

TERM OF REFERENCES
INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT
MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST
FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT - COMPONENT 3 LAUTRA

A. BACKGROUND

The Oceans for Prosperity Project (*Lautan Sejahtera*, LAUTRA) will support implementation of key policy recommendations from the Oceans for Prosperity by (i) investing in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)¹ management effectiveness (ii) enhancing fisheries monitoring and strengthening fisheries management institutions for more effective management of priority fisheries; (iii) promoting diversified livelihoods and business growth in coastal communities through investments in infrastructure, business skills-building, and access to finance programs; and (iv) developing the systems to provide a sustainable flow of financing for MPA management and the development of coastal community livelihoods.

MPAs conserve marine and coastal ecosystem services and are a key nature-based solution to promote climate adaptation and mitigation. Effectively managed MPAs have the potential to deliver ecological and socioeconomic benefits² that far exceed their capital and operational investment. According to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) data, between 0.08³ and 15 percent⁴ MPAs are managed effectively in Indonesia. Responding to international commitments to protect marine and coastal habitats (for example, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals), the Government of Indonesia (Gol), supported by the World Bank-financed Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP, P127813), has established 201 MPAs encompassing 24.1 million hectares (ha)⁵ and containing around 40 percent of Indonesia's coral reef and seagrass meadow areas and 25 percent of mangrove forests.⁶ The Gol further aims to expand the MPA network to 32.5 million ha of *effectively managed* MPAs by 2030.⁷ Technical Guidelines and Partnerships for evaluating conservation area effectiveness (*Evaluasi Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi*, EVIKA)⁸ were recently established to support

¹ Indonesia's regulatory framework adopts the IUCN definition of an MPA as "a clearly defined geographical marine space, recognised, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values."

² Campbell et al. (2020). "Fishing Restrictions and Remoteness Deliver Conservation Outcomes for Indonesia's Coral Reef Fisheries."

³ UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. (2021). "Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas." Accessed March 2021.

⁴ MMAF. (2018). "Our MPAs: Sharing Plans, Investments, and Responsibilities."

⁵ MMAF. (2021). MPA management Status in 2020.

⁶ Amkieltiela et al. (2022). "The rapid expansion of Indonesia's marine protected area requires improvement in management effectiveness."

⁷ Republic of Indonesia (2020). The National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020–2024; Indonesia National MPA Vision 2030.

⁸ DG Marine Spatial Management decree 28/KFP-DIPRI/2020 on Technical Guidelines for Evaluating Conservation Area Effectiveness; Ministerial Regulation 21/PERMEN-KP/2015 on Partnerships for Marine Conservation Area Management.

meeting this goal and to ensure MPAs are delivering targeted biophysical and socioeconomic benefits. An EVIKA Gold rating denotes a “sustainably managed” MPA, Silver an “optimally managed” MPA, and Bronze a “minimally managed” MPA.

To increase the contribution of MPAs to the sustainability of fisheries, MPAs need to be better integrated into wider fisheries management planning. Indonesia’s oceans are divided into 11 Fishery Management Areas (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan*, WPP), with 38 percent of fish stocks currently overfished.⁹ Recent stock assessments¹⁰ indicate that coral reef fisheries are overexploited in eight of the 11 WPPs and represent one of Indonesia’s most overexploited fish stocks. The Gol recently took steps to strengthen fishery management frameworks, and key institutions need to be operationalized, including a central Fishery Management Council (*Lembaga Pengelolaan Perikanan*, LPP) and WPP-level Fishery Management Units (*Unit Pengelolaan Perikanan*, UPP) that incorporate stakeholder coordination structures.

Indonesia’s MPAs are also expected to deliver socioeconomic benefits, especially enhanced access to economic opportunities¹¹ for local communities by encouraging investments in small community institutions and coastal enterprises, in the sustainable tourism, fisheries, and aquaculture sectors. The MPA zoning system includes areas dedicated to the development of these three sectors. A stronger MPA management framework will also help prioritize and target local investments in sustainable small-scale infrastructure and MSMEs. There is also a need to increase finance for and investment in MSMEs in villages in and around MPAs, especially for women-led MSMEs. The success of coastal enterprises is limited due to remoteness, poor market linkages and value-chain integration, as well as gaps in basic infrastructure and services. Several financial institutions offer financial services to marine sectors, but access to these sources of capital and credit is limited for many coastal enterprises in the informal sector, due to information asymmetry and limited capacity of coastal enterprises. Barriers for women are further exacerbated by traditional gender norms, which drive disparities in asset ownership, decision-making, and access to finance and technical support, leading to low levels of female business ownership and higher exposure of women to economic shocks.

Sustaining MPAs and resilient communities will require enhanced access to blue finance,¹² particularly targeted to: (i) MPA operational and capital investments, (ii) infrastructure to support coastal livelihoods and value chains, and (iii) access to financial services for coastal MSMEs. Mobilizing blue finance is critical since the national budget (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, APBN)¹³ amounts to only 20 percent of the funding required to meet the Gol’s marine and fisheries sector targets, including MPAs. Indonesia is also the largest impact investing market in

⁹ Ministerial Regulation 19/KEPMEN-KP/2022 on Estimation of Potential, Total Allowable Catch, and Utilization of Fish Resources in the Fishery Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia.

¹⁰ Ministerial Decree 19/KEPMEN-KP/2022 on Estimation of Potential, Total Allowable Catch, and Utilization of Fish Resources in the Fishery Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia

¹¹ “Access to economic opportunities” is defined in this project as access by individuals and MSMEs to improved infrastructure and facilities, and/or receipt of business development assistance, and/or receipt of financial instruments; for activities associated with sustainable coastal enterprise.

¹² Blue finance refers to the capital required to preserve and restore oceans and to promote their sustainable use.

¹³ National Medium Term Development Plan 2020–2024.

Southeast Asia in terms of both capital deployed and number of transactions, facilitating potential access to a blue finance market. Yet, two sets of key challenges hinder the development of robust blue finance instruments. First is the uncoordinated enabling environment, including poor coordination among government institutions, development partners, and the private sector, the lack of consistent policies (particularly for the rapidly developing blue carbon market and payments for ecosystem services), suboptimal government expenditure in the fisheries and marine sector, and the lack of an agreed monitoring and reporting framework for blue finance. The second relates to undefined financing requirements and strategies encompassing the operating and capital requirements for MPAs and investments in coastal infrastructure as well as intermediary financing for MSMEs.

LAUTRA aims to strengthen government management capacity, data, and information systems, and to encourage enabling policies to leverage blue finance for enhanced coastal and marine management and livelihoods. LAUTRA builds on successful past operations such as COREMAP¹⁴ to address the complexities and sequencing of interventions inherent in reforming the blue economy within the world's largest archipelagic nation and second largest national fishery. LAUTRA advances Indonesia's national and international commitments to develop the blue economy. The project will also contribute to the implementation of the Enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions actions, such as protection of MPAs and improving the livelihoods of communities living in coastal areas.

LAUTRA strengthens coastal resilience by improving management of marine protected areas and coral reef fisheries; improving the economic opportunities of local communities and MSME's in sustainable fisheries, tourism, and aquaculture; and building government capacity to mobilize associated sustainable blue financing. The investments in Components 1 and 2 will inform the development of the sustainable blue finance strategies in Component 3, along with enabling environment investments.

As an effort to provide sustainable financing for MPA and livelihoods, the Component 3 of LAUTRA addresses strengthening the enabling environment and policy framework for Blue Finance and the development of long-term investment strategies for priority Blue Economy Sectors. This component, led by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), through the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) under the Deputy for Marine Affairs and Natural Resources (ICCTF-Bappenas), in collaboration with MMAF, will improve the government's policy framework and capacity to mobilize long-term blue financing for: (a) Marine Protected Areas operating and capital investments; (b) developing coastal infrastructure with biodiversity-positive or neutral development impacts; and (c) enhancing MSME access to finance in the sustainable tourism, fisheries, and aquaculture sectors. It builds upon, sustains, and extends the outcomes of Components 1 and 2 of the LAUTRA Project beyond the project life. This Terms of Reference is part of Component 3 of the project.

In the context of project implementation, it is needed to recruit one Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to lead the implementation of project. The monitoring and

¹⁴ See paragraph 47 on COREMAP lessons learned.

evaluation activity to ensure the project workplan and deliverables are implemented and achieved.

B. OBJECTIVES & SCOPE OF WORKS

The objective of the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist assignment is to support the implementation of LAUTRA component 3 project and lead the monitoring and evaluation activity to ensure the project work plan and deliverables are implemented and achieved. Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist would be selected in accordance with the provisions in section V of the Bank's Consultant Guideline.

Scope of Works

The scope of work for the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist is outlined below:

- a) Working with the PIU and other technical consultants to collect, compile, track, and report information on the status of the project and its objectives, including documenting the periodic performance indicators of the component 3 LAUTRA
- b) Provide oversight and coordination of the overall M&E system for the project, including communicating with the relevant M&E personnel in each component implementing agency. A significant function of the Monitoring and Evaluation System will be to aggregate the M&E results from the implementing agencies and to consolidate the information into a project report format.
- c) Provide regular quality control of M&E activities throughout implementation in accordance with the POM.
- a) Compiling a) the technical progress reports from the consulting firm and or individual consultant; b) the final report, which consists of output document from the consulting firm and or individual consultant and reviewing the compliance with the indicators
- b) Assist in the design of reporting formats for the technical progress report, semi-annual & annual progress reports.
- c) Ensure that all the required M&E data and information are appropriately included and structured in the system.
- d) Ensure that project reports capture gender issues, specifically by identifying the number of male and female beneficiaries separately, the nature of their participation, and how they have benefited from the project.
- e) Conduct regular monitoring of component 3 LAUTRA in line with WB regular review mission, mid-term review, and project completion review.
- f) Support the Program Team Leader in developing the regular monitoring report, including the annual report for ProBlue and the project completion report.
- g) Perform other relevant tasks as directed by Project Team Leader and Executive Director

Time Schedule

The assignment is expected to be for 23 months with an annual performance review and contract renewal/extension (with at least three months' notice) subject to a positive performance evaluation.

C. OUTPUTS

Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be assigned by time base and will need to deliver the expected deliverables as follows:

- a) Document related to the implementation of monitoring and evaluation system.
- b) Progress report of component 3 Lautra (Annual, Quarterly, Annual, and Biannual)
- c) Draft report for ProBlue
- d) Draft Project Completion Report
- e) Document related to other relevant tasks.

D. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The successful candidate will be expected to have the following qualifications:

- a) Minimum Bachelor's degree in science/statistics/environmental/social science/marine science/ public policy/ public finance/ accounting /business/ natural resource economics or other fields relevant to public funding
- b) Has a minimum of 10 years of working experience and 5 years of extensive experience in designing and administrating monitoring and evaluation instruments and systems, specifically participatory M&E and information systems.
- c) Familiarity with the marine sector and public finance, and preferably some experience with M&E in the marine or public finance sector.
- d) Ability to communicate effectively in English, orally, and especially in writing. (can be proven by an English certificate or in an interview)
- e) Experience in the World Bank's project and understanding specific data collection/analysis constraints will be advantageous.

E. REPORTING

The monthly report should be submitted to the PIU Project Team Leader clearance by the Program Manager and approved by the Executive Director ICCTF after the month-end

F. FUNDING

The Funding will be charged to LAUTRA Component 4 Project budget in MWA ICCTF Working Unit (Satker), Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.

The type of contract is time-based and will be based in the Jakarta office.

Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Program PPN XIV
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