

- face-to-face interviews with the TNC Project Manager

- face-to-face interviews all the concerned UNDP staff that executed the project
- a stakeholder's meeting was held with the participation of the National Project Director/Director of Climate Change Mitigation of the MoEF, the heads of the four working groups (mitigation, adaptation, GHG MRV, and resources mobilization), the focal points for the project of the Ministry of Industry (MoI) and academicians/consultants who contributed to the TNC project.
- face-to-face interviews a representative of the Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS)
- a thorough review of project documents and other relevant texts, including the Project Document, revised log-frame, and monitoring reports, such as progress and financial reports prepared for UNDP and annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), minutes of Project Steering committee meetings, technical reports and other activity reports, relevant correspondence, and other project-related material produced by the project staff or partners.

A full list of people interviewed is given in Annex I

The TE Team has made every effort to evaluate using the criteria listed in the *UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Policy*, namely:

- Relevance – the extent to which the activity is suited to local and national development priorities and organisational policies, including changes over time, as well as the extent to which the project is in line with the GEF Operational Programmes or the strategic priorities under which the project was funded.
- Effectiveness – the extent to which an objective has been achieved or how likely it is to be achieved.
- Efficiency – the extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible.
- Results – the positive and negative, and foreseen and unforeseen, changes to and effects produced by a development intervention. In GEF terms, results include direct project outputs, short-to medium term outcomes, and longer-term impact including global environmental benefits, replication effects and other, local effects.
- Sustainability – the likely ability of an intervention to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion. Projects need to be environmentally as well as financially and socially sustainable.

1.3.CONSTRAINTS

- The time frame for the TE mission was set at 7 working days which in itself is a very short time to fully respond to all the questions that the UND/GEF guidelines require of such an evaluation. In this case the time constraint became more acute as several of the key players from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry had commitments. This led to the limitation of being able to meet with most of the persons the mission wished to interview in a common meeting that was held on January 26th. 2018 from 9 AM through 3 PM.
- As was the case for the MTR, the Project Inception Report was not available in order assess what if any changes had been made in baseline indicators etc.
- Again as was the case for the MTR, a detailed breakdown of budget provision and actual expenses for each component per year was not available for the in kind contributions of the JICA, GoI and GIZ was not available so full analysis of the financial performance of the project could be done only for the UNDP/GEF and UNDP cash contribution.

1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE EVALUATION REPORT

The TE Report is structured in line with UNDP's guidelines. It starts with an Executive Summary of the report, giving a brief context in which the project was inserted, as well as its background, its key successes, the key concerns identified by the TE Team, the main conclusion reached and the principal recommendations formulated.

This is followed by an Introduction, which outlines in greater detail the purpose of the TE, the scope, and methodology used and the constraints that the mission faced during the TE.

- Project Description and Development Context
  - Project Start and Duration
  - Immediate and Development Objectives of the Project
  - Project Design
  - Underlying Assumptions and Risks
  - Overall Management Structure and Stakeholder Participation
- Project Result
  - Overall Project Findings
  - Baseline Indicator
  - Gender
  - Monitoring, Evaluation and Implementation
  - Reporting and Communication
  - Achievement in Terms of Project Outcomes and Output
  - Country Ownership
  - Sustainability
  - Ratings
- Conclusions and Recommendations
  - Conclusion
  - Recommendation
- Annexes.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

2.1. PROJECT START AND DURATION

The Project Document was signed in March 2014 for the duration of three years. However, few project activities were undertaken in the first year. Project activities were officially launched in April 2014 with the recruitment of a project coordinator. The project will end in December 2016. The Mid-term Evaluation was conducted in November 2016. After a thorough analysis of gaps identified from analysis of Initial National Communication and Second National Communication, the project identified activities for this project.

The key timelines which are planned or expected for project implementation are shown in Table below.

TABLE 3 - KEY TIMELINE FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

Key project's milestones	Date
Submission of Concept to GEF	30 March 2012
Approval of the Concept by the GEF Board	06 April 2012
Development of a Full Project Proposal	April - May 2012
Submission to GEF of a Full Project Proposal	01 June 2012
Project Document Signature date	March 2014
Project activities launched	08 April 2014
Mid-term Review Date	November 2016
Original Planned Closing Date	31 December 2016
Revised Closing Date	31 December 2017
TNC Submitted	February 1 201
Terminal Project Evaluation	11 Jan – 28 Feb 2018.

2.2. IMMEDIATE AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project "Third National communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" is aimed at enabling the GoI to design public policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation with a view to address climate change, through (a) strengthening of technical capacity and institutional arrangement at national and local levels, and (2) assessing environmental, social and economic impacts of implementing these mitigation and adaption policies. The project aims to assist the GoI to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the TNC and BUR in order to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in accordance with Convention's Articles 4.1 and 12.1.

2.3.PROJECT DESIGN

The TE Mission totally agrees with the assessment of the MTR review which on this point stated "In general, the baseline indicators are very straight forward. This is consistent with the rationale of the project that there [was] a considerable knowledge gap, lack institutional set up and technically weak to monitor GHG emission, which the project [intended] to fill, or at least [tried] to contribute to the build-up of a science-based knowledge system. The objective of the project [was] to assist Government of Indonesia to carry out all the necessary activities [in order] to prepare the TNC and BUR [so as] to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in agreement with Convention's Article 4.1 and 12.1. The project [seeked] to achieve five Component and eleven outcomes…"

This logframe, which included five Components, 11 outcomes and thirty-five Outputs, was used as the basis for the TE evaluation. The Project's performance has been measured against these Outcomes and Outputs according to the evaluation criteria provided for in the UNDP/GEF Evaluation Guidelines. These guidelines provide for a set of different ratings to be used for assessing the future sustainability of the project, its M&E set up and its future impact. All these rating criteria can be found in Annex VI below.

2.4. UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The main risks identified at project formulation phase are as follows:

- Coordination with multiple stakeholders may cause delay since a large number of actors from different economic sectors of the society are involved.
- Limited technical capacity to execute the project
- Technical problems in the development of the Indonesia Global Model of the Climate System.
- Difficulty in hiring qualified people.
- Limited political support to Climate Change issues.
- Exchange rate risk

The overarching assumption was that the political, financial and social conditions of the country would not experience a great variability during the project execution phase, remaining stable and that unexpected government regulations would not directly affect the contents, quality and preparation of TNC.

Fortunately, the risk assumptions outlined above did not materialize. In spite of the loss of two Project Managers, as explained in this report, the execution of the project was carried out as planned, thanks to the efforts of the National Project Director and the dedication of the UNDP Office Environmental Unit which dealt with these loses. In spite of the changes in government authorities, the political support for the objectives of the project remained unwavering. While the risk of trained staff transfer/leaving their positions for other assignments remains, in several areas this has been minimized by the introduction of systems that rely less on that expertise and more on the systems themselves.

2.5. OVERALL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

The UNDP National Implementation Modality – Country Office Service Support (NIM-COSS) was chosen as the most suitable implementation modality for this project. This was done, to ensure broad stakeholder participation and to create an implementing environment of great flexibility and efficiency.

With regard to the choice of the national Executing Agent, at the time the project was drafted, the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forests were two different Ministries. Later they were merged into one Ministry (Ministry of Environment and Forestry). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the leading agency in charge developing climate related policies on behalf of the GoI. As such, it is responsible for the development of national communications to UNFCCC and therefore hosted the project and acted as its executing agency.

The project was guided by a National Steering Committee (NSC) under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister for the Control of Environmental Degradation and Climate Change (currently entitled the Directorate General of Climate Change). The NSC had members from the administrative government Ministries/Departments (i.e., KLHK, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Home Affairs, BMKG, BNPB, BPPT, LAPAN, LIPI, BIG), and related national councils. The NSC also included representatives from civil society organizations, community based organizations, women's organization, and representatives of indigenous community and other disadvantaged groups, as appropriate (as observers. The NSC met infrequently and relied heavily on four technical working groups (TWG) which fell under the purview of the National Project Director. These working groups made up of mainly government officials dealt with the following topics: ***National GHG Inventories; GHG Mitigation Policies and Measures to Address Climate Change***; ***Assessment of the Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation Policies;*** and ***National Circumstances (mostly dealing wirh institutional arrangements and financing gaps).***

Line ministries and other government institutions relevant for climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as, provincial/districts/municipalities decision making bodies were also involved in the process, particularly in provinces and districts selected for piloting the activities related to GHG inventory, mitigation and V&A assessment. The Private Sector, through the MoI was also coopted mainly as a provider of data.

The UNDP Indonesia Country Office provided technical and financial implementation support and monitoring in support of the project. Additionally, The UNDP Country Office helped to mobilize and coordinate support from other partners in the region using its global network.

2.6. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Project's adaptive management is judged by the TE Mission as good. During the course of the project's implementation, the PMU had to make managerial adjustments. The TE Mission agrees fully with the statement made in the MTR report that this was the result of a highly capable management structure, backed by good decision-making by the Project Steering Committee as well as by the efficient support and advice from the UNDP-CO.

3. PROJECT RESULTS

3.1. OVERALL PROJECT FINDINGS

ON RELEVANCE: Indonesia is a country with a population of over 260 million people, of more than 17,500 islands spread out over a distance equivalent to one eighth of the length of the planet and is considered amongst the 5 or 6 most bio-diverse countries in the world. It is also a country that has contributed significantly to GHG emissions, Furthermore, being in the tropical zone it is therefore very sensitive to changes in climate. The importance of controlling GHG emissions across the world is therefore of great importance.

The Evaluation Mission believes the project to have been, is now and will continue to be very relevant. It is directly related to the Government of Indonesia's international obligations under the framework of the UNFCC, it falls directly under one of the GEF's Focal Areas (Climate Change), it is relevant to Output 5 of the UNPAF for Indonesia (2011-2015) which states "In alignment with the Government's

plans, UN agencies will work with the central government to guide policies and actions on climate change, environmental security, and disaster management, while promoting the South-South cooperation modality." It also relates directly to Outcome 2.3 of the UNDP/GoI Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for the period 2011-2015 which states what the CPAP expects to achieve as "National institutions and other key stakeholders are coherently and effectively addressing Climate Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation and ozone layer" and more specifically to Output 2.3.3 of the CPAP which states "Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DRR at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources" as well as Output 2.3.4 which states as a desired output for the project a "Coordinated and harmonized financing for ODS phase out and climate change, including MLF, GEF, AF, SCCF, private sector sources".

ON EFFECTIVENESS: The TE Mission was glad to note that for all practical effects, the 35 expected outputs have been produced and all the 11 expected outcomes have been achieved as planned. Most importantly, the GoI has submitted the Third National Communication to the UNFCC which was the ultimate objective of this project. The TE Mission therefore considers this project highly successful, as can be seen in "**Table 8: Evaluation of the project situation as per the logframe up to January 2018**" and the ratings given in **"Table 9: TE Rating for Project Performance"** below.

ON EFFICIENCY: The TE Mission had opportunity to discuss at length with the National Project Director and staff of the Implementing Agency and the staff of the Executing Agency. The TE Missions was also glad to note that over 98% of the cash budget has been spent. Moreover, in all the major components expenditures were well over 90% of the original budget and in no component did expenditures exceed the amount budgeted, The in kind contributions of UNDP, GIZ and JICA materialized at 100%. The TE Mission was not able to obtain a detailed accounting on the in kind contribution of the GoI, however given that they have produced the TNC document, the Mission believes it is clear that they contributed all the required manpower and equipment that allowed this achievement. The project financial records have not been subject to an audit process. The Mission noted that in the course of the phase of implementation, two incumbents in the post of Head of the Project Management Unit (Project Manager) had resigned both for personal reasons. An attempt to recruit a Project Manager for a third time failed for lack of a viable candidate. This forced the UNDP Office Environment Unit to have to take on themselves many of those tasks. This did not result in any adverse effects to project implementation. The TE Mission wishes to record its appreciation to the dedication of the UNDP staff involved.

The following tables provide a vision of the financial management of the project.

Table 4 - Total disbursement of funds by output (end of December 2017) (US$) against full project budget as per Project Document

Component	GEF			UNDP			GoI (in-kind)			GIZ (parallel activity)			JICA (parallel activity)		
	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%
Component A	1,122,339	1,076,641	85%	0	0	0									
Component B	1,219,960	1,475,528	95%	0	0	0	14,600,000	No data obtained		150,000	150,000	100%	2,722,040	2,722,040	100%
Component C	1,441,093	1,150,927	94%	0	0	0							3,400,000	3,400,000	100%
Component D	147,244	156,755	93%	0	0	0									
Component E	275,680	365,662	22%	0	0	0									
ME & PMU	293,684	199,444	148%	61,000	56,915	73 %									
Total	**4,500,000**	**4,424,957**	**98%**	**61,000**	**56,915**	**73 %**							**6,122,040**	**6,122,040**	

Table 5 - Total Disbursement of GEF funds (US$) by Component by Year against budgeted as per Project document.

Component	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%
Component A	211,455	191,383	91%	404,600	431,914	107%	278,000	376,117	135%	33,383	77,227	231%
Component B	32,500	32,336	99%	668,125	254,319	38%	468,801	578,940	123%	108,500	609,933	562%
Component C	352,096	303,787	86%	1,059,375	455,749	43%	207,000	175,531	85%		215,860	0%
Component D	23,048	20,945	91%	98,200	39,631	40%	60,000	61,879	103%	22,521	34,300	152%
Component E	52,560	49,547	94%	99,047	94,559	95%	90,376	203,305	225%	54,000	18,251	34%
ME & PMU	50,636	51,007	101%	75,200	48,887	65%	91,776	71,890	78.3%	33,906	27,660	82%
TOTAL	**722,295**	**649,005**	**90%**	**2,404,547**	**1,325,059**	**55%**	**1,195,953**	**1,467,663**	**123%**	**252,309**	**983,231**	**390%**

TABLE 6 - Total Disbursement of UNDP funds (US$) by Component by Year vs. Amount Budgeted,

Component	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Budget	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%
Component A	0	0		0	0							
Component B	0	0		0	0							
Component C	0	0		0	0							
Component D	0	0		0	0							
Component E	0	0		0	0							
ME & PMU	23,998	23,998	100%	20,562	20,562	100%	12,355	12,355	100%	0	0	0
TOTAL	23,998	23,998	100%	20,562	20,562	100%	12,355	12,355	100%	0	0	0

Table 7 - Total Co-financing of the project.

Sources of Co-Financing	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO Endorsement (US$)	Actual Amount Contributed at Project Completion (US $)	Actual % of Expected Amount
GEF	GEF	Grant (Cash)	4,500,000	4,424,957	98%
UNDP	UNDP	Grant (Cash)	61,000	56,915	93%
UNDP	UNDP	in-kind	89,000	53,931	60.6%
Government of Indonesia	Government of Indonesia	in-kind & parallel activities	14,600,000	14,600,000*	0%
Japan	JICA	parallel activities	6,122,040	6,122,040	100%
Germany	GIZ	parallel activities	150,000	150,000	100%
• estimate		T O T A L	25,522,040	25,407,843	99.6%

Source: UNDP (Project Management Unit)

ON IMPACT: The TE Mission had an opportunity to talk with an array of stakeholders and there was unanimity amongst them that this project had been crucial in providing the training and support required to allow the GoI to draft a Third National Communication document. There was also the unanimous

view that the lessons internalized as a consequence of this exercise will go beyond just allowing the GoI to meet this goal, as in the process of doing so, the understanding and commitment to GHG emissions diminishment has taken strong roots in many instances throughout government and academia. It was generally felt that the knowledge acquired, as well as the commitment that this effort has generated widely within government and academia, will contribute to the future refinement of climate friendly policies.

3.2.BASELINE INDICATORS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

To measure the achievement of the project baseline indicators were established and are as follows:

Goal: To enable the GoI to design public policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to address climate change, through (a) strengthening of technical capacity and institutional arrangement at national and local levels, and (2) assessing environmental, social and economic impacts of implementing these mitigation and adaption policies.

***Objective*:** The overall (or immediate) objective of the project is:

> Assisting the Government of Indonesia to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the TNC and BUR to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in agreement with Convention's Articles 4.1 and 12.1.

Outcome #A1 National and local institutional arrangements for GHG inventories designed and Strengthened. - ACHIEVED

- Reported QA/QC of activity data and organized inventory - *COMPLETED*
- Functional institutional mechanism and documenting for GHG emission estimation and validation work developed by identifying focal point (or working group/special division dedicated to GHG inventory) within each relevant ministry – *COMPLETED*
- · General Guideline on Inventory of GHG and guideline for organizing inventory COMPLETED
- Established functional institutional arrangement for developing GHG inventory in agriculture and waste sectors by identifying a focal point (or working group, special division dedicated to GHG inventory) in relevant ministries. – *COMPLETED FOR ALL MINISTRIES*
- Over 40 technical staff from relevant sectors in the development of GHG Inventory trained - *COMPLETED*
- Established functional institutional arrangement (capacity and mechanism) for developing GHG inventory at DKI Jakarta and Riau Province by identifying a focal point working group) in each province.- *COMPLETED*
- 20 technical staff from DKI Jakarta and Riau Province in GHG inventory trained - *COMPLETED 25 STAFF ACTUALLY TRAINED.*

Documents Related to Outcome A1:

1. ***GENERAL GUIDELINE ON INVENTORY OF GHG AND GUIDELINE FOR ORGANIZING INVENTORY (PEDOMAN UMUM PENYELENGGARAAN DAN PELAPORAN INVENTARISASI GAS RUMAH KACA NASIONA)***
2. ***TECHNICAL GUIDELINES - CALCULATION METHODOLOGY FOR GHG EMISSION FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LAND USE (PEDOMAN TEKNIS METODOLOGI PENGHITUNGAN EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA PERTANIAN, KEHUTANAN DAN PERUBAHAN PENGGUNAAN LAHAN)***
3. ***TECHNICAL GUIDELINES - CALCULATION METHODOLOGY FOR GHG EMISSION FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT (PEDOMAN TEKNIS METODOLOGI PENGHITUNGAN EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA PENGELOLAAN LIMBAH***
4. ***REPORT ON GREEN HOUSE GASES INVENTORY TRAINING IN 2016 IN RIAU PROVINCE 22 - 24 MAY 2016 LAPORAN PELAKSANAAN PELATIHAN INVENTARISASI GAS RUMAH KACA TAHUN 2016 DI PROVINSI RIAU***

5. ***PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL MEETING INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GASES AND MONITORING, REPORTING & VERIFICATION REGIONAL SUMATRA***
6. ***PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL MEETING INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GASES AND MONITORING, REPORTING & VERIFICATION REGIONAL JAVA, BALI AND NUSA TENGGARA***
7. ***EMISSION INVENTORY AND GHG ABSORPTION OF DKI SPECIAL PROVINCE***

Outcome #A2. Improved accuracy of GHG inventory through improved methodologies for estimating GHG emissions. - *ACHIEVED*

- Database established including local emission factors for waste management, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors.- *COMPLETED*
- Report for established database in A.2.1 and a Manual for accessing and using the database by all stakeholders finalized. – *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome A2:

1. ***TECHNICAL GUIDELINES - CALCULATION METHODOLOGY FOR GHG EMISSION FROM AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LAND USE (PEDOMAN TEKNIS METODOLOGI PENGHITUNGAN EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA PERTANIAN, KEHUTANAN DAN PERUBAHAN PENGGUNAAN LAHAN)***
2. ***TECHNICAL GUIDELINES - CALCULATION METHODOLOGY FOR GHG EMISSION FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT (PEDOMAN TEKNIS METODOLOGI PENGHITUNGAN EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA PENGELOLAAN LIMBAH)***

Outcome #A3 Developed National GHG inventories for 2000-2012 series using the latest IPCC Inventory guidelines. - ACHIEVED

- Calculated GHG inventory for each year for a period of 2000-2012 and published as part of BUR. - *COMPLETED*
- GHG inventory for 2000-2012 available in a web query system. – *COMPLETED*

Document Related to Outcome A3:

1. ***REPORT OF NETT GHG EMISSION OF INDONESIA***

Outcome # B1. Availability of historical and projection of climate data at national level with a resolution of 20 km x20 km with public access. - ACHIEVED

- Historical rainfall and temperature data for 1901-2007 reconstructed, regional scenarios for 1961-2035 and 2035-2100 with resolution of 20 km x 20 km generated and made accessible publicly. -*COMPLETED*
- Validated hourly and daily historical rainfall and temperature data are available for some areas (some pilot sites for adaption) - *COMPLETED*
- 20 trained scientists on climate modelling and climate statistical downscaling. - *COMPLETED*
- Updated report on profiles of climate variability and climate change at national level using higher resolution climate data. – *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome B1:

1. ***INDONESIA CLIMATE MODELLING, HISTORICAL CLIMATE AND FUTURE CLIMATE SCENARIOS IN INDONESIA***
2. ***FREE ACCESSED RECONSTRUCTED HISTORICAL DAILY RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE DATA FOR SUPPORTING THE CLIMATE RISK AND CLIMATE IMPACT ASSESSMENT***
3. ***REPORT ON TRAINING ON CLIMATE MODELLING AND STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING (PANDUAN PRAKTIKUM: PROYEKSI IKLIM MENGGUNAKAN LUARAN GCM CMIP5)***
4. ***CLIMATE MODELLING AND STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING (PROYEKSI IKLIM MENGGUNAKAN LUARAN GCM CMIP5)***

Outcome # B2. Vulnerability, climate impact analysis and adaptation assessments carried out at local level in key sectors. - ACHIEVED

- 6 Tools and methodologies developed for vulnerability and climate impact, including specific tools and methodology to assess different impact and vulnerability to women and men. - *COMPLETED*
- 20 trained local scientist on vulnerability and climate impact assessment. – *COMPLETED 30 TRAINED*
- 10 detailed studies conducted on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level, incorporating gender perspective to analyse different impact/vulnerability to women and men at the local level. – *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome B2:

1. ***DATA INFORMATION SYSTEM INDEX VULNERABILITY / SIDIK SISTEM INFORMASI DATA INDEKS KERENTANAN***
2. ***A SET OF 15 CASE STUDIES ON COASTAL, FOOD CROPS, LIVESTOCK, FOREST, FISHERIES, WATER RESOURCES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES.***

Outcome # B3. Adaptation policies and measures to address climate change are designed at the local/sectoral level and integrated into national and local planning processes. ACHIEVED

- Improved framework to integrate adaptation policies and measures into planning processes by using new scientific climate modelling and impact studies of the TNC. - *COMPLETED*
- At least 10 adaptation programmes designed involving key stakeholders, and ensure that women and men have equal access to resources and benefits of the programmes. *COMPLETED*
- Reports with portfolios on prioritized adaptation options and the required investment available. *COMPLETED*

Documents and System Related to Outcome B3:

1. ***REGIONAL ACTION PLAN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE- PANGANDARAN RGENCY***
2. ***REGIONAL ACTION PLAN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE-SOLOK REGENCY***
3. ***REGIONAL ACTION PLAN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE INDRAMAYU REGENCY***
4. ***HOUSEHOLDE VULNERABILITY IN KARAWANG REGENCY AND ADMINISTRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE CHANGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE'S MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN***

5. ***REGIONAL ACTION PLAN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE TANA TORAJA REGENCY***
6. ***NATIONAL REGISTRY SYSTEM IN ADAPTATION MITIGATION***
   http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/srn/index.php?r=site%2Fsebaran
7. ***PROGRESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY, RISK, IMPACT AND ADAPTATION (CCVIA): CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.***

Outcome # C1. Improved understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks; and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts. - ACHIEVED

- Integrated model for projecting GHG emissions under BAU and mitigation scenarios including Macroeconomic assessment of GHG mitigation measures is developed, and a report on the model is available. - *COMPLETED*
- Completed projections and reported GHG emissions under BAU and mitigation scenarios in DKI Jakarta and Riau Provinces for key sectors. – *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome C1:

1. ***GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING OF THE NATIONAL GREEN HOUSE GASES EMISSION'S INVENTORY***
2. ***PROVINCIAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN FOR NORTH SUMATERA***
   http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/RAD-GRK_Sumatera_Utara.pdf
3. ***PROVINCIAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN FOR SOUTH SUMATERA***
   http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/RAD-GRK_Sumatera_Selatan.pdf
4. ***ON LINE BAU BASELINE DEVELOPMENT FOR LAND USE, ENERGY AND WASTE***
   - http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/Pembangunan%20BAU%20Baseline.pdf
   - http://www.sekretariatrangrk.org/images/documents/Kompilasi%20RAD%20GRK%20BAU%20Baseline%20Energy%20Transportation_September%202013%20B_1.xls
   - http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/potensi%20utama%20emisi%20limbah.pn
5. ***DATA ACTIVITY AND LOCAL EMISSION FACTOR OF URBAN WASTE FOR GHG INVENTORY IN RIAU PROVINCE.***
6. ***INVENTORY, PROJECTION AND GHG ABSORPTION OF DKI SPECIAL PROVINCE***

Outcome # C2. Increased capacity in measuring the achievement of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level - ACHIEVED

- Produced a report on methodologies and tools for GHG mitigation actions, reporting and verification and GHG baseline emissions. - *COMPLETED*
- Trainings (5 in total) provided on defining baseline and applying MRV of the GHG mitigation actions for 31technical staff from various sectors and local governments. – *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome C2:

1. ***MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) GUIDELINES CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION ACTION IN INDONESIA***
2. ***PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL MEETING INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GASES AND MONITORING, REPORTING & VERIFICATION REGIONAL JAVA, BALI AND NUSA TENGGARA***

Outcome # C3. Designed GHG mitigation policies and measures at national level in the context of national action plans. - ACHIEVED

- Developed a synthesis report on national climate change mitigation policies. - *COMPLETED*

- Developed report on studies and analysis for the evaluation of sectoral mitigation policies and measures, including cost-benefit and barriers. - *COMPLETED*
- Developed report on gap analysis in meeting the targets of mitigation policies during 2011 and 2013. *COMPLETED - SEE CHAPTER 4 OF FIRST BUR*
- Developed report on potential technology transfer needs and financial support needed for key sectors at national and local level. - *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome C3:

1. ***NATIONAL ACTION PLANS ADRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE*** */ RENCANA AKSI NASIONAL ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM (RAN-API)*
   http://www.perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/lontar/file?file=digital/153661-%5B_Konten_%5D-Konten%20D492.pdf
2. ***ICCSRR INDONESIAN CLIMATE CHANGE SECTORAL ROADMAP***
3. ***NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR MITIGATION***
4. https://www.bappenas.go.id/files/8414/1214/1620/naskah_akademis.pdf
5. ***PROGRESS OF ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA 2010 – 2014*** http://www.sekretariatrangrk.org/images/documents/Progress_of_Addressing_Climate_Change_in_Indonesia_2010-2014.pdf
6. ***INDONESIA FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT (BUR)***
   Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Outcome # D1. Update report with the information for 2010-2013 regarding national circumstances, national and regional development priorities, as well as key additional information, and identified needs. PARTIALY ACHIEVED.

- Updated report consisting of information on national circumstances, and national and regional development priorities for 2010-2013, including key additional information on capacity, constraints associated with climate change programs and financial needs analysis for achieving convention objectives. - *PARTIALLY COMPLETED.*

Documents Related to Outcome D1:

1. ***PROKLIM CLIMATE VILLAGE***
   http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/perdirjen/P_1_Pedoman_Proklim.pdf
2. ***DATA INFORMATION SYSTEM INDEX VULNERABILITY / SIDIK SISTEM INFORMASI DATA INDEKS KERENTANAN –***
   http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/buku_sidik/BUKU_SIDIK_FINAL.pdf
3. ***PUBLIC FUNDING MAP FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTS IN INDONESIA***
   https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Pemetaan-Pendanaan-Publik-untuk-Perubahan-Iklim-di-Indonesia-Ringkasan-Eksekutif.pdf

Outcome # E1. Indonesian Government approved Third National Communication and biennial update reports submitted to UNFCCC and relevant documents and policy briefs published and disseminated. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES THE OUTCOME HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

- Draft TNC report along with GHG inventory 2000-2012 presented to and endorsed by government and relevant stakeholders. *COMPLETED*
- Finalized BUR for 2014 and submitted to UNFCCC. *COMPLETED*
- Minimum 10technical reports supported by this project and brief summaries will be published for general public. *COMPLETED*
- Project reports, TNC, BUR and technical report supported by the project are made public on KLH web. *COMPLETED*
- Submitted BUR for 2016 (which may be combined with TNC). *COMPLETED*

- The TNC Report is ready in draft form and has been signed off on by the Minister. The mission saw a the Draft. The TE mission was told that they are currently doing some final edit revision and the TNC should be submitted to the UNFCC within a week. FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES THE OUTCOME HAS BEEN *COMPLETED*

Documents Related to Outcome E1:

1. ***PRESS RELEASE OF THE MEETING WITH STAKEHOLDER*** http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/index.php/berita-ppi/2820-perubahan-iklim-klhk-menyelenggarakan-komunikasi-publik-tentang-penyusunan-third-national-communication-tnc
2. ***INDONESIA FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT (BUR)***
   Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate ChangeOutput E1.3. Published and submitted TNC of Indonesia.
3. ***REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE***
4. ***NATIONAL INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS ON INDONESIA'S FORESTS AND PEATLANDS***

3.3. GENDER

If the TE Mission were to pint out one aspect of the design of this project which could have received greater attention it would be that no particular indicators for this aspect, to which the GEF and UNDP pay great attention, were built in. The TE Mission agrees fully with the MTR report which when referring to the project design states "The indicator of the project does not specify gender wise disaggregated results…". The TE Mission was however glad to note that in the 10 detailed studies conducted on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level, this aspect was taken into account. As can be seen, the TE includes as one of its recommendations that in any future follow up project "it is highly important to involve within the various technical working groups all stakeholders, including Civil Society actors (the women's groups, Private Sect., select NGOs, local community representatives, etc).

3.4. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the opinion of the TE Mission, the project had a sound M& E Plan, that was executed in its entirety and in a timely manner in terms of project advancement. The roles and responsibilities of each partner were established in advance, were clear and were adhered to. The logframe was realistic in the resources required although somewhat optimistic in the time frame required and accurate in the way the logic behind it was built. It contained clear for the most part S.M.A.R.T baseline and end of project success indicators and agreed commonly understood means of verification. This clarity undoubtedly contributed to the successful attainment of the project's overall objective. The TE Mission fully agrees with the MTR report which states "The design of M&E was of a standard much advanced over that normal for the design period, with a fully itemised and costed Plan included in the Project Document…"

3.5. REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION

The National Project Director and the PMU coordinated well with the UNDP-CO keeping it informed on the project's progress. The UNDP-CO received quarterly progress reports providing updates on the status of planned activities, the status of the overall project schedule, the outputs completed, and an outline of the activities planned for the following quarter. The major findings contained in these reports were incorporated into annual reports (PIRs) covering the project period July to June. These were shared with the UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Unit, and UNDP HQ for review and comments. All key reports were presented to the NSC members ahead of their half-yearly meetings thus, the key national ministries were kept abreast of the project's progress. The National Project Director and the UNDP-CO ensured that there was a fluid and constant exchange of information and a dialogue between all parties.

3.6. ACHIEVEMENTS IN TERMS OF PROJECT OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

Considering the results achieved under each of the outcomes, and the progress toward the overall objective, the project effectiveness is rated Highly Satisfactory. The TNC project generated numerous significant achievements that resulted in the publication and submission of The Third National Communication to United Nations Convention on Climate Change, which was the project's overall objective.

Based on the respective indicators and overall level of progress toward the four outcomes, the outcomes rating are as follows:

TABLE 8 - Evaluation of the project situation as per the logframe up to January 2018

Component	Evaluation*					
	HS	S	MS	MU	U	HU
Outcome A1: National and local institutional arrangements for GHG inventories designed and strengthened.						
Output 1.1: Established quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) system for activity data and guidelines for organizing inventory						
Output 1.2: Established GHG emission estimation and validation guidelines						
Output 1.3: Established institutional arrangement for developing GHG inventory in two sectors (agriculture and waste).						
Output 1.4: Train at least 40 technical staff of relevant sectors in the development of GHG inventory.						
Output 1.5:Establishe institutional arrangement (capacity and mechanism) for developing GHG inventory and integration into national GHG system for two administrative areas (DKI Jakarta and Riau Province)						
Output 1.6: Trained at least 20 technical staff in the development of GHG inventory at the two administrative areas.						
Outcome A2: Improved accuracy of GHG inventory through improved methodologies for estimating GHG emissions.						
Output A2.1: Developed and implemented local emission factor database for some sectors such as waste management, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors including implementation of TIER II and III methodologies for estimating GHG emissions and to improve activity data quality.						
Output A2.2: Documented and established database for all sources and categories including local emission factors developed for AFOLU and waste sectors.						
Outcome A3: Developed National GHG inventories for 2000-2012 series using the latest IPCC inventory guidelines						
Output .A3.1 Documented and published GHG emissions inventory and presented to stakeholders.						
Output A3.2 GHG inventory for 2000-2012 is publicly available on the web.						
Outcome B1: Assessment of the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation policies and measures to address climate change, variability and extreme events						
Output B1.1 Reconstructed monthly historical rainfall and temperature data (1901-2007), established short term climate projections (1961-2035) and long-term climate projections (2035-2100) with resolution of 20 km x 20 km available with public accessibility.						
Output B1.2 Validated daily and hourly historical rainfall and temperature data for some areas to support climate impact assessment case studies.						
Output B1.3 Trained scientists for climate modelling and climate statistical downscaling.						

Component	Evaluation*					
	HS	S	MS	MU	U	HU
Output B1.4 Implemented analysis of climate variability and climate change at National level (historical and projection) using output of B1.1 and B1.2.						
Outcome B2: Vulnerability, Climate impact analysis and adaptation assessments carried out at local level in key sectors.						
Output B2.1 Developed and implemented tools and methodologies for vulnerability and climate impact assessment.						
Output B2.2 Trained local scientists on the use of vulnerability and climate impact assessment tools.						
Output B2.3 Conducted at least 10 case studies on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level with different focus (coastal, food crops, livestock, forest, fisheries, water resources etc.) including socio-economic impacts.						
Outcome B3: Adaptation policies and measures to address climate change are designed at the local/sectoral level and integrated into national and local planning processes.						
Output B3.1 Developed framework to integrate adaptation policies and measures into planning processes.						
Output B3.2 Designed adaptation programs, options and measures at local/sectoral level with the participation of key stakeholders.						
Output B3.3 Developed a portfolio of prioritized adaptation options by sectors and their investment requirements.						
Outcome C1: Improved understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks; and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts.						
Output C1.1 Developed and applied integrated model for projecting GHG emissions under BAU and mitigation scenarios including macroeconomic assessment of GHG mitigation measures.						
Output C1.2 Completed studies for projection of GHG emission under BAU and mitigation scenarios for key sectors at the national level and the two administrative areas.						
Outcome C2: Increased capacity in measuring the achievement of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level						
Output C2.1 Established methodologies and tools for GHG mitigation actions measurement, reporting and verification and documented GHG emissions baseline.						
Output C2.2 Trained technical staff at sectoral and local level in defining baseline and applying MRV for the GHG mitigation actions.						
Outcome C3: Designed GHG mitigation policies and measures at national level in the context of national action plans						
Output C3.1 Documentation of national climate change mitigation policies and performances; National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change (RAN-PI), the National Action Plan for Mitigation (RAN-GRK), and the Indonesian Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR).						
Output C3.2 Report on the analysis and constraints pertaining to the implemented mitigation policies.						
Output C3.3 Analyzed and documented gap analysis in meeting the targets by the policies to be implemented between 2011 and 2013.						

Component	Evaluation*					
	HS	S	MS	MU	U	HU
Output C3.4 Documented the technology transfer needs, and financial support needed to deploy a portfolio of prioritized mitigation options for key sectors at national and local level.						
Outcome D1: Update report with the information for 2010-2013 regarding national circumstances, national and regional development priorities, as well as key additional information, and identified needs.						
Outcome D1.1 Prepared detailed report on (a) National circumstances, national and regional development priorities, (b) additional information relevant to the implementation of the Convention such as biennial update reports, (c) needs and constrains associated with the activities, measures and programs carried out to implement the Convention, and (d) update of the financial resources and technical support received from national and international resources for activities related to climate change.						
Outcome E1: Indonesian Government approved Third National Communication and biennial update reports submitted to UNFCCC and relevant documents and policy briefs published and disseminated.						
Output E1.1 Presented BUR and TNC to Government and relevant stakeholders.						
Output E1.2 Prepared and submitted the 2014 biennial update reports of Indonesia to UNFCCC.						
Output E1.3 Published and submitted TNC of Indonesia to UNFCCC.						
Output E1.4 Published technical reports such as GHG inventories, V&A assessments at the sectoral level and brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making.						
Output E1.5 All these documents are available to general public through various media outlets including ministry website.						
Output E1.6 Submitted the 2016 biennial update report (2nd BUR). ***Not initiated and confusion among project team regarding 2nd BUR so not rated in TE.***						
Overall Project Rating						

***** Note: HS = Highly satisfactory; S = Satisfactory; MS = Marginally satisfactory; MU= Marginally unsatisfactory; U = Unsatisfactory; HU = Highly unsatisfactory. Components are hyperlinked to relevant section.

3.7. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

The project was an initiative of the GoI as a follow-up to a previous UNDP/GEF financed project. It was designed and drafted with the participation of GoI technical staff, and as stated above, it responds to existing GoI policy documents as well as the UNDAF and UNDP CPAP which are UN documents drafted jointly in response to and within the framework of GoI priorities and plans.

The GoI has signed the Climate Change Convention (UNFCC) in 1992 in Rio and subsequently ratified it by Law no. 6/1994 of 1994. As such it is committed to implement the convention which requires governments to report its activities aimed at addressing the climate change to the UNFCCC through periodic National Communications on Climate Change. These Communications should include information detailing the policy measures that are being taken, vulnerability assessments, mitigation and adaptation measures measures, the costs related to their implementation, the expected funding sources, the institutional arrangements and a plan for future communications. Similarly, as a non-annex I Parties, the GoI also has to submit Biennial Updated Report (BUR) outlining its capabilities.

GoI has envisioned a reduction in its GHG emissions and enhancement of its capacity for sustainable development. It has declared its intention to reduce GHG emissions by 26 percent by 2020 and up to 41 percent with forthcoming international support, this as compared to Business as Usual baseline scenario.

The objective of this project was to establish the basis required to meet these targets and to report this information through the TNC.

Considering all of this, as well as the seriousness with which the MoEF has shown in executing this project, the TE Mission concludes that the GoI has indeed taken full ownership of the project.

3.8. SUSTAINABILITY

The TE Evaluation Mission believes that the impact of the project is most likely to be sustainable beyond the project life and therefore rates the overall sustainability as LIKELY.

- FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY:

As stated above, the GoI is fully committed to the reduction of GHG emissions and to this end has not only complied with its treaty obligations but has gone further. One sign of this commitment has been the extensive amount of time and resources that it has invested in this project (U$ 14 million). Furthermore, in discussions with the TE Mission, they have stated their interest in continuing this level of commitment and of requesting additional funding from the UNDP/GEF for the production of a Fourth National Communication. The TE Mission was pleased to note that the UNDP/GEF also manifested their interest in considering additional funding for this purpose, subject of course to achieving the necessary level of replenishment in the forthcoming GEF replenishment exercise. On this point, the TE Mission gives a rating of LIKELY.

- SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY:

Undoubtedly, the TE Mission was able to ascertain, in all people they interviewed, that there is great awareness of the possible effects of CC on a country with the profile of Indonesia and there is a commitment to the reduction of GHG emissions and to taking the necessary adaptation measures to deal with the effects that are already and will continue to be felt. Time permit the TE Mission interviewing stakeholders only at the national level, but based on what we heard, this commitment also exists other levels within the country (national, regional, local and community). This was also the opinion expressed in the MTR. Therefore, on this point, the TE Mission also gives a rating of LIKELY.

- INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY:

The MoEF has taken a clear leadership role on CC issues. It is obviously well manned by knowleagable technical staff and excellent managers. It has managed to bring around the table most other concerned Ministries which have participated in the four working groups. However, as noted, in the future, if there is support for a Fourth National Communication based on a Tier 3 methodological approach, they will need to put more emphasis on providing a greater role for other GoI institutions and ensure the adequate level of their participation. On this point the TE Mission once again gives a rating of LIKELY

3.9. RATINGS FOR PROJECT PERFORMANCE

TABLE 9 - As per UNDP guidelines, the TE ratings are consolidated below.

Criterion	Comments	Rating
Monitoring and Evaluation		
Overall quality of M&E	As pointed out by the MTR mission, The design of M&E was up to standard with a fully itemised and cost Plan included in the Project Document covering all the various M&E steps including the allocation of responsibilities.	Highly Satisfactory
M&E design at project start up	As above.	Satisfactory
M&E Plan Implementation	As pointed out by the MTR mission, M&E implementation has been standard, with excellent progress monitoring and strong internal activity monitoring. The achievement/impact monitoring, normally the weak point of any project's M&E, is particularly noteworthy for its quality and effectiveness and has been used to influence management decisions.	Satisfactory
IA & EA Execution:		
Overall Quality of Project Implementation/Execution	The Project has been well-organised and well-managed throughout providing products of the highest technical quality on time and within budget, while responding effectively to a range of internal and external challenges through good adaptive management.	Satisfactory
Implementing Agency Execution	As pointed out by the MTR mission, the Ministry of Environment assembled a coherent, well-integrated team of the high calibre which exhibited a real drive to ensure their targets were met, a demand for high technical quality in all that they did, and a desire to communicate their knowledge to others.	Satisfactory
Executing Agency Execution	UNDP has provided an high level of supervision and backstopping to the Project, and its performance has benefitted as a direct result.	Highly Satisfactory
Outcomes		
Overall Quality of Project Outcomes	The TE mission feels that Overall quality is of the high order.	Highly Satisfactory
Relevance	The Project is consistent with the country's international obligation under UNFCCC, with the UN DEF and UNDP CPAP its subjective is to monitor GHG emission, implement legislation, strengthen institution, enhance capacity and encourage evidence based planning. It is therefore congruent with GEF and national priorities, and remains pertinent.	Relevant
Effectiveness	A review of the outcomes and output shows the overall likelihood that the intended impact is Highly Likely.	Highly Satisfactory

Cost-effectiveness (Efficiency)	The project has originaly conceived has been respected. The project management costs have been kept to a very acceptable level. The substantial co-financing in the form of cash and in-kind contribution materialized as forseen. The project has been well managed and the TE Mission considers it very efficient	Highly Satisfactory
Sustainability:		
Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability	There are some risks, the main one being the transfer of the trained staff to other post. However, this risk has been minimized by the introduction of user friendly IT system. .	Unlikely
Financial resources	The Government of Indonesia has indeed show a long-term commitment to this project's objectives. The TE mission was informed by UNDP GEF that they are willing to consider additional financing for follow up phase subject to availability of funds.	Likely
Socio-economic	Stakeholders involved in the project showed increased awareness linked to Climate Change risk management. The TE Mission feels strongly that if a follow up phase is approved, more emphasize should be given to stakeholder awareness and behavioural changes.	Likely
Institutional framework and governance	The institutions responsible to the project were technically and legally strengthened.	Llikely
Environmental	The project itself is designed to address Climate Change risk and there are no evident of additional risks.	Likely
Impact:		
Environmental Status Improvement	Improved Climate Change risk management, the generation of information on status of GHG emission, the required legislative arrangement and commitments of the government and the beginning of an evidence based planning framework are all encouraging signs.	Significant
Environmental Stress Reduction	The TNC Project has been able to established an of institution responsible for conducting regular monitoring of GHG emission, together with implementation of legislative measures, commitment from government and capacity enhancement of local government and community based organisations will help to reduce environmental stress. The incorporation of climate change threats into the development plan at national and subnational will create, awareness generation at all level of government including private sector creates environment for proper management of Climate Change risk.	Immediately Minimal but will have impact in long-term
Progress towards stress/status change	Very good – The establishment of an institutional set up, arrangement for legislation, enhanced institutional capacity, the initiation of evidence based planning and the level of commitment from all sectors are very encouraging signs.	Significant
Overall Project Results		**Highly Satisfactory**

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1. CONCLUSIONS:

- The concept behind the project was highly relevant and continues to be so.
- Its objective, i.e. to produce a Third National Communication document based on sound scientifically measurable data, and in the process train and prepare government staff to deal in greater depth with climate change, was achieved fully.
- The project was well designed, the proposed Outcomes were well supported by the Outputs, as formulated.
- In spite of losing two Project Managers during the implementation phase, the project was managed efficiently, posing no major administrative or financial problems and executing its budget and activities according to its original plan, albeit with some months delay that requiring a project extension through 2017.
- The project's impact can only be fully assessed once the effect of the policies it helped design can be measured, but clearly it has already had a positive impact on training key government officials on the policy requirements to deal with CC issues while integrating an academic dimension to the exercise.
- Any further progress, will require further efforts to ensure the preparation of a Forth National Communication using fully a Tier 3 methodological approach which in turn will require greater participation of and consultation with civil society stakeholders (the Private Sector, NGOs, local communities etc.), as well as even more coordination within government ministries and enterprises.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The TE Mission fully endorses the following three recommendations formulated by the MTR mission which, in the opinion of the TE Mission are still valid and need to be fully implemented in the future:

1. The logframe didn't have Mid-term level target indicator. Midterm level targets should be included in the log-frame in future project documents, so that it will be easier for project staff to plan their work (and monitor activities). **ADDERESSED TO: the UNDP/GEF and to the MoEF**

2. The project team should have prepared a Project Inception Workshop report. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the UNDP should make sure that in the future projects, all mandatory reports are produced by the project team. **ADDERESSED TO: the UNDP/GEF and to the MoEF**

3. The focal Ministry i.e. Ministry of Environment and Forestry needs to put more effort to strengthen the coordination between relevant ministries to continue national communications and BUR development process in the future. **ADDERESSED TO: the MoEF**

The TE Mission makes the following additional recommendation:

4. Given the worldwide importance of Indonesia in the context of CC mitigation and its need to undertake important internal adaptation measures in the future, as well as the excellent results achieved in the execution of this project, the TE mission recommends strongly that UNDP/GEF consider financing a project to support the GoI in the preparation of a Fourth National Communication to the UNFCC. **ADDRESSED TO: the UNDP/GEF.**

5. In view of the fact that the Fourth National Communication would entail conforming to a Tier3 methodological approach, it is highly important to involve within the various technical working groups all stakeholders, including Civil Society actors (women's groups, the Private Sect., select NGOs, local community representatives etc). For this, the project should include training activities to

bring their understanding of the issues to a level where they can follow the discussions and provide valuable inputs to the work of the working groups.
ADDRESSED TO: the MoEF

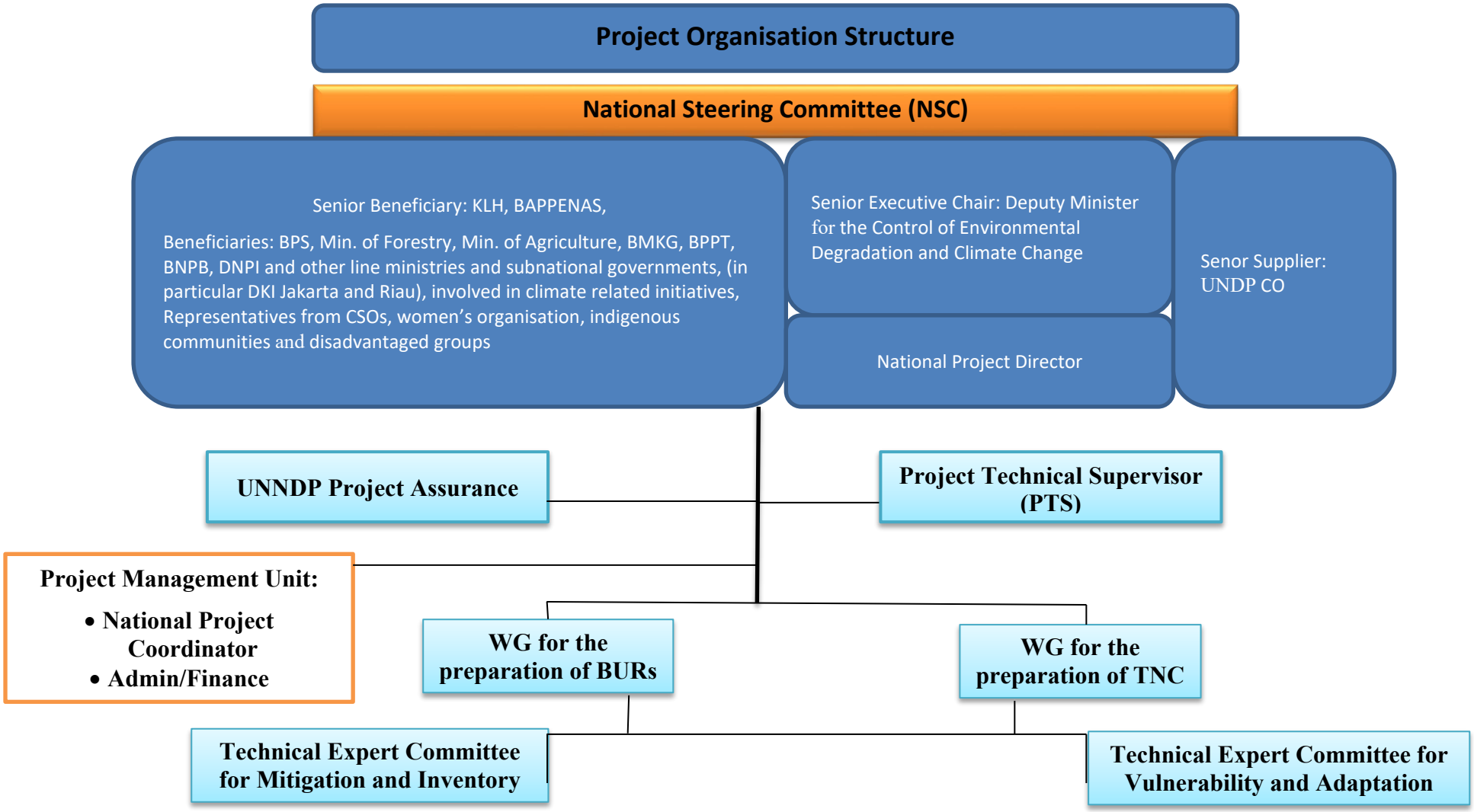
6. For any future follow-up project, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry needs to ensure that all government participants involved in any proposed technical working groups, must have a strong competence in the related field. ADDERESSED TO: the MoEF.

ANNEX I- LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED BY THE TE MISSION

#	Name	Institution	Contact	Ref
1	Mrs. Emmy Suryandari	Head of Energy and Water Management, Center for Research and Development of Green Industry and Environment, Ministry of Industry	Emmy.suryandari@yahoo.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
2	Ms. Disa Pramaristi	Researcher Ministry of Industry	DisaPramaristi@kemenperin.go.id	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
3	Mr. Dida Mighfar	Deputy Director for GHG Inventory & MRV, MoEF	dmigfar@gmail.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
4	Mrs. Endang Pratiwi	Deputy Director for Planning, Policy and Mitigation Tool, Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation MoeF	e.pratiwi@gmail.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
5	Mr. Lintong sopandi hutahaean	Director of Non-Metallic Materials for Industry Ministry of Industry	hutahal@yahoo.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
6	Mrs. Sri Tanti Arundhati	Director- Climate Change Adaptation MoEF	Sri_tantri@yahoo.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
7	Mr. Kardono	Researcher- Adaptation Directorate MoEF	Kardono1997@gmail.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
8.	Dr. Wawan Gunawan, S Hut, MSi (mr)	Researcher - Research Institute for Natural Resources Conservation Technology, MoEF	wgipb@yahoo.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
9	Mrs, Emma Rachmawaty	Director of Mitigation - MoEF-NPD	E_Rachmawaty@yahoo.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
10	Mrs. Retno Gumilang	Main Researcher and Lecturer - Bandung Institute of Technology	gelangdewi@gmail.com	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

11	Mrs. Gita Lestari	Deputy Director for Technical Guidance and Cooperation, Directorate of Energy Conservation Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources – New Renewable energy and energy conservation	Gita.lestari@hotmail.com	Visit to KESDM
12	Mr. Edi Sartono	Deputy Director of Energy Conservation Technology Application Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources – Directorate General of New Renewable energy and energy conservation		Visit to KESDM
13	Mr. Ardian Marta Kusuma	Head of Energy Efficiency and Technology Implementation		Visit to KESDM
14	Prof Rizaldi Boer (Mr)	Head of Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific-Bogor Agricultural Institute	rizaldiboer@gmail.com	Teleconference
15	Ms. Milou Beereport	Regional Technical Specialist, GEF-UNDP - BPPS	milou.beerepoot@undp.org	Teleconference
16	Mr. Medrilzam	Director for Environment, Bappenas	medrilzam.medrilzam@gmail.com	Did not wish to meet the FE Mission Team
17	Mr. Budhi Sayoko	Head of Environment Unit/Assistant to Country Director	budhi.sayoko@undp.org	
18	Mr. Anton Sri Probiyanto	Senior Programme Manager (Analyst)	anton.probiyantono@undp.org	
19	Ms. Elin Shinta	Project Associate UNDP Environment Unit	elin.shinta@undp.org	
20	Ms. Clara Widyasari	Former Project Associate TNC-UNDP Environment Unit	clara.widyasari@undp.org	
21	Ms. Meilinia Putisari	Project Associate for BRG, UNDP Environment Unit	meilinia.putisari@undp.org	

ANNEX II: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PROJECT



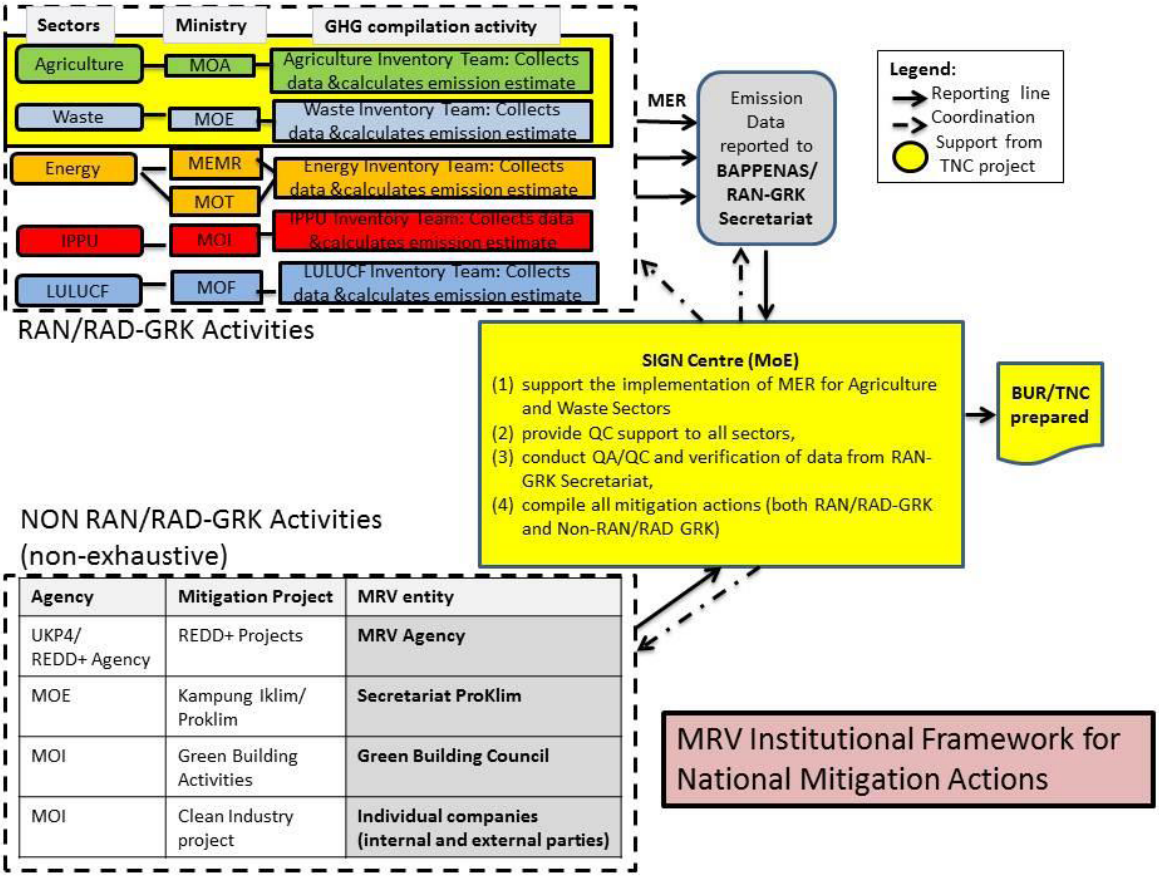


Fig. 1: MRV Institutional Framework for National Mitigation Actions.

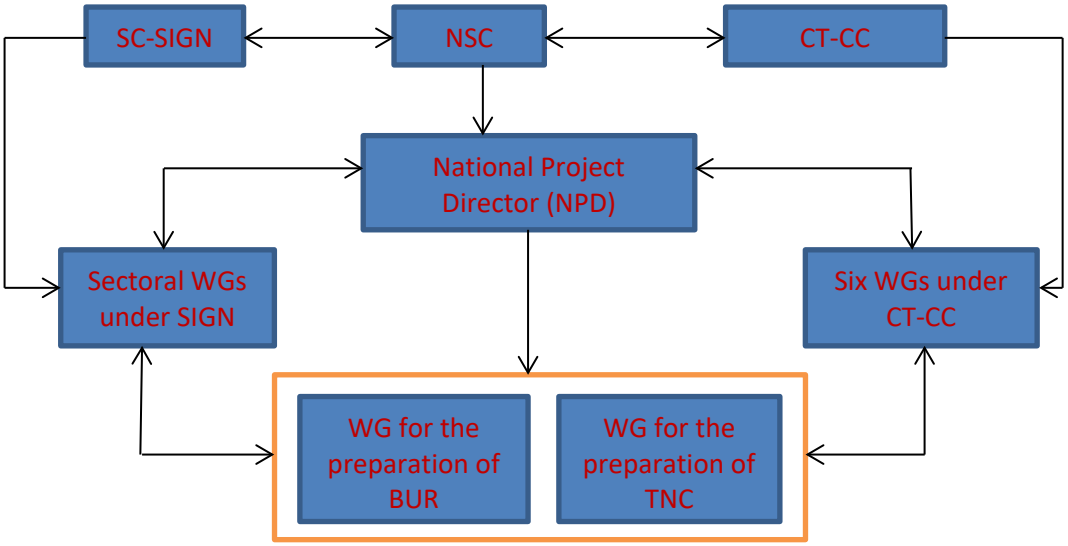
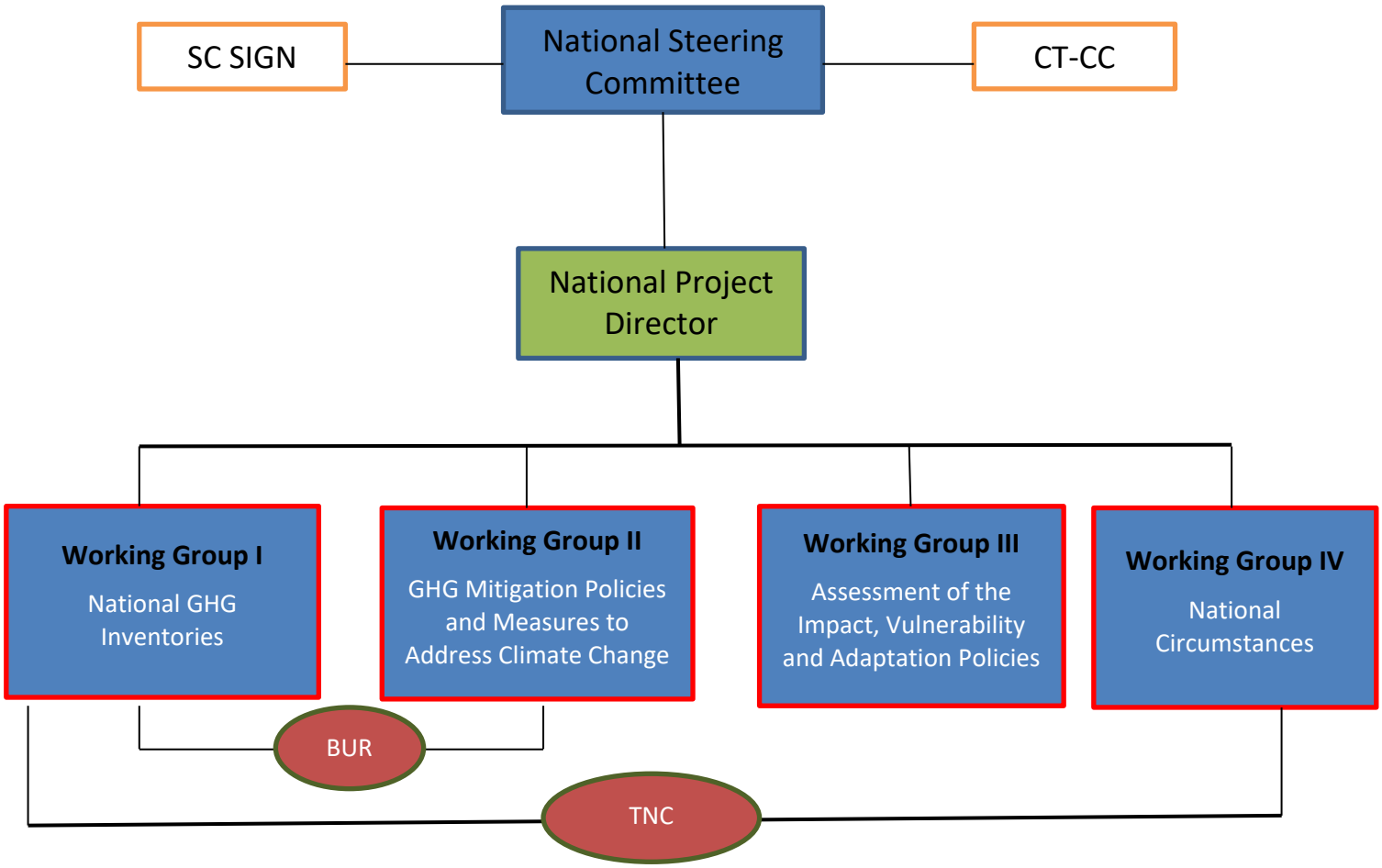


Fig. 2: Coordination and working relationship between the working groups in the preparation BUR and TNC.

Fig. 3: Institutional Arrangement



ANNEX III: LIST OF REFERENCES

- Project Document
- Project Inception workshop presentation Power points
- Annual Progress Report 2014
- Annual Progress Report 2015
- PIR 2015
- PIR 2016
- Quarterly Report April-June 2014
- Quarterly Report July-September 2014
- Quarterly Report October-December 2014
- Quarterly Report January-March 2015
- Quarterly Report April-June 2015
- Quarterly Report July-September 2015
- Quarterly Report October-December 2015
- Quarterly Report January-March 2016
- Annual Work Plans 2014, 2015 and 2016
- Minutes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th PSC Meetings
- General Guideline On Inventory Of GHG And Guideline For Organizing Inventory (Pedoman Umum Penyelenggaraan Dan Pelaporan Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca Nasional)
- Technical Guidelines - Calculation Methodology For Ghg Emission From Agriculture, Forestry And Land Use (Pedoman Teknis Metodologi Penghitungan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca Pertanian, Kehutanan Dan Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan)
- Technical Guidelines - Calculation Methodology For Ghg Emission From Waste Management (Pedoman Teknis Metodologi Penghitungan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca Pengelolaan Limbah)
- Green House Gases Inventory Training In 2016 In Riau Province 22 - 24 May 2016 Laporan Pelaksanaan Pelatihan Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca Tahun 2016 Di Provinsi Riau
- Proceedings of the National Meeting Inventory of Greenhouse Gases and Monitoring, Reporting & Verification Regional Sumatra
- Proceedings of the National Meeting Inventory of Greenhouse Gases and Monitoring, Reporting & Verification Regional Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara
- Emission Inventory And GHG Absorption Of Dki Special Province
- Report of Nett GHG Emission Of Indonesia (http://www.incas-indonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Indonesia1.pdf)
- Indonesia Climate Modelling, Historical Climate and Future Climate Scenarios in Indonesia
- Free Accessed Reconstructed Historical Daily Rainfall and Temperature Data for Supporting the Climate Risk and Climate Impact Assessment
- Training on Climate Modelling and Statistical Downscaling (Panduan Praktikum: Proyeksi Iklim menggunakan Luaran GCM CMIP5)
- Climate Modelling and Statistical Downscaling (Proyeksi Iklim menggunakan Luaran GCM CMIP5)
- Data Information System Index Vulnerability / Sidik Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan

- Analysis Of Impact Of Climate Change On Supply Chain Of Coffee Agroforestry In Bandung Regency (Food Stock)
- Adaptation Action Plan To Overcome The Impact Of Climate Change On Supply Chain Based On Agroforestry In Bandung District (Food Stock)
- Overcoming Climate Change Impact On Supply Chain Based On Agroforestry Through Increasing Institutional And Economic Capacity Of Rural Area Of Tilu Mountain, Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency (Food Stock,Livestock and Socio Economic Impacts)
- Impact Of Climate Change On Forest Honey Bee Ecosystem In The District Sumbawa (Food Stock)
- Impact Of Climate Change On Increase In Sea Water In The Coastal Pangandaran (Coastal)
- Applications Blue Algae Azolla Pinnata As A Green Manure To Maintain Sustainability Of Soil Fertility In Climate Change Adaptation Measures In Pangandaran Regency (food Crops)
- Strengthened Communities Endeavors To Diversified Livelihoods To Anticipate Climate Change Risk Focusing On Singkarak Lake, Solok District West Sumatera (Water Resources, Socio Economic Impacts)
- Evaluation Of Climate Change Impact In Singkarak Lake (Water Resources, Socio Economic Impacts)
- The Impact Of Climate Change In Indramayu In Agriculture And Fishery Sector (Fisheries, Coastal, Food Stock)
- Insurance Climate Index In Kroya District, Regency Of Indramayu (Socio Economy)
- Householde Vulnerability In Karawang Regency And Administration Of Climate Change Change In The Development Of Village's Medium Term Development Plan (Socio Economy)
- Impact Of Climate Change On Sea Water Intrusion In Karawang District Coastal Region (Coastal, Water Resources)
- Application Of Organic Rice Of Intensification (Sri) Planning System Using Variety Of Salinity Resist Seeds In Adaptation Of Change Climate Change In Desa Buntu Village (Food Crops, Water Resources)
- Impact Of Climate Change On The Potential Land Slide Danger In Tana Toraja Regency (Socio Economy, Forest)
- Community Capacity Strengthening In The Landslide Prone Area Through The Training Of Bamboo Cultivation (Socio Economy, Forest)
- Householde Vulnerability In Karawang Regency And Administration Of Climate Change Change In The Development Of Village's Medium Term Development Plan
- Regional Action Plan Adaptation To Climate Change Tana Toraja Regency
- Regional Action Plan Adaptation To Climate Change- Pangandaran Rgency
- Regional Action Plan Adaptation To Climate Change-Solok Regency
- Regional Action Plan Adaptation To Climate Change Indramayu Regency
- National Registry System in Adpatation mitigation and investment needed http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/srn/index.php?r=site%2Fsebaran
- General Guidelines For Implementation And Reporting Of The National Green House Gases Emission's Inventory
- Provincial Climate Change Action Plan

    - North Sumatera : http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/RAD-GRK_Sumatera_Utara.pdf
    - Yogyakarta : http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/RAD-GRK_DIY.pdf
    - South Sumatera : http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/RAD-GRK_Sumatera_Selatan.pdf
- BAU Baseline Development for Land Use, Energy and Waste
    - http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/Pembangunan%20BAU%20Baseline.pdf
    - http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/Kompilasi%20RAD%20GRK%20BAU%20Baseline%20Energy%20Transportation_September%202013%20B_1.xls
    - http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/potensi%20utama%20emisi%20limbah.png
- Data Activity And Local Emission Factor Of Urban Waste For GHG Inventory In Riau Province.
- Inventory, Projection And GHG Absorption Of DKI Special Province
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Guidelines Climate Change Mitigation Action in Indonesia
- Proceedings of the National Meeting Inventory of Greenhouse Gases and Monitoring, Reporting & Verification Regional Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara
- Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (RAN-API) http://perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/lontar/file?file=digital/153661-%5B_Konten_%5DKonten%20D492.pdf
- ICCSRR Indonesian Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap
- National Action Plan for Mitigation https://www.bappenas.go.id/files/8414/1214/1620/naskah_akademis.pdf
- Progress of Addressing Climate Change in Indonesia 2010 – 2014 http://www.sekretariat-rangrk.org/images/documents/Progress_of_Addressing_Climate_Change_in_Indonesia_2010-2014.pdf
- Indonesia First Biennial Update Report (BUR) Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Proklim Climate Village http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/perdirjen/P_1_Pedoman_Proklim.pdf
- Data Information System Index Vulnerability / Sidik Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/buku_sidik/BUKU_SIDIK_FINAL.pdf
- Public Funding Map for climate change projects in Indonesia https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Pemetaan-Pendanaan-Publik-untuk-Perubahan-Iklim-di-Indonesia-Ringkasan-Eksekutif.pdf)
- Press Release of the Meeting with stakeholder http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/index.php/berita-ppi/2820-perubahan-iklim-klhk-menyelenggarakan-komunikasi-publik-tentang-penyusunan-third-national-communication-tnc

- Republic of Indonesia Third National Communication Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Progress on Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk, Impact and Adaptation (CCVIA): Challenges and Opportunities.
- National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals on Indonesia's Forests and Peatlands: http://www.incas-indonesia.orxsg
- Climate Change Vulnerability Index Information System / *SIDIK: Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan Perubahan Iklim*

Annex IV: Evaluation Questions

Evaluation Criteria/Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance: How does the project related to the main objective of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national level?	• Project objectives and activities related to objective of GEF focal area and priorities at national, local and regional level • Consistency and contribution to GEF focal area objectives and to national development strategies • Stakeholder views of project significance and potential impact related to the project objective	• Project documents, report and GEF document • Interview with authorities at different level	• Project report review in the light of GoI, UN, UNDP and GEF document • Interviews with relevant personnel
Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?	• Level of achievement of expected outcomes or objectives to date • Long term changes in management processes, practices and awareness that can be attributable to the project • Enhanced capacity of relevant institutions • Favourable policies and effective implementation of mitigation/adaptation activates	• Change in the ground situation observed. • Policies reviewed to address issues • Policies effectively implemented • Institutions strengthened	• Report with information on effective implementation of mitigation/adaptation • Report on intuition setup • Interaction with the policy level people to ground level communities and field staffs. • Polity document review report. • Field verification of activities
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently in-line with international and national norms and standards?	• Reasonableness of the costs relative to scale of outputs generated • Efficiencies in project delivery modalities Consistency and contribution to GEF focal area objectives and to national development strategies • Changes in project circumstances that may have affected the project relevance and effectiveness	• Financial statements • Project structure and function • Project document and annual reports • Experience of project staffs and other relevant stakeholders	• Analysis of financial statements. • Analysis of project structure and functionalities • Analysis of project circumstances in project document (past and present) • Interaction with relevant stakeholders
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?	• Degree to which outputs and outcomes are embedded within the institutional framework (policy, laws, organizations, procedures) • Implementation of measures to assist financial sustainability of project results • Observable changes in attitudes, beliefs and behaviours as a result of the project • Measurable improvements from baseline levels in knowledge and skills of targeted staffs.	• Project report • Observation in the field • Interview with stakeholders	• Review of project reports. • Observation in the field to see impact on the ground • Interaction with stakeholders

Impacts: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress towards reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?	• Favourable policies formulated/amended • Improved monitoring mechanism • Technically capacity of relevant institution strengthened. • Regular monitoring helped to generate updated information which helped National Communication and also evidence based planning exercise. • Financial arrangement made activities sustainable. • Measurable improvements from baseline levels in knowledge and skills of targeted staff/other stakeholders. • Measurable improvements from baseline levels in the management functions of the responsible organizations that were targeted by the project.	• Project Reports • Interview with stakeholders. • Observation in the field.	• Review of project reports/documents. • Interaction with local to national level stakeholders. • Field observation.

Annex V: Summary Evaluation of Project Achievements by Objectives and Outcomes

The Project logframe in the Project Document was revised in the Inception Report. The present evaluation matrix uses the version contained in the Inception Report.

KEY:

GREEN = Indicators show achievement successful at the end of the Project.

YELLOW = Indicators show achievement nearly successful at the end of the Project.

RED = Indicators not achieved at the end of Project.

HATCHED COLOUR = estimate; situation either unclear or indicator inadequate to make a firm assessment against.

Project Title: The Third National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline Level	Level in 1st PIR	Level in 2nd PIR	End of project Target	Terminal Evaluation level & Assessment	Achievement Rating	Justification for Rating
Objective: Assisting the Government of Indonesia to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the TNC and BUR to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in agreement	(A) Prepared updated National GHG Inventory for 2000-2012	A) SNC	a) National GHG inventory for 2000-2012 has been updated	(A) National GHG inventory for 2000-2012 has been updated.	TNC & BUR	National GHG inventory for 2000-2012 completed and updated to 2016. 1st. BUR completed.	**HS**	BUR Submitted.
	(B) Prepared reports on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures to	B) SNC	(B) First draft on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures to address climate change, variability and extreme events has been produced	(B) The 1st draft on the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures to address climate change, variability and extreme event has been produced.	TNC	The TNC Completed	**HS**	The TNC published and submitted.

with Convention's Articles 4.1 and 12.1	address climate change, variability and extreme events							
	(C) Prepared a report on GHG mitigation policies and measures to address climate change	A) SNC	(C)The recent update was provided in final draft of first BUR	(C) The last update was already captured in the first BUR submitted in March 2016.	TNC	The TNC included this.	**HS**	The TNC published and submitted.
	(D) Prepared a report on description of national circumstances and other relevant information	d) SNC	(D)The recent update was provided in final draft of first BUR, chapter one;	(D) On progress. The working groups continue working on it. Additional data and information will be integrated on top of the submitted 1st BUR.	TNC	Report Completed	**HS**	The report has been drafted, pending to approval and consultation to stakeholders
	(E) Publication of the Third National Communication (TNC) and biennial update report	B) SNC	(E) Final draft of first BUR has been produced meanwhile forestry and land use sectors are still under discussion. Database for GHG Inventory has been established; www.signsmart.menlhk.go.id All data for all sectors also has been updated from tier 1 to tier 2.	(E) On progress.	TNC	Both TNC and Biennial Update Report have been Completed.	**HS**	The Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report has been submitted

Outcome A Outcome #A1 National and local institutional arrangements for GHG inventories designed and strengthened	A1.1. Guidelines developed and in place for QA/QC of activity data and organizing inventory data	A1.1. Preliminary exercises on QA/QC for SNC	A1.1. QA/QC data up to 2012 was completed and has been uploaded to SIGN Smart Website; www.signsmart.menlhk.go.id	A1.1. QA/QC data up to 2012 was completed and has been uploaded to *Sistem Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca Nasional* (or National Inventory System on Greenhouse Gases) or SIGN Center. Its website is www.signsmart.menlhk.go.id	A1.1. Reported QA/QC of activity data and organized inventory	A1.1 Guidelines for QA/QC for activity data and organising inventory data developed and in use.	**HS**	Guidelines for QA/QC completed and in use.
	A.1.2 Degree to which institutional mechanism for GHG emission estimation and validation is established and functioning	A1.2. Preliminary exercises on QA/QC for SNC	A1.2. SIGN Centre and supported by key relevant ministries to conduct GHG inventory on IPPU, waste, energy, transport and AFOLU sectors.	A1.2. The SIGN Center is supported by relevant ministries/ agencies to conduct greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory concerning industrial processes and product use (IPPU), waste, transport, and agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors.	A1.2. Functional institutional mechanism and documenting for GHG emission estimation and validation work developed by identifying focal point (or working group/ special division dedicated to GHG inventory) within each relevant ministry	A1.2 SIGN center established in ministry of Environment and linked with all other relevant ministries and local government.		SIGN Centre with functional network with line ministries and local government established.

	A1.3. Degree to which institutional arrangement for developing GHG inventory in two sectors (agriculture and waste) is validation is developed and functioning	A1.3. No prior experience	A1.3 SIGN Centre is focal point for the development of GHG Inventory for all sectors and supported by relevant ministries	A1.3. SIGN Centre is the focal point for the GHG inventory development for all sectors and supported by related ministries.	A1.3. Established functional institutional arrangement for developing GHG inventory in agriculture and waste sectors by identifying a focal point (or working group, special division dedicated to GHG inventory) in relevant ministries	A1.3 SIGN Centre supported by working groups, research institutes, and local government agencies is established as functional institutional arrangement for developing GHG inventory.		SIGN Center supported by working groups is functional. .
	A1.4. Number of trained technical staff of relevant sectors on the development of GHG Inventory	A1.4. No prior experience	A1.4 88 Technical staffs from local environmental agencies have been trained on energy, IPPU, waste, AFOLU and LULUCF and transport sectors.	A1.4. More than 40 personnel have been trained on the development of GHG Inventory.	A1.4. 40 technical staff from relevant sectors in the development of GHG Inventory trained	A1.4 Target number of personnel trained.		Trained target number of personnel in GHG inventory methods

	A1.5. Degree to which institutional arrangement for developing GHG inventory at two administrative areas (DKI Jakarta and Riau Province) is functioning	A1.5. No prior experience	A.1.5 Environment Agency in DKI Jakarta and Riau are Focal point for developing GHG Inventory at for DKI Jakarta and Riau Province.	A1.5. DKI Jakarta and Riau have assigned relevant Environmental Agencies (BLH) in their administrative areas as the designated agencies in conducting GHG inventory. They submit GHG inventory report to Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) on annual basis.	A1.5. Established functional institutional arrangement (capacity and mechanism) for developing GHG inventory at DKI Jakarta and Riau Province by identifying a focal point working group) in each province	A1.5 Functional institution established in Jakarta and Riau with capacity of conducting inventory and developing GHG inventory report.		Functional institution established in two target provides (Jakarta and Riau) with capacity to conduce GHG inventory.
	A1.6. Number of trained technical staffs of two administrative areas on the development of GHG inventory	A1.6. No prior experience	A1.6 12 technical staffs (6 from DKI Jakarta and 6 from Riau Province) have been trained on GHG inventory.	A.1.6. 25 technical personnel from the provinces of Jakarta and Riau have been trained on the development of GHG inventory.	A1.6. 20 technical staff from DKI Jakarta and Riau Province in GHG inventory trained	A1.6 Technical staffs from Jakarta and Riau trained in GHG inventory.		Personnel from Jakarta and Riau have been trained in GHG inventory method.
Outcome #A2. Improved accuracy of GHG inventory	A2.1. Established database for all sources and categories	A2.1. No prior experience	A2.1 National Database for GHG Inventory up to 2012 is available (including waste management and AFOLU sectors) on	A2.1. National Database for GHG Inventory up to 2012 is available (including waste management and AFOLU sectors) on	A2.1. Database established including local emission	A2.1 Up to 2012 uploaded in database. Beyond		GHG database established with data up to 2012.

through improved methodologies for estimating GHG emissions	including local EF for waste management and AFOLU sectors is available		SIGN Smart website; www.signsmart.info	SIGN Smart website: www.signsmart.menlhk.go.id	factors for waste management, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors	that is still under analysis.		
	A2.2. Prepared a report and manual on database for all sources and categories including local emission factors developed for AFOLU and waste sectors	A2.2. No prior experience	A2.2 Inventory working group is preparing manual and technical guideline for accessing and using database by all stakeholders	A2.2. The report and manual (SIGN SMART guideline) are on progress.	A2.2. Report for established database in A.2.1 and a manual for accessing and using the database by all stakeholders.	A2.2 Being finalized/almost complete	**HS**	The SIGN SMART website has been up and running and include total emission per province in Indonesia as well as emission factors from energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waster sectors
Outcome #A3 Developed National GHG inventories for 2000-2012 series using 2006 IPCC inventory guidelines	A3.1. Developed GHG emissions inventory for 2000-2012 and reported	A3.1. GHG inventory available for period 2000-2005 (SNC)	A3.1 GHG Inventory 2000-2012 is available in SIGN Smart Website; www.signsmart.info and used in first BUR	A3.1. GHG Inventory 2000-2012 is available in SIGN SMART website: www. signsmart.menlhk.go.id and incorporated into the 1st BUR.	A3.1. Calculated GHG inventory for each year for a period of 2000-2012 and published as part of BUR	A3.1 GHG inventory 2000-2012 completed,	**HS**	GHG inventory for 2000-2012 completed and reported.
	A3.2. GHG emissions inventory	A3.2. No prior experience	A3.2 GHG inventory 2000-2012 is available on the sign smart website;	A3.2. GHG Inventory 2000-2012 is available on SIGN SMART website:	A3.2. GHG inventory for 2000-2012 available in a	A3.2 Data collection completed		GHG data collected for TNC with addition of data up to 2014 and has been consulted with stakeholders. TNC has been submitted

	for 2000-2012 is available on the web		www.signsmart.menlhk.go.id	www.signsmart.menlhk.go.id	web query system	and validated		
Outcome B Outcome # B1. Availability of historical and projection of climate data at national level with a resolution of 20 km x 20 km and enabled public access	B1.1. Prepared a report of reconstructed monthly historical rainfall and temperature data (1901-2007), short term climate prediction (1961-2035) and long-term climate projections (2035-2100) with resolution of 20 km x 20 km available with public accessibility	B1.1. Regional climate change scenarios generated for 100 x 100 kmÂ² through statistic methods, and assessments conducted for SNC with data up to 2080;	B1.1 Proposed models to perform downscaling studies using dynamical and statistical approaches for long-term future climate projections over Indonesia for both baseline (1981-2010 Periods) and scenarios (2011-2100 Periods) are available. At the moment, these models are under discussion with Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) as beneficiaries; Report on methodology and framework to perform ocean climate reconstruction and projection of climate change impacts to sea level rise, temperature and ocean parameters change is under progress; ToR for Climate Change Historical Data Reconstruction has been developed. The consultant will work closely with other consultants (expert for development of climate change in Indonesia and expert for reconstruction and projection of the	B1.1. The report of reconstructed climate data for short- and long-term climate has been achieved as published in the interim report. The final report is being prepared and expected to be ready for submission in Q4 2016.	B1.1. Historical rainfall and temperature fine data for 1901-2007 reconstructed, regional scenarios for 1961-2035 and 2035-2100 with resolution of 20 km x 20 km generated and made accessible publicly	B1.1Completed		Historical climate scenario with rainfall and temperature for 1901-2007, short term climate prediction (1961-2035) and long-term projection (2035-2100) with resolution of 20x20km available publicly.

			ocean climate), BMKG and related stakeholders to construct historical and projection of climate data at national level with a resolution of 20 km x 20 km.					
	B1.2. Completed validation report on daily and hourly historical rainfall data and temperature for some areas to support climate impact assessment case studies	B1.2. No prior experience	B1.2 Will do once the pilot sites have been identified	B1.2. 10 case study pilot projects have been identified for vulnerability, climate change and adaptation assessments in cooperation with universities and research centers. These case studies are being implemented and validation reports are expected to complete by Q4 2016.	B1.2. Validated hourly and daily historical rainfall and temperature data are available for some areas (some pilot sites for adaption)	B1.2 Completed		Report on daily and hourly historical rainfall data and temperature for some areas to support climate impact assessment is completed and become the supporting information for TNC.

	B1.3. Number of scientists trained for climate modelling and climate statistical downscaling	B1.3. No prior experience	B1.3 This output related to point B1.1 and will do on last quarter 2015 and 1st quarter 2016 once the climate modeling and climate statistical downscaling are completed.	B1.3. The training modules are on progress and completed in July 2016. As planned, the training will take place in Q3 2016 to train 30 local and national scientists.	B1.3. 20 trained scientists on climate modelling and climate statistical downscaling	B1.3 Completed		Training for local scientist on climate modelling and climate statistical downscaling completed.
	B1.4. Prepared a report on profiles of climate variability and climate change at National level (historical and projection) based on reconstructed and new generation of climate change scenarios	B1.4.Results from climate variability and climate change reported in SNC using GCMs, low resolution of climate models, and information from BMKG	B1.4 Plan on Q1 2016 once output B1.1 is completed	B1.4. It is conducted parallel with climate data modeling and reconstruction. In Q4 2016, results from output B1.1 and B1.2 will be launched and discussed through some workshop with BMKG and related ministries/institutions.	B1.4. Updated report on profiles of climate variability and climate change at national level using higher resolution climate data	B1.4 Completed		Climate modelling report of National level, Riau and Jakarta are completed
Outcome # B2. Vulnerability, climate impact analysis and	B2.1. Number of tools and methodologies implemented for	B2.1. 4 Climate impact assessments reported in SNC	B2.1 Meeting with several sectors (Agriculture, Human Health, Ecosystem, Energy and Water Resources) has been conducted to discuss	B2.1. The final report has been submitted and approved. Coordination meetings with other ministries will be conducted in Q3 – Q4 2016 to discuss tools and	B.2.1. 6 Tools and methodologies developed for vulnerability and climate	B2.1 Completed		Tools and methodologies for vulnerability and impact assessment developed.

adaptation assessments carried out at local level in key sectors	vulnerability and climate impact assessment	and existing methodologies for vulnerability and climate impacts assessment	these issues. TNC will hire a consultant to construct climate impact assessment report for all sectors.	methodologies of climate change vulnerability impact assessment.	impact, including specific tools and methodology to assess different impact and vulnerability to women and men		**HS**	
	B2.2. Number of local scientists trained on the use of vulnerability and climate impact assessment tools	B2.2. No prior experience	B2.2 Plan for Q1 2016	B2.2. 30 local scientists will be trained in Q3 2016.	B2.2. 20 trained local scientist on vulnerability and climate impact assessment	B2.2 Completed		30 Local scientist trained on vulnerability and climate impact assessment.
	B2.3. Number of case studies conducted on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level with different focus (coastal, food crops, livestock,	B2.3. No prior experience	B2.3 Readiness criteria have been set and several potential sites and programs have been identified (e.g Coral reef in Wakatobi and Sentarum Lake, agroforestry in Citarum, Control Seawater Intrusion in Kerawang). Need further discussion with related stakeholders to define other programs for proper sites.	B2.3. 10 case studies on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level in different focus are being conducted and will be completed by December 2016.	B2.3. 10 detailed studies conducted on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level, incorporating gender perspective to analyse different impact/vulnerability to	B2.3. 14 Case studies in 10 areas on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level with different focus (coastal, food crops,		14 Case studies in 10 areas on vulnerability, climate change impact and adaptation at local level with different focus (coastal, food crops, livestock, forest, fisheries, water resources etc.) including socio-economic impacts. nevertheless the involvement of women and indigenous people was not clearly seen

	forest, fisheries, water resources etc.) including socio-economic and gender analysis depending on local prioritization				women and men at the local level	livestock, forest, fisheries, water resources etc.) including socio-economic impacts.		
Outcome# B3. Adaptation policies and measures to address climate change are designed at the local/sectoral level and integrated into national and local planning processes	B3.1. Prepared a brief report on framework for integrating adaptation policies and measures into planning processes	B3.1. Existing documents layout integration adaptation policies and measures into planning process such as RAN-MAPI and RAN-API	B3.1 Technical guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation policies into planning process has been drafted into final draft of Ministerial Regulation regarding Guidance for Climate Change Adaptation Action. This regulation has been submitted to Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) for approval. This regulation will be basis to prepare a framework for integrating adaptation policies.	B3.1. The framework of adaptation policies and planning has been developed. Minister of Environment and Forestry released an Adaptation policy No. 33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum. 1/3/2016) in 2016.	B3.1. Improved framework to integrate adaptation policies and measures into planning processes by using new scientific climate modeling and impact studies of the TNC	B3.1 Completed	**HS**	Framework for integrating adaptation policies and measures into planning processes is ready and has been consulted with stakeholders

	B3.2. Degree to which adaptation programs, options and measures at local/sectoral level are developed with the participation of key stakeholders during 2010 to 2013	B3.2. Results from adaptation programs, options and measures reported in SNC and information at local level	B3.2 Plan for Q1 and Q2 2016	B3.2. On progress.	B3.2. At least 10 adaptation programmes designed involving key stakeholders, and ensure that women and men have equal access to resources and benefits of the programmes	B3.2 Completed		Adaptation program development has been completed. The program was drawn mostly from lesson learned from 14 case studies in 10 regions and has been implemented in subnational levels
	B3.3. Prepared a report on prioritized adaptation options by sectors and their investment requirements	B3.3. No prior experience	B3.3 Plan for Q2 and Q4 . This is related to point B1.1, B1.4 and B3.1. When the analysis of climate data, profiles of climate variability and climate change and framework to integrate adaptation policies and measures into planning processes are completed, TNC will define the prioritize adaptations options. Theses adaptation options will be used as basis for adaptation investment.	B3.3. The report will be prepared in Q3 2016. Coordination meetings and FGD with related ministries, stakeholders and NGO will be conducted soon.	B3.3. Reports on prioritized adaptation options and the required investment available	B3.3 Completed		report on Progress on Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk, Impact and Adaptation (CCVIA): Challenges and Opportunities is available and has been consulted to the stakeholders via workshops/meetings
Outcome C Outcome # C1. Improved	C1.1. Developed a report on integrated model for	C1.1 No prior experience	C1.1 Dynamic modelling system is being developed. It is expected to be completed by September 2015.	C1.1. Report development is under way and expected to complete in Q3 2016.	C1.1. Integrated model for projecting GHG	C1.1 Completed		Model development work has been completed

understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks; and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts	projecting GHG emissions under BAU and mitigation scenarios including macroeconomic assessment of GHG mitigation measures. C1.2. Conducted studies on the projection of GHG emission under BAU and mitigation scenarios for key sectors at the national level and the two administrative areas (see A1.2)	C1.2. No prior experience	C1.2 MRV report of PEP (MRV) RAD GRK is available in hard copy.	C1.2. MRV report of PEP RAD GRK is available in hard copy.	emissions under BAU and mitigation scenarios including macroeconomic assessment of GHG mitigation measures is developed, and a report on the model is available C1.2.Completed projections and reported GHG emissions under BAU and mitigation scenarios in DKI Jakarta and Riau Provinces for key sectors	C1.2 completed	**HS**	MRV report of PEP RAD GRK is available.
Outcome # C2. Increased capacity in measuring the achieveme	C2.1. Prepared a report on methodologies and tools for GHG	C2.1 Not available in previous NATCOMs	C2.1 The First draft MRV framework has been produced	C2.1. The first draft of of MRV framework has been produced. Detailed report is being prepared and expected to complete in Q4 2016.	C2.1. Produced a report on methodologies and tools for GHG mitigation	C2.1 completed		MRV Framework has been established at national level and can be publicly accessed at ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/srn/ .

nt of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level	mitigation actions measurement, reporting and verification and documented GHG baseline emissions C2.2. Number of trained technical staff from sectors and local level in defining baseline and applying MRV of the GHG mitigation actions	C2.2. No prior experience	C2.2 Five trainings are being conducted and 31 staff from various ministries, private sectors and local environmental agency (DKI Jakarta, Central Java and East Java) were trained.	C2.2. 5 (five) trainings have been conducted and 31 personnel of ministries, private sectors and local environmental agencies in the provinces of Jakarta, Central Java and East Java have been trained.	actions, measurement, reporting and verification and GHG baseline emissions C2.2. 4 trainings (in total) on defining baseline and applying MRV of the GHG mitigation actions for technical staff from sectors and local governments	C2.2 Completed	**HS**	More than targeted number of trainings conducted for technical staff of ministries, private sector, local environment agencies of the provinces of East and central Java and Jakarta.
Outcome # C3. Designed GHG mitigation policies and measures at national level in the context of national action plans	C3.1. Prepared a compilation report on national climate change mitigation policies performance, for the policies such as the National Action Plan	C3.1. Existing documents on climate change and information contained in SNC	C3.1 Report is being developed	C3.1. Report is being developed.	C3.1. Developed a synthesis report on national climate change mitigation policies	C3.1 Completed		Synthesis report is completed and has been made available publicly and also contained in SNC

	Addressing Climate Change (RAN-PI), the National Action Plan for Mitigation (RAN-GRK), and the Indonesian Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR)						**HS**	
	C3.2. Prepared a report on the analysis and constraints of implementing mitigation policies	C3.2. GHG mitigation policies and measures assessed for 2000-2005 in SNC, national relevant studies on key sectors	C3.2 Analysis on constraints and challenges in implementing mitigation action has been conducted and included in BUR document; chapter 4	C3.2. Data collection is complete. Analysis process is still in progress. Summary of data collection and the first draft of analysis is expected to complete by August 2016.	C3.2. Developed report on studies and analysis for the evaluation of sectoral mitigation policies and measures, including cost-benefit and barriers	C3.2 Completed		report on studies and analysis for the evaluation of sectoral mitigation policies and measures, including cost-benefit and barriers is completed.
	C3.3. Prepared a report on gap analysis in meeting the targets by	C3.3. Not available in previous NATCOMs	C3.3 Gap analysis on climate change policies and mitigation target has been conducted and included in BUR document; chapter 4	C3.3. Gap analysis on climate change policies and mitigation target has been conducted and included in BUR document; chapter 4.	C3.3. Developed report on gap analysis in meeting the targets of mitigation	C3.3 Completed		Gap analysis report completed.

	these policies to be implemented between 2011 and 2013 C3.4. Prepared a report on the technology transfer needs, and financial support needed to deploy a portfolio of prioritized mitigation options for key sectors at national and local level	C3.4. Information contained in SNC	C3.4 Analysis on technology transfer needs for mitigation actions has been conducted and included in BUR document chapter 4. TNA (Technology Needs Assessment) report submitted to UNFCCC became the main reference. Technology transfer needs for adaptation action will be included in the Third National Communication Report.	C3.4. Analysis on technology transfer needs for mitigation actions has been conducted and included in BUR document; chapter 4. Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) report that was submitted earlier to UNFCCC became the main reference.	policies during 2011 and 2013 C3.4. Developed report on potential technology transfer needs and financial support needed for key sectors at national and local level	C3.4 Completed		Technology transfer and financial support needs report completed and has been included in TNC.
Outcome D Outcome # D1. Update report with the information for 2010-2013 regarding national circumstances, national and	D1.1. Prepared an update report on (a) National circumstances, national and regional development priorities, (b) additional	D1.1. Information contained in SNC	D1.1 updated report on national circumstances has been finalized and its part of First BUR document: chapter 1	D1.1. Some updates already were already captured in 1st BUR submitted in March 2016. Some other updated information will be updated in Q 3 2016.	D1.1 Updated report consisting of information on national circumstances, and national and regional development priorities for 2010-2013, including key additional information on capacity,	D1.1 Partially Completed	S	Some updates up to 2015 have been included in BUR and TNC, some other information up to 2017 has yet to be finalized with stakeholders

regional development priorities, as well as key additional information, and identified the needs	information relevant to the implementation of the Convention such as biennial update reports, (c) needs and constrains associated with the activities, measures and programs carried out to implement the Convention, and (d) update of the financial resources and technical support received from national and international resources for activities related to climate change.				constraints associated with climate change programs and financial needs analysis for achieving convention objectives			

Outcome E Outcome # E1. Indonesian Government approved Third National Communication and biennial update reports submitted to UNFCCC and relevant documents and policy briefs published and disseminated	E1.1. Stakeholder consultation workshop on TNC and biennial update reports and endorsed as part of consultation process	E1.1. SNC was presented	E1.1 Stakeholders consultation workshops are in place. Final Draft of BUR is available. TNC is under progress.	E.1.1. Stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops have been conducted and will be continued in Q3 and Q4 2016 as part of consultation process.	E1.1. Draft TNC report along with GHG inventory 2000-2012 presented to and endorsed by government and relevant stakeholders	E 1.1 Completed in February 2017		Stakeholder consultation meetings which discuss the draft of TNC have been completed, last one was on 16th of February 2017. Several technical working group meetings were also taken place.
	E1.2. Submission of 2014 biennial update report of Indonesia to UNFCCC	E1.2. No prior experience	E1.2 Final draft of BUR is available and currently under review process before approval from the Minister of Environment and Forestry	E1.2. The 1st BUR was official submitted and posted on UNFCCC website in March 2016.	E1.2. Finalized BUR for 2014 and submitted to UNFCCC	E1.2 Completed in March 2016.	**HS**	BUR completed and submitted.
	E1.3. Publication and submission of TNC of Indonesia to UNFCCC	E1.3. SNC was published	E1.3 TNC is under progress and will be submitted in December 2016.	E1.3. TNC document writing is under way and submission of TNC to UNFCCC is scheduled in December 2016.	E1.3. Finalized TNC and submitted to UNFCCC	E1.3 Completed in February 2018.		TNC completed and submitted.
	E1.4. Prepared technical reports on GHG inventories, V&A assessment	E1.4. Technical studies contained in the SNC was made available	E1.4 Technical reports for national GHG inventory 2000-2012 (IPPU, AFOLU, Waste, Energy and Transport) and achievement of national GHG mitigation	E1.4. Technical reports are being developed. Initial draft is planned for further discussion in Q3 2016.	E1.4. Minimum 10 technical reports supported by this project and brief summaries	E1.4 10 Technical reports are completed and available for general public		Technical reports on GHG Inventory, V&A Assessment at sectoral levels . including the brief summary for policy makers published and have been made publicly available

	s at the sectoral level, brief summaries of key policy issues relevant for decision making		actions under RAN GRK have been finalised. These two reports are part of BUR document, chapter 2 and 3		will be published for general public			
	E1.5Availability of documents of TNC and BUR via medias and available on KLH website	E1.5. Project reports of SNC was made public in KLH web	E1.5 BUR document will be avaibale at MoEF Website and UNFCCC after submission this year	E1.5. The reports are expected to complete in December 2016.	E1.5. Project reports, TNC, BUR and technical report supported by the project are made public on KLH web	E1.5. Completed		BUR and TNC documents are available on UNFCCC and MOEF Website http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/application/zip/third_national_communication_-__indonesia.zip http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/biennial_update_reports/application/pdf/idnbur1.pdf
	E1.6.Submission of the 2016 biennial update report (prepared for the years 2000-2012), with the following information: (a) information on national circumstances and institutiona	E1.6. No prior experience	E1.6 the 2nd BUR will be submitted along with TNC submission.	E1.6. The 1st BUR was officially submitted and posted on UNFCCC website in March 2016. In this 1st BUR, data updates have captured for the years 2000 – 2012.	E1.6. Second BUR is not prepared yet. Development of 2nd BUR may start after TNC.	E1.6 Project team still in confusion whether to develop 2nd BUR under this project or separate from this project.		The 2016 BUR was submitted and published on UNFCCC's web in March 2016

	l arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis, (b) the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal of sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report, (c) information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumption							

	s, (d) constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of support needed and received, (e) information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports, and (f) other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its biennial update report							

Annex VI: Evaluation Criteria

Criteria used to evaluate the Project by the Terminal Evaluation Team

Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.
Marginally Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.
Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected **not**to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.
Highly Unsatisfactory (U)	The project has failed to achieve, and is **not** expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

Scale used to evaluate the sustainability of the Project

Likely (L)	There are no risks affecting this dimension of sustainability.
Moderately Likely (ML)	There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
Moderately Unlikely (MU)	There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.
Unlikely (U)	There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

iii) Rating scale for outcomes and progress towards "intermediate states"

Indicator Assessment Key: Green= Achieved Yellow= Partially achieved Red= Not achieved

Annex VII: UNDP-GEF TE Report Audit Trail

To the comments received on February 2018 from the TE of the project entitled, Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Project (UNDP-GEF Project ID-*PIMS #5019)*

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Mid-term Review report; they are referenced by institution ("Author" column) and track change comment number ("#" column):

Author	#/Date	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report	TE Consultant's response and actions taken
Clara Widyasari	#1 / 14 February 2018	Table 4	Changed the total actual expenditure of UNDP to USD 56,915	Agreed -revised
Clara Widyasari	#2 / 14 February 2018	Annex I	Change the Job title of Ms Clara Widyasari	Agreed -revised
Harti Ningsih	#3 / 21 February 2018	Page 10	Updated the achievement progress of outcome B.3. From mostly completed into completed. Add reference document: Progress On Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk, Impact And Adaptation (Ccvia): Challenges And Opportunities.	Agreed -revised
Harti Ningsih	#4 / 21 February 2018	Page 14	Due to the Input #3, change the evaluation criteria from Satisfactory (S) to Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Agreed -revised
Harti Ningsih	#5/21 February 2018	Annex 5, Page 43	Due to the Input #3, change the evaluation criteria from Satisfactory (S) to Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Agreed -revised
Meiliana Putisari	#6 / 22 February 2018	Table 1	Suggested that the project closing date on mid-term review should be revised to December 2017	Agreed -revised
Akhmad Faqih	#7 / 22 February 2018	Page viii	Suggested to revise: With the support of the TNC project, is currently in the final stage of preparation of the Third National Communication document. The actual submission is expected to take place in the next few weeks. Changed into already submitted	Agreed -revised
Akhmad Faqih	#8 / 22 February 2018	Page x	Changed inkind into in-kind and envolvement into involvement	Agreed -revised
Perdinan	#9 / 22 February 2018	Page viii para 3 line 9 "Adaptation assessment"	GoI has issued ministerial decree No.P33/2016 on devising climate change adaptation options. However, to my knowledge, the TNC has strived to work on prioritizing climate change adaptation options, for example through a case study in Malang district. The prioritization process has also been mandated in the Ministerial decree. However, in terms of costs and benefits for each adaptation, also the impacts of implementing adaptation on livelihoods or economic condition have not been evaluated	the TE team feels that this concept is sufficiently emphasized in the recommendations
Perdinan	#10 / 22 February 2018	Page xi, recommendation #3	Should we recommend, institutionalize the coordination efforts?	the TE team feels that this concept is sufficiently emphasized in the recommendations
Perdinan	#11 / 22 February 2018	Page 9, Outcome A2	Do all the technical guidelines accessible on-line by the public? Or the guideline has been developed into a n automated calculating system? If not this is potential idea for the fourth NC.	Yes, the guidelines are available online
Anton Probiyantoro	#11 / 28 February 2018	Cover Page, Page vii	Revised the term of GEF agency into GEF Implementing Agency Revised the term of Executing Agency into implementing partner	Agreed -revised
Anton Probiyantoro	#12 / 28 February 2018	Iii, viii, 33, 54, 62	Changed the term of Final Evaluation into Terminal Evaluation	Agreed -revised

ANNEX VIII: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR TERMINAL EVALUATION

Terms of reference

BACKGROUND

Background and Context

Indonesia signed United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992. Then the country ratified it in 1994 through Law number 6/1994. Under this framework, Indonesia, a non-Annex I party, is committed to fully implement the Convention. With the support of Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNDP, the project has been implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (or KLHK, in Indonesian). Under one of the requirements of the Convention, Indonesia has to report its activities aimed at addressing the climate change to UNFCCC through the National Communication on Climate Change. The non-Annex I parties should also submit Biennial Update Report (BUR) consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for the reporting. The purpose of BUR is to provide an update to the most recent submitted National Communication.

Indonesia submitted the Initial National Communication (INC) document in 1999, and the Second National Communication (SNC) in 2010 to UNFCCC. Afterwards, it submitted its first BUR in 2016. Under the coordination of the Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the country is preparing its Third National Communication document that contains information on National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangement, National GHG inventory, Measures to Facilitate Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, Constraints and Gaps and other relevant situation (including financial, technical and capacity building needs).

The preparation and development of the first BUR and TNC have been involving multi-stakeholder forum. The forum that invited policymakers at national and sub national levels, local communities, scientific community, industry and others who have been paying serious attention to the issues of Climate Change. At national level, the project has established a National Steering Committee (NSC) under the leadership of the Director General of Climate Change.[1] *At the operational level, the project is managed by the National Project Director (NPD) supported by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Working Group Coordinators.*

The Mid Term Review (MTR) for TNC project was conducted by an international consultant in November 2016. Overall the result of the Mid Term Review was satisfactory. The final report of this MTR was shared to related stakeholders. In accordance with UNDP and GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. This terms of reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for a Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the TNC project (PIMS 5019).

Project Objectives

The TNC project was designed to assist the Government of Indonesia to design *public policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to address climate change through:*

1. *Strengthening technical capacity and institutional arrangement at national and sub national levels.*
2. *Assessing environment, social and economic impacts of implementing mitigation and adaptation policies, and*

3. *Assisting the Government of Indonesia to carry out all necessary activities to prepare BUR and TNC to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC.*

Project Outcomes

1. Outcome #A1. National and local institutional arrangements for GHG inventories designed and strengthened.
2. Outcome #A2. Improved accuracy of GHG inventory through improved methodologies for estimating GHG emissions.
3. Outcome #A3. Developed National GHG inventories for 2000 – 2012 series using the latest IPCC inventory guidelines.
4. Outcome # B1. Availability of historical and projection of climate data at national level with a resolution of 20 km x20 km with public access.
5. Outcome # B2. Vulnerability, climate impact analysis and adaptation assessments carried out at local level in key sectors.
6. Outcome # B3. Adaptation policies and measures to address climate change are designed at the local/sectoral level and integrated into national and local planning processes.
7. Outcome # C1. Improved understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks; and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts.
8. Outcome # C2. Increased capacity in measuring the achievement of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level.
9. Outcome # C3. Designed GHG mitigation policies and measures at national level in the context of national action plans.
10. Outcome # D1. Update report with the information for 2010-2013 regarding national circumstances, national and regional development priorities, as well as key additional information, and identified needs.
11. Outcome # E1. Indonesian Government approved Third National Communication and biennial update reports submitted to UNFCCC and relevant documents and policy briefs published and disseminated.

[1] In the beginning, the project was coordinated by the Deputy Minister for Environmental Damage Control and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment. As of 2015, as the Ministry of Environment has been merged with Ministry of Forestry, National Council on Climate Change and REDD+ Agency to become the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (or KLHK in Indonesian term), the coordination of the project was transferred to the Director General of Climate Change.

7. Outcome # C1. Improved understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks; and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts.
8. Outcome # C2. Increased capacity in measuring the achievement of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level.
9. Outcome # C3. Designed GHG mitigation policies and measures at national level in the context of national action plans.
10. Outcome # D1. Update report with the information for 2010-2013 regarding national circumstances, national and regional development priorities, as well as key additional information, and identified needs.
11. Outcome # E1. Indonesian Government approved Third National Communication and biennial update reports submitted to UNFCCC and relevant documents and policy briefs published and disseminated.

The Terminal Evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results and Project-Level Evaluation: Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects. The documents can be downloaded at:

1. http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/documents/english/pme-handbook.pdf
2. http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/UNDP-GEF-TE-Guide.pdf

Evaluation Approach and Method

An overall approach and method[2] for conducting a project terminal evaluation of UNDP supported GEF financed projects has been developed over time. The Terminal Evaluation (TE) Specialist will be the leader in preparing the Terminal Evaluation. The National Support Specialist consultant is expected to fully support the TE Specialist in framing and conducting the evaluation effort based on the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects.

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows:

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

Project Title:	Third National Communication to UNFCCC			
GEF Project ID:	PIMS 5019	[redacted]	**At endorsement (US$)**	**At completion (US$)**
UNDP Project ID:	00087506	**GEF financing:**	4,500,000	4,500,000
Country:	Indonesia	**IA/EA:**	61,000	61,000
Region:	Asia Pacific	**Government:**	14,600,000	14,600,000
Focal Area:	Climate Change	**Others:**		
		1. JICA (in-kind)	6,122,040	6,122,040
		2. GIZ (in-kind)	150,000	150,000
		3. UNDP (in-kind)	89,000	89,000
Operational Program:		**Total co-financing:**	21,022,040	21,005,600
Executing Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	**Total project cost:**	25,522,040	25,505,600
Other Partners involved:	National Developing Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Public Work, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), BMKG, universities, local government agencies, etc.	**Prodoc Signature (date project began):**	1 March 2014	1 March 2014
		Operational Closing Date:	**Proposed:** 31 Dec 2016	**Actual:** 31 Dec 2017

2)For additional information on methods, see the Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, Chapter 7, pg. 163

II. SCOPE OF WORK, ACTIVITIES, AND DELIVERABLES

Scope of Work

- The National Support Specialist consultant (or the consultant) will support the process of TE according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects. The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improves the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

- The consultant will support the TE Specialist (international consultant) to provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful through a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders. During the mission to Jakarta (or Indonesia), the Support Specialist Consultant is expected to fully support the data collection process including serve as the translator if needed.

- Together with the TE Specialist consultant, the consultant needs to prepare the mission time table and arrange meeting schedules with the following related ministries and individuals:
    - Director General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
    - Director of Climate Change Mitigation/ National Project Director (NPD)
    - Heads of TNC Working Groups
    - GEF-OFP
    - Representative of the Ministry of Energy
    - Representative of the Ministry of Transportation
    - Representative of the Ministry of Industry
    - Prof. Rizaldi Boer (CCROM – IPB)
    - Dr. Retno Gumilang Dewi (CREP – ITB)
    - Dr. Ucok Siagian (CREP – ITB)
    - UNDP Indonesia (Programme Manager)
    - Other relevant parties in accordance with the recommendation made by the NPD

- The consultant will support the International Consultant on TE in acquiring all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review report, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in the Annex of this Terms of Reference.

Project Finance/Co-Finance

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. **The National Support Specialist consultant should work and coordinate with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), JICA, GIZ and UNDP in obtaining the financial information in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.**

Co-financing (Type/source)	UNDP (US$)		Government (US$)		Partner Agency (US$)		Total (US$)	
Grants	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Loans/ concessions								
• In-kind support								
• Other								
Totals								

Expected Outputs and deliverables

The consultant is expected to deliver the following:

Deliverables/ Outputs	Estimated number of working days	Completion deadline	Review and Approvals Required
Inception Report: **Report on all the information and data collected for preparing the Inception Report**	**2**	**2nd or 3rd week of Dec 2017**	**TNC NPD and UNDP CO**
Report on all data collected including the Co-Financing data and interviews conducted during the Terminal Evaluator evaluation mission in Jakarta	**10**	**4th week of Dec 2017**	**TNC NPD and UNDP CO**
Final report: **(1) All required documents are complete** **(2) Assurance on all documents meet GEF Evaluation Guideline** **(3) Analysis and Recommendations on the collected data/information**	**13**	**4th week of Jan 2018**	**TNC NPD and UNDP CO**

*including a brief information concerning the activities conducted by relevant parties (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, JICA, GIZ, etc) that have been involved to in-kind commitments

**When submitting the Terminal Evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the Terminal Evaluation report.

III. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangement

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP Country Office of Indonesia. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The consultant will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government etc

The selected consultant has to follow the guidance outlined in the document Guidance for Conducting Terminal Review:

http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/documents/english/pme-handbook.pdf

http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/UNDP-GEF-TE-Guide.pdf

Duration of the Work

a) Duration of work is 25 working days from December 1, 2017 to January 31, 2018.

b) Expected starting date is December 2017 and expected completion of work is at the end of January 2018 as illustrated in the table below

Activity	Timing	Completion Date
Preparation	2 days	2nd or 3rd week of Dec 2017
Evaluation Mission	10 days	4th week of Dec 2017
Final Report	13 days	4th week of Jan 2018

c) Unforeseen delay will be further discussed by UNDP as a basis for possible extension.

d) Feedback from UNDP and government partners to the submitted report can be expected within 10 working days from the date of submission.

Duty Station

a) The contractor's duty station will be home based with possible travel to Jakarta or other places (if needed and if the selected consultant is from outside JABODETABEK area).

b) The contractor is working on the output based, thus no necessary to report or present regularly.

V. **EVELUATION METHOD AND CRITERIA**

Individual consultants will be evaluated based on the following methodologies:

Cumulative analysis

When using this weighted scoring method, the award of the contract should be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

a) responsive/compliant/acceptable, and

b) Having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation.

** Technical Criteria weight; 60% * Financial Criteria weight; 40%*

Only candidates obtaining a minimum of 60 point would be considered for the Financial Evaluation

[3]UNDP's terms and regulation are applied. It applies to the consultant whose ID Card is not from Jakarta and its closest area

Criteria	*Weight*	*Maximum Point*
Technical		
• Criteria A: qualification requirements as per TOR:	*40%*	
1. A Bachelor degree in environment science, natural resources management, social science, economics, management or other closely related filed.		*10*
2. Experience in relevant technical areas for at least 3 years.		*10*
3. Experience working in climate change adaptation and mitigation projects.		*5*
4. Experience in Project Management.		*5*
5. Experience in Project Reporting		*5*
6. Experience in working with the Indonesian Government		*5*
• Criteria B: Brief Description of Approach to Assignment	*60%*	
1. Understands the task and applies a methodology appropriate for the task.		*25*
2. Important aspects of the task addressed clearly and in sufficient details.		*20*
3. Planning logical, realistic for the efficient project implementation.		*15*
• *Criteria C: Further Assessment by Interview (if any)*	*N/A*	