

IFISH MTR ANNEXES

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Terms of reference for the mid-term review of
*Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable
Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems
of High Conservation Value (IFish)*

GCP/INS/303/GFF

GEFID number - 5759

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Jakarta, June 2020

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AMAF	Agency for Marine Affairs and Fisheries
AMAFRAD	Agency for Marine Affairs and Fisheries Research and Development
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
AWP/B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BAPPENAS	National Agency for Planning and Development
BD	Biodiversity
BH	Budget holder
BIG	Agency for Geospatial Information (Indonesia)
BPPT	Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology (Indonesia)
BPS	Agency for Statistics (Indonesia)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CPF	Country Priority Framework (FAO)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FIRF	The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Marine and Inland Fisheries Service
EAA	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
FO	Field Office
FPMIS	Field Programme Management Information System
GCU	FAO GEF Coordination Unit in Investment Centre Division
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
HQ	Headquarter
IBSAP	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEG	Independent Expert Group
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIFGIS	Integrated Inland Fisheries Geographical Information System
INDES0	Infrastructure Development of Space Oceanography
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing
IW	Inception Workshop
LIPI	Indonesian Institute of Science
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LTO	FAO Lead Technical Officer
MAF	Marine Affairs and Fisheries office
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
M&A	Monitoring and Assessment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTPF	National Medium-Term Priority Framework (FAO)
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPM	National Project Manager
PCS	Priority Core Strategy
PIR	Project Implementation Review

PMU	Project Management Unit
PP	Peraturan Pemerintah (Government regulations)
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Project Progress Reports
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTF	Project Task Force (FAO)
RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia Pacific
REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RF	Project's results framework
SCBFWM	Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management project
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asia Fishery Development Centre
SNI	Indonesia National Standard
SO	Strategic Objective
TCI	The FAO Investment Centre Division
TCIB	The Asia and Pacific Service of the FAO Investment Centre Division
TCP	Technical Cooperation Project (FAO)
TKPSDA	Water Management Coordination Team (Indonesia)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToR	Terms of Reference
TT	Tracking Tool (GEF)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICORD	UN-Indonesia Central Coordination Facility
USD	United States Dollar
UU	Undang-Undang (National law)
WUA	Water User Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Introduction

Project/programme background and context

1. Indonesia is an archipelago country with approximately 247 million people. Population growth as well as economic development has put pressures on the country's natural resources. Through water development programmes and irrigation schemes, Indonesia has been able to increase food security, as measured through rice production, and generate electricity, but at a cost of inland aquatic biodiversity. Ill-advised land management practices primarily around peatlands have contributed to a further loss of biodiversity, as well as loss of livelihoods for many rural populations dependent on aquatic ecosystems.
2. Indonesia has an abundance of biological diversity and is well known for its terrestrial species, such as orangutan, and marine species, e.g. coral reefs. However, less well known, but tremendously important and often threatened, is Indonesia's freshwater biodiversity. For example, the world's smallest vertebrate is a species of fish (*Paedocypris progenetica*) whose habitat, the peatlands of Indonesia, is threatened due to unsustainable land use and agricultural practices. A total of 24 species of freshwater biodiversity in Indonesia are listed on the IUCN Redlist, with two being critically endangered (*Duttaphrynus sumatranus* and *Leptophryne cruentata* (Bleeding Toad)), and five endangered (*Ansonia latidisca*, *Barbourula kalimantanensis* (Bornean Flat-headed Frog), *Ingerophrynus claviger*, and *Limnonectes arathooni*).
3. Historically Indonesia contained approximately 25 million ha of peatlands and currently contains approximately half of the world's tropical peatlands. However, draining agriculture has reduced the area of intact peatland to less than 15 million ha and has deprived many aquatic species of critical habitat and has also lead to increasing GHG emissions and decreasing important species of plants and trees. Local communities harvested the featherback, arowana and other species of freshwater fishes from the peat swamps and flooded forests. Often peatlands were drained to provide for agriculture, e.g. oil palm or rice. However, the agriculture was generally not sustained and at the same time the local aquatic biodiversity that provided food and livelihood was lost.
4. Indonesia has formally recognized the value of wetlands and the biodiversity they support by signing the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) on 8 August 1992. Indonesia presently has 6 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance, with a surface area of 964,690 hectares. Several of these wetlands include peatlands, fishery resources and indigenous communities, e.g. Danau Sentarum in West Kalimantan; Berbak National Park on Sumatra; and Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park on Southwest Sulawesi. By designating these areas as "Ramsar Sites" the Government of Indonesia agrees to manage and protect them.
5. Inland aquatic ecosystems not only support aquatic diversity, but they provide habitat and food for terrestrial and avian biodiversity as well. Waterfowl and riparian ecosystems rely on wetlands for nesting sites, water and nutrients, peatlands act as water containers capable of supporting fish and also restoring ground water-tables. Rivers and migrating fish provide a crucial link to the marine environment that allow for the recycling of nutrients. Thus, the little known biodiversity of aquatic systems support many of the iconic species in terrestrial ecosystems, e.g. waterfowl, forests and primates.
6. However, accurate information on the status and value of freshwater ecosystems and their resources is lacking. Around one third of countries where inland fisheries occur do not report any information to FAO. While around 460 marine fish stocks are well defined by species and geography, inland stocks are much less well defined. Moreover, there is a lack of understanding of the full range of ecosystem services provided by freshwater ecosystems that include not only the provisioning of fish through capture fisheries, but regulatory services such as carbon sequestration and climate regulation, supporting services such as nutrient transport and cultural services such as tourism and aesthetics. As a result, conservation of wetlands and the biodiversity contained therein is often not well considered in government planning, development and management.
7. Market forces are currently gaining popularity as a mechanism to promote sustainable fisheries through ecolabels and certification, e.g. the Marine Stewardship Council and the Forest Stewardship Council.

Although most of Indonesia's inland fishery resources are consumed locally and not exported (as is the case in most of the developing world), a few species are exported. The Indonesian eel or river eel (*Anguilla* spp.) is fished by locals and by those exporting to other countries in Asia. On occasion the harvest and export of eel is illegal. However, analysis of the supply chain, e.g. harvest, traceability, chain of custody, processing and distribution has not been undertaken. Eel populations are declining around the world leading to an increase in their value, thus providing incentive for continued illegal or over fishing. The estimated price of glass eel in Indonesia, especially *Anguilla bicolor* that is only found in Cilacap and Pelabuhan Ratu is around US\$300/kg and catch rates are readily yielding 10 kg per person a night during peak season, with individual peak catches that can exceed 50kg, thus giving incomes of between US\$300-15,000 per night and fisher. FAO has recently established international guidelines for the eco-labelling of fish and fish products for both marine and inland capture fisheries, and for aquaculture certification (FAO, 2011) . Moving inland fisheries that have export potential toward certification or ecolabels could provide another avenue to conserve aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems.

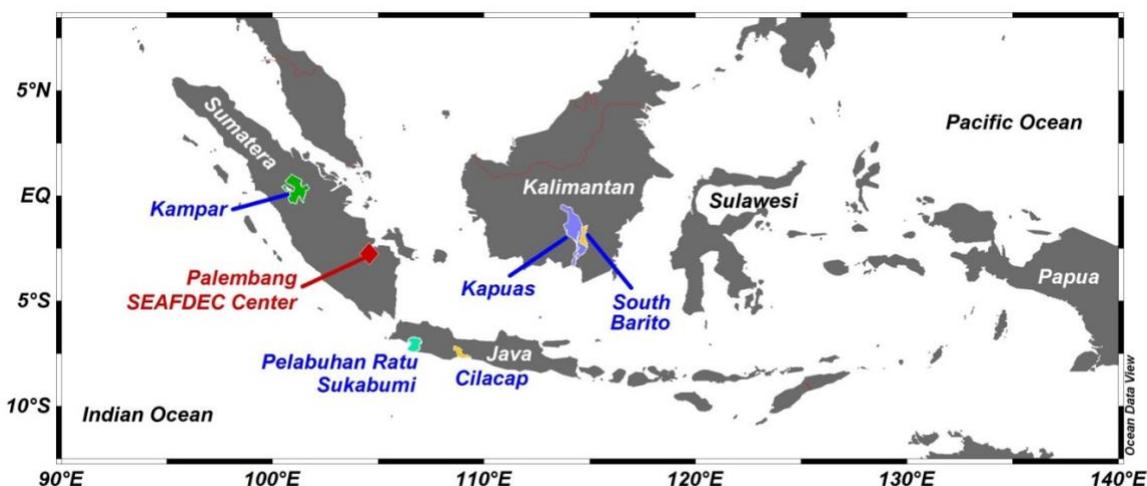
8. In terms of management practices, aquaculture is gaining importance globally and in Indonesia with rapid increase in reported production starting in 2009. Inland aquaculture in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra provides food, export potential and jobs for local populations. However, there is concern that aquaculture growth is not being regulated, that pollution from uneaten food, disease and escaped alien species could degrade the environment, and that many aquaculture facilities are not licensed. Good farming practices would significantly reduce threats to aquatic biodiversity and are being used by some fish farms in Indonesia. More control and oversight is needed however to ensure aquaculture grows without endangering native biodiversity and long term sustainability.

Description of the project, project objectives and components

9.

Project Title	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value (IFish)
Project Symbol	GCP/INS/303/GFF
Recipient Country	Indonesia
Resource Partner	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
FAO project ID	628698
GEF Project ID	5759
Government /other Counterpart(s)	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Expected OED (starting date)	November 2016
Expected NTE (End date)	October 2020

10. The sites selected for the IFish project represent a range of representative wetland habitats and globally important inland aquatic biodiversity. They include peatlands, seasonal lakes, river basins and mangrove swamps. Rural communities and indigenous people rely on and often impact these ecosystems and biodiversity. The sites on Java and Sumatra represent inland rivers where eels must transit to and from their spawning sites. These areas are subject to heavy human influence that can disrupt the migration by overfishing and pollution. The peatlands of Kalimantan and Sumatra are unique habitats of acid water rich in organic material. The peat swamps and forests support unique fish and plant life that have evolved to survive under such conditions.



11. In Central Kalimantan, misguided past policies to convert peatlands to paddy rice fields have resulted in extensive changes to the landscape that has impacted the whole life cycle of inland fisheries, as well as in changes of cultural practices and loss of traditional knowledge. The felling of trees on the peatlands reduced their water absorbing capacity, which in turn led to flooding in the rainy season and forest fires in the dry season. Several rare tree species, such as ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.), jelutung (*Dyralowii*), kempas (*Koompassia malaccensis*), ketiau (*Ganua motleyana*), and dan nyatoh (*Dichopsis elliptica*) have become endangered. Moreover, the existence of the entire black water ecosystem in Kalimantan has become endangered, which threatens the unique species of this ecosystem, such as Calamus manau. The opening of the peatlands has also led to reduction of freshwater fish production and the production from the traditional 'beje' system has gone from 500-2,000 kg/beje/year to just 5-1,150 kg/beje/year.
12. In Riau of Sumatra, especially downstream of Kampar River where peatlands exist, land use conversion is leading to industrial forests and palm oil plantations. A cause for concern is that this is also happening in the headwater area. Although traditional regulations, such as lubuk larangan exist, illegal fishing using e.g. poison and electric fishing gear is an issue. It has caused loss of many species, such as Clown knife fish

(*Chitala* sp. – *C. blanci*, *C. borneensis*, *C. hypselonotus*, *C. lopis*, *C. ornate*, and *C. chitala*) and several other endemic fish species, as well as tree species such as Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus kurz*) and Meranti lilin (*Shorea teysmaniana dyer*). As a result of the degradation of the peatlands and overfishing, the unique Asian arowana, or Dragon fish (*Scleropages formosus*) has become endangered as well as the Clown knife fish.

13. The Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments in Central Java support migrating populations of eel and other important migratory fish. Both areas are heavily influenced by human activity including agriculture, wood processing and hydro-electric development. As a result, aquatic ecosystems have been degraded and biodiversity threatened. Eel is an economically important fishery in Indonesia. However, traditional and small-scale fishing is becoming unsustainable and is facing threats from unregulated eel fishing and an open access environment, illegal fishing and lack of enforcement, pollution and eutrophication, and land conversion, leading to habitat degradation. In addition, there are no successful breeding techniques. As a result, eel aquaculture and its market depend heavily on eel fishing in the wild and *Anguilla bicolor* has become near threatened according to the IUCN Red List.
14. The project objective is to strengthen the management framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity to increase the protection of high conservation-value freshwater ecosystems and their biodiversity in Indonesia. This is expected to increase the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security for local people dependent on inland fisheries for their livelihoods. The Project strategy is to combine mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into resource development and management policy, with demonstrations of conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity in critical habitats at five sites in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra, and effective monitoring and assessment. On-the-ground experiences and knowledge generation will thereby influence policy development, while improved policies and management frameworks will act as catalysts for upscaling of good practices identified through demonstration activities in inland fisheries management in different types of habitats. This will be achieved through the following four components:
 - Component 1: Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into resource development and management policy.
 - Component 2: Demonstration of conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity.
 - Component 3: Monitoring and assessment of inland aquatic biodiversity.
 - Component 4: Project monitoring and evaluation and adaptive management

Project stakeholders and their role

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
1. Active stakeholders with direct responsibility for the project, e.g. FAO, executing partners				
National				
Fisheries Research Center, BRSDM MMAF	(NPC)	has overall responsibility for management of inland fisheries and will be lead executing partner for the project	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
CP. Tri Handanari (Head of Inland Fisheries (0812125150083	Member of the Technical Working Group on the IFISH Project			
Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, Directorate General of PRL, MMAF				
Ir. Andi Rusandy (Director of KKHL)				
CP. Suwardi (Section head at the Sub Directorate for Fish Species Protection and Conservation) 081266191766				
Directorate of Fish Resources Management, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, MMAF	Member of the Technical Working Group on the IFISH Project	The main partner for the management of inland fishery resources for fish of high economic value	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of sub-directorate of inland fisheries resources				
Dony Fahir Head of section on inland fishery resources - 081289781146				
Social Research Center	Partner for the implementation of the I-Fish project	Support inland fisheries information systems	1	
Prof Sony (08129620192)				

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Directorate of Aquaculture and Fish Health Areas - Directorate General of Aquaculture - MMAF	Partner for the implementation of the I-Fish project	The main partner for the management of culture in inland fisheries	1	
Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) - (Indonesia Scientific Authority)	Indonesia Scientific Authority (SC)	The main partner for Indonesia Scientific Authority of inland fisheries Ifish Project	1	
DR Haryono - Head of the fisheries laboratory - Biology Research Center (P2B) 08128477116				Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Prof. Dr. Ir. Gadis Sri Haryani / Principal Researcher at Limnologi, LIPI;				
Ministry of Enviroment and Forestry	Indonesia Management Authority (MA)	Relevant partners for coordination of environmental and conservation issues, especially in and around Ramsar sites and other areas of high conservation valu	1	
Head of sub-directorate of Lake Damage Control, Directorate of Land Damage Control - Directorate General of River Watershed Protection and Forest Protection				Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (PSDKP);	Member of the Technical Working Group on the IFISH Project	Patner for Monitoring and surveillance on Inlanf fisheries resources	2	
Head of section on Sub Directorate for Supervision of Fish Farmers				Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Agustiawan - 081310420822				
SEAFDEC facility Palembang			2	

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Head of Seafdec Palembang - Arif 08211338225	Partner for the implementation of the I-Fish project	Support inland fisheries information systems		Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Data, Statistics and Information Center - MMAF	Partner for the implementation of the IFish project, especially IIFGIS	The main partner for data and information on inland fisheries	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Statistics Data Division Rennisca Ray Damayanti - rennisca@kcp.go.id (08129271168)				
District Kampar				
Service Provider: SEAFDEC or IFRDMD (Palembang): Rezki Antoni (M) /Project Coordinator (PIC) /081325787329/rezki.antoni.s@gmail.com	As Service Provider (SP) to prepare Demonstration on Clown Knife Fish breeding, fry production and good aquaculture practices in Kampar District	PIC in conducting data collection of fisheries capture, training of good aquaculture practices as well as demonstration on Clown Knife Fish breeding and fry production preparation; Project coordinator involved in each process of activities by SEAFDEC at Kampar District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Service Provider: Yayasan Mitra Insani (Pekanbaru) : Muslim (M) / Director of YMI / 08127637233 / muslim.rasyid@gmail.com	As Service Provider (SP) to prepare development and/ or improvement of land management plan, specifically Land-Use Plan at district level (RTRW) for incorporation of biodiversity concerns inland aquatic ecosystem (Belida / Giant Featherback) at Kampar District	The Director of YMI involved in process of activities facilitated by YMI at Kampar District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Service Provider: SEAFDEC or IFRDMD (Palembang), Aruf (M) / 081391369806	As Service Provider (SP) to prepare EAFM/EAA training module in Inland Fisheries especially of Belida / Giant Featherback at Kampar District	Bpk. Aruf (and team) conducted field visit to Kampar District, then organize several interview with local government offices and community groups.	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Procurement : CV Andhara (Pekanbaru) : Rachmadillah (M) /Project Manager/081310426207/andhara.bg@hotmail.com	As procurement team to prepare equipments, broodstocks and feeds for demonstration on Clown Knife Fish breeding, fry production and good aquaculture praactices in Kampar District	Bpk Rachmadillah (and team) conduct field survey at BBI Sipungguk and audience to Fisheries Office of Kampar District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Kapuas				

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Service Provider: Yayasan Tahasak Belum (Tabe) : Murianson/ murianson@gmail.com /0813 4751 1452 (Mobile)	As Service Provider (SP) to prepare development and/ or improvement of land management plan, specifically Land-Use Plan at district level (RTRW) for incorporation of biodiversity concerns inland aquatic ecosystem (beje fisheries) in Kapas District	Whole Yayasan Tabe team involved in whole process of activities since early steps	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District South Barito				
Tahasak Belum (TABE) Foundation	As service provider to make an academic paper for the inland fisheries of South Barito Regency to be included in the regional spatial plan and layout	involved in all the process of making academic texts until the handover to members of the regional legislative assembly	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Cilacap				
Service Provider: Yayasan BINTARI/NGO (Semarang): Arief Khristanto/Executive Director/+62813 2877 2747 (M)	As Service Provider (SP) to prepare development and/ or improvement of land management plan, specifically Land-Use Plan at district level (RTRW) for incorporation of biodiversity concerns (critical) inland aquatic ecosystem (eel fisheries) at Cilacap District	The Executive Director of BINTARI involved in whole process of activities facilitated by BINTARI at Cilacap District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Service Contractor: PT. LABAS (Bogor): Deni Firmansyah/Director	As contractor of FAO to facilitate the process of demonstration on good eel aquaculture in Kaliwungu and Cimrutu village, Cilacap District	PIC in facilitating demonstration on eel aquaculture	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Sukabumi				
Service Provider: Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH) IPB, University (Bogor): Tjahjo Trihartono/ tjahjo3@gmail.com /087882915654 (Mobile)	As Service Provider (SP) to prepare development and/ or improvement of land management plan, specifically Land-Use Plan at district level (RTRW) for incorporation of biodiversity concerns inland aquatic ecosystem (eel fisheries) at Sukabumi District	All PPLH team involved in whole process of activities facilitated by PPLH IPB at Sukabumi District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
2. Active stakeholders with authority to make decisions on the project, e.g. members of the PSC				
National				
Secretariat General	Chairman of the Steering Committee of the I-Fish Project	The PSC provides recommendations for resolving any constraints faced by the project, utamanya close linkages between the Project and	1	Direct Interview

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries	Members of the Steering Committee of the I-Fish Project	other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project and effective coordination of Government partner work under this Project.	1	Direct Interview
Directorate General of Aquaculture	Members of the Steering Committee of the I-Fish Project		1	Direct Interview
Directorate General of Fisheries Management and Marketing	Members of the Steering Committee of the I-Fish Project		1	Direct Interview
Directorate General of Marine, Spatial Management	Members of the Steering Committee of the I-Fish Project		1	Direct Interview
Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance	Members of the Steering Committee of the I-Fish Project		1	Direct Interview
District Kampar				
Fisheries Office of Kampar District:	Key partner at district level; participate in the establishment and implementation of	Knowing well the process of IFish project implementation at district level.		Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Head of Fisheries Office: Usman Amin (M)	demonstration activities on inland fisheries (hatchery, aquaculture and restocking); and conduct coordination at district level.	He has seriously ill (brain cancer) and very need to be accompanied by Head of Fisheries Resources and Institutional Division or Secretary of Kampar Fisheries Office	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Sumberdaya Perikanan dan Kelembagaan/ Nelzuhdi (M) /082171025423		He has been involved in whole process of IFish Project activities at Kampar District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Sekretaris Dinas Perikanan Kab Kampar/ Zulfahmi (M) /085213207508		He has been involved in several process of IFish Project activities at Kampar District	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Perikanan Tangkap : Cut Nurhaidi (F)		She has been sometimes involved in IFish Project Activities at Kampar District	3	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie SDM dan Kelembagaan : Ghazali (M)		He has been sometimes involved in IFish Project Activities at Kampar District	3	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Kapuas				
Fisheries Office of Kapuas District:	Key partner at district level; participate in the establishment and implementation of	Knowing the whole the process of IFish project implementation at district level.		Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Head of Fisheries Office: Darmawan (M)	demonstration activities on inland fisheries	He has been involved in whole process of IFish Project activities at Kapuas District	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Secretary : John Phita Kadang (M)/ 0812 5414 8135		He has been involved in the process of IFish Project activities at Kapuas for about one year	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kepala Bidang Budidaya/ Mirayani (M) /0813 4964 7884		He has been involved in the whole process of IFish Project activities at Kapuas District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Pengawasan : Pak Sudar (M)		He has been involved in several IFish Project Activities at Kapuas District	3	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasubbid Perencanaan : Samudi (M) / 0813 4943 9275		He has been involved in several IFish Project Activities at Kapuas District	3	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District South Barito				
Department of food security, agriculture and fisheries of South Barito	Key Partner at District level			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Department of food security, agriculture and fisheries			2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Head of Fisheries/Bpk Mustakim		followed from the beginning of the project and had a chance to another positions and is now involved again	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Capture fisheries sub department/Sahandrianto		He has been involved whole project activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Cilacap				
Fisheries Office of Cilacap District:	Key partner at district level, participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities on inland fisheries and aquaculture, and act as members of the district level coordination bodies.	Knowing well the process of IFish project implementation at district level.		Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Fisheries Office: Ditiassa Pradipta (M)		New position in Fisheries Office and need to be accompanied by Kabid Perikanan Budidaya	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Perikanan Budidaya, Indarto (M)/ +62857 4780 8069		He has been involved in whole process of IFish Project activities at Cilacap District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Sarpras Perikanan Budidaya: Rini Isdiastuti (F)/+62816 4285 774		She has been sometimes involved in IFish Project Activities	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Pemberdayaan Nelayan Bidang Perikanan Tangkap, Saiful Purnamaji (M)		He has been sometimes involved in IFish Project Activities	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Sukabumi				

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Head of MAF office of Sukabumi District : Ir. H. Abdul Kodir, M.Si	Key partner at district level, participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities on inland fisheries and aquaculture	He has been involved in whole process of IFish Project activities at Sukabumi District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Aquaculture Division/Kabid Perikanan Budidaya		He has been involved in whole process of IFish Project activities at Sukabumi District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Capture Fisheries Division/Kabid Perikanan Tangkap		She has been sometimes involved in IFish Project Activities	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Section Head of Capture Fisheries Technology/Kasie Teknologi Perikanan Tangkap		He has been sometimes involved in IFish Project Activities	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
3. Secondary stakeholders (only indirectly or temporarily affected)				
National				
Inspectorate General	be part of the MMAF structure and support for ifish project activities	Provide input, data and information relevant to IFISH Project activities	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Fisheries Security Agency	be part of the MMAF structure and support for ifish project activities	Provide input, data and information relevant to IFISH Project activities	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
World Wildlife Fund – Indonesia (WWF)	NGO - Patner of Activites	World Wildlife Fund – Indonesia (WWF) has a wetland conservation programme and the IFish project will explore options to work with WWF on capacity building for Provincial / District fisheries staff in EAFM/EAA and development of EAFM/EAA training material.	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
PT. Hatfield Indonesia	Service Contractor for IIFGIS	PT. Hatfield Indonesia is the private company for implementing IIFGIS system. PTHI will develop IIFGIS technically with guidance from IFish team	1	
Vice President Agus Salim - asalim@hatfieldgroup.com (08111188300)				Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG)	Partner of Activities	BRG has a same concern with IFish activities in Kalimantan. Beje Fisheries, one of IFish focuses, has strong relationship with peatland area. So that BRG who focus on peatland could provide information and opinion on beje fisheries activities	2	Direct meeting

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Ministry of Environment and Forestry Head of sub-directorate of Genetic Resource, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation Moh. Haryono (0813-1100-3930)	Indonesia Management Authority (MA)	Issuer for Featherback's Catch Permit Letter	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA) BKSDA of Central Kalimantan Province	Management Authority (MA) of protected species	Partner for coordination of Arowana restocking	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Faculty of Marine and Fisheries - IPB University	University	Provide input, data and information relevant to IFISH Project activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Faculty of Marine and Fisheries -UNDIP	University		1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Faculty of Marine and Fisheries - Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin	University		1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Faculty of Fisheries Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto	University		1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Faculty of Marine and Fisheries University of Riau	University		1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Faculty of Marine and Fisheries - University of Palangkaraya	University		1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Kampar				
Bappeda of Kampar District	Act as members of the district level coordination stakeholders .			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Infrastruktur dan Kewilayahan/ Safri (M) / 085274924352		Key person in Land Use Plan of Kampar District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Kewilayahan / Risa Anjasari (F) / 085271585987		She has been involved several process of Land Use Plan at Kampar District	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Infrastruktur dan Pertanahan / Zaki Helmi (M) / 0811754914		Key person in Land Use Plan of Kampar District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
BKSDA of Riau Province	Act as members of the provincial level coordination stakeholders.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Pemanfaatan dan Pelayanan / Arry Purnama Setiawan (M) / 08127624450		Related permit process of Belida/Giant Featherback as protected species by KLHK	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Environmental Office of Kampar District	Act as members of the district level coordination stakeholders.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Pengendalian Pencemaran Lingkungan / Irfan (M) / 08126863015		Related to water quality and pollution of inland ecosystem (rivers and reservoir)	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Kasie Pemantauan dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup/ Agus Setiardi (M) / 081277733583		Related to water quality and pollution of inland ecosystem (rivers and reservoir)	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Kapuas				
Bappeda of Kapuas District	Act as members of the district level coordination stakeholders .			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Secretary/ Budi Rario (M) / 0813 4939 0275		Key person in Land Use Plan of Kapuas District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kepala Bidang Perekonomian, SDA, Infrastruktur dan Wilayah/ Juriansyah (M) / 0812 5078 979		Key person in Land Use Plan of Kapuas District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
BKSDA of Central Kalimantan Province	Act as members of the provincial level coordination stakeholders.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head Office / Andi Khadaffi (M)		Due to process of restocking of arowana in Kapuas district	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Staff of BKSDA/ Mba Eti (F) / 0813 4680 3634		Due to process of restocking of arowana in Kapuas district	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Environmental Office of Kapuas District	Act as members of the district level coordination stakeholders.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Bidang Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan		Related to water quality and pollution of inland ecosystem (rivers and reservoir)	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Kesatuan Pemangku Hutan Lingkungan (KPHL) Kapuas Kahayan / Bayu Nugroho/ 0812 7591 7189	Participate in early step of inception of IFish project in Kapuas district	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in beje fisheries	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District South Barito				
Bappeda of South Barito district				Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Tata Ruang wilayah/ Agung +62 822-5577-8827		Key person in Land Use Plan of South Barito District	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Environment Live Office	Act as members of the district level coordination stakeholders.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Salim/085248807460		regarding all status that ifish will conduct demosite and water quality	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
BKSDA of Central Kalimantan Province	Act as members of the provincial level coordination stakeholders.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head Office / Andi Khadaffi (M)		Due to process of restocking of arowana in South Barito district	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Staff of BKSDA/ Mba Eti (F) / 0813 4680 3634		Due to process of restocking of arowana in South Barito district	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
DPRD of South Barito		a channel for incorporating an ifish framework into a regional spatial plan	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Cilacap				
Dinas PUPR Kab. Cilacap	Act as members of the district level coordination bodies.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Tata Ruang, Hamzah (M)/+62813 2820 2820		Key person in Land Use Plan of Cilacap District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kasie Perencana Tata Ruang: Cicik (F)/+62 812 8628 7263			2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Bappeda Kab. Cilacap	Act as members of the district level coordination bodies.			Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Perekonomian: Aris Sunarya		Fisheries program activities under coordination with this division in Bappeda	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kab. Cilacap	Act as members of the district level coordination bodies.	Related to Inland fisheries on rivers water quality		Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Kabid Pengelolaan, Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup, Her Sri Nintowati (F)/+62 815 6979 251			2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Sukabumi				

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Local Spatial office/Dinas Tata Ruang Kab. Sukabumi Kabid Tata Ruang, Ikral / 082258560836	Act as members of the district level coordination agencies.	Key person in Land Use Plan of Sukabumi District	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Head of Economic Division/Kabid Perekonomian: Jalaludin/ 085720623456	Act as members of the district level coordination agencies.	Fisheries program activities under coordination with this division in Bappeda	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Local environmental office/Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kab. Sukabumi Kabid Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup (P2KL) Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kab. Sukabumi, Suhebot Ginting/08156304231	Act as members of the district level coordination agencies.	Related to Inland fisheries on rivers water quality	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Local MMAF Research Office/BRPSDI Jatiluhur Prof. Krismono/Researcher and expert of eel way/ 081322338802/ krismono2006@yahoo.com	Act as members of the district level coordination agencies.	Related to Eelway implementation in Sukabumi	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Local MMAF Research Office/BRPSDI Jatiluhur Yayuk Sugianti/Researcher of BRPSDI/ 08128779534/ dee.sugianti@gmail.com	Act as members of the district level coordination agencies.	Related to eel stock monitoring in Sukabumi	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
4. Stakeholders at grassroots level who benefit directly or indirectly from the intervention (gender disaggregated where possible)				
District Kampar				
BBI Sipungguk / Joko Suroso (M) / 085271246490	Participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities on inland fisheries (especially on hatchery) /Direct project beneficiaries	Will participate in project demonstration activities (especially on hatchery)	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
KUB Alang Tapa in Tanjung Alai Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture and will involved on collection of Belida/Giant Featherback broodstocks for hatchery)	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
KUB Pulau Simo in Tanjung Alai Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture and will involved on collection of Belida/Giant Featherback broodstocks for hatchery)	2	Direct meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Fishers group in Pongkai Istiqomah village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture)	3	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers group in Batu Bersurat Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture)	3	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers group in Koto Tuo Barat Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture)	3	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers group in Muara Takus Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture)	3	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers group in Gunung Sahilan Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture)	3	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers group in Sahilan Darussalam Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project activities (especially on data collection of fisheries capture)	3	Direct meeting, Phone call
District Kapuas				
Pemerintah Desa Dadahup / Gunawan (M) / 0852 8034 9246	Participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities of beje fisheries /Direct project beneficiaries	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in beje fisheries	1	Direct meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Pemerintah Desa Tambak Bajai / Niki (M) / 0852 4568 4874	Participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities of beje fisheries /Direct project beneficiaries	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in beje fisheries	1	Direct meeting, Phone call
Yayasan Tahanjungan Tarung (YTT) / Heri Santoso / 0823 4177 8837	Participate in early step of inception of IFish project in Kapuas district	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in beje fisheries	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Group "Terus Maju" / Juliadi (M)	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Group "Harapan Baru" / Silfanus (M)	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Pokmaswas "Balida" / Gandy (M)	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially oversee the activities of demonstration site	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Group "Olda Membangun" / Fahriannor (M)	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Fishers Group "Palauk" / Muliadu (M)	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Group "Laok Manjuhan Mangawan"	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Group "Laok Baung Sungei"	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Pokmaswas "Haleong Rukun"	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially oversee the activities of demonstration site	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
District South Barito				
Pemerintah Desa Mengkatip/ Lurah +6285249330554	Participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities of beje fisheries /Direct project beneficiaries	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in beje fisheries	2	Direct meeting, Phone call

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Pemerintah Desa Batilap/Sekretaris Desa 0821-5001-7734	Participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities of beje fisheries /Direct project beneficiaries	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in beje fisheries	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Pemerintah Desa Sanggu	Participate in the establishment and implementation of demonstration activities of restocking Arwana /Direct project beneficiaries	Will participate in project demonstration activities specifically in restocking Arwana	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Groups Mengkatip/085245454186	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Groups Batilap/+62 852-5086-8374	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
Fishers Group Sanggu	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities, especially preparing demonstration activities	2	Direct meeting, Phone call
District Cilacap				

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Koperasi Mina Sidat Bersatu in Kaliwungu Village/Rudi Sutomo (M)/+62812 1649 0220	Small scale fisheries groups/Project Beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Mina Sari Kaliwungu Group in Kaliwungu Village, Subur Wijayanti/Ningsih/All members are female	Women's group on eel processing/Project Beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Mina Kujang Kencana Group in Cimrutu Village, Male and Female members	Small scale fisheries groups/Project Beneficiaries	Participate in project demonstration activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Bantar Mina Sari Group in Dopleng Village	Small scale fisheries groups/Indirect Beneficiaries	Eel Fishers and Eel Farmers supporting Ifish project activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Forum Sidat Kabupaten Cilacap	Small scale fisheries groups/Indirect Beneficiaries	Eel group consist of Eel Fishers, Eel Farmers, and eel collectors supporting Ifish project activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
District Sukabumi				
KUB Sidat Mandiri, Usep Saepul Abdul / 081517709121	Small scale fisheries groups/Project Beneficiaries	Will be involved in project demonstration activities	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
Bpk. Johan / 085722528282	Small scale fisheries groups/Collector/Project Beneficiaries	Involved in Project implementation (especially data collection of glass eel)	1	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call
5. Stakeholders at grassroots level who do not benefit from the intervention (gender disaggregated where possible)				
District Kampar				

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Pokdakan Mutiara Sipungguk in Sipungguk Village / all members are male	Small scale fisheries group/Fish farmers group	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
Pokmaswas Danau Bakuok in Aur Sati Village / Members are male and female	Community group that oversee fisheries areas	No benefit from the project intervention	1	Direct meeting
Poklahsar Pudung Anugrah in Koto Mesjid Village / Members are male and female	Small scale fisheries group/Fish processing group	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
District Kapuas				
Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) Desa Dadahup	Institution that oversee what the village government does related to IFish activities	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) Desa Tambak Bajai	Institution that oversee what the village government does related to IFish activities	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
Fishers Group "Ngiwa Mandiri" (Timpah)	Small scale fisheries group/Fishers group/Indirect project beneficiaries	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
District South Barito				
Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) Desa Mengkatip	Institution that oversee what the village government does related to IFish activities	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) Desa Batilap	Institution that oversee what the village government does related to IFish activities	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) Desa Sanggu	Institution that oversee what the village government does related to IFish activities	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
District Cilacap				
Kartika Jaya Group in Panisihan Village	Small scale fisheries groups/Fishers Group	No benefit from the project intervention	2	Direct meeting
Pokmaswas Jala Bahari in Adiraja Village	Community groups that oversee fisheries areas	No benefit from the project intervention	2	Direct meeting
Pokmaswas Mina Kujang in Cinyawang Village	Community groups that oversee fisheries areas	No benefit from the project intervention	2	Direct meeting
District Sukabumi				
Sunda Unagi in Cisaat Subdistrict	Small scale fisheries groups/Eel culture and processing	No benefit from the project intervention	2	Direct meeting
KUB Minaraja in Cisaat Subdistrict	Small scale fisheries groups/including eel culture.	No benefit from the project intervention	2	Direct meeting
Pokmaswas Cimandiri	Community groups that oversee fisheries areas	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
Yayasan Almuchtar in Warungkiara Subdistrict	Eel culture groups	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
Koperasi Mina Abadi Sejahtera in Cisaat Subdistrict	Small scale fisheries groups/including eel culture.	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
Ponpes Assalam in Warungkiara subdistrict	Small scale fisheries groups/including eel culture.	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
KUB Putra Mandiri in Kebonpedes Subdistrict	Eel culture groups	No benefit from the project intervention	3	Direct meeting
6. Other interest groups that are not participating directly in the intervention, e.g. development agencies working in the area, civil-society organizations				
District Kampar				
Management of PLTA Koto Panjang	Private sector	The company participated in Koto Panjang Reservoir management	2	Direct meeting
Marine Science and Fisheries Faculty of UNRI Riau	University	Participate to research Belida/Giant Featherback, Koto Panjang Reservoir and Kampar River using research budget from UNRI	2	Direct meeting
District Kapuas				
PT Kresnapusaka Tirta Lestari (KTL)	Private sector	The company that will supply broodstock of arowana for restocking	1	Direct meeting
District Kapuas				
PT Kresnapusaka Tirta Lestari (KTL)	Private sector	The company that will supply broodstock of arowana for restocking	1	Direct meeting

Key stakeholders (disaggregated as appropriate)	What is their role in the project?	What is the reason for their inclusion in or exclusion from the MTR?	Priority for MTR (1-3)	How and when should they be involved in the MTR?
District Cilacap				
PLTU/Power Plant, PT. Umber Segara Primadaya, CSR Divison	Private sector	The company support one of eel farmer's group but was unsuccessful	2	Direct meeting
Marine Science and Fisheries Faculty of UNSOED Purwokerto	University	The Dean and Lecturer occasionally participated in Ifish project activities	2	Direct meeting
District Sukabumi				
PT. Iroha Sidat Indonesia	Private sector	The company support several eel community group to open market access in elver stadia	2	Direct meeting, Virtual meeting, Phone call

Theory of change

15. It is important to note that FAO has recommended that project concept notes include a theory of change since 2015. The project was formulated before 2015 hence did not develop a theory of change as part of the project document. A draft TOC has been prepared and is included as [Annex 1](#). The ToC is to be further developed as part of the midterm review process.

Logical Framework of the Project

Objectives	Outcome/impact indicators	Baseline ¹	Mid-project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity
<p>Project Environment Objective: Strengthening the management framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity to increase the protection of high conservation-value freshwater ecosystems</p> <p>Project Development Objective: Increasing the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security for local people dependent on inland fisheries for their livelihoods</p>	<p>Area (km²) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management practices</p> <p>Improved food security for X number of people</p>	<p>Total inland waters is 26.9 million ha.</p> <p>Very little of this area is under sustainable management, several fisheries are being depleted with fish species becoming threatened and their habitats degraded</p>	<p>2,000 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management practices</p> <p>Improved food security for 500,000 people</p>	<p>2,949 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management practices</p> <p>5.3 million ha of inland aquatic ecosystems indirectly covered by the project through improved management frameworks and plans</p> <p>Improved food security for 1,000,000 people</p>	<p>GEF BD Tracking Tool, PIRs, Midterm and Final Evaluations (MMAF, FAO)</p> <p>District-level fisheries and land management plans</p> <p>District and provincial level statistical reports</p>

Outcomes and outputs per component:

¹ To be established during first phase of project when LUS training and mapping and final identification and definition of pilots have taken place

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Outcome 1.1: Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans	Area (km ²) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans	Total inland waters is 26.8 km ² Production is 2.8 million ton of fish ² . Limited area under sustainable management practices and depletion of fisheries and threats to species are poorly documented	2,000 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans	2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans	District-level fisheries and land management plans Draft Grand Design on eels another endangered freshwater species (national policy framework) (PMU, MMAF)	Policy reform processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support at the highest level
Output 1.1.1: Improved land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Number of improved land management plans Number of km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems covered by X number of plans	Land management and development plans are available at district level, however, implementation and coordination system among stakeholders are weak and inland aquatic biodiversity is not reflected in these plans	Participatory land-use planning workshops in all 5 districts 3 improved district land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,000	5 improved district land management plans covering 2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	District plans (PMU, FOs MMAF, MAF)	District level officials support planning processes for inland fisheries

² Included both capture fisheries and aquaculture; 'fish' also includes molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic species.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
			km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystems			
Output 1.1.2: Sector policies and development plans reviewed and revised, and legal framework for inland aquatic resources extraction strengthened and incentives enforcement developed	<p>Review report of relevant sector policies and development plans</p> <p>Revision of X number of sector policies and plans</p> <p>Incentives for enforcement identified (number and type)</p>	<p>National laws in place for environmental protection and management (UU no 32, 2009), as well as National Policy on Fresh Water Management (Per.Pres. No. 33, 201), but implementation and enforcement mechanisms at district level are lacking</p> <p>Development of effluent standards for aquaculture not yet incorporated into policy frameworks</p>	<p>5 policy workshops in pilot district to identify gaps.</p> <p>Identified Incentives for enforcement (e.g. Technology of no-feed aquaculture culture of filter)</p> <p>Policy and advocacy materials developed for targeted decision makers.</p>	<p>Final report of sector policy revisions</p> <p>Agreed draft revised policies in the 9 concerned sectors (at regency/provincial and district levels)</p> <p>Draft Grand Design on eels another endangered freshwater species (national level policy) framework)</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Policies and strategies</p> <p>(PMU, MMAF)</p>	<p>Policy reform processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support at all levels</p>
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened capacities of national and local environmental and fisheries professionals as well as local communities to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries	<p>Number of communities and professionals with enhanced capacity to sustainably manage inland fisheries (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Lack of awareness among stakeholders (technical officers at national, provincial and district levels, fishers, fish processors, fish farmers, etc.) of harmful practices that impact inland aquatic ecosystems</p>	<p>Training of 8 communities and 60 relevant professionals (fisheries, environment & forestry, agriculture, private sector, NGOs, etc.) (at least 30% women)</p>	<p>15 communities and 120 professionals with enhanced capacity, including at least 30% women, to implement land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems</p>	<p>Reports from training workshops</p> <p>Attendance sheets from workshops</p>	<p>Local communities and district level professionals, including women, willing to participate</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
					(FOs, PMU)	
Output 1.2.1: Capacity building plan for sustainable management of inland aquatic resources developed and mechanisms for implementation identified	Capacity building plan available Implementation plan for capacity building available Advocacy material available	The government has the centre of training, but insufficient capacity building for inland fisheries using the ecosystem approach	1 national capacity building plan and 5 district-level plans using EAFM/EAA developed and adopted	National capacity building plan with implementation mechanism for EAFM/EAA 5 district capacity building plans with impl. mechanism for EAFM/EAA	1 national and 5 district-level capacity building plans Brochures and others advocacy material (PMU, FO)s	National and district stakeholders willing to participate in capacity building needs assessment
Output 1.2.2: At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals from relevant ministries, the private sector and academia trained in sustainable management of inland fisheries	Number of professionals from the public and private sectors, and academia trained (disaggregated by gender)	Environment and fisheries professionals (Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Environment and Forestry, Agriculture, Tourisms, Transportation, Local Government, Research and Technology, private sector and academia) have insufficient training in EAFM/EAA in inland fisheries	35 environment professionals, 35 fisheries professionals, 15 private sector actors, and 15 experts from academia (including at least 30% women) trained	At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals (at least 30% women) trained in EAFM/EAA for inland fisheries	Reports from training workshops Attendance sheets from workshops (PMU,FOs)	Interest and willingness of environment and fisheries professionals, as well as other stakeholders to participate in training on sustainable management of inland fisheries

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Output 1.2.3: 12 local communities including 3,000 fishers and 1,000 fish farmers trained to implement 5 land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	X local communities, including Y fishers and Z fish farmers trained	Local communities have insufficient understanding and training in EAFM/EAA in inland fisheries	Training of 8 communities to implement land management plans (at least 30% women)	15 local Communities trained, including 3 000 fishers and 1 000 fish farmers (at least 1 500 women)	Reports from training workshops Attendance sheets from workshops (FOs, PMU)	Local communities willing to participate in training on implementation of land management plans
Outcome 1.3: Improved multi-ministry/agency communication and collaboration on management of inland aquatic ecosystems	Improved communication and collaboration between MMAF, MoA, MoF, MoE (Number of coordination meetings, etc. for management of inland fisheries)	The Grand Design for Preserving Lake Ecosystems in Indonesia issued by the Ministry of Environment 2014 has provisions for provincial cross-sectoral documentation and monitoring of ecoregions, but overall coordination needs strengthening	Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings (2 times/year)	Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors (9) policies, plans and budgets	Minutes and attendance sheets from coordination meetings (PMU, MMAF, MoA, MoF and MoEF)	Coordination processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support and active participation at all levels

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>Output 1.3.1: Multi-agency coordination mechanism established on freshwater ecosystem management at central level and in each participating Province lead by the fishery sector with participation of agriculture, forestry and environment sectors</p>	<p>Multi-agency coordination mechanism at central level with relevant sectors participating</p> <p>X district-level multiagency coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Coordination across relevant sectors needed:</p> <p>National government:</p> <p>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</p> <p>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education</p> <p>Collaboration and coordination on inland fisheries is inadequate</p>	<p>Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings</p>	<p>Functional central multi agency coordination mechanism with relevant sectors (9) actively participating</p> <p>Functional district multi-agency coordination mechanisms in 5 districts in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra provinces</p>	<p>TORs for multi-agency coordination mechanisms at national and district levels</p> <p>Minutes from meetings</p> <p>(PMU)</p>	<p>Coordination processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support at all levels</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4: Improved biodiversity status of three key inland fish species</p>	<p>Stocks of threatened aquatic species increased by x% in target areas</p>	<p>Clown knife fish found in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra with declining stocks and in the IUCN Red List (near threatened)</p>	<p>Evaluation of controlling systems for export of elvers</p>	<p>Stocks of Indonesian eel and Clown knife fish increased by at least 10% in target areas in, Java,</p>	<p>National and district fishery statistics</p>	<p>Land management plans are effective vehicles for upscaling of good fisheries and</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
		<p>Indonesian Eels <i>Anguilla bicolor</i> (IUCN Red List, yellow) mostly found in fresh waters that have river mouths in Indian Ocean (Java and Sumatra).</p> <p>Export of glass eel is prohibited, but ongoing</p>	Evaluation of fisheries management for clown knife fish	Kalimantan and Sumatra	(MMAF, FAO)	aquaculture management practices
Output 1.4.1: 3 Fishery management plans for globally important freshwater biodiversity	Fishery management plans	No fishery management plans for threatened freshwater species in place in Indonesia	<p>Development of fishery management plan for clown knife fish in Sumatra</p> <p>1 Fishery management plan for <i>A. bicolor</i> in Java</p>	<p>1 Fishery management plan for Clown knife fish in Sumatra</p> <p>1 Fishery management plan for <i>A. bicolor</i> in Java</p> <p>1 Fishery management plan for Dragon fish in Kalimantan</p>	3 fishery management plans (PMU, MMAF)	Data and information required to develop fishery management plans available and accessible
Output 1.4.2: Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans in critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Java, Kalimantan and	Land management and fisheries management plans covering critical inland aquatic ecosystems agreed among sectors and	Fisheries management not included in present land management plans for inland ecosystem in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra Islands	Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans covering 40 000 ha of critical inland	Land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems implemented	5 land management plans CPMU, MMAF)	Review and upscale

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Sumatra	stakeholders implemented		aquatic ecosystems			
Outcome 2.1: Rural communities pursue improved livelihoods through better fisheries production and conservation in 5 pilot areas including 12,385 households on 60,000 of wetland habitat	<p>Number of demonstration projects implemented</p> <p>Number households benefitting</p> <p>Amount of wetland habitat covered</p>	<p>Productivity of aquaculture depends on the implemented technology. Productivity of rice-fish policulture in rice field is 0.6 ton/year, while the productivity of fish pond ranges 2.7-480 ton/ha/year. Floating net cage productivity ranges 138-952 ton/ ha/ year</p> <p>No-feed aquaculture technology is available, but not widely used</p>	All 5 demonstration sites operational	<p>5 demonstration projects implemented</p> <p>12,385 households benefitting from pilot projects directly</p> <p>60,000 ha of wetland habitat under improved management</p> <p>Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas</p>	<p>Project reports, PIRs</p> <p>(PMU, MMAF, FAO)</p>	<p>Local communities have incentives to adopt improved fisheries management and aquaculture practices through improvement in incomes and/or improved food security</p> <p>Local governments have capacity and are willing to enforce relevant laws</p>
Output 2.1.1: Implementation of 5 land management plans in pilot communities and establishment of demonstrations including investments	Number of investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage		6 demonstrations established on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage	12 demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	<p>Project reports, PIRs</p> <p>(PMU, FOs, MMAF,</p>	Local communities have incentives to adopt improved fisheries management and aquaculture practices through

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	structures		structures		FAO)	improvement in incomes and/or improved food security
Output 2.1.2: Aquaculture awareness on pollution and law enforcement	Domestic and aquaculture wastes in the river decrease Number of floating net cages optimized Persons trained on the garbage management	At present, the number of floating net cage in Kampar, Sumatra is reaching unsustainable levels (7 500) causing eutrophication and water quality degradation. Law enforcement is very weak.	Training, dissemination and extension on the garbage management in Kampar and other target areas to 500 persons Law enforcement by the local government	1,000 persons trained on responsible aquaculture, of which at least 30% are women Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas	Training reports and attendance sheets. Interviews of stakeholders on water quality (PMU, FOs)	Willingness of fish farmers, including women, to participate in training activities Capacity and willingness of local government to enforce laws related to water quality, fresh water and protection and environment management
Output 2.1.3: Best-practice manuals for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity developed based on the evaluation of demonstration activities	Number of best-practices manuals developed	Few manuals related to conservation and sustainable use of inland fisheries in Indonesia available in local languages	Evaluation of demonstration activities	3 best- practices manuals for inland fisheries using EAFM/EAA	Best practices manuals (PMU, FOs)	Demonstration activities generate best practices that can be codified and replicated

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Outcome 2.2: Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed for key inland fishery resources through fishery value chain analysis of two eel fisheries	Number of fishery value chains with enhanced capacity for conservation and market access	Glass eel fisheries and eel aquaculture ongoing, but not using best practices and not certified or eco-labelled Glass eel trade is prohibited, but ongoing	Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed	Two eel fisheries with strengthened capacity for conservation and market access Guidelines for ecolabelling	Report from pre-assessment Ecolabelling guidelines (PMU)	Understanding eel value chains can enhance market access while also contribute to conservation
Output 2.2.1: Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analysed for river eel fisheries and Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments	Number of value-chains analysed for <i>A. bicolor</i> Number of stakeholders (communities, private and public sector) consulted	There are only 2 major eel species living in Serayu river and Pelabuhan Ratu Limited understanding of the value chain for <i>A. bicolor</i> hampers successful conservation	Analysis of market access Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed	Value-chains for two river <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries documented and analysed		There are skills and capacity available to understand eel value chains
Output 2.2.2: Pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Palabuhan Ratu catchments	Number of <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries with pre-assessments of certification	There are no eel fisheries identified for certification in Indonesia There is no <i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i> (SNI) regulation on elvers collection and management of eels production	Developed and improved SNIs of elvers collection and trading, and eel fattening	Pre-assessment for certification of two eel fisheries Draft SNIs for elvers collection and trading, and eel fattening	Pre-assessment report Draft SNIs (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Political will to support certification and to develop SNIs for elvers collection and trading and eel fattening

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Output 2.2.3: Guidelines for certification or ecolabelling developed for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments	Guidelines for certification of selected <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries developed and disseminated	No guidelines on eel fishery certification and ecolabelling available		Guidelines for certification and ecolabelling developed for two eel <i>A. Bicolor</i> fisheries on Java	Reports with guidelines for certification and ecolabelling of eel fisheries (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Skills and capacity available to support development of guidelines
Output 2.2.4: Capacity building of eel fishery actors along the value chain to apply certification and ecolabelling guidelines	Number of stakeholders trained or each fishery	No capacity in place for certification or ecolabelling of eel fishery or other inland fishery		At least 20 fishers, 10 collectors and 30 fish farmers trained in each basin, respectively	Training reports and attendance sheets (FO-Java, PMU)	Interest and willingness of fishers, collectors and fish farmers to participate in trainings on application of guidelines
Outcome 3.1: Capacity to assess and monitor inland aquatic biodiversity improved at national level and at local levels in Kalimantan,	Percent of wetland areas in project area mapped Indicators of biodiversity status developed Number of harvested species not identified to species in national	Thematic maps of wetland areas related to aquatic biodiversity in Indonesia not available. Weak data of existing inland aquatic biodiversity	Mapped inland aquatic biodiversity of project area in Kalimantan and Java Islands	90% of wetland areas in project area mapped Indicators of biodiversity status available	Maps, national fishery statistics and reporting (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Improved data and existing inland aquatic biodiversity can be acquired from earth observation and GIS analysis

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Java and Sumatra	reporting reduced to X%			Number of harvested species not identified to species in national reporting reduced to 30%		
Output 3.1.1: A comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity developed and translated to local and English languages	Species identification guide available in English and local languages	Published species identification guide doesn't exist	Draft of species identification	Species Identification Guide (Manual) both in Bahasa and in English	Species identification manual (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Expertise available to collect species from the wild and improved information on species
Output 3.1.2: Data collection and monitoring system established using GIS and conventional methods that includes inventories of aquatic biodiversity of habitats in the 5 pilot areas and the mapping of wetlands in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Data collection, analysis and monitoring system Indicators of conservation status established Inventories of aquatic biodiversity	Data collection, analysis and monitoring systems insufficient Inventories and conservation status of aquatic biodiversity insufficient Some earth observation has been established for marine habitats, but not	Data collection and analysis of aquatic biodiversity at project sites Draft report of inventories of aquatic biodiversity Monitoring to update database	Monitoring system of aquatic biodiversity in the 5 pilot areas Thematic maps of inventoried aquatic biodiversity	Monitoring system Thematic maps (PMU, MMAF)	Baseline capacity in MMAF to support establishment and operation of monitoring system for inland aquatic biodiversity

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
		for inland waters		in 5 pilot areas of Kalimantan, Java and Sumatera islands		
Output 3.1.3: National and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang	<p>Number of national and local stakeholders trained (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Number of training events organized</p>	Insufficient training in data collection, analysis and monitoring of aquatic biodiversity at all levels	Training of trainers (20) at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang	<p>160 national and local stakeholders, including 50% women, trained in assessment and monitoring of aquatic biodiversity</p> <p>12 training events organised by SEAFDEC- Palembang</p>		Willing ness of national and local stakeholders, including women, to participate in trainings at Palembang Centre. Palembang Centre fully functional.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices	M&E system is in place to support adaptive results-based management and monitoring of upscaling resulting from the project.	No system in place	Implemented project based on adaptive results based-management	Project delivers expected results and shares best practices	GEF BD Tracking Tool, PIR, Midterm and Final Evaluations	MMAF and other stakeholders support M&E processes, and are committed to continuous learning and exchange of knowledge on inland fisheries
Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system monitors project outcomes and outputs, M&E system operating and used for adaptive project management	Baseline and targets for global project indicators refined Annual project implementation review (PIR) reports submitted to GEF Secretariat Six monthly project progress reports	0 0	3rd and 4th six-monthly progress reports	Project M&E system delivers expected reports and informs project management	GEF BD Tracking Tool, PIR, Midterm and Final Evaluations	PMU functioning and adequate funding allocated to M&E
Output 4.1.2: Midterm review and final evaluations carried out and reports available	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	0	Mid-project evaluation recommendations implemented		Evaluation reports (FAO evaluation office)	Adequate funding allocated evaluations

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Output 4.1.3: Lessons learnt documented and shared through project dissemination plan and existing national mechanisms	<p>Project website with links to social media</p> <p>X number of project newsletters with lessons learnt</p> <p>X number of awareness/outreach events organized</p>	Project website established	<p>Project website fully up to date with all project results</p> <p>3 project newsletters</p>	<p>Lessons learnt documented and shared</p> <p>7 Project Newsletters</p>	<p>Awareness/ outreach events & materials</p> <p>Statistics of website visitors, likes on Facebook, etc.</p>	PMU functioning and adequate financial resources allocated to project website, outreach events and newsletter

Implementation progress and main challenges to date

Component 1: Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into resource development and management policy.

16. Output 1.1.1: Improved land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,949 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatera.
 - District level officials support planning processes for inland fisheries.
 - Draft review and recommendations for RTRW (Regional Spatial Planning) that support spatial land use management for inland fisheries in 4 districts in the process of finalization by the service provider.
 - Revised draft and recommendations for land use plans submitted to the district for consideration to manage inland fisheries.
 - The revised land use management plans developed by project have already submitted to districts. However, it has not endorsed yet or actively implemented.
17. Output 1.1.2: Sector policies and development plans reviewed and revised, and legal framework for inland aquatic resources extraction strengthened and incentives enforcement developed.
 - Draft of development plans in 5 districts reviewed.
 - Draft of eel fisheries management developed and ready to be submitted to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.
 - The sector policy document is in the form of district medium-term development plan document (RPJMD) for 5 years as the basis for the local technical work plan.
18. Output 1.2.1: Capacity building plan for sustainable management of inland aquatic resources developed and mechanism for implementation identified
 - Stakeholder analysis and needs assessment have already carried out. The report is available.
 - Training materials for fisheries management and ecosystem approaches collected.
19. Output 1.2.2: At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals from relevant ministries, the private sector and academia trained in sustainable management of inland fisheries
 - Needs assessment and identification of target participants is on-going. The training will be arranged by using a part of EAFM/EAA training approach in close collaboration with SEAFDEC Palembang and MMAF.
 - Training for EAFM trainers (ToT) for the preparation of the EAFM / EAA training module plans will be held in June 2020.
 - LOA #0209 is closed and report for the Capacity Building plan is being prepared by NC.
20. Output 1.2.3: 15 local communities including 3,000 fishers and 1,000 fish farmers trained to implement five land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems.
 - Needs assessment and target audience for training completed. The training modules are being prepared.
 - The training module refers to the FAO training module for inland fisheries which is aligned with the issues and needs to support the management of Indonesian inland fisheries.
21. Output 1.3.1. Multi-agency coordination mechanism established on freshwater ecosystem management at central level and in each participating province lead by the fishery sector with participation of agriculture, forestry and environment sectors.\ul style="list-style-type: none;">- The Minister of MAF Decree No.94/2018 concerning the establishment of Technical Working Group (TWG) in support of project implementation signed.
- Technical Working Group at national level established and multi-agencies coordination organized. However, the multi-agencies coordination at district level has not established and organized yet.
22. Output 1.4.1: 2 (two) Fishery management plans for globally important freshwater biodiversity

- The policy for eel conservation prepared and developed. Ongoing efforts to expand to National level in close collaboration with MMAF.
 - A draft version of the eel management plan is available and currently in a series of consultations for further consideration.
 - The initial preparation of clown knife fish (*Chitala lopis*) management plan has already started in close collaboration with Center for Fisheries Research (PUSRISKAN), PRL,SDI and The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI).
23. Output 1.4.2: Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans in critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatera
- The National Inland Fisheries Management Area (WPP-PD) as sector policy is available. The draft has been agreed and ready to be endorsed by MMAF.
 - The Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (WPP) as a reference for inland fisheries management in Indonesia.
 - The district land use management plans is on progress. The revised plans have been submitted to the targeted districts for further consideration.

Component 2: Demonstrations of conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity.

24. Output. 2.1.1. Implementation of 5 (five) land management plans in pilot communities and establishment of demonstration on aquaculture management, capture fisheries practices, integrated land management, and fish passage structures
- Out of total 12 demo sites on aquaculture have been proposed in 5 targeted districts, 5 demonstration sites on aquaculture in 3 targeted districts has already established; comprising 2 demonstration sites on eel culture in Cilacap District, 1 demonstration sites on eel culture in Sukabumi District, 1 demo site on clown knife fish in Kampar District. 21 demo sites are currently under preparation; comprising 16 demo sites have already decided and waiting for assessment, while 5 other demo sites have not decided yet.
 - Capture fisheries (eel data collection and participatory monitoring of fisheries) have been collected.
 - Pollution control for fish cage culture established.
 - The data and information of "beje" collected from local institution; comprising local universities, NGO and government agencies.
 - 4 additional demonstrations, including design of fish passage structures, garbage management, fisheries management and fish processing identified. Draft TOR for Master class on fish passage design prepared for final consultation.
25. Output 2.1.2. Aquaculture awareness on pollution and law enforcement
- Proposal for training on responsible aquaculture, with emphasis on reducing aquaculture induced pollution in collaboration SEAFDEC formulated and conducted (under LOA 11).
 - 200 people (170 men, 30 women) in Kampar District were trained on responsible aquaculture.
 - Clean river campaign was conducted in Kampar District on 27 July 2019 (under LOA 11).
26. Output 2.1.3. Best practice manuals for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity developed based on evaluation of demonstration activities
- Draft of best practices manual for eel fisheries based on experiences in Cilacap and Sukabumi has already available, prepared under the collaboration with MMAF, WWF and Academia.
 - In addition, best practices manuals (capture fisheries and aquaculture) will be delayed until at least to 2021, due to insufficient progress with demonstration activities in Kampar (Clown Knife fish and aquaculture) and Kalimantan (Beje management and Dragon fish).
27. Output 2.2.1 inland fisheries value/supply chain analysed for river eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchment
- The dissemination meetings were organized in Sukabumi and Cilacap Districts, which gathered the preliminary information on the supply and value chains

28. Output 2.2.2. Pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchment
- International certification and eco labelling guidelines for eel fisheries reviewed and documented;
 - The Indonesian National Standard (SNIs) for elver collection and trading, and eel fattening under preparation, discussions held with national level stakeholders.
29. Output 2.2.3. Guidelines for certification of eco labelling developed for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchment
- No direct and concrete activities have been undertaken during the reporting period.
30. Output 2.2.4. Capacity building of eel fishery actors along the value chain to apply certification and eco labelling guidelines
- No direct and concrete activities have been undertaken during the reporting period.

Component 3: Monitoring and assessment of inland aquatic biodiversity

31. Output 3.1.1. A comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity developed and translated to local and English languages
- The fish biodiversity data in I-Fish project sites based on LIPI species collection and supporting research reports were collected.
 - The field guideline is under the development process. The first draft completed.
32. Output 3.1.2. Data collection and monitoring system established that includes inventories of aquatic biodiversity of habitat in the 5 pilot areas and the mapping of wetlands in Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatera
- Data collection and monitoring method developed and implemented for glass eel fisheries, as well as for Clown Knife fish.
 - Baseline on fish production under beje system collected.
 - IIFGIS is ready to be developed by a service contract.
33. Output 3.1.3 National and local stakeholders (200) trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity at SEAFDEC centre in Palembang
- No activity related to this output has been carried out during the reporting period. The training is proposed in October 2020.
 - Based on the PSC meeting last year, IFish changed the project approach to a longer experienced based training for district staff and community stakeholders including support for development of species identification tools. Extended implementation will allow participants to get a hands-on experience on biodiversity, fisheries and water quality assessments.

MTR purpose and scope

34. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) will serve both learning and accountability purposes. It will seek to identify any problems and constraints and formulate appropriate recommendations for corrective actions for the effective implementation of the remaining part of the planned project intervention.
35. The MTR will review the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, cross-cutting priorities and impact, as well as factors that have affected the performance and delivery of the project to date. The MTR will contribute through operational and strategic recommendations to improve implementation for the remaining period of the project's life. Lessons learnt shall contribute towards national development through the relevant sectors relating to sound environmental management.
36. The mid-term review will assess the implementation period of the project from January 2017 to June 2020, time of the MTR. The review will cover all activities undertaken within the framework of the project as

described in the project document. Planned project results will be compared with actual results and an assessment will be undertaken to determine the likelihood of sustainability and impact of the project, providing any information relevant to the future decision-making and project implementation.

MTR objectives and key questions

37. The main objective of the MTR is to assess the relevance of the project, its progress in achieving outcomes for beneficiaries, the cost-effectiveness and efficiency, the strategy for stakeholder engagement and partnerships and the likelihood of sustainability and potential for long-term impacts.

Relevance – the extent to which the intervention’s design and intended results are consistent with local, national, sub-regional and regional environmental and development priorities and policies and to GEF and FAO strategic priorities and objectives; its complementarity with existing interventions and relevance to project stakeholders and beneficiaries; its suitability to the context of the intervention over time.

Effectiveness – the degree to which the intervention has achieved or expects to achieve results (project outputs, outcomes, objectives and impacts, including Global Environmental Benefits) (GEF, 2019c) taking into account key factors influencing the results, including an assessment of whether sufficient capacity has been built to ensure the delivery of results by the end of project and beyond and the likelihood of mid- and longer-term impacts.

Efficiency – the cost-effectiveness of the project and timeliness of activities; the extent to which the intervention has achieved value for resources by converting inputs (funds, personnel, expertise, equipment, etc.) into results in the timeliest and least costly way compared with alternatives.

Sustainability – the (likely) continuation of positive effects from the intervention after it has ended and the potential for scale-up and/or replication; any financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, or environmental risks to sustainability of project results and benefits; any evidence of replication or catalysis of project results.

Factors affecting performance – the main factors to be considered are:

- project design and readiness for implementation (e.g. sufficient partner capacity to begin operations, changes in context between formulation and operational start);
- project execution, including project management (execution modality as well as the involvement of counterparts and different stakeholders);
- project implementation, including supervision by FAO (BH, LTO and FLO), backstopping, and general PTF input;
- financial management and mobilization of expected co-financing;
- project partnerships and stakeholder involvement (including the degree of ownership of project results by stakeholders), political support from government, institutional support from operating partners (such as regional branches of agricultural extension services or forestry authorities);
- communication, public awareness and knowledge management; and
- application of an M&E system, including M&E design, implementation and budget.

Cross-cutting dimensions – considerations such as gender, indigenous-peoples and minority-group concerns and human rights; the environmental and social safeguards applied to a project require, among other things, a review of the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) risk classification and risk-mitigation provisions identified at the project’s formulation stage.¹

38. MTR questions incorporating GEF evaluation criteria will guide the MTR. The MTR will look at indications of the potential impact of project activities on beneficiaries and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development.

39. The MTR will be guided by the following questions:

- To what extent are the project outcomes congruent with the GEF focal areas/operational program strategies, country and regional priorities and FAO Country Programming Framework?
- To what extent is the project on track towards achieving the planned results under each of the outputs? How much progress towards project outcomes can be measured, and to what degree is the project on track towards the attainment of project objectives and higher-level results, including assessment of the likelihood of impact?
- What has been the cost-effectiveness of the project? Were project activities timely implemented, and were there sufficient management procedures to affect efficiency, including regular monitoring and evaluation? To what extent has the project built on existing agreements, initiatives, data sources, and synergies, complementarities with other projects and partnerships, etc. and avoid duplication of similar activities of other groups?
- Partnerships and stakeholder engagement: How has FAO collaborated with partners and to what extent does the project develop new partnerships or enhance existing ones? Has the partnership strategy been appropriate and effective? To what extent are stakeholders engaged in the project? How, if at all, has FAO contributed to improving organizational policies, strategies and programmes? What linkages, if any, exist between the capacities developed among diverse types of beneficiaries?
- How effective has the materialization of co-financing been?
- Is the project design appropriate for delivering the expected outcomes? Is the project's logic coherent and clear? To what extent are the project's objectives and components, clear, practical and feasible within the timeframe?
- To what extent have the project's management, administrative, operational and oversight arrangements contributed to the efficient achievement of the project results? How effective has project management dealt with the challenges facing the project and adapted to overcome difficulties and improve delivery?
- What are, if any, the socio-political, financial, institutional and governance, and environmental risks to sustainability? What evidence exists indicating the feasibility of replication or catalysis of project results, likelihood project activities will continue following project closure (financial and operational sustainability). What does the project need to do to increase the sustainability of its results?
- To what extent were gender considerations taken into account in designing and implementing the project? Has the project been designed and implemented in a manner that ensures gender equitable participation and benefits? To what extent were environmental and social concerns taken into consideration in the design and implementation of the project?
- How can the delivery be improved over the remainder of the project - what changes are needed?

Methodology

40. The MTR will adhere to the UNEG Norms & Standards³ and be in line with FAO-GEF MTR Guidance Document and annexes which detail methodological guidelines and practices. The MTR will adopt a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders kept informed throughout the MTR process. Triangulation of evidence and information gathered will underpin its validation and analysis and will support the conclusion and recommendations.

³ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/21>

41. The first question on relevance relies on data collected through key informant interviews and desk reviews. Regarding the question on effectiveness, field observation (*refer to point #42*), desk review, key informant interviews, focus groups (separated by gender), and results from the survey of institutional engagement and capacity development will be used. To gather data related to efficiency and sustainability, the MTR will conduct desk review and interviews with key informants such as project management team, government partners and project steering committee and, whenever possible, focus group discussions.
42. Due to COVID 19 Pandemic and travel restriction, field observation will be conducted in line with three scenarios:
- No International/National Travel Restriction; all field observations for both International and national consultant are available
 - International travel restriction but no national travel restriction; National Consultant will conduct field survey under supervision of International Consultant
 - International/National travel restriction; all field observation change to online mode. PMU will facilitate the arrangement of online observation based on the availability of the stakeholders and beneficiaries.
43. In the event that the travel restrictions are still in place, to assess stakeholder engagement, commitment to co-financing and capacity development, the MTR will rely on the desk review, interviews, as well as a survey instrument. The concept for the survey instrument is to measure engagement, which for these purposes is defined as participation, alignment and integration of project activities into national-led initiatives. Capacity development, drawing from the FAO corporate approach to capacity development, is defined as improved skills and knowledge that contribute to enhanced organizational effectiveness.
44. To review co-financing, the MTR team will rely on the validation of the initial estimates, drawing from data and information made available and collected during the project implementation. The final question related to a gender analysis will benefit from desk review, key informant interviews and focus group discussions, and draw heavily from the recent GEF guidance and the guidance provided in OED's framework to evaluate gender results⁴
45. However, the above methodology is only a guide and the final methodology will be agreed and finalized by the MTR team during the inception phase.

Roles and responsibilities

46. This section describes the different roles that key stakeholders play in the design and implementation of the MTR.
47. The **Budget Holder (BH)** is accountable for the MTR process and report and is responsible for the initiation, management and finalization of the MTR. To fast track the MTR Process, the BH has designated an MTR Manager (RM) who will act on his behalf.
48. The **GEF Coordination Unit (GCU)**, BH and Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will provide support to the RM in drafting the ToR, in the identification of the consultants and in the organization of the mission. RM is responsible for the finalization of the ToR and of the identification of the MTR team members. RM shall brief the MTR team on the MTR methodology and process and will review the final draft report for Quality Assurance purposes in terms of presentation, compliance with the ToR and timely delivery, quality, clarity and soundness of evidence provided and of the analysis supporting conclusions and recommendations in the MTR report. The RM will also organize briefing sessions before and after the main data collection mission with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/evaluation/resources/manuals-guidelines/en/>

49. **Project Task Force (PTF) members**, including the BH, are required to participate in meetings with the MTR team, make all necessary information and documentation available and comment on the terms of reference and MTR report. However, their level of involvement will depend on team members' individual roles and level of participation in the project.
50. The **National Project Manager (NPM)** facilitates the participation of government partners in the MTR process and supports the PMU in ensuring good communication across government. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) facilitates government and other partner and stakeholder participation in the MTR process.
51. The relevant **GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP)** must be involved in any GEF project or programme evaluation process, in accordance with the GEF Evaluation Policy (2019). The BH should inform the OFP of the MTR process and the MTR team is encouraged to consult with him/her during the review process. The team should also keep the OFP informed of progress and send him/her a copy of the draft and final MTR reports.
52. The **MTR Team** is responsible for further developing and applying the MTR methodology, producing a brief MTR inception report, conducting the MTR, and for producing the MTR report. All team members will participate in briefing and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits, and will contribute to the MTR with written inputs to both the draft and final versions of the MTR report (the MTR Team Leader has overall responsibility for delivering the MTR report). The MTR team will agree with the GCU MTR focal point on the outline of the report early in the MTR process. The MTR Team is free to expand the scope, criteria, questions and issues listed above, as well as develop its own MTR tools and framework, within time and resources available and based on discussions with the BH/RM, consults the BH and PTF where necessary. The MTR Team Leader is fully responsible for the MTR report, which may not reflect the views of the Government or of FAO. Although an MTR report is not subject to technical clearance by FAO, the BH/RM and GCU do provide Quality Assurance of all MTR reports.
53. The **MTR Team Leader** guides and coordinates the MTR Team members in their specific work, discusses their findings, conclusions and recommendations and leads on the preparation of the draft and the final report, consolidating the inputs from the team members with his/her own.

MTR team composition and profile

54. The MTR Team will be composed of TWO Consultants, a Lead Consultant and a National Expert. The International Consultant will be the MTR Team Leader and will be expected to have expertise in Ecosystem approach to fisheries management for Inland Fisheries. The National Consultant will be expected to have experience in Inland fisheries and/or environmental development and review/, to support the International Consultant in collection of data in the project areas. The detailed TORs area annexed in this document
55. The MTR consultants will be independent of any organizations that have been involved in designing, executing or advising on any aspect of the project being evaluated in the MTR and will not have been involved in any aspect of the project previously.
56. The international consultant/Team leader will have extensive evaluation experience, especially under the theme of ecosystem approach to fisheries management. In addition, the candidate is expected to have the following:
 - At least a Master's Degree in fisheries science, Agriculture, Environment, Social Sciences or related field
 - Demonstrated experience in monitoring and evaluation of GEF projects;
 - Familiarity with the objectives of the GEF CCA focal area;
 - Understanding of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management;
 - Familiarity with FAO's execution modality, rules and procedures will be an advantage.

57. The national consultant should be knowledgeable of the Indonesian context within which the project is being implemented; Understanding of natural resources and Inland fisheries management; Demonstrated experience in monitoring and evaluation of technical assistance projects;

Both consultants are expected to demonstrate the following competencies:

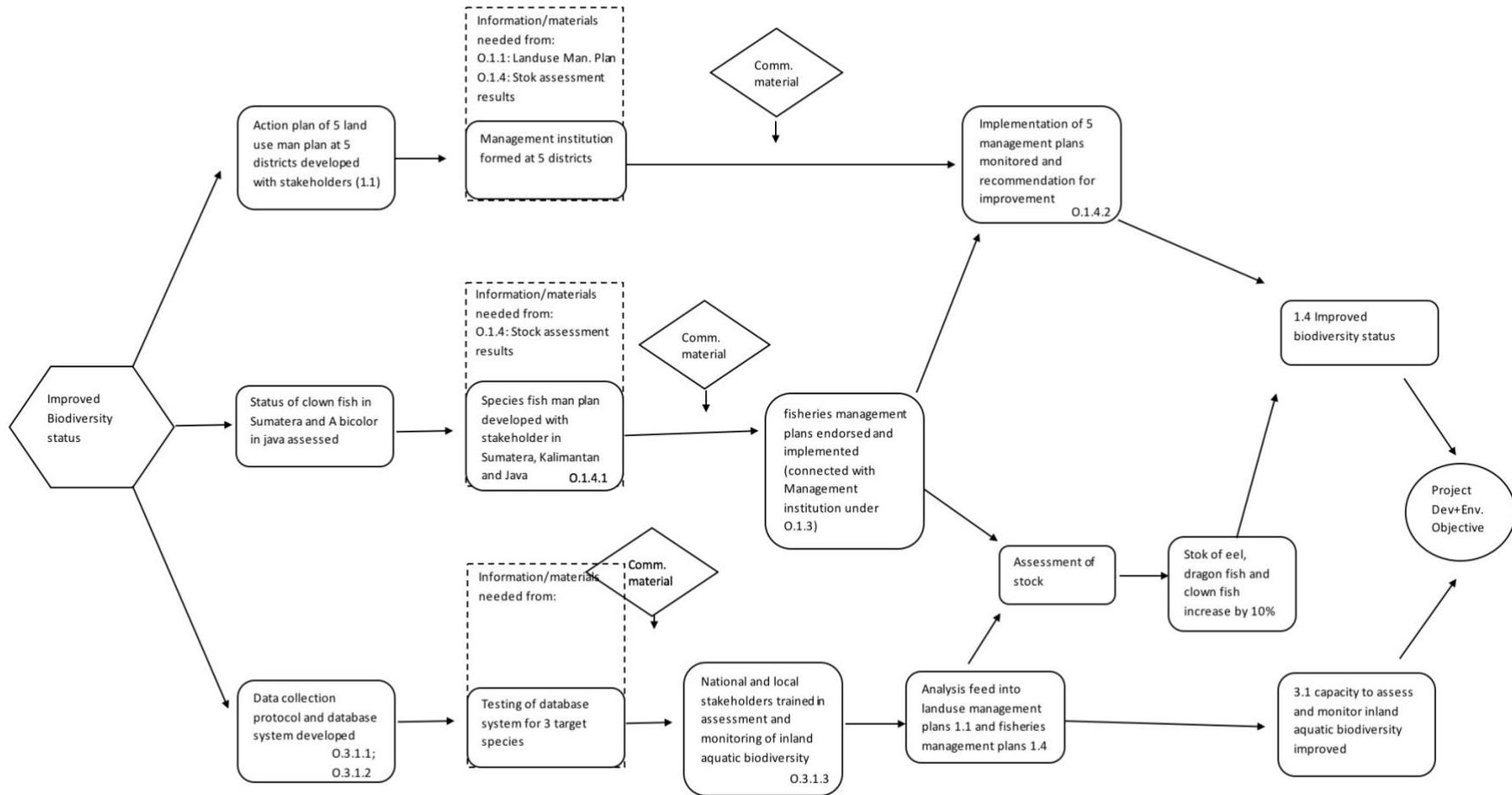
- Results focus
- Solution oriented
- Teamwork
- Excellent communication skills (both written and oral) in English
- Building effective relationships
- Knowledge sharing and continuous improvement

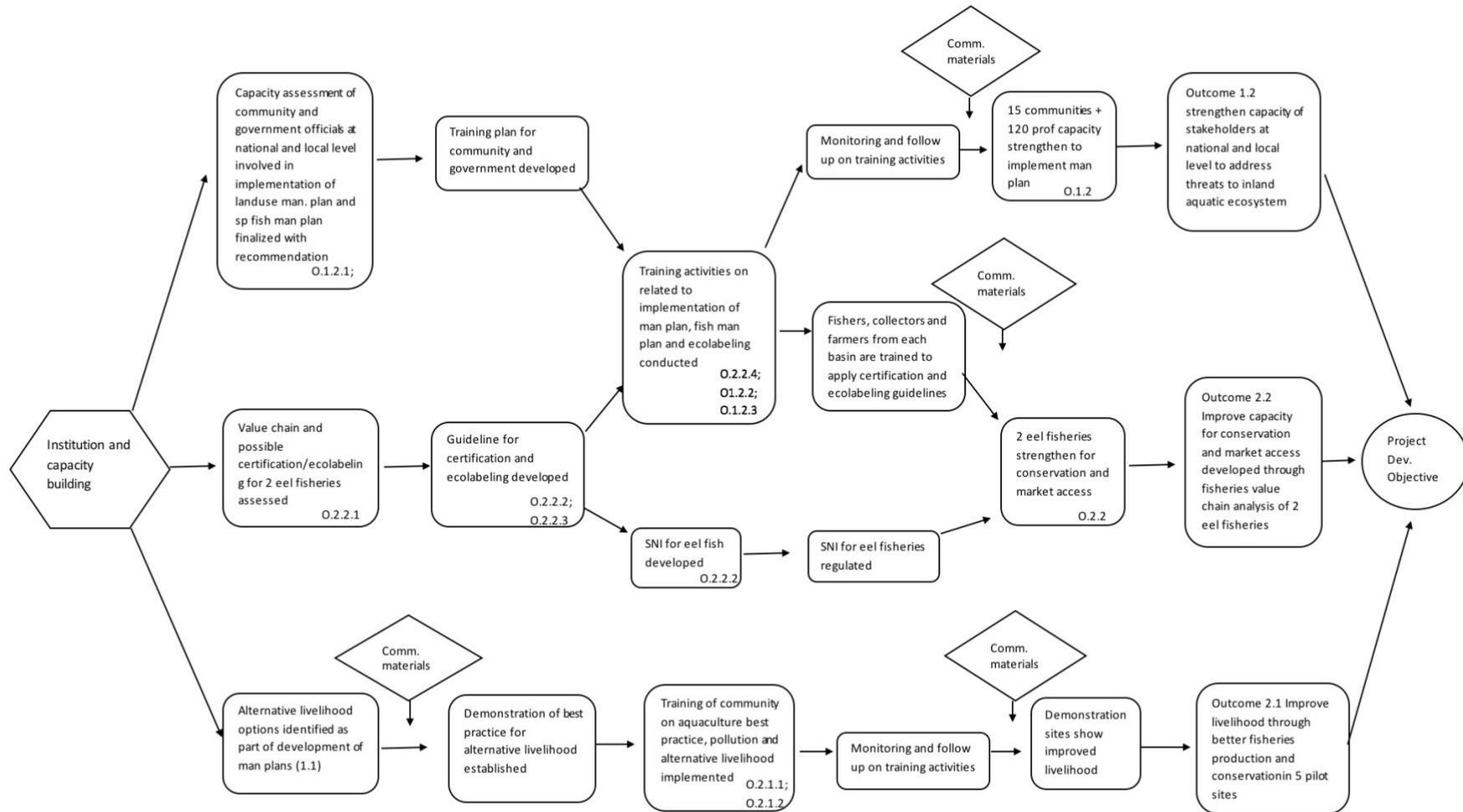
MTR Products (Deliverables)

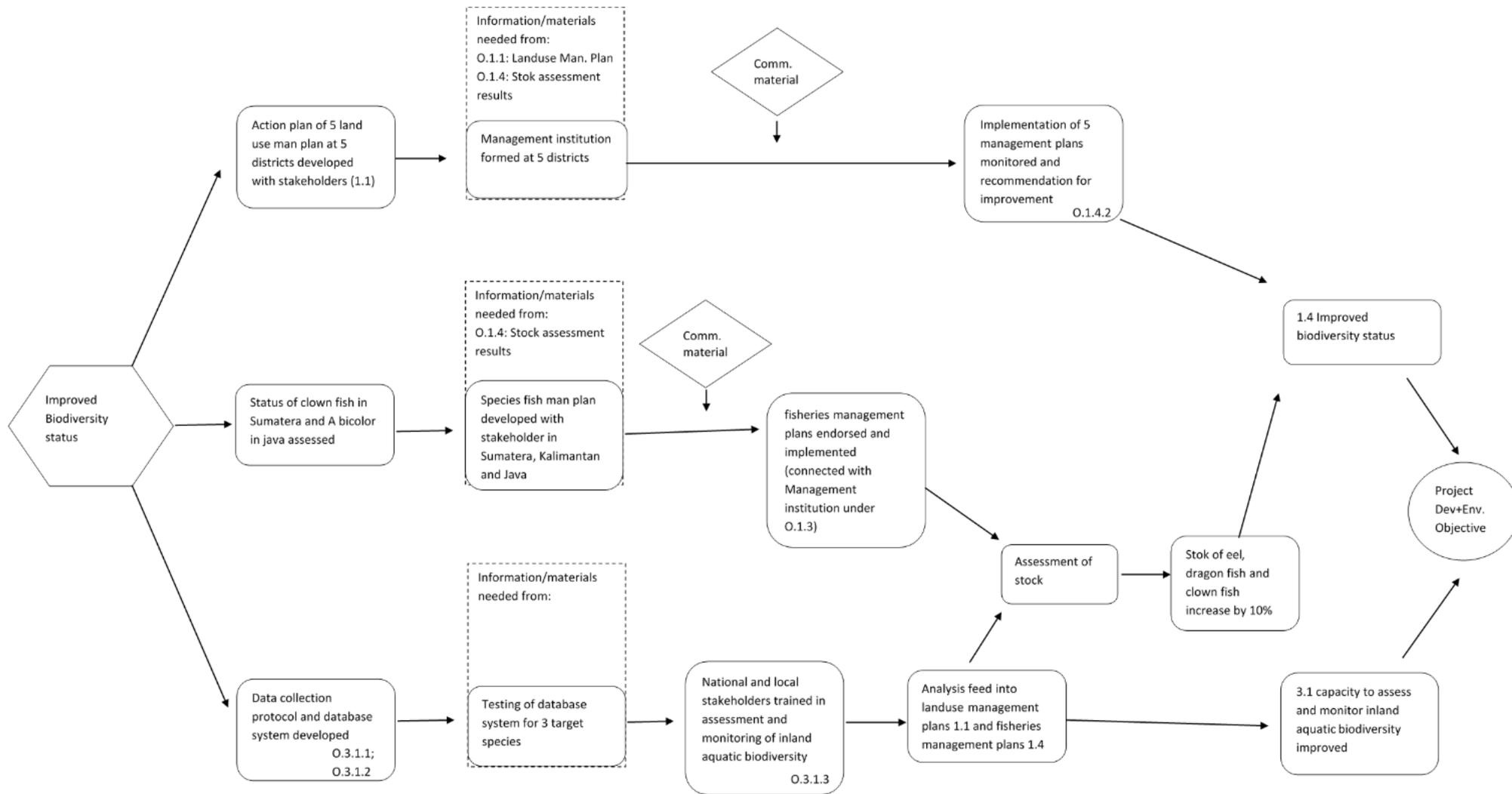
58. **MTR inception report.** An inception report should be prepared by the MTR team before beginning the fully-fledged data collection exercise that details the MTR Team's understanding of what is being assessed and why. The inception report will serve as a roadmap and reference in planning and conducting an MTR. It also serves as a useful tool for summarizing and visually presenting the MTR design and methodology for discussions with stakeholders. It details the GEF evaluation criteria/questions that the MTR seeks to answer (in the form of an MTR Matrix); data sources and data collection methods; analysis tools or methods appropriate for each data source and data collection method; and the standard or measure by which each question will be evaluated. The inception report should include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product. The inception report will also include the evaluation matrix.
59. **Draft MTR report.** The project team, BH/RM, GCU and key stakeholders in the MTR should review the draft MTR report to ensure accuracy and that it meets the required quality criteria through two rounds of review, one internal to the project and FAO followed by a review by key external partners and stakeholders.
60. **Final MTR report.** This should include an executive summary and be written in English. Supporting data and analysis should be annexed to the report when considered important to complement the main report. Translations in other languages of the Organization, if required, will be FAO's responsibility.
61. A **two-page summary** of key findings, lessons, recommendations and messages from the MTR report, produced by the RM and PMU, in consultation with the MTR team, that can be disseminated to the wider public for general information on the project's results and performance to date. This can be posted as a briefing paper on the project's website but more creative and innovative multimedia approaches, such as video, photos, sound recordings, social media, short stories (for suitable cases or country studies), infographics or even comic or cartoon format, may be more effective depending on the circumstances.
62. Further guidance on the development of the MTR inception report and the full MTR report is given in the Guide for Planning and Conducting Mid-term Reviews of FAO-GEF projects and Programmes and annexes.

MTR Timeframe – revised (see MTR Inception Report)

Annex 1 Original Project ToC
1/3







Annex 2. List of Available Documents

1. Project Documents
2. Review and recommendations report of integrated Inland Fisheries Management based on EAFM/EAA in Spatial planning in Sukabumi District
3. Review and recommendations report of integrated Inland Fisheries Management based on EAFM/EAA in Spatial planning in Cilacap District
4. Review and recommendations report of integrated Inland Fisheries Management based on EAFM/EAA in Spatial planning in Kapuas District
5. Review and recommendations report of integrated Inland Fisheries Management based on EAFM/EAA in Spatial planning in South Barito District
 - Etc. (will fill up later)

ANNEX 2 IFish General Project Information

General Project Information	Key Details
Project Title	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value (IFish)
Project Symbol	GCP/INS/303/GFF
Recipient Country	Indonesia
Resource Partner	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
FAO project ID	628698
GEF Project ID	5759
GEF Implementing Agency & Lead Executing Agency	FAO
Other Executing Partners / Lead National Government Counterpart	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
GEF Focal Area	Biodiversity
GEF-5 Objective	BD-2 (Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscape, Seascapes, and Sectors)
Date of CEO Endorsement	28 August 2016
Planned project duration	48 months (4 years)
Planned start date	November 2016
Actual Start date	20 June 2017
Planned end date	October 2020
Planned end date	19 June 2021
Total project budget	USD 40,354,886
GEF Co-financing	USD 6,192,694
In-kind Co-financing from various sources (primarily Government of Indonesia)	USD 34,162,192
Total GEF Funds disbursed up to 30 June 2020	USD 1,087,388
Total Co-financing disbursed up to 30 June 2020	USD 7,698,849
Geographic Distribution of Project Activities	National + 3 provinces & 5 districts with demonstration sites in each district. Central Kalimantan: Kapuas & South Barito District Sumatra: Kampar District, Central Java: Cilacap District, West Java: Sukabumi District
Date of Midterm Evaluation	24 September 2020 – 28 February 2021

ANNEX 3 List of Stakeholders Interviewed

Organization / Name	Designation / Role in the project
FAO	
Ageng Herianto	Assistant FAO Representative (Programme) and alternate Budget Holder, Indonesia; IFish MTR Manager
Simon Funge-Smith	Lead Technical Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, Bangkok
Sameer Karki	Funding Liaison Officer, GEF Coordination Unit, FAO Rome
Stephen Rudgaard	FAO Representative in Indonesia from April 2018-July 2020
Theo Visser	FAO consultant, IFish project (Sep-Nov 2018; April-Sep 2019)
FAO IFish PMU	
Sudarsono (Kimpul)	IFish National Project Manager
Toufik Alansar	IFish National Coordinator-Policy
Muhammad Yusuf	IFish National Coordinator-Inland Fisheries
Irwan Hidayatullah	IFish National Coordinator-Data Management
Yohanes Jaya	IFish National Coordinator-GIS
Annisa Ruzuar	IFish National Coordinator-Communication (online survey only)
Inaya Rahmi	IFish Finance and Admin, IFish PMU (online survey only)
Enggar Wardani	IFish Field Officer, Kampar
Imron Rosadi	IFish Field Officer, Sukabumi (online survey only)
Mohammad Anwar Hadipriyanto	Former IFish Field Officer, Cilacap (up to end October 2021)
Amrullah Rosadi	IFish Project Assistant
Yulius Saden	IFish Field Officer Kapuas District
Rachmatullah Hadi	IFish Field Officer South Barito District
MMAF	
Yayan Hikmayani	Director of Fisheries Research Centre (Pusriskan), MMAF & IFish National Project Coordinator
Tri Handanari	Head of Inland Fisheries Division, Pusriskan & day-to-day person in charge of IFish Project on behalf of NPC
Suwardi	Section Head, Sub Directorate for Fish Species Protection and Conservation, MMAF
Donny Armanto	Section Head, Inland Fishery Resources, Directorate of Fish Resources Management, MMAF
Prof. Sonny Koeshendrajana	Researcher, Research Centre for Marine and Fisheries, Social Economic, MMAF
Anindita Laksmiwati	Head of Division for UN Cooperation, Rep. from Bureau of Public Relation and International Cooperation, MMAF
Dr Arif Wibwo	Chief of SEAFDEC Inland Fisheries Resources Development and Management Department (IFRDMD), Palembang
Prof. Krismono	Researcher and expert of eel way, MMAF Research Office on Fish Resources Recovery (<i>Balai Riset Pemulihan Sumber Daya Ikan Jatiluhur</i>)

Other National Government representative	
Lhakshmi Dhewanthi	GEF Operational Focal Point, Ministry of Environment & Forestry (KLHK)
Key Local Government Counterparts (District & Provincial)	
Indarto	Head of Aquaculture Division, Fisheries Office, Cilacap District
Abdul Kodir	Head of Marine and Fisheries Office, Sukabumi District, West Java
Fatmawati	Head of Aquaculture, Fisheries Office, Kapuas District, Central Kalimantan
Bayu Nugroho	Head of Union of Environmental Forest Stakeholders (KPHL) <i>Kesatuan Pemangku Hutan Lingkungan. Gerbang Kahayan</i> , Kapuas District
Mustakim	Head of Fisheries Division, Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries Office, South Barito District
Sahandrianto	Head of Capture Fisheries Section, Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries Office, South Barito District
Eddy Haryadi	Head of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Bappeda, South Barito District
Wiwin	Head of the sub-directorate of agriculture, plantation and fisheries, Bappeda, South Barito District
Muhammad Salim	Head of Environmental Damage Control Division, Environmental Office, South Barito District
Nelzuhi	Head of Fisheries Resources and Institutional Division, Kampar District
Local community members/beneficiaries	
Rudi	Leader of Sidat (eel) Mina Bersatu Cooperative, Cilacap, local community beneficiary
Sandik	Chairman of customary council in South Barito, local community
Government Agencies, Research and Academic Institutions & NGOs	
Dr. Haryono	Head of the Fisheries Laboratory, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Biology Research Centre
David Rantau	Badan Restorasi Gambut (BRG) / Peatland & Mangrove Restoration Agency representative, Central Kalimantan
Prof. Mukhlis Kamal	Faculty of Marine and Fisheries-Bogor Agricultural University
Achmad Mustofa	Head of Marine and Fisheries, WWF Indonesia
Faridz Rizal Fachri	Field Officer for eels, WWF Indonesia

ANNEX 4a MTR Matrix of Review Questions and Sub-questions

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
<p>RQ1. RELEVANCE: To what extent are the project’s objective and planned outcomes consistent with country priorities, the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives, the FAO Country Programming Framework and Strategic Objectives, and the needs and priorities of targeted beneficiaries?</p>			
<p>1. National relevance and ownership by project partners</p>	<p>1.1a How well does the project meet national & sector policy objectives & priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of Indonesia’s inland aquatic biodiversity?</p> <p>1.1b Have there been any changes in policy priorities since the project was designed that affect the relevance of the project’s objectives and goals?</p> <p>1.2 What is the nature and extent of engagement in the project and its medium to long-term goals by key relevant sectors?</p> <p>1.3 What is the perceived value of the project?</p>	<p>1.1.1 Degree of alignment to relevant national and sector priorities, policies, laws, regulations and plans on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inland aquatic ecosystems & biodiversity conservation & management • (non-coastal) wetlands conservation & management • National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 <p>1.2.1 Level of Ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in PSC & TWG • Extent of government engagement and/or support (where relevant) in facilitating delivery of/delivering key outputs under Components 1-3 • Extent of resource allocation (in cash and kind) in of support of project objective & long-term impacts 	<p><u>Document review & Limited online research</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • PIRs & PPRs • Indonesia National Biodiversity Strategy & Aichi Targets • Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework • MAFF Decree on Inland Fisheries Management Areas & other policies • National policies on wetlands /Ramsar / Grand Design for Lake Ecosystems (MoEF) • Peatlands & Climate • RPJMN <p><u>Stakeholder Interviews</u></p> <p>National government stakeholders</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
		3.1 Number & type of values and benefits identified by national stakeholders	
2. Local relevance and ownership by partners and beneficiaries in demonstration districts & sites	<p>2.1 How well aligned is the project to local government priorities and plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity?</p> <p>2.2 How have key sectors that manage, use and/or negatively impact local inland aquatic ecosystems engaged with the project to date?</p> <p>2.3 How does the project respond to the needs of local beneficiaries in the 5 project demonstration sites, including the needs of fishers, women, indigenous groups and other vulnerable and marginalized groups?</p> <p>a. How have local beneficiaries been selected in each demonstration site?</p> <p>b. How have local beneficiaries been involved in the design and implementation of demonstration activities?</p> <p>2.4 What is the perceived local value of the project?</p>	<p>2.1.1 Degree of alignment to district priorities, policies and plans on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inland aquatic ecosystems & biodiversity non-coastal wetlands including MAFF's new policy on Fishery Management Areas (WPP) • Regency Medium & Long-Term Development Plans (RPJMD & RPJPD) • Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW). <p>2.2.1 Willingness to participate in newly-formed in district TWGs & other examples of past engagement in the project</p> <p>2.2.2 Level of support & engagement by different local government units in delivering key outputs under Components 1-3,</p> <p>2.2.3 Extent of allocation of resources (in cash and kind) to support project implementation, sustain results and deliver long-term impacts</p>	<p><u>Document Review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project workplans & progress reports • Stakeholder consultation reports & other project reports of demonstration site surveys & assessments • Policy review as part of Component 1 review (see C3 below) <p><u>Stakeholder Interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government stakeholders with a focus on Fisheries Office, Environment Units & BAPPEDA • Local community beneficiaries (individuals & CSO representatives)

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
		<p>2.3.1 Beneficiary identification process used by project in each site</p> <p>2.3.2 Nature of beneficiary involvement (by different interest groups in a) design & b) implementation of demonstration activities</p> <p>2.4 Number & type of values and benefits identified by different local stakeholder groups</p>	
<p>3. Alignment with FAO Strategic Objectives (SO) & Country Programming Framework</p>	<p>3.1 How does the project contribute to the following:</p> <p>a. Strategic objective/Organizational Result:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition 2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner 3. Reduce rural poverty <p>b. Regional Result/Priority Area, Asia-Pacific:</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number and types of project strategies that address these FAO SO & regional results (& CPF outcomes.</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Organizational Strategy • FAO CPF Indonesia • Project Document • ToC • Cumulative progress reported in PIR 2020 against Results Framework targets • Project Workplan

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<p>4. Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resources management and utilization</p> <p>5. Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security</p> <p>c. Country Programming Framework Outcome, Indonesia:</p> <p>6. PCS-1: Ensuring Food Security, Producer Profitability, and Consumer Safety & Nutritious Diet</p> <p>7. PCS-2: Developing Sustainable Agriculture in a Changing Climate and Environment Using Green Technology & Best Practices</p> <p>8. PCS-3: Facilitating Decent and Green Employment and Rural Renaissance through Agri-Business Entrepreneurship for Small Farmers & the Poor</p>		
<p>4. Alignment with GEF-5 Biodiversity Focal Area Objective:</p> <p>BD-2 Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and</p>	<p>4.1 How is the project contributing to GEF-5 Mainstreaming outcomes and outputs as stated in the CEO Endorsement Template? i.e. how will the project contribute to:</p> <p>a) increasing the area of sustainably</p>	<p>4.1.1 Number of policies and regulatory frameworks that incorporate/will incorporate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • CEO endorsement template

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors	<p>managed landscapes with measures for the conservation & sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity</p> <p>b) incorporating measures for the conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity into policy and regulatory frameworks</p>	<p>4.1.2 Number of national and sub-national land-use plans that ensure inland aquatic ecosystems & their biodiversity are maintained & protected</p> <p>4.1.3 Area of inland aquatic ecosystems under certified production (hectares).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF-5 & GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy & Programming Directions • Project Document • Project Progress Reports • Reconstructed ToC • Biodiversity Tracking Tool for Mainstreaming Projects • Project Workplan
5. Cross-cutting	<p>5.1. To what extent is there a shared vision on the objectives and short to long-term impacts of the IFish Project among project partners, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders?</p> <p>5.2 To what extent is there agreement about project strategies and overall approach?</p>	<p>5.1.1 Extent of alignment between the views of key stakeholders on the objectives and expected results and impacts of the project</p> <p>5.1.2 Extent of alignment between planned project strategies and overall approach between Project Document and actual implementation and views of key stakeholders</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation reports • PSC and TWG minutes • PIRs/PPRs • Project reports <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>FAO</p> <p>National & subnational government partners & other stakeholders</p> <p>Beneficiaries</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
			Implementation partners & advisers
<p>RQ2. EFFECTIVENESS (progress towards results): To what extent has the project delivered on each of its planned outputs and outcomes and what is the likelihood of the project objective and Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) being realized ultimately?</p> <p><i>Note: Results Framework indicators and Mid-term and End of Project targets together with the revised ToC will be the starting point for assessment. This will be supplemented with feedback from stakeholders. The GEBs identified in the Project Document will also guide the assessment along with any other more recent information on national and global priorities on inland aquatic biodiversity (e.g. IBSAP & national Aichi Targets).</i></p>			
<p>1. Component 1: Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into resource development and management policy</p>	<p>C1.1 To what extent has the project contributed to mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into resource development and management policy at national and subnational levels? i.e. how has the national and subnational policy/legal/regulatory framework been changed as a result of project interventions?</p> <p>C1.2 How has the capacity of national and local environmental and fisheries professionals been strengthened to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries?</p> <p>C1.3 How is improved communication and collaboration between different key ministries (MMAF, MoEF, MoA and others) and different local government units</p>	<p>C1.1.1 Number of national and subnational policies, plans and laws that have been improved/strengthened, including land management plans sector plans and policies, and the implication of any changes made for the conservation and management of inland aquatic ecosystems over time including target project species (eel, Asian arowana/Dragon fish and clown knife fish)</p> <p>C1.2.1 Types and extent of capacity developed in different sectors, including basis for the capacity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number & nature of trainings on EAFM/EAA and other forms of capacity development 	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Framework • Theory of Change • PSC & TWG TORs and minutes • PIRs/PPRs • Biodiversity Tracking Tool • Project Reports and other documents including academic papers prepared as inputs to spatial plan recommendations • National & subnational sector plans, policies and laws as relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ District spatial plan/RTRW ○ MMAF decree on WPP

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<p>leading to the better management of inland aquatic ecosystems and fisheries?</p> <p>C1.4 How will project mainstreaming interventions contribute to the improved biodiversity status of inland aquatic ecosystems and fisheries including of the 3 species targeted by the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distribution of recipients of training/capacity development across roles & sectors • evidence that increased capacity of professionals trained by the project is contributing/or will contribute to application of EAFM/EAA leading to improved conservation and management of inland aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems including project target species <p>C1.3.1 Evidence of improved multisector communication and collaboration and that this is or will lead to improvements in the conservation and management of inland aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity and fisheries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency and outputs of multisector meetings • Actual or planned mainstreaming into different sector policies, plans and budgets that is happening or likely to happen by the end of the project • Examples of existing or planned coordinated action on key threats to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fisheries Management Area Plans (WPP) ○ Eel RPP <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>MMAF</p> <p>MoEF</p> <p>District Fisheries Offices</p> <p>SEAFDEC</p> <p>Technical experts</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
		<p>inland aquatic ecosystems & their biodiversity</p> <p>C1.4.1 Evidence of improved status of globally significant inland aquatic species and ecosystems targeted by the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in populations and/or distribution of target species including at critical life stages • Area of critical inland aquatic ecosystems to be better protected and managed due to revised government and sector policies and plans 	
<p>2. Component 2: Demonstration of conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity</p>	<p>C2.1 How much change in productivity of a) inland aquaculture and b) inland fisheries has occurred or is expected as a result of project interventions?</p> <p>C2.2 What benefits from project interventions have local communities received to date and/or are expected to receive in future?</p> <p>C2.3.1 How has the capacity of local communities been strengthened to promote sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity and address threats to inland</p>	<p>C2.1.1 Evidence for actual or expected change in productivity of species and systems targeted by the project due to project interventions</p> <p>C2.1.2 Evidence for how project demonstrations will benefit the wider inland aquatic ecosystem and its biodiversity including evidence for the sustainability of traditional systems such as beje</p> <p>C2.2.1 Number of households benefiting or likely to benefit from</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Framework • Theory of Change • PIRs/PPRs • Project assessments, reports and monitoring data from demonstration sites <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<p>aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries?</p> <p>C2.3.2 What is the extent of voluntary compliance with traditional rules and the existing regulatory framework for the protection and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity?</p> <p>C2.4 What is the planned scope, target audience and proposed method of ensuring the usefulness and use of the best practice manuals by the target audience (Output 2.1.3)?</p> <p>C2.5 How are laws relevant to inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity enforced by local government?</p> <p>C2.6 What is progress to date on planned interventions and results for target eel fisheries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. value chain analyses b. certification pre-assessment c. national standards (Standar Nasional Indonesia or SNI) for elver collection and management of eel production d. guidelines for certification or ecolabelling 	<p>new or improved aquaculture technologies and increased productivity in demonstration sites through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved livelihoods • Improved food security • Other benefits <p>C2.3.1 Types and extent of capacity developed or planned to be developed among local communities including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basis for the capacity development including evidence of applying eel value chain analyses recommendations • number & nature of trainings on EAFM/EAA and other forms of capacity development • distribution of recipients of training/capacity development by gender, community, occupation, and spatially (i.e. across villages & local ecosystems) • specific capacity being developed or planned to be developed for application of certification and 	<p>FAO</p> <p>MMAF</p> <p>District Fisheries Offices</p> <p>Local Government Environment Units</p> <p>Beneficiaries</p> <p><u>Stakeholder photographic/video evidence</u> where feasible and relevant</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
		<p>ecolabelling guidelines for eel fisheries</p> <p>C2.3.2 Evidence that increased capacity of local communities trained by the project is contributing/or will contribute to improved conservation and management of inland aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems including project target species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extent of awareness of key threats • changes in individual/community practice and behavior to address key threats • area of critical wetlands under or expected to be under improved traditional management and/or integrated management in partnership with local government and other stakeholders (i.e. co-management) <p>C2.4.1 Design and approach to developing best practice manuals including integration of EAFM/EAA & proposed mechanism for its uptake and use by intended audience</p> <p>C2.5.1 Existence and implementation of a local government system to</p>	

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
		<p>monitor and enforce laws on inland aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>C2.6.1 Recommendations from eel fishery value chain analyses and evidence of application of these in guiding project activities</p> <p>C2.6.2 Results of pre-certification and their application</p> <p>C2.6.3 Status of SNIs for elvers collecting and trading and eel fattening</p> <p>C2.6.4 Status of guideline development for certification and ecolabelling for eel</p>	
<p>3. Component 3: Monitoring and assessment of inland aquatic biodiversity</p>	<p>C3.1 What kinds of national and provincial capacity has been, and/or will be, developed to assess and monitor inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity?</p> <p>C3.2 How is/will the additional monitoring capacity that is being developed be institutionalized and developed further once the project has ended including continued training for relevant officials and local communities?</p>	<p>C3.1.1 Types, extent and results of monitoring capacity developed in different national and provincial institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of thematic mapping of inland aquatic ecosystems in project sites • Status of data collection and analysis and inventory production of aquatic biodiversity in project demonstration sites including of harvested species that were 	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Framework • Theory of Change • PIRs/PPRs • Project Reports and biodiversity monitoring data from demonstration sites • Draft inventories of aquatic biodiversity in demonstration sites

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<p>C3.3 How is traditional knowledge being integrated into the IIFGIS and shared with the TWGs?</p> <p>C3.4 How does IIFGIS, the species identification guide and other planned outputs meet different stakeholder/user information needs and how has this been assessed?</p>	<p>previously not included in national reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of development of inland aquatic biodiversity indicators • Status of species identification guide • Status and impact of training of trainers in inland aquatic biodiversity assessment and monitoring, including distribution of training recipients across agencies and institutions <p>C3.2.1 Comprehensiveness and feasibility of institutionalization plan for continuing inland aquatic biodiversity assessment and monitoring capacity development</p> <p>C3.3.1 Project plan for documenting and sharing traditional knowledge with the TWGs and integrating such knowledge into IIFGIS, the species identification and other project outputs and mechanisms.</p> <p>C3.4 Project, TWG and other stakeholder assessments of stakeholder/user information needs</p>	<p><u>IIFGIS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IIFGIS database • Thematic maps produced through IIFGIS <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>MMAF</p> <p>Technical experts</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
4. Component 4: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices	<p>C4.1 Is the project's M&E system in line with the Project Document, FAO, GEF and government requirements and best practice?</p> <p>C4.2 How are project M&E results being used?</p> <p>C4.3 What mechanisms are in place for learning from project implementation, adapting project management and sharing best practices?</p>	<p>C4.1.1 Quality of project M&E system and reporting</p> <p>C4.2.1 Evidence of systematic use of project M&E results to implement adaptive management</p> <p>C4.3.1 Evidence of systematic documenting, sharing and applying of best practice and lessons</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • PIRs/PPRs • Project Reports and monitoring data <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU FAO</p>
<p>5. Cross-cutting:</p> <p>a) Delivery</p> <p>b) Barriers</p> <p>c) Unintended results</p>	<p><u>a) Delivery</u></p> <p>5.1 How effectively has the project delivered on its expected outputs to date, in terms of their quality, quantity and timeliness and what are the reasons for any delays?</p> <p>5.2 How well aligned are project activities and expenditure to the delivery of planned outputs and outcomes?</p> <p><u>b) Barriers</u></p> <p>5.3 Is the project on track to overcome the 3 main barriers to the conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems identified in the Project Document?</p>	<p>5.1.1 Progress against planned targets and milestones</p> <p>5.1.2 Actual disbursement versus planned disbursement</p> <p>5.2 Activities undertaken for delivery of planned outputs/outcomes & related planned and actual expenditure</p> <p>5.3 Progress towards barriers removal</p> <p>5.4 Positive and negative unintended results</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • Results Framework • Annual Workplans & Budgets • PIRs/PPRs • Financial reports • Project Reports and monitoring data • PSC meeting minutes <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU FAO</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<p>c) <u>Unintended results</u></p> <p>5.4 Has the project had any positive or negative unintended results?</p>		<p>MMAF</p> <p>PSC</p>
<p>RQ3. EFFICIENCY: To what extent has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively, and how far has management been able to adapt to any changing conditions to improve the efficiency of project implementation?</p>			
	<p>1.1 Has project implementation been timely?</p> <p>a. To what extent has project implementation gone to plan?</p> <p>b. Have there been delays in implementation?</p> <p>c. What are the reasons for any delays and what steps have been taken to address delays?</p> <p>d. What are the impacts and implications of any delays for further project implementation?</p> <p>1.2 Have there been any challenges related to the financial management of the project?</p> <p>a. If yes, what are these?</p> <p>b. To what extent has the pledged co-financing been delivered?</p>	<p>1.1.1 Extent of variation between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planned cost and actual expenditure and rate of delivery • planned and actual project implementation and delivery of outputs <p>1.2.1 Availability and the quality of output and outcome-based financial and progress reporting</p> <p>1.2.2 Extent of pledged co-financing that has contributed to the delivery of outputs</p> <p>1.3.1 Project partner/key stakeholder experience of comparable projects and perceptions of cost-effectiveness</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of examples of building on relevant existing agreements, initiatives, data sources, projects, institutions, and partnerships,</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • Results Framework • Original outcome-based budget • Annual Workplan & Budget • PIRs/PPRs • Financial reports • Project Reports and other monitoring data • PSC minutes <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>MMAF</p> <p>PSC</p>

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<p>1.3 To what extent have the original/adapted project design and related implementation plans supported cost-effective implementation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have activities been planned and implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives? b. To what extent has the project built on existing agreements, initiatives, data sources, leveraged synergies and complementarities with other projects and partnerships and avoided duplication of similar activities by others? <p>1.4 How have management oversight of the project by the Executing Agency (FAO), the main government counterpart (MMAF) and the PSC affected efficient project implementation (i.e. positively or negatively)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To what extent did the management and administrative systems and procedures of the two agencies support efficient project implementation? 	<p>including synergies and complementarities</p> <p>1.4.1 Mechanisms for and extent of management oversight, guidance and support by FAO, MMAF and PSC to overcome implementation challenges and strengthen efficient implementation and delivery</p> <p>1.4.2 Frequency and quality of coordination and communication between relevant sections of FAO, PMU, MMAF and PSC</p> <p>1.4.3 Feedback reported by partners and PSC members on communication, coordination and project efficiency (timely, cost-effective delivery)</p>	

MTR Focus Areas	Questions/Sub-questions	Indicators/Assessment Criteria	Data Sources & Collection Methods
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. What communication and coordination systems are in place between FAO, MMAF and PMU to ensure efficient project implementation? c. How has the PSC supported efficient project implementation? d. Are any changes needed to strengthen efficient project implementation and improve delivery in the second half of the project? 		

RQ4. FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE: What have been the major factors influencing project delivery and progress towards results?

<p>1. Project design, logic & readiness for implementation</p> <p>Main interest: is there a shared vision for the project?</p>	<p>1.1 Is the project's logic as stated in the Project Document coherent and clear?</p> <p>a. Does the project have a coherent problem and barrier analysis?</p> <p>b. Are the three barriers identified in the Project Document still the main obstacles to the conservation and sustainable management of inland aquatic biodiversity?</p> <p>c. Will overcoming these 3 barriers be sufficient to achieving the project objective and long-term impacts?</p> <p>d. Are there any other barriers to achieving the intended project objective and long-term impacts including the delivery of planned GEBs?</p> <p>e. Are the causal pathways from the project outputs through outcomes towards objective and long-term impacts clear and convincing, including the</p>	<p>1.1.1 Coherence and clarity of project logic and feasibility of project design as stated in Project Document and Results Framework</p> <p>1.2.1 Extent to which project strategies under each component are likely to overcome the corresponding barrier and address the major drivers of inland aquatic ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss in the planned timeframe & with the available resources</p> <p>1.3.1 Extent of alignment in project partner (FAO/PMU/MMAF/Fisheries Offices) understanding of project rationale, strategies and the GEF approach and expectations of biodiversity mainstreaming projects</p> <p>1.4 Reasons for delay in project start up</p> <p>1.5.1 Extent of changes reported in stakeholder interviews and/or identified through document review with implications for project design</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document (barriers/problem analysis / project strategy) • Results Framework • Theory of Change • Budget • Staffing • PIRs/PPRs • Project outputs and other monitoring data on progress towards outcomes <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • District Fisheries Offices
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	<p>related impact drivers/enablers and assumptions?</p> <p>1.2 Is the project design appropriate and feasible for delivering the expected outcomes within the planned timeframe and with the available resources</p> <p>1.3 Is the project rationale and the GEF approach and expectations of biodiversity mainstreaming projects clear to the main project partners?</p> <p>1.4 Was there sufficient partner and PMU capacity to begin operations at the start of the project?</p> <p>1.5 Have there been any changes in context between project formulation and its operational start and up to the mid-term review that indicate changes in project design are needed?</p>		
<p>2. Project execution & management (execution modality as well as the involvement of counterparts and different stakeholders)</p> <p>Main interest: To what extent have the project's</p>	<p>2.1 How effectively did the Executing Agency (FAO) and the lead government counterpart and main project executing partner (MMAF) discharge their respective roles and responsibilities related to the management and administration of the project?</p>	<p>2.1.1 Extent to which the management structure and mechanisms outlined in Project Document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being applied • clear to PMU and project executing partners • resulting in effective management that supports project 	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • E&SS Screening Checklist & any other risk monitoring data • PIRs/PPRs • Project Reports • FAO Management reports/monitoring data

<p>management, administrative, operational and oversight arrangements contributed to the efficient achievement of the project results?</p> <p>Are any changes needed to project management and administration by FAO and MMAF to strengthen project implementation and improve delivery in the second half of the project?</p>	<p>a. Are the project management and administrative structures clear, coherent and efficient?</p> <p>b. Have the management structure and mechanisms outlined in the Project Document been followed? If not, why not?</p> <p>c. How have FAO and MMAF's administrative processes such as recruitment of staff, procurement of goods and services including consultants, preparation and negotiation of cooperation/letters of agreements influenced project delivery?</p> <p>d. Are workplans clear, adequately resourced and actively used by project management?</p> <p>e. Has the project had the required capacity to implement the project effectively and efficiently in line with the original project plan and with actual needs to achieve planned outcomes?</p> <p>f. Has an adaptive management approach underpinned by</p>	<p>implementation & timely achievement of planned results</p> <p>2.1.2 Efficiency of FAO & MMAF's administrative & management processes</p> <p>2.1.3 Extent to which project partners committed time and other inputs to support the delivery of the project</p> <p>2.1.4 PMU capacity over time and extent of alignment with original plan in Project Document and any subsequent changes in requirements</p> <p>2.1.5 Findings from assessment of project M&E system (see 5 below under Factors affecting Performance)</p> <p>2.2.1 Extent to which adaptive management principles have been applied to adapt project strategies and implementation to address flaws in project design, changes in implementation context, new or worsening risks and other factors affecting project performance and delivery</p> <p>2.3.1 Robustness of existing Environmental & Social Safeguards (E&SS)</p> <p>2.3.2 Quality of project risk monitoring and management system including</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTF meeting minutes • PSC/TWG meeting minutes • Field visit reports <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • District Fisheries Offices • PSC / TWG members
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	<p>results-based M&E been implemented?</p> <p>2.2 Have there been any major challenges in relation to the management and administration of the project that have affected project implementation and progress?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have there been any capacity issues? If so, what were these and how were these addressed? b. Are current GEF-financed and co-financed staffing inputs adequate to deliver the project in the remaining timeframe? c. Has project management been adapted as needed to respond to any major changes since the project was designed or to overcome implementation challenges? <p>2.3 How well have risks been identified and managed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has the original E&SS assessment been regularly reviewed and updated? b. Have any project strategies or planned activities been 	<p>comprehensiveness of risk identification, accuracy of risk ratings and use of risk mitigation measures</p>	
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	adapted in response to the E&SS assessment and reviews?		
3. Financial management & mobilization of cofinancing	<p><u>Financial management</u></p> <p>3.1 Are financial resources well managed and accountable?</p> <p>3.2 Is financial planning and expenditure in line with the original financial plan, outcome and results-based budgets in the Project Document? If no, what changes have occurred and why?</p> <p>3.3 Are there sufficient resources to achieve the project's intended outcomes by the end of the project?</p> <p><u>Cofinancing delivery</u></p> <p>3.4 How much of the cofinancing committed at CEO endorsement has been delivered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has cofinancing supported project implementation and delivery to date? • How well have/do cofinanced activities complement project activities and contribute to project results? <p>3.5 Has any additional cofinancing been leveraged since CEO endorsement?</p>	<p>3.1.1 Evidence of following required standards in the use and management of financial resources, including recruitment and procurement practice, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • process followed for budget revisions • extent of cost overruns • standards of financial reporting including clarity, completeness and transparency <p>3.1.2. Extent to which financial resource levels and cash flow management were adequate and efficient to support effective project implementation and management</p> <p>3.2.1 Extent to which budgeting and expenditure are aligned with original project financial plan.</p> <p>3.3.1 Remaining project budget at the time of the MTR and financial plan for remainder of the project</p> <p>3.4 Evidence of amount, types and impact of co-financing delivered to date</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Workplans & Budgets • Six-monthly and annual project financial reports • PIRs/PPRs <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF

		3.5 Amount and sources of any additional cofinancing leveraged	
<p>4. Project implementation, supervision & oversight</p> <p>Main interest: Is the project's governance and supervision model comprehensive, clear and effective? To what extent has FAO delivered oversight, supervision and backstopping (technical, administrative and operational) during project identification, formulation, approval, start-up and execution?</p>	<p>4.1 How effective was FAO project supervision and backstopping in terms of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> clear project supervision plans, processes and documentation of supervision activities and results including regular Project Task Force meetings; identifying and overcoming implementation problems application of results-based project management approach (outcome monitoring); accuracy of progress assessment, reporting and rating systems applied in PIRs and PPRs; <p>4.2 To what extent have the Budget Holder, the Lead Technical Officer and the Funding Liaison Officer provided the required level of administrative and/or technical support in line with their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the project?</p> <p>4.3 How effective is the coordination and decision-making by the Project Steering Committee (PSC)?</p>	<p>4.1 Quality of supervision and backstopping processes and inputs</p> <p>4.2 Frequency and types of support to project implementation and delivery by PTF members</p> <p>4.3 Nature and frequency of support to project implementation and delivery through PSC oversight and other inputs</p> <p>4.4 Nature and frequency of support to project implementation and delivery through TWG guidance and inputs</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIRs/PPRs • Project Reports • FAO monitoring mission reports, BTORs and other reports • PTF meeting minutes • PSC TOR & membership • TWG TOR & membership • PSC/TWG meeting minutes <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • District Fisheries Offices • PSC / TWG members

	<p>4.4 What is the role of the national and district TWGs?</p> <p>a. How will these support project implementation and delivery of results?</p> <p>b. How do these differ in scope from the Independent Expert Group in the original project plan?</p>		
<p>5. Application of Monitoring & Evaluation: M&E design, resourcing & implementation</p> <p>Main interest:</p> <p>Is the project's monitoring plan and system appropriate, realistic and sufficient to track progress and adapt implementation and management as needed to deliver planned project outputs and outcomes?</p> <p>If not, how can the M&E system be improved?</p>	<p>5.1 Does the project have a robust, well-designed and practical M&E system that enables systematic and objective assessment of project progress against the project plan and documentation of other useful information and knowledge?</p> <p>a. To what extent is project M&E in line with the original M&E plan and processes outlined in the Project Document</p> <p>b. How SMART are the Results Framework indicators (i.e. specific, measurable, attainable (realistic), relevant to the objectives, and time-bound)?</p> <p>c. Do indicators have reliable baselines and realistic/appropriate targets and milestones</p> <p>d. Are there adequate indicators with baselines and targets to measure</p>	<p>5.1.1 Quality and feasibility of original M&E plan and actual project M&E system, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robustness of M&E processes, including systematic and effective use of the Results Framework and SMART indicators with baselines and realistic targets • Adequate resourcing of M&E • Timing & comprehensiveness of M&E activities, including quality, completeness and continuity of PIRs and PPRs • Relative importance given to results-based management (i.e. outcome and impact monitoring and sustainability) and learning <p>5.2.1 Nature of stakeholder engagement in design and/or implementation of project M&E</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIRs/PPRs • GEF Tracking Tool • Other project monitoring tools and reports <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • SEAFDEC • Selected research institutions/agencies

	<p>progress on gender equity and social inclusion?</p> <p>e. Are any changes needed to existing indicators, baseline and targets to strengthen project M&E?</p> <p>f. Are Results Framework assumptions valid and comprehensive?</p> <p>g. Are roles and responsibilities for monitoring activities clear and practical?</p> <p>h. How much importance is given to outcome monitoring and results-based project management relative to activity and output monitoring?</p> <p>i. Have sufficient resources been allocated for M&E and how effectively are these being used?</p> <p>5.2 To what extent has the project engaged relevant project stakeholders in the design and implementation of monitoring including local communities?</p> <p>a. What is the role of MMAF researchers/technical experts, SEAFDEC, LIPI and other relevant research institutions, agencies and experts in the project's M&E system/plan?</p>	<p>5.3.1 Examples of different uses of M&E data, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to adapt project implementation and management • to generate, document and share knowledge and lessons 	
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	<p>b. Is there any community-based monitoring and if so how has this been designed and implemented?</p> <p>5.3 To what extent has information generated by the project M&E system been used to adapt and improve project planning, delivery and sustainability and systematically capture lessons and other knowledge?</p> <p>a. Are project monitoring reports clear, sufficiently informative and used for adaptive management?</p> <p>b. What corrective actions have been taken as a result of regular project M&E?</p> <p>c. What learning and knowledge management processes have been put in place including opportunities for regular reflection and discussion within the PMU and among the main project partners?</p>		
<p>6. Delivery</p> <p>Main interest:</p> <p>What practical changes can be made to project management, implementation and oversight to improve delivery going forward?</p>	<p>6.1 What have been the main challenges in delivering the project?</p> <p>6.2 Are the available resources and capacity adequate to achieve the intended project results?</p> <p>6.3 Given delays in implementation to date, what is a realistic timeframe for</p>	<p>6.1.1 Challenges reported in project progress and monitoring reports and by stakeholders</p> <p>6.2.1 Assessment of capacity and remaining budget versus activities still to be completed to achieve planned outcomes</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToC / Results Framework • PIRs/PPRs • Budget & project implementation plan <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p>

	completing the project as currently planned?	6.3.1 Assessment of feasible timeframe based on reasons for delays to date and assessment of potential risks and critical ToC drivers/enablers and assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • PSC members
<p>7. Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement</p> <p>Main interest:</p> <p>Has the project identified and engaged effectively with all relevant stakeholders?</p> <p>Do any aspects of stakeholder engagement need to be improved to strengthen project delivery?</p>	<p>7.1 Does the project have a robust and operational stakeholder engagement plan based on comprehensive stakeholder analyses including for each demonstration site? If not, why not and what may be the effect on the project of stakeholder involvement/non-involvement?</p> <p>7.2 Is the involvement of stakeholders in line with their capacity to participate and/or to contribute to the delivery of results?</p> <p>a. Are the roles and responsibilities of key actors and stakeholders, including women and minority groups, clear and appropriate to their capacities?</p> <p>b. Are the selected activity partners and beneficiaries the most relevant to achieve the project outcomes?</p> <p>c. To what extent have different government departments and stakeholders been involved in</p>	<p>7.1.1 Quality and extent of operationalization of a stakeholder engagement plan</p> <p>7.2.1 Evidence of the extent of stakeholder involvement in project design and implementation and ownership of results</p> <p>7.3.1 Extent of political and institutional support for the project</p> <p>7.3.2 Results achieved to date through key project partnerships and collaborations, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extent and results of collaborations and partnerships with relevant CSOs with experience of working on gender issues, natural resource tenure, marginalized communities, etc. 	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project stakeholder assessments & consultations since design phase • PIF/PPG • PPG implementation report • Stakeholder engagement plan • PIRs/PPRs • LoAs and other partnership/collaboration agreements and MoUs <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • Beneficiaries • Service providers • Other key project partners and collaborators

	<p>project design and implementation?</p> <p>d. To what extent have non-government stakeholders been involved in project design and implementation, particularly in the demonstration sites, including Indigenous Peoples and other local communities, civil society organizations and private sector?</p> <p>7.3 To what extent has the project's partnership approach and engagement with stakeholders contributed to the delivery of planned outcomes and outputs?</p> <p>a. How well have the project's various cooperation and collaboration arrangements with stakeholders worked to date including with the main project executing partner MMAF, Service Providers and others?</p> <p>b. To what extent has the project made use of opportunities for collaboration with other relevant organizations and initiatives with complementary experience?</p>		
8. Communication & Awareness Raising	8.1 Does the project have a communication strategy?	8.1.1 Availability & effectiveness of a project communication strategy	<u>Document review</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy

<p>Main interest:</p> <p>How effective is the project's communication and public outreach currently and how can these be further improved?</p>	<p>8.2 How effectively has the project communicated its objectives, achievements and other key messages to project partners, stakeholders and the wider public?</p> <p>a. To what extent has the project identified appropriate methods, channels, networks for communication with key stakeholders, including with women, youth and minority groups?</p> <p>b. To what extent have communication materials been developed for different types of stakeholders?</p>	<p>8.2.1 Extent of awareness of project objectives and achievements by stakeholders</p> <p>8.2.2 Extent to which project is able to reach diverse stakeholders through different means of communication</p> <p>8.2.3 Availability and quality of communication materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication channels & materials (website/newsletters etc) • Knowledge products • PIRs/PPRs <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • PMU • MMAF • Beneficiaries • Service providers • Other key project partners and collaborators
<p>RQ5. Cross-cutting equity issues: How have considerations regarding gender, youth, vulnerable and marginalized groups and indigenous peoples been taken into account in project design and implementation and environmental and social safeguards applied?</p>			
<p>Environmental & Social Safeguards (ESS) Framework</p>	<p>1.1 To what extent were environmental and social concerns taken into consideration in</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. the design of the project?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. project implementation</p> <p>1.2 To what extent is the project applying FAO and GEF guidance on ESS?</p>	<p>1.1.1 Project mechanisms for identifying, assessing and preventing unintended negative social or environmental consequences arising from project interventions including from changes to policies and laws arising from the project and from demonstration activities</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • Environmental & Social Screening Checklist (E&SS Checklist) • FAO/PMU risk monitoring reports • PIR/PPRs <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>FAO / PMU</p>

<p>Gender equality, indigenous peoples, youth and vulnerable and marginalized groups</p>	<p>1.1 To what extent were gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples and other local communities and social inclusiveness taken into account in the original project design?</p> <p>1.2 How does project implementation address issues relating to gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples and other local communities and social inclusiveness and is the approach taken in line with with GEF and FAO objectives and guidelines on these issues?</p> <p>a. Has the project assessed the difference between men and women’s access to, and control of, inland aquatic fisheries and other resources?</p> <p>b. What strategies does the project have in place to improve women’s participation in and decision-making power over inland aquatic fisheries and other resources?</p> <p>1.3 What specific economic and social benefits does the project plan to deliver to women, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups?</p>	<p>1.1.1 Use of gender assessments and socio-economic assessments, including details of traditional inland aquatic resource tenure systems, to guide design of project interventions</p> <p>1.2.1 Actions taken to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand local inequalities, including in relation to tenure and resource use conflicts • identify needs of vulnerable and excluded communities • establish a grievance mechanism • integrate knowledge about inequalities and needs into the design and implementation of project activities, including in the selection and involvement of project beneficiaries <p>1.2.2 Level of access by different groups to information, training, resources and participation in demonstration activities</p> <p>1.2.3 Existence and effectiveness of any project strategies to increase women’s access to inland aquatic resources and participation in decision-making.</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • PIRs/PPRs • Project Reports • Stakeholder consultation reports <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU FAO MMAF District Fisheries Office Beneficiaries CSOs</p>
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		1.3.1 Number and type of specific benefits to different groups arising from project interventions	
RQ6. Sustainability of project results: What is the likelihood of project results being sustained after the end of the project and planned GEBs being realized?			
<p>Key areas of potential risk to project results and their long-term sustainability</p> <p>Main interest: Are any changes needed to strengthen the sustainability of project results?</p>	<p>1.1 <u>General</u></p> <p>a. Does the project have a comprehensive exit strategy in place including a financial viability strategy?</p> <p>b. What are the most significant risks and constraints to the sustainability of project results and the realisation of GEBs?</p> <p>c. How likely is the project to catalyze improved conservation and management of Indonesia's inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity at scale?</p> <p>d. What measures could be taken to enhance the sustainability of the project results beyond the end of the project and the realization of planned GEBs?</p> <p>e. What else could the project do to improve the likelihood of</p>	<p>1.1.1 Content and quality of project exit strategy</p> <p>1.1.2 Evidence of systematic assessment and monitoring of potential risks to project sustainability and the implementation of relevant risk mitigation strategies</p> <p>1.1.3 What evidence is available of the likelihood of the project achieving its planned objective and long-term impacts?</p> <p>1.2.1 Evidence that project activities are meeting the needs of project partners and beneficiaries and creating the right incentives to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic resources and ecosystems</p>	<p><u>Document review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Document • PIRs/PPRs • Project Reports <p><u>Stakeholder interviews</u></p> <p>PMU</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>MMAF</p> <p>Beneficiaries</p> <p>PSC</p> <p>TWG</p>

	<p>achieving its objective and positive long-term impacts?</p> <p>1.2. <u>Socio-political/Financial</u></p> <p>a. Are there any social, legal or political factors that could positively or negatively influence the sustainability of project results and progress towards impacts?</p> <p>b. Is the level of participation and ownership by the main national and local stakeholders sufficient to allow for the project results to be sustained and scaled?</p> <p>c. How will local communities engaged in fishing and aquaculture in demonstration sites continue to be supported after the end of the project?</p> <p>d. How critical is private sector engagement and support to long-term sustainability and the realisation of GEBs?</p> <p>1.3 <u>Institutional/Governance</u></p> <p>a. How robust are the project's achievements to date on strengthening policy, governance and management frameworks for</p>	<p>1.3.1 Evidence of likelihood of multisector coordination and collaboration mechanisms such as the District TWG and National TWG being institutionalized and continuing to function beyond the life of the project.</p> <p>1.3.2 Evidence of commitments by the relevant national and subnational government stakeholders to mainstream EAFM/EAA into legal frameworks, policies and development plans.</p> <p>1.3.3 Evidence of interest in/commitment to replicating project strategies and validated practices in other sites through sector plans and budgets to continue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institutionalizing and developing capacity for EAFM/EEA and inland aquatic biodiversity assessment and monitoring • providing local communities with the support needed to adopt sustainable practices 	
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	<p>inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity?</p> <p>b. How robust are the project's achievements on developing institutional capacity for the improved management of inland fisheries and the broader aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity and how will these be sustained and further developed after the end of the project?</p> <p>c. To what extent does the realization of medium-term and long-term impacts including scaling of project results rely on the continued development of MMAF's capacity and systems at national and subnational levels?</p> <p>1.4 <u>Environmental</u></p> <p>a. What external environmental factors could affect the sustainability of project results and long-term impacts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land use change in and around critical inland aquatic ecosystems, including in catchment areas • different forms of water pollution • projected climate change impacts 	<p>1.4.1 Extent to which key threats to inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity will be addressed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity considerations in spatial plans (RTRW) • Fishery Management Area Plans • Fishery Species Plans <p>1.4.2 Evidence of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies being embedded into relevant national and local sector and development policies and plans</p>	
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ANNEX 5b Stakeholder Interview Questions and Protocol

BASIC INTERVIEW PROTOCOL FOR MTR TEAM

- Introductions and background of MTR Team
- Purpose of MTR as stated in Inception report –
 - independent, objective, constructive
 - forward looking exercise
 - assess progress, identify good results, also identify a problems and propose solutions to problems
- Confidentiality of responses
- Questions organized into the standard evaluation categories bbased on Evaluation Matrix in Inception Report and adapted based on our initial findings / desk review, i.e. Relevance / Effectiveness / Efficiency /Factors affecting performance / Sustainability / Cross-cutting

GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS

Interviewee name:

Position/Designation:

Organization:

Background:

1. Since when have you been engaging with the IFish project?
2. How would describe your engagement with the IFish project? / What are the main areas of your engagement?
3. What is your understanding of the project objectives?
4. What is the project's significance/main value
5. What are some of the project's most important achievements to date?
E.g.
 - Policy
 - Capacity development
 - Multisector coordination & collaboration
 - Increased sustainability of target fisheries & related ecosystems
 - Tangible benefits to local community livelihoods, food security, other
 - Other
6. What are the project's biggest challenges?
7. What do you hope the project will ultimately achieve?
8. What lessons have been learned through the IFish project experience to date?
9. Do you have any specific recommendations to strengthen project implementation, improve delivery of results and impact / increase the project's chances of success in terms of
 - Sustainable inland fisheries
 - Conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity

- Improved local livelihoods and food security

10. Do you have any other comments or suggestions?

QUESTIONS FOR NPC

GENERAL & RELEVANCE

1. Fisheries Research Centre & Engagement with project
 - a) When did you first start engaging with the IFish project?
 - b) What are your main responsibilities as Director of Puriskan & Head of Capture Fisheries?
 - c) What are the main areas in which you engage with the project?
2. Value & Policy alignment

What is the main relevance of the project? How does the project help address:

- a) Government of Indonesia's and MMAF's priorities and needs?
- b) Local government and local communities?
- c) Is there alignment between MMAF/FRC KPIs and project outputs?

EFFECTIVENESS

Achievements/Successes

3. What are the project's most important achievements to date?
 - a) Policy
 - b) Capacity development
 - c) Multisector coordination & collaboration
 - d) Increased sustainability of target fisheries & related ecosystems
 - e) Tangible benefits to local community livelihoods, food security, other
 - f) Other
4. Policy achievements
 - a) What are the IFish project's most significant achievements in terms of integrating measures for the protection and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity into policies and plans?
 - b) How will these changes to plans and policies (e.g. to the spatial plan/RTRW) lead to the improved ecological condition of inland aquatic ecosystems and capture fisheries including of the 3 species targeted by the project?
5. Capacity Development

How has the IFish project increased the capacity of national and local environmental and fisheries professionals to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems and promote sustainable inland capture fisheries, particularly for eel, belida and arowana and their habitats?

6. Multisector coordination and collaboration

- a) How has the project increased communication and collaboration between relevant government sectors to address the key threats to inland aquatic ecosystems and fisheries and promote sustainable fisheries?
- b) Are there any specific examples of actual cooperation between sectors to address threats to inland waters in the district as a result of the project?

7. Biodiversity Impacts: Target species, habitats and wider inland aquatic ecosystem

There are many threats facing the inland aquatic ecosystems and fisheries where the project, e.g. sedimentation, hydrological change of river systems, pollutions, overexploitation, etc.

- a) To what extent will project activities lead to reductions in the major threats to the target species, their habitat and the wider ecosystem?

Please explain

- o Eel
 - o Belida
 - o Arowana?
- b) Which strategies are the most important/effective to address the key threats?
 - c) Is there anything more the project should or could be doing to help address these threats?
 - o National/subnational
 - o Greater multisector cooperation/collaboration
 - o Higher-level policy

EFFICIENCY & FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

8. Project design

- a) Do you have any concerns about the design of the IFish project and specific activities in each demonstration site?

E.g. is the project targeting the right inland species/capture fisheries to achieve its overall objectives? Are there are other species that might be more suitable for achieving both conservation and economic objectives?

- b) Do you know why the project has not undertaken any gender and socio-economic assessments and analysis in the project demonstration areas?

A key step in the project design is to undertake a comprehensive socio-ecological analysis taking into account things like gender, marginalized groups, etc. This is partly to establish indicators and baselines for M&E. It is also used to assess risks, select beneficiaries and put in place environmental and social safeguards if needed.

9. Changes in Project Design - RPP for Belida & Arowana

The original project design includes development of RPP/Fishery Management plans for belida and arowana as well as eel. We understand the project is no longer going to do this.

- a) What is the reason for this?
- b) What is the project planning to do instead as the whole project design is based on supporting sustainable inland capture fisheries project as way to conserve globally important biodiversity as well as providing benefits to local communities.
- c) Are there any other important fishery species that could be substituted instead that would also meet GEF biodiversity priorities?

10. Integrated inland waters management plan

As a GEF biodiversity project, the original project design had a strong focus on improving inland capture fisheries through implementing integrated land management plans and other measures to conserve and sustainably manage the wider ecosystem around the capture fisheries?

However project seems to be increasingly focused on aquaculture and restocking with some policy measures on wild capture.

- a) What is your view on the need for greater project attention on this element of the original project design?

i.e. on actually developing a multistakeholder EAFM-type site-based management plan for improving the capture fisheries and the wider ecosystem in one of the project demonstration?

- b) Is this feasible to pilot -if so where?

11. IIFGIS

- a) How will this information be updated and used for planning and managing inland capture fisheries?

12. Budget

The project is trying to do many different kinds of things in many different places. The overall approach is to strengthen the sustainability of key inland capture fisheries. The assumption is doing so will benefit both globally significant biodiversity and local communities.

- a) Are you satisfied with the allocation of resources to different project activities? Is this in line with what is needed to achieve the planned results?
- b) Are there any activities that are likely to be more effective/deliver better results in terms of positive impacts on the fisheries, inland aquatic biodiversity and community income and food security that should be given higher priority?

13. Implementation, Progress & Challenges

The project has faced many challenges and delays including changes in leadership and high staff turnover in the project team and now Covid since 2020.

- a) Do you have any concerns about project implementation and/or management?
- b) Are you satisfied with the project progress so far and the results produced?
- c) Are there any major challenges still facing the project?
- d) How can implementation and the delivery of results be improved? (PMU/FAO/MMAF/Local Government)
- e) One challenge we have heard mentioned is that there is need for some kind of formal agreement between MMAF and the Local Government Fisheries Unit/Dt Fisheries Unit for there to be budgetary allocation. Could you please clarify what this is about? Is this necessary and can it be done?

14. M&E

- a) Are you satisfied with the project's M&E system? Please explain

15. NPC Role and

- a) What are your main priorities as NPC in terms of your role?
- b) Are there any challenges you face in your role as NPC?

16. Communication & Relationship with PMU

- a) Are you satisfied with the communication and engagement by the IFish project team? *Please explain*
- b) Does the project have good working relations with all relevant parts of MMAF? *Please explain*
- c) How could communication be further improved if needed?

17. Communication & Relationship with FAO

- a) How satisfied are you with the communication and relationship with FAO? Please explain.
- b) How satisfied are you with FAO's oversight of the project and the PMU? Please explain
- c) How is FAO's relationship with other parts of MMAF?
- d) How could communication and working relations with FAO be improved if needed?

18. Partnerships & Synergies

- a) Does the project have good working relations with all relevant local government units?
- b) How is the project viewed by other key partners at the national and subnational level?
(MMAF, MOEF, Local Fisheries Officer, NGOs, Research institutions)
- c) How well is the project building on existing knowledge and relevant projects and programmes of others whether by government or NGOs or research institutions?
- d) Are there any other important stakeholders the project should be engaging with who are particularly relevant to inland aquatic biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries, including key national ministries? And how could MMAF facilitate this?

19. Project Extension & PMU Capacity

- a) How much more time is needed for the project to deliver good results and achieve sustainable impact?
- b) Do you think there is sufficient capacity and technical expertise within the PMU to implement the project? If not, what more is needed?

SUSTAINABILITY

20. Financial/Socio-political sustainability

- a) Which IFish activities are likely to continue and be expanded to a larger area (beyond demonstration sites and districts) once the project ends?
- b) Which activities and outputs is MMAF likely to continue to support once the project ends?
- c) Which ones are you/your Centre likely to continue to be involved in?

21. Institutional/governance sustainability

- a) How will mechanisms like the district TWGs continue once the project ends?
- b) How will IIFGIS continue to be updated and used for inland fisheries planning and management purposes?

22. Environmental sustainability:

- a) Can project results be sustained given all the threats to inland aquatic ecosystems including climate change?
- b) Will restocking be sufficient to increase wild populations of the target species and how will this be continued after the end of the project?

LESSONS / LOOKING FORWARD

23. Do you have any suggestions for improving the project implementation and results? What are some key immediate priorities for the project?

24. Do you have any other comments or questions for the MTR?

QUESTIONS FOR GEF OFF

1. What do you think is the value of the IFish Project, particularly to Indonesia's inland freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity?
2. What has been MoEF's role in the project so far? Which specific units/sections in MoEF engage with the project?
3. How do FAO and MMAF keep you informed about the project progress?
 - a) Do you receive regular progress reports and updates on the project?
 - b) Do you participate in any coordination or decision-making meetings like the PSC meetings?
4. Given this is a project funded by the GEF Biodiversity FA, should there be greater involvement of MoEF in the project?
 - a) If yes, in what ways?
 - b) And which units/sections are most relevant to being involved in this project?

5. What are MoEF and Indonesia's priorities on inland freshwater ecosystems?
 - a) Note the IBSAP covers limnic /freshwater ecosystems – but are there specific targets?
 - b) Reference the National Wetlands Action Plan of 2014 – could not read as in Bahasa
 - c) Ramsar
6. What are plans for post 2020-IBSAP and priorities?
7. Are there counterparts in MMAF who are involved in discussions on the IBSAP, National Wetlands and Ramsar? s
8. How do you think the project aligns with the countries priorities for freshwater ecosystems and wetlands and peatlands as identified in various MoEF policies?

6. MMAF has recently declared 14 Fishery Management Areas covering all of Indonesia - the WPP.
 - a. What are your thoughts on how these areas will align with national priorities on freshwater ecosystem biodiversity?
 - b. Has MoEF had any discussions with MMAF about the WPP?
7. How could this alignment between the work of MoEF and MMAF be further strengthened and synergies created?
8. Who are the key people/sections/divisions in MoEF that the project should be coordinating with in your view?
9. Mainstreaming is identified as an important strategy in the IBSAP as it is a key element of Indonesia's National Development Plan. (RPJMN and the RKP) the government.
 - a. How do you think Biodiversity can be mainstreamed into other sectors and agencies?
 - b. What are MoEF's strategies for such mainstreaming, e.g. how do you engage with MMAF on this?
 - c. How could the IFish project support biodiversity mainstreaming further in MMAF?

QUESTIONS FOR FAO (non-IFish PMU)

RELEVANCE

1. Significance of the project to FAO
 - a) What is the significance of this project in terms of FAO Indonesia's overall portfolio?
 - b) How does it compare to other projects in terms of value and complexity?
 - c) How does it address FAO's Strategic Objectives, and align with the Country Programming Framework/ new Joint Country Strategic Plan with IFAD and WFP? *This replaces CPF?*
 - d) How does it meet Indonesia's priorities?
2. Significance of the project to MMAF
 - a) What do you think is the main value/significance of the project to MMAF?
 - b) What are MMAF's main expectations?
3. GEF & FAO Expectations of IFish Results
 - a) What is the minimum impact the GEF will expect this project to have delivered by the end of the project – on the ground in terms of biodiversity and at the policy level?
 - b) What is the minimum impact FAO will expect the project to have delivered by the end of the project?

FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

4. Project Design
 - a) How was FAO Indonesia / Regional Office involved in the design stage of this project?
5. Role & Responsibilities
 - a) What has been your role in this project from the start and how has this evolved?
 - b) What are your specific responsibilities vis-à-vis the project?
 - c) What proportion of your time is allocated to IFish project management on average a month/quarter?

PROJECT MANAGEMENT, EFFICIENCY & GOVERNANCE

6. FAO Management & Quality Assurance Processes
 - a) Other than PIR and PPR, what are key FAO processes and tools for results-based management & quality assurance?
 - b) How do you ensure that project resources are used efficiently to deliver maximum impact? *E.g.* What is FAO's role with respect to ensuring the services provided by Service Providers and Contractors are of sufficient quality and usefulness?

- c) Who else in FAO Indonesia has responsibilities vis-à-vis the project and what are these?

Lack of SMART indicators, baselines / socio-economic & gender assessments / safeguards / risks – what efforts made to rectify this? How do you approach working in areas with a complex political economy and potential user group/resource tenure conflicts

7. Project Task Force

- a) What has been the role of the PTF to date?
- b) How frequently has the PTF met since the project started?
- c) Are any minutes kept from these meetings, records of decisions, actions, follow up etc?
- d) What could be done to increase the effectiveness of the PTF be improved going forward?

8. Beneficiary Selection Processes

- a) How important are the processes used to select beneficiaries for FAO and the GEF?
i.e. How important is it that the project is really taking the needs of women and marginalized communities and the most vulnerable into account and that these groups are included in among the beneficiaries?
- b) How important is it to be able to really assess what benefits are being delivered to beneficiaries?
- c) Why have gender and socio-economic assessments not been undertaken as yet in the project demonstration areas?
- d) What processes are being used to selecting beneficiaries?

9. Risks, Environment & Social Safeguards

- a) Other than PIR & PPR, what processes are in place for monitoring and regularly updating project risk assessments and ensuring there are environmental and social safeguards in place?
- b) How are risks brought to your attention?
- c) What environment and social safeguards have been put in place in the areas where the project is intervening?
- d) How are you ensuring that the project is taking the needs of women and marginalized communities and the most vulnerable into account?
- e) How are you assessing what benefits are being delivered to beneficiaries?
- f) Is there a formal grievance mechanism for local communities? Is this something FAO does?
- g) How relevant is FPIC to this project at the field level, especially in Kalimantan and Kampar?

10. Project Oversight & Adaptive Management

- a) Were any steps taken to revise the Project Document and Results Framework during the inception phase or subsequently?
e.g. Many missing indicators don't have baselines or targets; existing ones are not being measured or are unrealistic?
- b) What measures are taken to ensure TORs for LOAs are aligned with what the project is expected to deliver as a GEF biodiversity project?
- c) Quality of reporting in PIRs & PPRs: Who is responsible for ensuring accuracy and technical quality of reporting in PIRs & PPRs and consistency between years?
- d) How much time are you able to put into reviewing the PIRs? What is the process of exchange/discussion with key people – PMU/FAO Indonesia/LTO/FLO?
- e) How important is it to be able to assess and report the incrementality of reported progress and achievements, i.e. what is the difference from BAU as a result of the additional GEF resources?
- f) How are MMAF and the GEF OFP involved in the PIR reporting process?
- g) Whose responsibility is it to ensure proper management processes are in place within PMU?
- h) Does the PMU have sufficient capacity and technical expertise to effectively delivery this project? If not, what can be done about this?
- i) What in your view are the main priorities for the project for the next 6 months?

11. Knowledge Management & Institutional memory

- a) What systems are in place to ensure that important project information is stored securely and accessible?
- b) Is there a formal process of staff induction by FAO particularly to explain GEF priorities and requirements, as well as those of FAO, MMAF, and to create a good understanding of the project and management and administrative processes. Please describe the process?
- c) What systems are in place to ensure new staff build on existing knowledge in the project to design new activities and guide further implementation?
- d) What systems are in place to ensure there is appropriate learning and mentoring within project team given high turnover?

12. Partnerships & Collaboration

- a) FAO must have lots of relationships with other key government departments – how are you facilitating – e.g. MoEF/KLHK
- b) Building on other relevant projects in Indonesia and the region?

13. Relationship with MMAF

- a) How is the relationship with MMAF?
- b) What is the status of the SOP proposed by MMAF and what are your views on this?

14. GEF experience

- a) ISLME project? When did it begin? Differences with this project?
- b) What is your experience with the GEF generally and GEF Biodiversity projects?

15. Project Governance

- a) How can project governance be strengthened (PSC etc)?
- b) How can multisector/multiagency coordination and collaboration be strengthened? (TWGs/other mechanisms)

16. What are the key things that need to change to speed up delivery and increase project impact?

- a) In the PMU
- b) In MMAF
- c) In FAO
- d) Other

SUSTAINABILITY

17. Sustainability & Exit Strategy

- a) How will key project results be institutionalized?
- b) What are the plans for developing an exit strategy for the project?

LESSONS

18. Lessons

- a) What lessons have you learned from being involved with the IFish project?
- b) What could FAO do differently going forward to improve delivery of results and impact / increase the project's chances of success?

QUESTIONS FOR FISHERIES OFFICE/KKP AND OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

RELEVANCE

1. How well do the objectives and activities of the IFish project fit with your agency/local government unit's priorities and needs as outlined in the five-year strategic plan (Renstra) and your annual plans (RKP)?
2. How does the IFish project meet the priorities and needs outlined in the government's the RPJMD (District Medium Term Development Plan)?

EFFECTIVENESS

1. Threats to inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity
 - What are the biggest threats to the district inland fisheries and aquatic ecosystems?
 - What is the IFish project doing to help your agency/local government unit address these?
2. Capacity Development
 - Please provide some examples of trainings you've received from the IFish project that you have found useful and why?
 - How has the IFish project helped to develop the capacity of your agency/local government unit
 - To better monitor and manage inland fisheries?
 - To better plan and implement EAFM/EAA in your district?
 - To undertake other responsibilities, please explain
3. District Spatial plan / RTRW-K
 - What specific recommendations have been made through the RTRW-K review process supported by the IFish project and how will these improve the management and conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity and capture fisheries?
4. Multisector coordination and collaboration

What has the project done so far to increase communication and collaboration between relevant government agencies to address the key threats to inland aquatic ecosystems and fisheries and promote sustainable fisheries?

If yes, please provide specific examples of interagency cooperation to address threats to inland waters in the district as a result of the project (e.g. between KKP, KLHK, Public Works, Agriculture, Energy, BAPPEDA?)
5. Target species, habitats and wider inland aquatic ecosystem
 - How will the stock status and ecological condition of the target species and their habitats (eel/belida/arwana) in your district be improved as a result of the project?

- How will you use the new Species Identification Guide being developed by the project to reduce the unidentified proportion of catch?
- Is the management and improvement of these specific species (the IFish target species) the most relevant to local government and community priorities?

CROSS-CUTTING

1. Beneficiaries & co-management with traditional fishers

- How have project beneficiaries been identified? What is the basis?

How have the needs of women and poorer/marginalized/vulnerable communities and households been taken into account in the beneficiary selection process? Have they been prioritized in any way?

- How many households are currently benefiting from the project and in what ways?
 - Do you think their income has increased?
 - If yes, by approx. how much (e.g. 25% more annually)?
 - What is the basis of your assessment of increased household income? (E.g. fisher group survey, household survey, etc)
 - Do you think that their food security has improved?
 - If yes, by how much has their food security been improved?
 - What is the basis of your assessment of increased food security? (E.g. fisher group survey, household survey, etc)
- Have any households been negatively impacted by the project's activities?
- If yes, in what ways and why?

2. Are there any plans for developing co-management plans for capture fisheries between KKP and the local/traditional fishers? If yes, please explain including how IFish is supporting this and the time frame for development?

FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

1. Under the IFish project, your agency/unit/ institution was expected to play a role in project planning and implementation.

- How was this done and what are the main areas of joint planning and implementation?
- Are you satisfied with the communication and engagement with the IFish team?

If no, please explain and how this could be improved.

- How much budget, staff time, office facilities or other support have you provided to the project?
- How much is the total co-financing value of the support you have provided to the project to date?

2. Stakeholder Engagement

- Has the IFish project built strong relationships with all relevant local government units (e.g. KKP, KLHK, BAPPEDA, Public Works Department, Agriculture, Energy, etc) that impact inland waters?
- Are there any other stakeholders / government units with whom the IFish project should engage more to increase the project's effectiveness?

EFFICIENCY

1. Are you satisfied with the design of IFish activities and the progress of project implementation in your district ?

If no, please explain why and what needs to be done to address this.

2. Are there any other problems affecting the implementation and progress of the IFish project?

If yes,

- What are these?
- What are the reasons for these problems?
- What can be done to address these problems?

- Are you satisfied with the allocation of resources to different IFish activities? If no, please explain why.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Financial & Socio-political sustainability

The project only has another 1.5-2 years to complete its activities.

- Which activities of IFish do you think must be continued once the project ends and how will you do that with your resources?
- Do you think that there are activities that may not be sustained due to lack of resources? If yes, which are those?
- Since the project started, has your budget to support IFish activities stayed the same, increased, or decreased?

Examples of important activities supported by the project:

- Restocking of eel/belida/arowan and other threatened species
- RPP/Fishery Management Plans (e.g. for eel/belida/arowana
- Fishway development / maintenance in Cilacap & Sukabumi
- Traditional beje fishery development

- Capacity development for planning and implementation of EAFM/EAA by your unit
- Capacity development of local communities to address unsustainable fishing and aquaculture practices
- Regular monitoring of inland waters and fisheries to update IIFGIS

2. Institutional/Governance aspects of sustainability

- What do you think are the most likely long-term institutional successes of IFish that will continue after the project has ended, and could be replicated across the district and beyond?
- What specific project mechanisms/strategies could be replicated to other areas beyond the current demonstration sites across the district and beyond?

(I) TWGs

- Specifically, do you expect the district TWGs to function afterwards?
- If yes, what will be the role of the TWG after the end of the project?
- Which government unit will lead and coordinate the TWG and how will meetings be financed?
- Do you have any recommendations to make the TWG more effective and sustainable?

(II) Monitoring and surveillance of inland waters & fisheries

- What monitoring of inland waters, fisheries and the target species will your agency continue to undertake regularly?
- How much of your budget/resources will be allocated for fisheries and wider ecological /habitat monitoring
- How much of your resources will be allocated for surveillance and enforcement to support the implementation of various decrees, regulations and plans developed with the support of the project? (*e.g. species RPP, inland Fishery Management Areas/WPP, specific regulations on target species such as glass eel and adult eel, etc.*)

3. Environmental sustainability

As a result of IFish, to what extent do you expect to be able to better address the key threats to inland fisheries such as pollution, land use change and climate change and how?

(e.g. because of improved capacity of KKP, the district TWG, IIFGIS, RPP for target species, WPP etc.)

QUESTIONS FOR OTHER MMAF OFFICIALS & TECHNICAL EXPERTS (MMAF DGs, other government agencies, researchers, NGO practitioners)

Note: Experts were asked a selection of questions from the list below based on their areas of expertise and role in the project. Questions were further prioritized during interviews depending on overall interview duration and how long respondents spent on a particular question.

RELEVANCE

Value & Policy alignment/contributions

1. What is the significance/main relevance of the project to
 - Indonesian Govt.
 - MMAF?
 - Other key stakeholders?
2. Is there alignment between MMAF/FRC KPIs and project outputs?

FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

3. Implementation, Progress & Challenges

The project has faced many challenges and delays including changes in leadership and high staff turnover in the project team and now Covid since 2020.

- a) Do you have any concerns about project implementation and/or management?
 - b) Are you satisfied with the project progress so far and the results produced?
 - c) Are there any major challenges still facing the project?
 - d) How can implementation and the delivery of results be improved? (PMU/FAO/MMAF/Local Government)
4. Reporting requirements
- a) What are the reporting obligations of the project? FAO or PMU? Please explain
 - b) Can you please explain the proposed SOP and why this is important for MMAF?
5. Communication & Relationship with PMU
- a) Are you satisfied with the communication and engagement by the IFish project team? *Please explain*
 - b) Does the project have good working relations with all relevant parts of MMAF? *Please explain*
 - c) How could communication be further improved if needed?

6. Communication & Relationship with FAO

- a) How satisfied are you with the communication and relationship with FAO? Please explain.
- b) How satisfied are you with FAO's oversight of the project and the PMU? Please explain
- c) How is FAO's relationship with other parts of MMAF?
- d) How could communication and working relations with FAO be improved if needed?

EFFECTIVENESS

1. RPP for Sidat/Eel

- What is the status of the RPP for Sidat?
- When will this be finalized?
- Are there any major changes since the Nov 2019 draft?
- How will this be operationalized?
- What do provinces and district governments need to do to operationalize?

2. Changes in Project Design - RPP for Belida & Arowana

The original project design includes development of RPP/Fishery Management plans for belida and arowana as well as eel. We understand the project is no longer going to do this.

- What is the reason for this?
- What is the project planning to do instead as the whole project design is based on supporting sustainable inland capture fisheries project as way to conserve globally important biodiversity as well as providing benefits to local communities.
- Are there any other important fishery species that could be substituted instead that would also meet GEF biodiversity priorities?

3. Inland Waters WPP

- a). How was IFish involved in supporting this decree?
- b). What are MMAF's plans to implement the WPP for inland waters?
- c). How will/can IFish be involved?
- d). What is the timeframe?

4. EAFM Guidelines for Inland Waters

- a). How has IFish been involved in this process?
- b). What are the next steps for implementation?
- c). Is there scope for piloting how to develop a site-based EAFM plan in one of the demonstration sites?

5. Integrated inland waters management plan

Is it feasible to pilot an actual EAFM site-based plan in one of the project demonstration sites or some other kind of integrated inland waters management plan?

6. IIFGIS

- What are MMAF plans for IIFGIS?
- How will this information be updated and used for planning and managing inland capture fisheries?

7. Biodiversity Impacts: Target species, habitats and wider inland aquatic ecosystem

There are many threats facing the inland aquatic ecosystems and fisheries where the project, e.g. sedimentation, hydrological change of river systems, pollutions, overexploitation, etc.

- To what extent will project activities lead to reductions in the major threats to the target species (Eel / Belida / Arowana), their habitat and the wider ecosystem?
- Which project approaches/strategies are the most important/effective to address the key threats?
- What is the role of restocking? Will this be sufficient to increase wild populations of the target species and how will this be continued after the end of the project?
- Is there anything more the project should or could be doing to help address these threats?

8. Partnerships & Synergies

- How much national/subnational multisector cooperation/collaboration is there at present?
- Are there any other important stakeholders the project should be engaging with who are particularly relevant to inland fisheries and aquatic biodiversity conservation?

9. Project Extension & PMU Capacity

- How much longer should the project be extended to deliver good results and achieve sustainable impact?
- Do you think there is sufficient capacity and technical expertise within the PMU to implement the project? If not, what more is needed?

EFFICIENCY & FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

1. Project design, joint planning & implementation

- How have you been involved in planning IFish activities?
- What are your views about the design of the IFish project and specific activities in each demonstration site? Do you have any concerns?
- Do you know why the project has not undertaken any biodiversity, socio-economic assessments or gender assessments and analysis in the project demonstration areas?

2. Capacity development

What capacity has the project helped develop in MMAF or in the District Fisheries Office or among other stakeholders?

3. Budget

- Are you satisfied with the allocation of resources to different project activities? Is this in line with meeting the planned results?
- Are there any activities that you think should be given higher priority and why?

4. M&E

Are you satisfied with the project's M&E system? Please explain

5. Implementation Progress & Challenges

- a). How satisfied are you with the project progress so far and the results produced and why?
- b). What have been the main causes of delays and other problems?
- c). What are the major challenges still facing the project?
- d). How can implementation and the delivery of results be improved? (PMU/FAO/MMAF/Local Government)
- e). One challenge we have heard mentioned is that there is need for some kind of formal agreement between MMAF and the Local Government Fisheries Unit/Dt Fisheries Unit for there to be budgetary allocation.

6. Communication & Relationship with PMU

- a). Are you satisfied with the communication and engagement by the IFish project team? *Please explain*
- b). Does the project have good working relations with all relevant parts of MMAF? *Please explain*
- c). How could communication be further improved if needed?

7. Communication & Relationship with FAO

- a). How satisfied are you with the communication and relationship with FAO? Please explain.
- b). How satisfied are you with FAO's oversight of the project and the PMU? Please explain
- c). How is FAO's relationship with other parts of MMAF?
- d). How could communication and working relations with FAO be improved if needed?

Eel Related Work

1. Part 1: Purpose

What are the main objectives of the eel-related work in Sukabumi (and Cilacap if known) in which you are involved with IFish?

E.g.

- Livelihoods diversification / Increase income for local communities through aquaculture
- Improve and conserve wild stocks of eel
- Improve the management of inland aquatic ecosystems

2. Part 2: Progress/Effectiveness

What is the progress of:

- Eel aquaculture (aquaculture of glass eel – and transfer to farmers to fatten for export)?
- Restocking?
- Fishpaths?
- How successful is the actual eel aquaculture / restocking / fishpaths (i.e. from a breeding/technology point of view?
- What types of capacity has the project helped develop in relation to eel and among which target groups? (*E.g. District Fisheries Office / MMAF / local communities – eel farmers / eel fishers – private sector etc*)
- Are there any activities that you think should be given higher priority and why?

3. Part 3: Factors affecting performance

a). What have been the challenges to implementing these activities? And what can be done about it?

b). Is there sufficient allocation of resources for the development of fish pathways and restocking of eel to have a real impact?

4. Part 4: Stakeholder engagement

- Which stakeholders are particularly important for the success of eel-related activities? And at which level? Local government or national government?
- What is the role of the Task force on eel stock assessment?
- How important is it to have some kind of formal agreement between MMAF and the Local Government/Dt Fisheries Office to allow local government/Dt Fisheries Office to allocate resources for supporting IFish project activities?

5. Part 5: Impact and M&E

- How will you know the impact of different activities like restocking, fish pathway, limited protection for glass eel harvesting
- How are these impacts being monitored and assessed? What baselines have been established?
- To what extent will project activities lead to reductions in the major threats to eel, their habitat and the wider ecosystem? Please explain

6. Part 6: Sustainability

- Are any regulations needed to support the work and at what level? District etc?
- How will activities be continued when the project ends? E.g. fish paths maintained, restocking continued, etc. Who will pay for it? Who will do it?
- What is the potential for replicating eel farming – how many people are likely to be able to take it up in Sukabumi and Cilacap?
- What else could the project be doing to help address the wider threats to the wild eel population?
- National/subnational
- Greater multisector cooperation/collaboration
- Higher-level policy

7. Integrated inland waters management plan

Is it feasible to pilot an actual integrated site-based land/water management plan for eel around one of the villages where the project is working?

EFFICIENCY & FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

8. Joint planning & implementation

How have you been involved in planning IFish activities?

9. Project Design & Implementation

- Do you have any concerns about the design or implementation of IFish activities?
- Have there been any delays or other implementation problems? *Please explain.*
- How could any problems or challenges be overcome? (PMU/FAO/MMAF/Local Government)

10. Communication & Relationship with PMU

Are you satisfied with the communication and coordination by the IFish project team? *Please explain*

11. Communication & Relationship with FAO

- Do you have any direct engagement with FAO Indonesia?
- Are you satisfied with the communication and relationship with FAO? Please explain.

12. Achievements/Successes

What are some of the project's most important achievements to date?

13. Project Extension & PMU Capacity

- How much longer should the project be extended?
- Do you think there is sufficient capacity and technical expertise within the PMU to implement the project? If not, what more is needed?

Belida and Arwana Related Work

1. Can you clarify which Belida species are found in demonstration site?

- How many species of Belida are found in Kampar (and other sites if relevant)? Please give us scientific names and common English names if knowns?
- How and when has the identification of these species esp *C. lopis* been confirmed? Please confirm English common name is Giant Featherback (i.e. NOT Clown Knife Fish)

2. What needs to be done to confirm the identification and conservation status of the species?

3. How many species of Arowana are present and in which project sites?

Is it just one species and many varieties or is further taxonomic assessment needed to confirm?

4. What is already known about the population, distribution and conservation status (i.e. threat level) of the following species in the demonstration sites? (i.e. what secondary data is available including recent data?)

- *C. lopis*
- Other Chitala (belida species)
- Arowana

5. What can be realistically achieved within the project's timeframe and available resources to :

- Confirm the taxonomy of different Chitala species in demonstration sites
- Confirm the taxonomy of Arowana (if needed)
- Assess the distribution, population status, habitat and main threats to different Chitala and Arowana species in the project target areas

6. What is the economic importance of belida to local communities? How important is it for food security and/or income? For how many people / where? E.g. in Kampar – 70% of people eat belida as part of their regular diet – several times a week/in wet season/ when no work)

- Part of daily diet?
- Seasonally important?
- Important to particular communities more than others? (Which ones?)
- Important to what proportion of local population?
- Any particular importance to women

7. What is the economic importance of arowana in terms of income?

- Part of daily diet?
- Seasonally important?
- Important to particular communities more than others? (Which ones?)
- Important to what proportion of local population?
- Any particular importance to women

8. Are there any other threatened inland aquatic species in the project demonstration sites that are particularly significant (e.g. from economic or conservation point of view) that IFish should be considering?

9. What is the role of women in belida and arowana fishing ?

10. How will the proposed work on belida and arowana (e.g. aquaculture / restocking)

- Benefit local communities and how, how many etc?
- Benefit conservation of the populations in the wild, their habitat and the wider inland biodiversity?
- What is MMAF's concept of a 'fish village' – like the Kampung sidat?
- Is this something planned for belida?

11. Changing the protection status of belida

- What are your views on changing the protected status of belida?
- Is this advisable in your view?
- What data are required to prepare the academic paper? How likely is to be able to collect these data?

12. Establishing biodiversity indicators and providing training on Biodiversity assessment

- When do you hope to start and complete this work?
- Will you be doing this in all the 5 sites?
- Do you know why this work has been so delayed? It was originally planned for second half of 2019.

13. What is the quality and completeness of the available data on inland fish capture?

- How much complete/reliable is the inland fish capture data recorded in Fisheries Office Statistics? (*We understand it is very difficult to record as people may harvest all along tributaries and streams - may not be many official landing sites?*)
- Are there many unidentified species in the data? E.g. what %?

14. Species Identification Guide

- Are you satisfied with the production of this guide by the IFish Project? Please explain
- Who will use this guide and for what purpose?

Questions on Beje for Experts

RELEVANCE/OWNERSHIP

1. Beje in Kapuas & South Barito
 - a) Is it correct that beje fisheries have been in decline in Kapuas and South Barito – perhaps across Kalimantan because of declining productivity and other factors.
 - b) Could you tell us a bit more about this? Is this true for both natural and artificial beje and across Kalimantan?
 - c) Which communities/groups are the beje most important for?
 - d) Are there community and gender differences in the ownership, use and extent benefits obtained from beje?

2. What is your view on whether beje development is a good thing or not in Kapuas and South Barito?
 - a) Is this what local communities want most? Is this what would benefit them most?
 - b) How will beje development help address the bigger threats to the local ecosystem, especially the destruction of peatland forests which is affecting beje productivity?
 - c) How useful are beje (natural / artificial) for preventing peatland fires / peatland protection / restoration?
 - d) Should the focus be on natural or artificial beje?
 - e) What are the views of other stakeholders?

BRG / MoEF / MMAF / Local communities?

FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE – Project Strategy on Beje

3. The project is just starting up its activities in Kalimantan. We would like to get a better understanding of the options for the project to have greatest impact and sustainability in through its activities in Kalimantan.
 - a) What were the main recommendations arising from the expert meeting you attended?
 - b) What were the top recommendations and your specific recommendations to the project at the expert meeting on Beje Fisheries?

4. What is the potential for developing a local village co-management or an EAFM plan for integrated management of village lands including beje and other fisheries and surrounding peatlands? Are there any examples of this already?

5. What can be done to link beje development/improvement to better management and conservation of the peatlands and their wider biodiversity?

6. What can be done ensure that beje development benefits the poorer communities rather than those who are already better off?

7. Alternatives to beje development

What do you think of using the semi-artificial ponds created by blocking the drainage canals in peatlands as an option for aquaculture?

8. Has there been much research on traditional beje fisheries and their environmental and socio-economic impacts?
9. Is there good baseline data on the location and area of beje?
10. Do fish need to move between river and peat forests? Any implications if trapped and movement not possible?

EFFICIENCY, PARTNERSHIPS & SUSTAINABILITY

11. Partnerships & Collaborations

There is already a lot of work going on in Kalimantan by different groups and agencies.

- a) Who should the project be partnering and collaborating with on beje-related and EAFM / EAA work?
- b) The project has limited resources and time, how would the work it starts be continued once the project ends, and what is the scope for replication and scaling beyond the life of the project?

12. MMAF has recently developed guidance on EAFM for inland waters.

- a) Were you involved in this process?
- b) What need to be done next to operationalize this? Difference between inland and marine?
- c) Would a DG decree be helpful as exists for marine area?

QUESTIONS FOR SEAFDEC

BACKGROUND

1. SEAFDEC

- a) What is the institutional nature of SEAFDEC?
- b) What is role of SEAFDEC in relation to inland aquatic fisheries and ecosystems and biodiversity?
- c) What is relationship with MMAF, MOEF and other national and local government agencies and authorities?

RELEVANCE

2. Value & Policy alignment

- d) What do you think is the main value of the project? [to the conservation and sustainable management of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity in Indonesia and to sustainable fisheries/ people]
- e) How does the project meet national and fisheries sector policy objectives and priorities?
- f) How does the project align with SEAFDEC's priorities and programmes? Are there complementarities?

3. SEAFDEC Role & Expectations

- a) What is SEAFDEC's current relationship with the project?
 - b) What has been SEAFDEC's role and experience in the project? What changes have taken place since the project was designed?
 - c) How long was PMU in SEAFDEC and why was it moved?
 - d) I believe you were the SP for at least two LoAs
 - Belida culture
 - EAFM module development & training
 - e) I believe SEAFDEC was originally planned to also be involved in training on inland aquatic biodiversity assessment and monitoring and to host IIFGIS?
4. What is your view on the three species being targeted by the project and the project approach?
- a) How likely is this with the species targeted by the project and the approaches being used (i.e. primarily aquaculture rather than wild capture?)
 - b) What is your view on the project interventions on belida brood stock collection and culturing for restocking?
 - Which species?
 - Chitala lopis / Giant featherback – is it really that species/
 - Should it be deregulated?
 - Will this improve wild populations and what is the baseline and how is this being monitored?

- c) What is your view on the project interventions on eel in Cilacap & Sukabumi?
- d) What is your view on the project interventions on Asian arowana?
5. Is a 10% increase in eel stocks and clown knife fish stocks in demonstration sites in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra feasible by the end of the project under Outcome 1.4?
6. Potential to generate economic benefits
- A) How much improvement in income and/or food security is likely to result from project interventions on these species and at what scale?
- Extent of replicability?
 - Eel
 - Clown Knife fish
 - Dragon fish
- B) Will these improvements be sufficient for people to adopt more sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture practices and to comply with existing regulations?
7. Threats
- a) To what extent will project strategies lead to reductions in the major threats to the target species, their habitat and the wider ecosystem?
- Eel
 - Belida
 - Arowana?
- b) Which strategies are most important to address the key threats?
8. How will the eel RPP that is being finalized now help the conservation and sustainable management of eel in Indonesia?
9. WPP/RPP
- a) What are your thoughts on the new Inland Fishery Management Areas proposed by MMAF?
- b) How will these be operationalized?
10. EAFM/EAA
- Are there any differences between the GOI and FAO's interpretation and approaches to EAFM?
11. How is the project perceived by other key stakeholders? (MMAF, MOEF, Local Fisheries Officer, NGOs, Research institutions)

QUESTIONS ON WWF WORK EEL & ENGAGEMENT WITH IFISH

RELEVANCE

1. General Intro/Background

Can you tell us about WWF's work on eel and any other inland or freshwater ecosystems conservation work?

- a) WWF's project for eel certification in Sukabumi? *Which scheme/label?*
- b) Recent guidelines on glass eel capture and eel aquaculture
- c) WWF experience with eel aquaculture
- d) How is WWF linking to better conservation?
- e) How is WWF engaging with local communities
- f) What monitoring is taking place of eel in this ecosystems?

2. Knowledge of IFish Project & Relationship

- a) How familiar are you with the IFish project's work?
- b) How is WWF engaging with IFish on eel, EAFM any other areas of work, exchange knowledge work directly?
- c) How frequently do you engage with them?

3. Value & Policy alignment

- g) What do you think of the project's approach and work generally?
- h) What do you think is the main value or importance of the IFish project? [to the conservation and sustainable management of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity in Indonesia and to sustainable fisheries/ people]
- i) How does the project meet national and fisheries sector policy objectives and priorities?
- j) How does the project relate to WWF's work? *Synergies/complementarities*

4. How does IFish approach to eel aquaculture compare with your guidance?

- a) Biofloc method
- b) Is it better to grow eel in natural ponds/concrete tanks?
- c) How does WWF suggest water be used/how do you treat waste water?

5. Economic potential of eel

- a) How much improvement in income and/or food security is likely to result from eel aquaculture and at what scale?
 - Extent of replicability?
 - Does WWF have socio-economic data?
 - Any traditional resource management by local communities?
- b) Is it correct only market demand for glass eel?
- c) Which fish farmers / fishers can benefit – what do they need in terms of capital, financing, capacity to be able to replicate and scale?

- d) Will these improvements be sufficient for people to adopt more sustainable fisheries management and aquaculture practices and to comply with existing regulations?

- 6. What is the feasibility/potential for eel certification/ ecolabelling in Indonesia?
 - a) Timeline?
 - b) What is the role of the national standards (Standar Nasional Indonesia or SNI) for elver collection, trading and eel fattening and management of eel production

- 7. Eel RPP and other regulation
 - a) How will the eel RPP that is being finalized now help the conservation and sustainable management of eel in Indonesia?
 - b) Is WWF involved in this?
 - c) What additional measures are required to effectively conserve eel and ensure a sustainable fisheries?

- 8. Eel conservation areas
 - a) Are these needed? Any plans to establish these?
 - b) How significant is the Segara Anakan Laguna for sustainable eel fisheries and conservation?

- 9. EAFM
 - a) Can you tell us a bit about your work with MMAF and IPB on the EAFM and the recent publication?
 - b) What is the National Working Group on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management?
 - c) Is IFish part of the NWG on EAFM?

- 10. How is the project perceived by other key stakeholders? (MMAF, MOEF, Local Fisheries Officer, NGOs, Research institutions)

Achievements/Successess

- 11. What are some of the project's biggest achievements to date?

12. Challenges

- a. What have been or are some of the project's biggest problems to date?
- b. How can all the multiple threats facing eel in Java be effectively addressed?

GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR BENEFICIARY

1. Occupation

- What is your main occupation?
- What percentage of your income comes from fishing?
- What percentage of your income come from fish farming?
- If applicable, how long have you been a fisher or a fish farmer (*specify which one or both*)?
- How important is fish in your diet (daily or seasonally important)? What would be the impact on you and your family if you could no longer catch fish?
- What are your other sources of income?

RELEVANCE:

2. Do you know/understand the objectives of the project?

3. Which IFish project activities do you find most useful and why?

4. Threats to inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity

- What are the biggest threats to the inland fisheries and aquatic ecosystems?
- What is the IFish project doing to address these threats/problems?

5. Benefits

a) What benefits have you received from the IFish project to date?

- Income – % increase
- Food security – please explain
- Other benefits, please explain

b). What further benefits do you expect to receive personally and as a cooperative as a result of the IFish project?

c). What benefits are the wider community receiving and/or likely to receive in the future?

EFFECTIVENESS

6. Capacity Development

a). Please provide some examples of trainings you've received from the IFish project that you have found useful?

b). Please describe any specific new skills and knowledge have you obtained as a result of the trainings or engaging with the IFish project

- Improved and more sustainable fishing practices (give details including benefits obtained)

- Improved aquaculture production (give details including benefits obtained)
- Improved ability to manage and sustainably use local natural resources including ability to identify and address threats to the local ecosystem/prevent environmental degradation
- Other, please explain

c.) Please give some examples of how you have changed your practices as a result of the trainings and/or engagement with the IFish project

- Fishing practices – please explain
- Aquaculture practices – please explain
- Waste management – please explain
- Agricultural practices – please explain
- Other – please explain

E.g. use of fire, harmful fishing gear/techniques, deforestation, pollution of inland waters through domestic waste/sewage, pollution from pesticides/fertilizers etc.

7. Traditional natural resource use systems and Integrated and improved land use management

Are there any customary laws and traditional practices regarding fishing (and/or other natural resource use) in your area and/or among local communities?

E.g. adat/lubuk larangan/beje/ co-management, closed seasons/other restrictions/taboo and appeals)

- If yes please describe these further
- How have your traditional practices and customary laws been reflected in the design of IFish activities?
- Has there been any discussion with any of the following regarding collaborative management of local natural resources:
- Village Government, please explain
- Local Government, specify unit (e.g. KKP, KLHK etc) and explain
- IFish project, please explain

CROSS-CUTTING

8. How did your cooperative/group get selected/become involved with the IFish project? Please describe your (koperasi/group/forum)

Try to establish how many of the really poor/marginalized involved, and role of women in fishing and among beneficiaries – is project benefiting the right people?

- Does your group have a vision or objective related to local fishery/inland waters management? If yes, please explain
- How long have you been in the group (koperasi/group/forum)?
- Are all its members fulltime fishers or fish farmers? If not, what is their primary occupation?
- How many members and who are its other members, which communities?

- How many are women?
- How many women are fishers in your area? (Specify what 'area' means)
- Do women fishers and fish farmers have any particular needs?
- How often does the group meet or communicate?
- How effective is the group and why?

9. Have any households/communities in you area been negatively impacted by the project's activities?

FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

10. How have you been involved in the design and implementation of project activities?

- Design – please explain
- Implementation – please explain
- Do you agree with the design of the project activities and the focus on 'x' species 'y' aquaculture practice (*e.g. eel in Cilacap / beje and arowana in Kalimantan/ belida and clean the river in Kampar etc*)?

11. Relationship with IFish & KKP

- How many times have you interacted on project design and/or implementation or other issues with
- The IFish project, no. of times, describe
- KKP, no. of times, describe,
- Other, please explain
- Are you satisfied with your role/your group's role in the project activities?

If no, please explain

- Are you satisfied with the communication and engagement with the IFish team?

Please explain, if no, please also say how this could be improved.

- What are the group's expectations of the IFish Project?
- What are the project and KKP's expectations of the group (if any in return for assistance and support *from the Project; e.g. to support surveillance, change unsustainable practices, etc*)?

12. Stakeholder Engagement

- Who are the local communities who are most dependent on fishing for their livelihood and/or food security (i.e. doesn't have to be one of the project target species)

- Has the IFish project built strong relationships with other relevant members of the local community and government? If no, please explain.
- Are there any other important stakeholders with whom the IFish project should engage more to make the project more successful/effective?

EFFICIENCY

13. Are you satisfied with the implementation and progress of IFish activities?

If no, please explain why and what needs to be done to address this.

14. Are you satisfied with how resources (time/money/effort) are being used to implement the IFish project in your area?

If no, please explain

15. If you are not satisfied with any aspect of the project, is there a way for you/your group/community to convey this to the IFish project in a safe and secure manner? (*i.e. some kind of grievance mechanism/whistleblowing mechanism without repercussions for the person making the complaint*)

SUSTAINABILITY

16. Financial & Socio-political sustainability

- Which activities of IFish do you think must be continued once the project ends and how will you do that with your resources?
- Do you think that there are activities that may not be sustained due to lack of resources? If yes, which are those?
- What is the potential for sharing knowledge and tools developed through the project in other areas?
- How many other local communities would be interested/could benefit?
- What resources would be needed for this?
- Where could such resources be obtained?
- Would village governments support such duplication and provide resources? If yes what is the process?
- Would local government support such duplication, if yes which units and through what process?

TARGETED QUESTIONS FOR SELECTED PMU STAFF

In addition to the questions below, specific questions were drawn for each individual PMU member who was interviewed based on their area of responsibility, e.g. on Components 1, 2, 3 and 4. These were specifically linked to establishing progress against each output and their related mid-term targets to fill gaps and inconsistencies in progress reporting in the PIR. These questions are not included in this annex for reasons of space.

Beje in Kapuas and South Barito

1. What is the project plan for revitalizing beje in Kapuas/S.Barito?

- What planning work is being undertaken to decide what type of beje, where to locate, ecological and socio-economic feasibility etc.?
- How do you plan to establish the baseline data on the location, area, productivity of beje, socio-economic information, relationship with wider ecosystem etc?
- How much will the project focus on artificial vs. natural beje?

2. Views on Beje development

- Why does the PMU think beje revitalization is a good strategy?
- How much can be realistically achieved in 6 months which is what current TOR are for?
- What should be priorities in next 6 months?

3. Beneficiaries

- How will beneficiaries be selected?
- Which villages & communities?

Confirm target villages/ communities

- How has the project assessed whether this is something local communities really want?
- Do communities want natural or artificial beje?
- Any differences between groups in their needs and preferences?

4. Beje development

- Are there community and gender differences in the ownership, use and extent benefits obtained from artificial and natural beje?
- Which communities/groups own and benefit from the artificial beje most important for?
- Which communities/groups own and benefit from the natural beje?
- What kind of investment is needed to have an artificial beje (capital, labour, etc)?

5. Beje revitalization/development & wider benefits for the ecosystem

- How will beje revitalization/development lead to the better protection of the critical inland aquatic ecosystem in Kapuas?
- How will artificial beje help the conservation of the natural ecosystem?

- How will natural beje help the conservation of the natural ecosystem?
- How will it address the bigger threats to the local ecosystem, especially the destruction of peatland forests which is affecting beje productivity?
- How useful are beje (natural / artificial) for preventing peatland fires / peatland protection / restoration?
- What are the views of other local stakeholders on beje revitalization: local government BRG / KLHK / Dt Fisheries Office?

6. What is the potential for developing a local village co-management or an EAFM plan for integrated management of village lands including beje and other fisheries and surrounding peatlands? Are there any examples of this already?

7. What can be done to link beje development/improvement to better management and conservation of the peatlands and their wider biodiversity?

8. What can be done ensure that beje development benefits the poorer communities and women rather than those who are already better off?

9. Has there been much research on traditional beje fisheries and their environmental and socio-economic impacts?

RTRW

1. What is the status of approval of the RTRW-Kapuas/South Barito? When do you expect DPRD to approve?

Revisions proposed by PMU

2. What is the significance of the revisions made proposed by the project?

3. Are the proposed revisions likely to be approved by local government?

4. What is the significance of the RTRW and proposed revisions for the project objectives?

- Revitalization of beje fisheries?
- Sustainable management of other fisheries?
- For protection and improved management of critical inland aquatic ecosystems?
- For EAFM?

5. Implementation of RTRW

What else needs to be done in local government planning processes along with the RTRW to operationalize it?

PARTNERSHIP & SUSTAINABILITY

1. Partnerships & Collaborations

- Who should the project be partnering and collaborating with on beje-related and EAFM / EAA work?
- What is the scope for replication and scaling of beje revitalization beyond the demonstration sites?
- How will project activities be sustained after the end of the project?

2. District TWG

- When do you expect this to be approved (by decree)
- Who is participating in this and who is coordinating?
- What will be main role/functions of TWG?
- How are local communities/beneficiaries being involved?

Belida in Kampar

1. What is the plan for the restocking belida?

- Is belida being bred successfully in captivity?
- How will ensure the restocked species is the true species for this area?
- How will this be monitored?
- How will overharvesting of belida be prevented in future?

2. What is the potential for developing a local village co-management or an EAFM plan for integrated management of village lands including beje and other fisheries and surrounding peatlands? Are there any examples of this already?

3. What about the concept of lubuk larangan? How will this be applied to advance project objectives?

4. How much can be realistically achieved in 6 months which is what current TOR are for?

5. What should be priorities in next 6 months?

6. What is the significance of the new RTRW-Kampar and any specific revisions recommended by IFish for the project objectives?

- Sustainable management of other fisheries?
- For protection and improved management of critical inland aquatic ecosystems?
- For EAFM?

7. Implementation of RTRW

- What else needs to be done in local government planning processes along with the RTRW to operationalize it?

PARTNERSHIP & SUSTAINABILITY

1. Partnerships & Collaborations

- Who should the project be partnering and collaborating with on belida-restocking and EAFM / EAA work?
- What is the scope for replication and scaling of belida restocking beyond the demonstration sites?
- How will project activities be sustained after the end of the project?

2. District TWG

- When do you expect this to be approved (by decree)
- Who is participating in this and who is coordinating?
- What will be main role/functions of TWG?
- How are local communities/beneficiaries being involved?

IFish MTR – Brief Online Survey of PMU Staff

- 1) *In your view, what is the IFish Project's most significant achievement to date and why?*
- 2) *Are any other major IFish Project achievements you would like to share? If so, please include them here.*
- 3) *In your view, what is the single biggest challenge that the IFish Project is currently facing?*

Please also include any suggestions for addressing these.

- 4) *What is your role in the IFish project? E.g. FO, Kampar*
- 5) *What is the IFish project's top priority for the next 6 months?*
- 6) *What are your main priorities for the next 6 months in your specific role?*

Please list up to 3 top priorities

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

- 7) *What are some of the specific challenges you face in implementing your role?*

Please indicate if these are past challenges or still on-going along with any possible solutions.

- 8) *Slow delivery has been identified as a key issue. What in your view are the main reasons for delays and slow delivery?*

Please select the top 3-5 reasons

A Project Document that is difficult to understand

Complex and confusing project design

High turnover of PMU staff

Key PMU positions not filled for a long time

Lack of specialist technical capacity within the PMU

High turnover of the NPC

Insufficient support from FAO

Insufficient support from MMAF

Insufficient support from other relevant national or local government agencies/units, please explain below

Poor communication and coordination between FAO and MMAF

Poor communication and coordination between the PMU and MMAF

Insufficient engagement by the PSC

Insufficient engagement by the national Technical Working Group

Inefficiencies and delays in FAO administrative processes and approvals

Inefficiencies and delays in FAO technical reviews and approvals (e.g. of LOAs)

Inefficiencies and delays in MMAF administrative processes and approvals

Inefficiencies and delays in MMAF technical reviews and approvals

Poor quality/timeliness of outputs from Service Providers and/or Service Contractors

Don't know

Other, please explain:

Please provide further details as needed

9) *In your view, how much more time does the IFish project need to complete implementation and achieve its planned outcomes?*

- 1 more year*
- 2 more years*
- 3 more years*
- 4 more years*

Please explain why you think more time is needed, especially if more than one year is needed

10) *In your view, is their adequate capacity within the PMU to deliver the IFish Project and achieve its planned outcomes?*

Strongly Disagree

Disagree

Undecided

Agree

Strongly Agree

If disagree or strongly disagree, please explain

11) *Please rate the **timeliness and speed of reviews and approvals of workplans, budget requests, LoAs, TORs and other documents that require review and approval by FAO and MMAF.***

2 Days 3-5 Days 1- 2 Weeks 2-3 Weeks More than 3 Weeks

FAO Indonesia Country Office

FAO Technical Teams (Asia-Pacific/HQ)

FAO GEF Coordination Unit MMAF

If 1-2 weeks or more, please specify where the delays are occurring (i.e. in FAO or MMAF) and why. Please also include any suggestions on how this could be improved.

12) How would you describe the level of **support and engagement** in IFish project activities at the local level in the project districts and demonstration villages/sites?

Very Strong Strong Average Low Very Low No engagement to date
or none

Local Fisheries Office/KKP KLHK
BAPPEDA

Public Works Department
Agriculture Department
Energy Department
Village government
Project beneficiaries from local
communities
Other local communities
Other, please explain below

For **Low/Very Low or none**, please explain and provide suggestions of how this could be improved if relevant

13) Please indicate if you agree or disagree with the following statements:

*Strongly
Agree*

*Agree Disagree
Strongly Disagree*

Don't know

I have a clear understanding of the project objectives and expected Outcome-level results.

Project objectives and expected Outcome-level results are clear to project partners in FAO.

Project objectives and expected Outcome-level results are clear to project partners in MMAF.

Project objectives and expected Outcome-level results are clear to local government partners.

Project objectives and expected Outcome-level results are clear to local community partners.

There is agreement on project objectives and expected Outcome-level results between PMU, FAO and MMAF.

Please explain, if Disagree or Strongly Disagree

14) *Apart from delaying project implementation generally, has the Covid-19 pandemic impacted your own project responsibilities and ability to complete activities and deliver results?*

Yes / No

If Covid-19 has impacted your work, please explain further. Please also highlight any positive impacts.

15) How has Covid-19 affected IFish project communication, coordination and engagement with different stakeholder groups?

Decreased a lot Decreased somewhat Same as before Increased somewhat Increased a lot

Project District Fisheries Office

Other local government units

Local community partners/beneficiaries

FAO MMAF

1 Are there any serious communication or stakeholder engagement challenges you face as a result of Covid-19? If yes, please explain further.

16) Do you have any other specific concerns about the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic for project implementation and delivery of results in 2021?

17) When did you join the PMU?

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

18) How would you rate the quality of the induction you received from FAO and the PMU when you joined the IFish Project?

Typically, for a role with many responsibilities such as in the IFish project, a standard induction would generally be at least one week long. This would include an introduction to the project, your role, FAO, GEF and MMAF, including organizational and project priorities, processes and requirements and working arrangements within the PMU and with key partners. It would also include a package of key documents (e.g. project documents, including the handover notes from the previous post-holder and the most relevant documents to your role), meetings with managers, key co-workers and project counterparts

Very good

Good

Limited

Very limited No induction Other:

19) *How well do you feel you understand the GEF's priorities and strategies on biodiversity conservation?*

Very well

Quite well

Somewhat well

Not very well

If only Somewhat or Not very well, please explain further

20) *Please indicate all areas where you have more than 5 years of experience?*

2 Select all that apply

Biodiversity conservation planning & management

Biodiversity monitoring

Communication

Community engagement

EAFM/EAA

Environmental policy & governance

Financial administration

Inland fisheries

Marine fisheries

GEF biodiversity projects

Gender assessment and gender mainstreaming

GIS mapping and analysis

Livelihoods diversification

Socio-economic assessment

Results-based monitoring & evaluation

Project administration

Project management

Wetlands conservation (including peatlands) Other, please explain

Please provide details of any other relevant experience here:

21) *Do you have any further suggestions or comments, including any **specific recommendations** for improving project implementation and the delivery of results?*

ANNEX 6 List of documents consulted

Note: Other references and reports are included as footnotes in the main report with hyperlinks where available.

General References

FAO 2020a. [Guide for planning and conducting mid-term reviews of FAO-GEF projects and programmes](#). Rome.

FAO 2020b. [Annexes](#). Guide for planning and conducting mid-term reviews of FAO-GEF projects and programmes. Rome. Project Monitoring Tool v.1.

FAO 2020c. Supplementary Note to the Mid-Term Review Guide Conducting Mid-Term Review of FAO-GEF projects during COVID-19 crisis. FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. Rome.

GEF 2017. Policy on Stakeholder Engagement. GEF/C.53/05/Rev.01

GEF 2018. GEF-7 Biodiversity Strategy

GEF 2018. Guidelines on the Implementation of the Policy On Stakeholder Engagement. SD/GN/01

GEF 2019a. [Theory of Change Primer](#). GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)

GEF 2019b. [Theory of Change Supplement: A short literature review and annotated bibliography](#). GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)

UNEG 2016. Norms and Standards for Evaluation. United Nations Evaluation Group, New York.

Core Project Documents

Project Identification Form (PIF)

Project Preparation Grant (PPG) document

PPG Report

Project Document

CEO Endorsement Document including STAP and GEF reviews

GEF-5 Biodiversity Tracking Tool for mainstreaming projects completed at the time of CEO endorsement

Project Inception Workshop Report (Note: no Project Inception Report was prepared)

FAO Project Progress reports (PPR) twice-yearly until 2020 (Jul-Dec 2017, 2018; Jul-Dec 2019). No PPRs for 2020 were provided.

Annual work plan and budget 2020

Annual budget handover statements to MMAF

Project financial management information

Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Brief project profiles and site location maps

PSC Terms of Reference and Minutes from all past meetings

National TWG Terms of Reference and Minutes of 1st meeting

Miscellaneous technical backstopping, project planning and supervision back to office reports

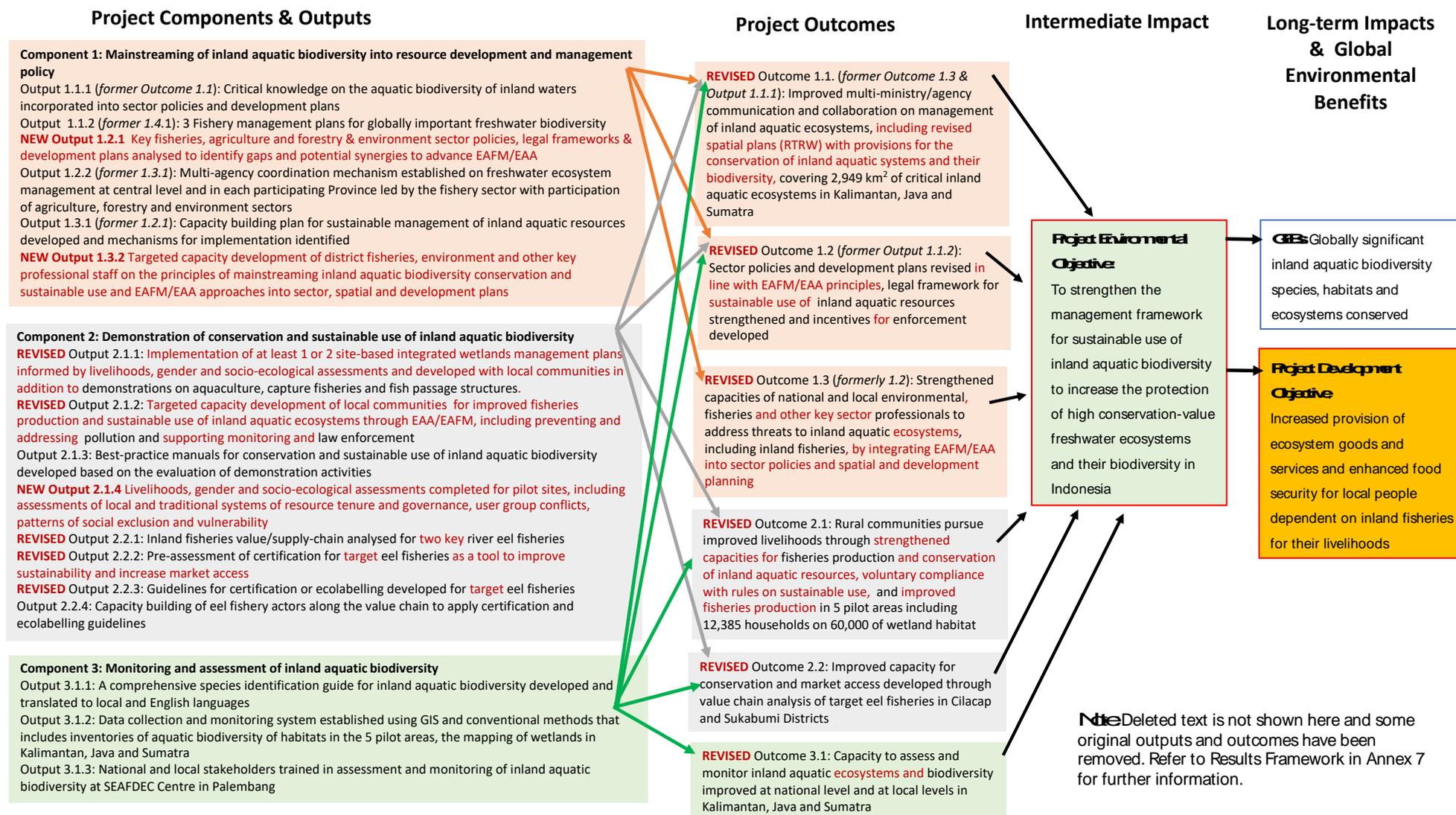
and end of assignment reports by FAO including the PMU and FAO consultants.

Technical reports, key policies and other documents

Numerous documents were provided by the project on a google drive including reports and other outputs from Service Providers and Service Contractors as well as the PMU and MMAF in relation to the delivery of all four project components. Additional relevant materials were also provided directly by stakeholders and obtained through online research. These are too numerous to list here but have been referred to in the main report and referenced when used as a sourced of evidence. Consulted documents include:

- Key FAO and GEF policy documents (Country Programme, Strategic objectives, policies on gender, stakeholder engagement, partnership, M&E, Environmental and Social Safeguards)
- the academic papers and related outputs prepared as part of the district spatial plan (RTRW) reviews
- LOAs (letters of agreement) with Service Providers / Service Contractors
- Final reports of SPs/SCs
- capacity development and training related reports
- eel aquaculture reports by PT Labas and others
- *belida* related reports
- MMAF decrees on eel and inland fishery management areas
- Spatial plans (RTRW) for project target districts, including revised RTRW for Kampar
- 2019 draft eel fishery management plan
- FAO consultant reports
- MMAF Draft Standard Operating Procedure for IFish
- MMAF guidelines on EAFM
- WWF Indonesia reports on eel aquaculture and glass eel harvesting
- PMU data collection and reports on preliminary assessments of beje fisheries in Central Kalimantan
- Extracts of the draft species identification manual developed under Component 3
- Presentation on IIFGIS structure

ANNEX 7 Preliminary Theory of Change for the IFish project



ANNEX 8 MTR Review of IFish Results Framework/Logframe

MTR comments are given in blue italics below. Proposed revisions to existing wording are shown in blue for additions and strikethrough for deletions. These should be read in conjunction with the Theory of Change in Annex 6 and the Results Matrix of Achievements at Mid-term and MTR Observations in Annex 8.

The MTR's review of the Results Framework highlights the many weaknesses of the original project design, M&E framework and the challenges for project implementation and reporting. This is not intended as a comprehensive assessment of the Results Framework, which should be undertaken by the PMU and the project partners as part of the project re-design. Almost all indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification and assumptions need to be revisited and revised or updated.

Objectives	Outcome/impact indicators	Baseline ⁵	Mid-project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity
<p><u>Project Environment Objective:</u> Strengthening the management framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity to increase the protection of high conservation-value freshwater ecosystems</p> <p><u>Project Development Objective:</u> Increasing the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security for local people dependent on inland fisheries for their livelihoods</p>	<p>Area (km²) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management practices</p> <p><i>The terms 'critical inland aquatic ecosystem' and 'sustainable management practices' should be clarified and clearly defined.</i></p> <p>Improved food security for X number of people</p> <p><i>An appropriate indicator and</i></p>	<p>Total inland waters is 26.9 million ha. <i>This figure should be reconfirmed</i></p> <p>Very little of this area is under sustainable management, several fisheries are being depleted with fish species becoming threatened and their habitats degraded</p>	<p>2,000 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management practices</p> <p><i>The project must explain clearly how this area is being calculated and use the same method consistently every year. This should</i></p>	<p>2,949 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management practices</p> <p>5.3 million ha of inland aquatic ecosystems indirectly covered by the project through improved management frameworks and plans</p>	<p>GEF BD Tracking Tool, PIRs, Midterm and Final Evaluations (MMAF, FAO)</p> <p>District-level fisheries and land management plans</p> <p>District and provincial level statistical reports</p>

⁵ To be established during first phase of project when LUS training and mapping and final identification and definition of pilots have taken place

Objectives	Outcome/impact indicators	Baseline ⁵	Mid-project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity
<p><i>The project should include measurable and tangible benefits for local people during its lifetime but the overall development objective should be considered a long-term impact to be realized after the end of the project through scaling of successful project strategies.</i></p>	<p><i>target should be identified and implemented (with a baseline) to capture the tangible socio-economic benefits generated for local communities by the project in each demonstration site. Food security may not be the most relevant and/or easily measured target given that eel, arowana and even belida are primarily harvested to generate income</i></p>		<p><i>be explained and documented in the PIR and other project reports.</i></p> <p>Improved food security for 500,000 people <i>Realistic target needed for new socio-economic indicator to measure progress between mid-term and end of project target.</i></p>	<p><i>'Improved management frameworks and plans' needs to be clearly defined as well as how the project will measure this. Both these things should be captured in the PIR</i></p> <p>Improved food security for 1,000,000 people <i>Reconsider both indicator and target</i></p>	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.1: Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans</p> <p><i>Consider making an Output and making Output 1.1.2 the Outcome. See preliminary ToC</i></p>	<p>Area (km²) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans</p> <p><i>'Critical inland aquatic ecosystem' 'and sustainable management plans' need to be clearly defined.</i></p>	<p>Total inland waters is 26.8 km²</p> <p>Production is 2.8 million ton of fish⁶. Limited area under sustainable management practices and depletion of fisheries and threats to species are poorly documented</p>	<p>2,000 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans</p> <p><i>'Critical inland aquatic ecosystem' 'and sustainable management plans' need to be clearly defined.</i></p>	<p>2,949 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans</p> <p><i>'Critical inland aquatic ecosystem' 'and sustainable management plans' need to be clearly defined.</i></p>	<p>District-level fisheries and land management plans</p> <p><i>Clarify what will replace fisheries management plans for arowana and clown knife fish and what will be used in the case of beje fisheries. Also clarify what the land management plans are.</i></p> <p>Draft Grand Design on eels another endangered freshwater species (national policy framework) (PMU, MMAF)</p> <p><i>Clarify what is meant by 'Grand Design' or amend.</i></p>	<p>Policy reform processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support at the highest level</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>Output 1.1.1: Improved land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,949 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra</p> <p><i>Define and explain what these land management plans are and what is meant by 'forestry and pollution controls'.</i></p> <p><i>Consider replacing this indicator or supplementing with site-based participatory land use plans for integrated wetlands management in one or more demonstration sites</i></p> <p><i>MTR proposed</i></p>	<p>Number of improved land management plans</p> <p>Number of km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems covered by X</p> <p>number of plans</p>	<p>Land management and development plans are available at district level, however, implementation and coordination system among stakeholders are weak and inland aquatic biodiversity is not reflected in these plans</p> <p><i>Baseline needs to be clarified. What are existing land management plans and development plans and what measure do these include for the protection and sustainable management of inland aquatic ecosystem?</i></p> <p><i>No baseline established for critical inland aquatic ecosystem</i></p>	<p>Participatory land-use planning workshops in all 5 districts</p> <p><i>Weak target – no quality element, e.g. extent of community engagement in the process</i></p> <p>3 improved district land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,000 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems</p> <p><i>If original indicator retained, then clarify methodology for assessing improvement in the land management</i></p>	<p>5 improved district land management plans covering 2,949 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems</p> <p><i>Target needs to be strengthened</i></p>	<p>District plans</p> <p>(PMU, FOs MMAF, MAF)</p>	<p>District level officials support planning processes for inland fisheries</p> <p><i>There are several other assumptions</i></p>

⁶ Included both capture fisheries and aquaculture; 'fish' also includes molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic species.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<i>merging this Output with Outcome 1.3 to create a new outcome.</i>			<i>plan, forestry and pollution controls and area covered by the latter.</i>			
<p>Output 1.1.2: Sector policies and development plans reviewed and revised, and legal framework for sustainable inland aquatic resources extraction strengthened and incentives for enforcement developed</p> <p><i>This is a higher-level result and would be more appropriate as an Outcome with some revisions as shown above. Also see preliminary ToC.</i></p>	<p>Review report of relevant sector policies and development plans</p> <p><i>There is no mid-term target for this indicator and this has not been completed. The MTR has proposed this as a new output under Outcome 1.2. Also see the preliminary ToC.</i></p> <p>Revision of X number of sector policies and plans</p> <p>Incentives for enforcement identified (number and type)</p>	<p>National laws in place for environmental protection and management (UU no 32, 2009), as well as National Policy on Fresh Water Management (Per.Pres. No. 33, 201), but implementation and enforcement mechanisms at district level are lacking</p> <p>Development of effluent standards for aquaculture not yet incorporated into policy frameworks</p> <p><i>Update baselines to reflect the most meaningful policies for the project's objectives</i></p>	<p>5 policy workshops in pilot district to identify gaps.</p> <p>Identified Incentives for enforcement (e.g. Technology of no-feed aquaculture culture of filter)</p> <p>Policy and advocacy materials developed for targeted decision makers.</p> <p><i>Weak targets</i></p>	<p>Final report of sector policy revisions</p> <p>Agreed draft revised policies in the 9 concerned sectors (at regency/provincial and district levels)</p> <p>Draft Grand Design on eels another endangered freshwater species (national level policy framework)</p> <p><i>Weak and unclear targets.</i></p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Policies and strategies</p> <p>(PMU, MMAF)</p>	<p>Policy reform processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support at all levels</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.2: Strengthened capacities of national and local environmental and fisheries and other relevant sector professionals as well as local communities to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries</p> <p><i>Consider focusing on community capacity development under Component 2.</i></p>	<p>Number of communities and professionals with enhanced capacity to sustainably manage inland fisheries (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p><i>Need to clarify what is meant by 'enhanced capacity' – what types of capacity and which professionals?</i></p>	<p>Lack of awareness among stakeholders (technical officers at national, provincial and district levels, fishers, fish processors, fish farmers, etc.) of harmful practices that impact inland aquatic ecosystems</p> <p><i>Improve baseline – awareness and capacity for something specific such as addressing threats are two different things.</i></p>	<p>Training of 8 communities and 60 relevant professionals (fisheries, environment & forestry, agriculture, private sector, NGOs, etc.) (at least 30% women)</p>	<p>15 communities and 120 professionals with enhanced capacity, including at least 30% women, to implement land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems</p> <p><i>Reconsider how to frame this target given that district plans cannot be implemented by local communities.</i></p> <p><i>Also consider what type of land management plan can be implemented in a site-based manner to cover 60,000 ha of 'critical inland aquatic ecosystems'</i></p>	<p>Reports from training workshops</p> <p>Attendance sheets from workshops</p> <p>(FOs, PMU)</p> <p><i>Weak means of verification with no impact or quality control elements</i></p>	<p>Local communities and district level professionals, including women, willing to participate</p> <p><i>Several missing key assumptions – e.g. about the nature of district management plans</i></p> <p><i>Project has no strategy to engage women</i></p>
<p>Proposed new Output 1.2.1 Key fisheries, agriculture and</p>						

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
forestry & environment sector policies, legal frameworks & development plans analysed to identify gaps and potential synergies to advance EAFM/EAA						
<p>Output 1.2.1: Capacity building plan for sustainable management of inland aquatic resources developed and mechanisms for implementation identified</p> <p><i>Consider moving this output to Outcome 1.3 – see preliminary ToC</i></p>	<p>Capacity building plan available</p> <p>Implementation plan for capacity building available</p> <p>Advocacy material available <i>Clarify what is meant by advocacy materail</i></p>	The government has the centre of training, but insufficient capacity building for inland fisheries using the ecosystem approach	<p>1 national capacity building plan and 5 district-level plans using EAFM/EAA developed and adopted</p> <p><i>Verify feasibility and usefulness of this target</i></p>	<p>National capacity building plan with implementation mechanism for EAFM/EAA</p> <p><i>Clarify what is meant by the implementation mechanism</i></p> <p>5 district capacity building plans with impl. mechanism for EAFM/EAA</p> <p><i>Verify feasibility and usefulness</i></p>	<p>1 national and 5 district-level capacity building plans</p> <p>Brochures and other advocacy material</p> <p>(PMU, FO)s</p>	National and district stakeholders willing to participate in capacity building needs assessment
<p>Output 1.2.2: At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals from relevant ministries, the private</p>	Number of professionals from the public and private sectors, and	Environment and fisheries professionals (Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Environment and Forestry, Agriculture,	35 environment professionals, 35 fisheries professionals, 15 private sector	At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals (at least 30% women)	Reports from training workshops	Interest and willingness of environment and fisheries professionals, as

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>sector and academia trained in sustainable management of inland fisheries</p> <p><i>Output is almost identical to its indicator and is also very similar to indicator for current Outcome 1.2. Therefore delete as an output and use as an indicator. Incorporate relevant elements of baseline/target/etc elsewhere as appropriate</i></p>	academia trained (disaggregated by gender)	Tourisms, Transportation, Local Government, Research and Technology, private sector and academia) have insufficient training in EAFM/EAA in inland fisheries	actors, and 15 experts from academia (including at least 30% women) trained	trained in EAFM/EAA for inland fisheries	Attendance sheets from workshops (PMU ,FOs)	well as other stakeholders to participate in training on sustainable management of inland fisheries
<p>Output 1.2.3: 12 local communities including 3,000 fishers and 1,000 fish farmers trained to implement 5 land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems</p> <p><i>More appropriate as an indicator although propose numbers of fishers and fish farmers is probably unrealistic. Incorporate</i></p>	X local communities, including Y fishers and Z fish farmers trained	Local communities have insufficient understanding and training in EAFM/EAA in inland fisheries	Training of 8 communities to implement land management plans (at least 30% women)	15 local Communities trained, including 3 000 fishers and 1 000 fish farmers (at least 1 500 women)	Reports from training workshops Attendance sheets from workshops (FOs, PMU)	Local communities willing to participate in training on implementation of land management plans

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<i>under Component 2 and revise as appropriate.</i>						
<p>Outcome 1.3: Improved multi-ministry/agency communication and collaboration on management of inland aquatic ecosystems, <i>including revised spatial plans (RTRW) with provisions for the conservation of 3,000 km² of critical inland aquatic systems and their biodiversity,</i></p> <p><i>Could potentially merge with Output 1.1.1 to create a new Outcome 1.1 with the above suggested wording. Adjust indicators, baselines, targets etc accordingly.</i></p>	Improved communication and collaboration between MMAF, MoA, MoF, MoE (Number of coordination meetings, etc. for management of inland fisheries)	The Grand Design for Preserving Lake Ecosystems in Indonesia issued by the Ministry of Environment 2014 has provisions for provincial cross-sectoral documentation and monitoring of ecoregions, but overall coordination needs strengthening <i>Clarify the relevance of the Grand Design for Preserving Lake Ecosystems in Indonesia and revise if this is no longer relevant.</i>	Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings (2 times/year)	Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors (9) policies, plans and budgets	Minutes and attendance sheets from coordination meetings (PMU, MMAF, MoA, MoF and MoEF)	Coordination processes in support of inland fisheries and aquaculture continue to receive government support and active participation at all levels
Output 1.3.1: Multi-agency coordination mechanism established on	Multi-agency coordination mechanism at central level with	Coordination across relevant sectors needed: National government : Ministry of Marine Affairs	Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings	Functional central multi agency	TORs for multi-agency coordination mechanisms at	Coordination processes in support of inland fisheries and

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>freshwater ecosystem management at central level and in each participating Province lead by the fishery sector with participation of agriculture, forestry and environment sectors</p> <p><i>Consider moving this output under Outcome 1.2 and replacing Output 1.3.1 with Output 1.2.1 to better group linked outputs and outcomes. See preliminary ToC</i></p> <p><i>Also consider the sustainability of these coordination mechanisms during and beyond the life of the project. National TWG has not worked well. District TWGs are just being established.</i></p>	<p>relevant sectors participating</p> <p>X district-level multiagency coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</p> <p>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education</p> <p>Collaboration and coordination on inland fisheries is inadequate</p>		<p>coordination mechanism with relevant sectors (9) actively participating</p> <p>Functional district multi-agency coordination mechanisms in 5 districts in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra provinces</p>	<p>national and district levels</p> <p>Minutes from meetings</p> <p>(PMU)</p>	<p>aquaculture continue to receive government support at all levels</p>
New Output 1.3.2 proposed Targeted						

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
capacity development of district fisheries, environment and other key professional staff on the principles of mainstreaming inland aquatic biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and EAFM/EAA approaches into sector, spatial and development plans						
<p>Outcome 1.4: Improved biodiversity status of three key inland fish species</p> <p><i>While this is a very important project result, it could also be adapted to become an impact indicator and target for the project environmental objective.</i></p>	<p>Stocks of threatened aquatic species increased by x% in target areas</p> <p><i>Alternative indicators of improved biodiversity status of the target fish species and their habitats are needed including for the status of the species in the</i></p>	<p>Clown knife fish found in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra with declining stocks and in the IUCN Red List (near threatened)</p> <p><i>Taxonomy and conservation status of clown knife fish in Indonesia, particularly Kampar, needs to be clarified</i></p> <p>Indonesian Eels <i>Anguilla</i> bicolor (IUCN Red List, yellow) mostly found in fresh waters that have river mouths in Indian Ocean (Java and</p>	<p>Evaluation of controlling systems for export of elvers</p> <p>Evaluation of fisheries management for clown knife fish</p> <p><i>Targets need to be clarified and refined. Also since mid-term targets not met, some interim targets are needed to monitor progress post MTR and to track likelihood of</i></p>	<p>Stocks of Indonesian eel and Clown knife fish increased by at least 10% in target areas in, Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra</p> <p><i>As explained in the MTR report, these targets are unrealistic and an alternative impact indicator is needed.</i></p>	<p>National and district fishery statistics</p> <p>(MMAF, FAO)</p> <p><i>These are unlikely to be a sufficiently accurate means of verification for these species.</i></p>	<p>Land management plans are effective vehicles for upscaling of good fisheries and aquaculture management practices</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
	<i>project demonstration sites.</i>	Sumatra). <i>Unclear what is meant by IUCN Red List, yellow'. Project is targeting more than one eel species</i> Export of glass eel is prohibited, but ongoing	<i>achieving end of project targets.</i>			
Output 1.4.1: 3 Fishery management plans for globally important freshwater biodiversity <i>May need to be revised if FMPs are not being developed for arowana and 'clown knife fish'/belida</i>	Fishery management plans	No fishery management plans for threatened freshwater species in place in Indonesia	Development of fishery management plan for clown knife fish in Sumatra 1 Fishery management plan for <i>A. bicolor</i> in Java <i>The FMP may cover more than one species of eel.</i>	1 Fishery management plan for Clown knife fish in Sumatra 1 Fishery management plan for <i>A. bicolor</i> in Java 1 Fishery management plan for Dragon fish in Kalimantan <i>Will likely need revision.</i>	3 fishery management plans (PMU, MMAF)	Data and information required to develop fishery management plans available and accessible
Output 1.4.2: Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans in critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Java, Kalimantan and	Land management and fisheries management plans covering critical inland aquatic	Fisheries management not included in present land management plans for inland ecosystem in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra Islands	Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans covering 40 000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	Land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems implemented	5 land management plans CPMU, MMAF)	Review and upscale

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Sumatra <i>Unrealistic output given timelines involved in bringing about policy change and implementation at local level. Consider how to replace with a meaningful but realistic output.</i>	ecosystems agreed among sectors and stakeholders implemented					
Outcome 2.1: Rural communities pursue improved livelihoods through strengthened capacities for better fisheries production and conservation of inland aquatic resources, voluntary compliance with rules on sustainable use, and improved fisheries production in 5 pilot areas including 12,385 households on 60,000 of wetland habitat <i>Expand Outcome 2.1 to included community capacity development currently</i>	Number of demonstration projects implemented Number households benefitting Amount of wetland habitat covered <i>Revise all 3 indicators to better capture intended outcome – including nature of strengthened community capacity, the specific benefits</i>	Productivity of aquaculture depends on the implemented technology. Productivity of rice-fish policulture in rice field is 0.6 ton/year, while the productivity of fish pond ranges 2.7-480 ton/ha/year. Floating net cage productivity ranges 138-952 ton/ ha/ year No-feed aquaculture technology is available, but not widely used <i>Adapt baselines</i>	All 5 demonstration sites operational <i>Replace with meaningful interim targets between post MTR and end of Project</i>	5 demonstration projects implemented <i>Specify what types of demonstration. This should include at least one on integrated wetlands management by local communities and other stakeholders</i> 12,385 households benefitting from pilot projects directly <i>Replace with meaningful and realistic targets.</i>	Project reports, PIRs (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Local communities have incentives to adopt improved fisheries management and aquaculture practices through improvement in incomes and/or improved food security Local governments have capacity and are willing to enforce relevant laws

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p><i>included under Component 1. Targets of 12,385 households and 60,000 ha are likely to be unrealistic in the time remaining.</i></p>	<p><i>derived, reduction in threats through voluntary compliance and improved quality of wetland habitat.</i></p>			<p>60,000 ha of wetland habitat under improved management</p> <p><i>A target on improved management of wetlands management should be retained but further clarified in terms of what is meant by 'improved management'. However, the area covered probably needs to be revised downwards given the project has only 2-3 years left.</i></p> <p>Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas</p> <p><i>This is vague – how will this be measured in practice and how will it be verified.</i></p>		

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1.1: Implementation of 5 land management plans in pilot communities and establishment of demonstrations including investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures</p> <p><i>Consider how many site-based land management plans can be developed and implemented in the time remaining.</i> <i>Consider revising output to:</i> Implementation of at least 1 or 2 site-based integrated wetlands management plans, informed by livelihoods, gender and socio-ecological assessments and developed with local</p>	<p>Number of investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures</p> <p><i>The focus should be on achieving real impact and piloting strategies with potential for replication and scaling</i></p>		6 demonstrations established on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	12 demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	<p>Project reports, PIRs</p> <p>(PMU, FOs, MMAF, FAO)</p>	Local communities have incentives to adopt improved fisheries management and aquaculture practices through improvement in incomes and/or improved food security

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
communities in addition to demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries and fish passage structures.						
<p>Output 2.1.2: Aquaculture awareness on pollution and law enforcement</p> <p><i>Badly framed output. Decide what is most meaningful in the Kampar context in terms of pollution and what can be meaningfully achieved through the project. Revise indicators and targets accordingly. Consider revising as:</i></p> <p>Targeted capacity development of local communities for improved fisheries production and sustainable use of inland aquatic</p>	<p>Domestic and aquaculture wastes in the river decrease</p> <p>Number of floating net cages optimized</p> <p>Persons trained on the garbage management</p>	<p>At present, the number of floating net cage in Kampar, Sumatra is reaching unsustainable levels (7 500) causing eutrophication and water quality degradation. Law enforcement is very weak.</p>	<p>Training, dissemination and extension on the garbage management in Kampar and other target areas to 500 persons</p> <p>Law enforcement by the local government</p>	<p>1,000 persons trained on responsible aquaculture, of which at least 30% are women</p> <p>Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas</p>	<p>Training reports and attendance sheets.</p> <p>Interviews of stakeholders on water quality</p> <p>(PMU, FOs)</p>	<p>Willingness of fish farmers, including women, to participate in training activities</p> <p>Capacity and willingness of local government to enforce laws related to water quality, fresh water and protection and environment management</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
ecosystems through EAA/EAFM, including preventing and addressing pollution and supporting monitoring and law enforcement						
Output 2.1.3: Best-practice manuals for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity developed based on the evaluation of demonstration activities	Number of best-practices manuals developed	Few manuals related to conservation and sustainable use of inland fisheries in Indonesia available in local languages	Evaluation of demonstration activities	3 best- practices manuals for inland fisheries using EAFM/EAA	Best practices manuals (PMU, FOs)	Demonstration activities generate best practices that can be codified and replicated
Output 2.1.4: Livelihoods, gender and socio-ecological assessments completed for pilot sites, including assessments of local and traditional systems of inland aquatic resource tenure and governance, user group conflicts,						

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>patterns of social exclusion and vulnerability</p> <p><i>Given the lack of attention given to this aspect of the project, the MTR recommends creating a new output to give this aspect more prominence.</i></p>						
<p>Outcome 2.2: Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed for key inland fishery resources through fishery value chain analysis of target eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi Districts</p>	<p>Number of fishery value chains with enhanced capacity for conservation and market access</p> <p><i>Indicators need to be further developed to capture what the project is really trying to do - e.g. whose capacity is being improved for conservation and market access and how? MTR has noted</i></p>	<p>Glass eel fisheries and eel aquaculture ongoing, but not using best practices and not certified or eco-labelled</p> <p>Glass eel trade is prohibited, but ongoing</p> <p><i>Update baselines</i></p>	<p>Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed</p> <p><i>Adapt and create an interim target to achieve before end of project</i></p>	<p>Two eel fisheries with strengthened capacity for conservation and market access</p> <p>Guidelines for ecolabelling</p>	<p>Report from pre-assessment Ecolabelling guidelines (PMU)</p>	<p>Understanding eel value chains can enhance market access while also contribute to conservation</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
	<i>need for different approach for different types of producers. Baselines/targets need to be adapted accordingly.</i>					
<p>Output 2.2.1: Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analysed for two river eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabum districts. and Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments</p> <p><i>The MTR understands the project is not working in the Serayu River and is unclear if the project is working in the Pelabuhan Ratu catchment. IFish should clearly specify where the project is working and the geographic extent of the target eel fisheries. This should also be mapped clearly.</i></p>	<p>Number of value- chains analysed for <i>A. bicolor</i></p> <p>Number of stakeholders (communities, private and public sector) consulted</p>	<p>There are only 2 major eel species living in Serayu river and Pelabuhan Ratu</p> <p><i>Reconfirm exactly where the project target eel fisheries are.</i></p> <p>Limited understanding of the value chain for <i>A. bicolor</i> hampers successful conservation</p> <p><i>Is the project only focusing on A. bicolor?</i></p>	<p>Analysis of market access</p> <p>Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed</p>	<p>Value-chains for two river <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries documented and analysed</p>		<p>There are skills and capacity available to understand eel value chains</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.2.2: Pre-assessment of certification for target eel fisheries on Serayu River and Palabuhan Ratu catchments in Cilacap and Sukabumi as a tool to improve sustainability and increase market access</p> <p><i>Consider revising as suggested above to clarify as the project is not working in the Serayu River. Ideally specify where the the project is working and the geographic extent of the target eel fisheries. Consider if pre-assessment of eel is needed given WWF's existing work.</i></p>	Number of <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries with pre-assessments of certification	<p>There are no eel fisheries identified for certification in Indonesia</p> <p>There is no <i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i> (SNI) regulation on elvers collection and management of eels production</p> <p><i>Revise of the SNI is not being developed as well as corresponding targets</i></p>	Developed and improved SNIs of elvers collection and trading, and eel fattening	<p>Pre-assessment for certification of two eel fisheries</p> <p>Draft SNIs for elvers collection and trading, and eel fattening</p>	<p>Pre-assessment report</p> <p>Draft SNIs</p> <p>(PMU, MMAF, FAO)</p>	Political will to support certification and to develop SNIs for elvers collection and trading and eel fattening
<p>Output 2.2.3: Guidelines for certification or ecolabelling developed for target eel fisheries on Serayu River and Palabuhan Ratu catchments</p>	Guidelines for certification of selected <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries developed and disseminated	No guidelines on eel fishery certification and ecolabelling available		Guidelines for certification and ecolabelling developed for two eel <i>A. Bicolor</i> fisheries on Java	Reports with guidelines for certification and ecolabelling of eel fisheries (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Skills and capacity available to support development of guidelines

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
<i>See comments under 2.2.2 and MTR findings on certification of eel. Adapt indicators and targets as needed. Note project covers more than one eel species.</i>						
Output 2.2.4: Capacity building of eel fishery actors along the value chain to apply certification and ecolabelling guidelines <i>Unclear if this output is likely to be useful or achievable in the project's lifetime</i>	Number of stakeholders trained or each fishery	No capacity in place for certification or ecolabelling of eel fishery or other inland fishery		At least 20 fishers, 10 collectors and 30 fish farmers trained in each basin, respectively	Training reports and attendance sheets (FO-Java, PMU)	Interest and willingness of fishers, collectors and fish farmers to participate in trainings on application of guidelines
Outcome 3.1: Capacity to assess and monitor inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity improved at national level and at local levels in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra <i>Consider adding ecosystems to outcome wording.</i>	Percent of wetland areas in project area mapped <i>'Wetland' needs to be clearly defined. Is this the same as earlier 'critical inland aquatic ecosystem'?</i> Indicators of biodiversity	Thematic maps of wetland areas related to aquatic biodiversity in Indonesia not available. Weak data of existing inland aquatic biodiversity	Mapped inland aquatic biodiversity of project area in Kalimantan and Java Islands <i>Specify which elements of aquatic biodiversity are to be mapped.</i>	90% of wetland areas in project area mapped Indicators of biodiversity status available Number of harvested species not identified to species in national reporting reduced to	Maps, national fishery statistics and reporting (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Improved data and existing inland aquatic biodiversity can be acquired from earth observation and GIS analysis

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
	status developed Number of harvested species not identified to species in national reporting reduced to X% <i>This indicator may no longer be relevant. See MTR report.</i>			30% <i>This target may no longer be relevant. See main text.</i>		
Output 3.1.1: A comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity developed and translated to local and English languages	Species identification guide available in English and local languages	Published species identification guide doesn't exist	Draft of species identification	Species Identification Guide (Manual) both in Bahasa and in English	Species identification manual (PMU, MMAF, FAO)	Expertise available to collect species from the wild and improved information on species
Output 3.1.2: Data collection and monitoring system established using GIS and conventional methods that includes inventories of aquatic biodiversity of habitats in the 5 pilot areas and the mapping of wetlands in	Data collection, analysis and monitoring system Indicators of conservation status established Inventories of aquatic biodiversity	Data collection, analysis and monitoring systems insufficient Inventories and conservation status of aquatic biodiversity insufficient Some earth observation has been established for marine habitats, but not for inland waters	Data collection and analysis of aquatic biodiversity at project sites Draft report of inventories of aquatic biodiversity Monitoring to update database	Monitoring system of aquatic biodiversity in the 5 pilot areas Thematic maps of inventoried aquatic biodiversity in 5 pilot areas of Kalimantan, Java and Sumatera islands	Monitoring system Thematic maps (PMU, MMAF)	Baseline capacity in MMAF to support establishment and operation of monitoring system for inland aquatic biodiversity

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra						
Output 3.1.3: National and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang <i>Training no longer taking place at SEAFDEC</i>	Number of national and local stakeholders trained (disaggregated by gender) Number of training events organized	Insufficient training in data collection, analysis and monitoring of aquatic biodiversity at all levels	Training of trainers (20) at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang	160 national and local stakeholders, including 50% women, trained in assessment and monitoring of aquatic biodiversity 12 training events organised by SEAFDEC- Palembang		Willingness of national and local stakeholders, including women, to participate in trainings at Palembang Centre. Palembang Centre fully functional.
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices <i>Improve all indicators, and targets for Outcome 4.1 and all outputs under this Outcome and ensure that all indicators have baselines.</i>	M&E system is in place to support adaptive results-based management and monitoring of upscaling resulting from the project.	No system in place	Implemented project based on adaptive results based-management	Project delivers expected results and shares best practices	GEF BD Tracking Tool, PIR, Midterm and Final Evaluations	MMAF and other stakeholders support M&E processes, and are committed to continuous learning and exchange of knowledge on inland fisheries
Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system monitors project	Baseline and targets for global project	0	3rd and 4th six-monthly progress reports	Project M&E system delivers expected	GEF BD Tracking Tool, PIR,	PMU functioning and adequate

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Entity	Assumptions
outcomes and outputs, M&E system operating and used for adaptive project management	indicators refined Annual project implementation review (PIR) reports submitted to GEF Secretariat Six monthly project progress reports	0		reports and informs project management	Midterm and Final Evaluations	funding allocated to M&E
Output 4.1.2: Midterm review and final evaluations carried out and reports available	Mid-term and final evaluation reports	0	Mid-project evaluation recommendations implemented		Evaluation reports (FAO evaluation office)	Adequate funding allocated evaluations
Output 4.1.3: Lessons learnt documented and shared through project dissemination plan and existing national mechanisms	Project website with links to social media X number of project newsletters with lessons learnt X number of awareness/outreach events organized	Project website established <i>The MTR did not establish if a project website existed at the start of the project. In any case, there was no project website at the time of the MTR and no reference was made to the existence of any past project website by stakeholders during the MTR.</i>	Project website fully up to date with all project results 3 project newsletters	Lessons learnt documented and shared 7 Project Newsletters	Awareness/outreach events & materials Statistics of website visitors, likes on Facebook, etc.	PMU functioning and adequate financial resources allocated to project website, outreach events and newsletter

ANNEX 9 Results Matrix of achievements at mid-term and MTR observations

The MTR is required to: “report on the extent to which the original indicators and associated targets were achieved, even where they were deemed poorly chosen or formulated at the design stage.” (FAO 2019b, Annex 12). Where mid-term targets are not available for indicators, the MTR is required to make an assessment based on the end of project target. It should be noted that the Covid-19 pandemic, including UN restrictions on domestic travel by FAO staff, has further delayed implementation of many project activities in 2020, particularly in the demonstration sites. In making its assessment of achievements, the MTR has assumed that the project will be extended for 2-3 years. Otherwise, given the current end date of June 2021, most outcomes would be assessed as **‘Not on target to be completed/achieved’**. Additional clarifications on the assessment and achievement ratings are provided below. Further explanation can be found in the FAO guidance for MTRs of GEF projects.

Assessment Key:

Green: Completed / Achieved	Yellow: Partially completed / achieved ¹	Red: Not on target to be completed/achieved ²
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Notes:

1: Yellow: Partially completed/achieved or on target to be completed/achieved by end of project

2: Red: At high risk of not being completed/achieved by end of project and needs attention

3: The ‘Mid-term level & assessment’ column summarizes the MTR’s assessment of progress towards mid-term targets for each project outcome and objectives. Where mid-term targets are not available, end of project targets have been used in line with FAO and GEF guidance.

4: Where there has been noteworthy progress that is not captured by the existing indicators and targets, the ‘Mid-term level & assessment column’ has been divided in two. In such cases, the first column reflects the MTR’s assessment against the existing Results Framework indicator and Mid-term target. The second column reflects the MTR’s assessment of progress based on other evidence collected during the MTR.

5: Achievement ratings follow the GEF Secretariat’s six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

6: Where two ratings are given in the ‘Achievement rating’ column, these follow the same principle as in ‘Mid-term level & assessment’ column; i.e. the first rating is against the existing Results Framework indicator and Mid-term target, the second is the MTR’s rating based on other objective evidence.

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
Project Environment Objective:	Area (km ²) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	Total inland waters is		2,000 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under	2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems		U	The mid-term target has not been achieved and there is a high risk of this target not being achieved in a

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
Strengthening the management framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity to increase the protection of high conservation-value freshwater ecosystems	under sustainable management practices	26.9 million ha.		sustainable management practices	under sustainable management practices 5.3 million ha of inland aquatic ecosystems indirectly covered by the project through improved management frameworks and plans			meaningful way. See MTR assessment for Outcome 1.1 below for further details. There is, however, potential for at least partially achieving the end of project target of having 5.3 million ha of inland aquatic ecosystems under improved management frameworks and plans as a result of plans to establish inland Fishery Management Areas (WPP-PD). These are still at a very early stage of development and it is unclear to what extent these can be operationalized locally in the project target ecosystems and districts before the end of the project.
Project Development Objective: Increasing the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security for local people dependent on inland fisheries	Improved food security for X number of people	Very little of this area is under sustainable management, several fisheries are being depleted with fish species becoming threatened and their		Improved food security for 500,000 people	Improved food security for 1,000,000 people		U	Not achieved and probably unachievable. Socio-economic assessments, including gender assessments, have not been conducted and baselines have not been established on food security (or any other socio-economic indicator) in the project districts. Only very general information is available on the role of aquatic resources, including project target species, in the diets of different communities and their contribution to food security. In the case of the 3 project

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
for their livelihoods		habitats degraded						target species, this appears to be minimal.
Outcome 1.1: Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans	Area (km ²) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans	Total inland waters is 26.8 km ² Production is 2.8 million ton of fish ⁷ . Limited area under sustainable management practices and depletion of fisheries and threats to species are poorly documented	(S) Revised land use management plan developed by the project submitted to the districts, recommendations for integration of inland fisheries with land use planning in spatial plans have been agreed by the Legislative (DPRD) to be integrated into district policies plans that cover 2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystem. The implementation of the mainstreaming of inland fisheries through the support of national policies is implemented, regulations and policies for the Establishment of Land Fisheries Management Areas	2,000 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans	2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans		U/MU	Based on the Results Framework indicator and target, the rating for this outcome should be U. The MTR also does not agree with the self-reported progress in the 2020 PIR for the following reasons. 1) The area of 'critical inland aquatic ecosystem' has been calculated by mapping the area of 'potential disturbance' in each sub-basin but without clearly linking to the area's globally significant inland aquatic ecosystems, including target project species and their habitats. As a GEF biodiversity project, one would expect 'critical inland aquatic ecosystem' to include globally significant biodiversity that is unique and/or threatened as well as the fisheries targeted by the project. The area of 'potential disturbance' used by IFish to calculate the area of critical inland aquatic ecosystem includes proxies for threats such as road network, population and proximity to streams. However, this calculation is not clearly

⁷ Included both capture fisheries and aquaculture; 'fish' also includes molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic species.

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
			(WPP) have been made available and legalized by the Minister of MMAF,					<p>linked to biodiversity values on the ground, including project target species and habitats.</p> <p>2) District spatial plans or RTRWs are not the same as the site-based 'sustainable management plans' that were planned in the Project Document. Additionally, even if some proportion of critical inland aquatic ecosystems are included in the spatial plans, only one of the five district plans (Kampar) has been revised by government to date. This includes some relatively small changes proposed by the project that are unlikely to lead to major changes in the management of large areas of critical inland aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>Additionally, there are some critical gaps under this outcome that need to be addressed. These include the lack of a comprehensive analysis of sector policies and plans of relevance to inland aquatic ecosystems including those relating to wetlands management and conservation, which should be the foundation for the project's policy work. There is also no analysis or synthesis of the project's policy work to date to distil lessons and identify gaps.</p> <p>Nevertheless, a rating of MU has been given as strong efforts are being made to</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
								mainstream critical knowledge on inland fisheries and aquatic ecosystems more generally (rather than biodiversity specifically) into the spatial plans and within district government planning with varying levels of success. There are also some noteworthy examples of progress that are not captured by the current indicator for this outcome. These include the MMAF Ministerial Decrees on inland Fishery Management Areas (the WPP-PD) and on the limited protection of eel. Although operationalizing these will require further investment and time, these are promising developments for strengthening the management of inland aquatic ecosystems and the conservation of their globally significant biodiversity, provided there is systematic investment and follow up to ensure their adoption.
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened capacities of national and local environmental and fisheries professionals as well as local communities to address threats to inland	Number of communities and professionals with enhanced capacity to sustainably manage inland fisheries (disaggregated by gender)	Lack of awareness among stakeholders (technical officers at national, provincial and district levels, fishers, fish processors,	(MS) Stakeholder analysis, Needs assessment and target audience of national capacity building plans for training on sustainable inland fisheries management based on EAFM has been completed, draft. Training modules are	Training of 8 communities and 60 relevant professionals (fisheries, environment & forestry, agriculture, private sector, NGOs, etc.) (at least 30% women)	15 communities and 120 professionals with enhanced capacity, including at least 30% women, to implement land management		U	Limited training of communities to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems to date. Very little training – if any – of non-Fisheries sector professionals to date including private sector. Service Providers commissioned to develop training materials did not deliver to the required standard, while existing FAO training materials on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries/Aquaculture Management (EAFM/EAA) have not been used. Site-

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries		fish farmers, etc.) of harmful practices that impact inland aquatic ecosystems	being prepared to be developed with MMAF. There are different perspectives, purposes and objectives of the preparation of Module training as well as differences in EAFM Training Module will be arranged considering the Directorate of Fisheries Resources Management (SDI) - DG Capture Fisheries of MMAF has a manual for inland fisheries EAFM assessment. Due to COVID 19 Pandemic, this activity will be postponed until the end of 2020		plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems			<p>based training was suspended in 2020 due to Covid-19. End of project target is very unlikely to be met given that there are no activities planned or underway to develop any site-based land management plans covering critical inland aquatic ecosystems in the demonstration sites.</p> <p>A handful of one-off very short (e.g. ½ -1 day) trainings have been given in different demonstration sites. Topics covered include EAFM/EAA and responsible aquaculture in Kampar and fish capture data recording and eel aquaculture in Sukabumi and Cilacap. There have also been very short trainings on obtaining loans and developing business proposals. These were conducted mainly in 2019 although they are not reported in the 2019 PIR. These have involved mainly a few fish farmers, fishers, and District Fisheries Office staff. The impact of trainings has not been monitored.</p> <p>Various activities are underway that will hopefully contribute to developing capacity to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems, particularly among local and national policymakers, although the details of this are still to be worked out. However, proposed training</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
								activities are not clearly linked to increasing local capacity to develop and implement site-based integrated land management plans, which the Project Document suggests are intended to increase the sustainability of the project's three target fisheries and their associated inland aquatic ecosystems and globally significant biodiversity.
Outcome 1.3: Improved multi-ministry/agency communication and collaboration on management of inland aquatic ecosystems	Improved communication and collaboration between MMAF, MoA, MoF, MoE (Number of coordination meetings, etc. for management of inland fisheries)	The Grand Design for Preserving Lake Ecosystems in Indonesia issued by the Ministry of Environment 2014 has provisions for provincial cross-sectoral documentation and monitoring of ecoregions, but overall	(MS) The National Technical Working Group (TWG) for second legality (MMAF Ministerial Decree), has been prepared by the NPC IFish Project, with a detailed TOR prepared including revision of new members involving the functions and support of the IFish Project at the national level. (MS) The initiation of establishment of TWG in district level has been carried out through a series of online meetings in 5 districts (Kapuas, South Barito, Sukabumi,	Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings (2 times/year)	Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors (9) policies, plans and budgets		HU/MU	No multi-ministry coordination mechanism has been in place since 2018 when the national Technical Working Group last met. The initiation and planning for district-level TWGs is a positive and promising development, however. Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors, policies, plans and budgets is still at a very early stage but could potentially be accelerated particularly at the district level. There is ad hoc engagement with national ministries on a needs-basis linked to specific demonstration site activities. Strong linkages have yet to be established with key national ministries with programmes and initiatives that are highly relevant to the project, such as MoEF, BAPPENAS and BRG, all of whom are working on wetlands conservation, restoration, climate change and related

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
		coordination needs strengthening	Cilacap and Kampar), the all Stakeholders agreed to build a functional and communication mechanism through the district level TWG to encourage stakeholder support in supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable fisheries management. District decrees for TWG for each district available by the end of 2020					issues. This is a major gap. The project has also not yet engaged with many of the leading research institutions and NGOs working specifically on wetlands including peatlands. An initial virtual meeting to discuss the establishment of district-level TWGs has been held in 4 project districts in November and December 2020. These are intended to promote multi-sector communication and coordination on inland aquatic resources. The purpose of these is to build a constituency to support the management and sustainable use of target inland fisheries in each district, as well as to find ways to increase benefits from aquatic resources/inland fisheries in a sustainable manner. It is also intended to gradually increase understanding of the importance of inland aquatic biodiversity although this is not included as an objective or output of the TORs for the district TWGs. It is also hoped that these TWGs could eventually play a role in supporting the implementation of inland Fishery Management Areas.
Outcome 1.4: Improved biodiversity status of three	Stocks of threatened aquatic species increased by	Clown knife fish found in Kalimantan,	(MS) Collaborate with Directorate KKHL - MMAF, and as an important part of	Evaluation of controlling systems for export of eelers	Stocks of Indonesian eel and Clown knife fish		U	The mid-term target has not been met and the project is extremely unlikely to achieve the end of project target. The Fishery Management Plans (or RPP) do

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
key inland fish species	x% in target areas	Java and Sumatra with declining stocks and in the IUCN Red List (near threatened) Indonesian Eels <i>Anguilla bicolor</i> (IUCN Red List, yellow) mostly found in fresh waters that have river mouths in Indian Ocean (Java and Sumatra). Export of glass eel is prohibited, but ongoing	supporting RPP (Indonesian Eel Fisheries Management Plan) Eel conservation policy has been developed and developed at the national level. Limited protection for National level Eels approved by the scientific authority (Indonesian Institute of Sciences) and ready to be submitted to the Minister for legalization. The initial draft of the Indonesian eel fisheries management plan is available, the Stakeholder Consultation Series is still being carried out, the documents and MMAF Ministerial Regulations available in 2021. Additional plans for the preparation of a fisheries management	Evaluation of fisheries management for clown knife fish	increased by at least 10% in target areas in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra			<p>not appear to be a suitable policy tool for promoting sustainable fisheries for clown knife fish (<i>Chitala/belida</i> species) and Asian arowana as both are legally protected. There has been a lack of scientific and technical rigour in describing the taxonomy and conservation status of clown knife fish since the project design phase up to the MTR including in the 2020 PIR (see Finding 13 and related information in the MTR report).</p> <p>Arowana is considered globally endangered and reported to be very difficult to find in the wild now. As there have been no field-based assessments of the status of the target species, their habitats and the scale of threats in the project target sites, the local population status of different <i>Chitala</i> species and of arowana is not known and no baselines have been established for this Outcome indicator.</p> <p>There has been no discussion so far on an alternative suitable biodiversity impact indicator for the project for these two species and their associated ecosystems. While a draft Fishery Management Plan (RPP) for eel has been prepared and some good work being undertaken to reduce unsustainable glass eel</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
			plan (RPP) for the Clown Knife Fish (Belida) and Dragon fish will be developed with MMAF, however the preparation of the RPP document still considers the policy and regulations of Indonesia, because Belida and Arowana Asia (Dragon fish) are fully protected and cannot officially be traded without a management authority permit. The decision to continue the preparation of fisheries management plans documents for belida and dragon fish will be obtained at the PSC Meeting in Mid of 2020					harvesting, without clearer definition of the indicators and a baselines it will be impossible to assess the project's impact on local eel stocks.
Outcome 2.1: Rural communities pursue improved livelihoods through better fisheries	Number of demonstration projects implemented Number households benefitting	Productivity of aquaculture depends on the implemented technology.	(MS) All demonstration projects in 5 locations have been determined (re-introducing of Dragon fish/Asian Arowana and re-stocking of eels, breeding and culture of	All 5 demonstration sites operational	5 demonstration projects implemented 12,385 households benefitting from pilot		MU	While all 5 project demonstration sites are operational, it is very unlikely that the other 3 end of project targets will be achieved. With some changes in project design, it may be possible to achieve at least 2 more targets. However, the target on over 12,000 households benefiting

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
production and conservation in 5 pilot areas including 12,385 households on 60,000 of wetland habitat	Amount of wetland habitat covered	Productivity of rice-fish policulture in rice field is 0.6 ton/year, while the productivity of fish pond ranges 2.7-480 ton/ha/year . Floating net cage productivity ranges 138-952 ton/ ha/ year No-feed aquaculture technology is available, but not widely used	clown knife fish/Belida, eels culture on glass eel to elver stadium), but not all intended activities fully implemented yet due to COVID-19 Pandemic. The first demonstration site on eel cultures in Cilacap District produced best practices that could be replicated by District Government to support the management and conservation of species of high economic value. More than 115 households have been directly benefited from project activities, linkages between human activities (especially pollution), ecosystem health, improved fisheries management and aquaculture practices through improvement of incomes and/or		projects directly 60,000 ha of wetland habitat under improved management Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas			directly from the project is likely to be very difficult to achieve. Preliminary work has been undertaken in all sites particularly in connection with Component 1. Demonstration activities are most advanced in Cilacap followed by Sukabumi. Implementation of demonstration activities in Kapuas and S. Barito in Central Kalimantan and in Kampar in Riau in Sumatra has been further delayed in 2020 by Covid-related restrictions. A major gap under Outcome 2.1 is the lack of investment or plans to develop demonstrations on site-based wetlands management, a key element of the original project design as reflected in the indicator for this outcome. There is also a disconnect in terms of how to meaningfully translate the district spatial plans (Outcome 1.1) and FMPs (Outcome 1.4) into 'improved management' of 'critical inland aquatic ecosystems' at the local community level under Outcome 2.1. <u>MTR comment on Progress reported in the 2020 PIR</u> The 'best practices' on eel culture produced from the Cilacap demonstration site seen by the MTR is a

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
			<p>improved food security and impacts on fisheries (sustainable livelihoods) raised with communities and authorities in all targeted districts.</p> <p>500 of key stakeholders participated on river cleanup campaign in Kampar District.</p>					<p>compilation of lessons by the Service Provider of an unsuccessful eel aquaculture demonstration. These are not in any way linked to the management and conservation of the wild eel population. While restocking from eel aquaculture is proposed, this is yet to happen.</p> <p>The basis of the statement that 115 households that have benefited directly from the project is also unclear given that no indicators are being monitored and no baselines have been established.</p>
Outcome 2.2: Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed for key inland fishery resources through fishery value chain analysis of two eel fisheries	Number of fishery value chains with enhanced capacity for conservation and market access	<p>Glass eel fisheries and eel aquaculture ongoing, but not using best practices and not certified or eco-labelled</p> <p>Glass eel trade is prohibited, but ongoing</p>	<p>(MS) Initiate collaboration with WWF Indonesia to speed up the implementation of ecolabelling certification (Marine Stewardship Council - MSC) for eels fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap Districts that exported to Japan markets, and also supported by PT. IROHA as an exporter.</p> <p>PT. IROHA committed to accept the product of demonstration site in</p>	Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed	<p>Two eel fisheries with strengthened capacity for conservation and market access</p> <p>Guidelines for ecolabelling</p>		MS	<p>The mid-term target has not been met and overall progress towards this outcome has been slow as the eel value chain analyses have not been completed. However, preliminary work has been undertaken and end of project targets could still be met with some adjustments and a clearer strategy on locally appropriate market-based strategies to promote the sustainability of eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi.</p> <p>A very simple eel value chain analysis has developed for Cilacap and more detailed value chain analyses are planned. A review of certification and eco-labelling options has been completed.</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
			Sukabumi (glass eel to elver size) in order to reduce the impact of glass eel fishing and support sustainable harvesting of eels.					MSC certification pre-assessments of the glass eel fishery in Sukabumi have been commissioned by WWF Indonesia. These indicate that certification under the MSC standard is likely to be difficult given the data challenges and costs involved in establishing the health of the wild eel stock. There is also no ASC standard available for eel. The project therefore needs to carefully consider what type of ecolabelling will actually promote better conservation of eel and generate benefits for local communities involved in the eel value chain.
Outcome 3.1: Capacity to assess and monitor inland aquatic biodiversity improved at national level and at local levels in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Percent of wetland areas in project area mapped Indicators of biodiversity status developed Number of harvested species not identified to species in national reporting reduced to X%	Thematic maps of wetland areas related to aquatic biodiversity in Indonesia not available. Weak data of existing inland	(MS) 50% of wetland areas mapped. Data to determine the indicators biodiversity status obtained, biodiversity mapping has been developed including integrating development planning and integration into regional spatial plans in land use management plans No direct and concrete activities have been undertaken during the	Mapped inland aquatic biodiversity of project area in Kalimantan and Java Islands	90% of wetland areas in project area mapped Indicators of biodiversity status available Number of harvested species not identified to species in		MS	The mid-term target of mapping the inland aquatic biodiversity of the project area in Kalimantan and Java has not been met and is a major gap. The development of integrated socio-economic and conservation indicators is also delayed and this will impact delivery of other planned results. However, the on-going development of IIFGIS, which has accelerated in 2020, is noteworthy. This has allowed IFish to map certain aspects of inland aquatic ecosystems in the project districts, although an explicit agreed definition is needed of the term 'critical inland aquatic ecosystem' that aligns with being a GEF biodiversity

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
		aquatic biodiversity	reporting period for addressing lack of species detail in National level reporting.		national reporting reduced to 30%			<p>project and the Project Document's focus on 'high conservation value ecosystems'.</p> <p>There is good progress in mapping and analysing the extent of inland wetlands in project areas with some notable unintended positive results e.g. using remote sensing data to capture the dynamic nature of wetlands (seasonal/interannual variation in extent etc). However, this mapping is still to be related to the biodiversity in project areas and ground-truthed. Greater attention is needed on local priorities and information needs and increasing community participation in biodiversity/fisheries assessment and monitoring.</p> <p>There is no mid-term target for the 3rd indicator for Outcome 3.1. However, the relevance/usefulness of this indicator needs to be assessed as the MTR was informed that national reporting to species level already is already at 70% or more.</p> <p><u>MTR comment on Progress reported in the 2020 PIR</u></p> <p>Contrary to what has been reported in the PIR, biodiversity indicators are still to be developed. This work has been delayed partly by the Covid-19</p>

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
								pandemic. There is therefore also no integration of thematic biodiversity maps into development planning or regional spatial plans. The PIR needs to be revised to reflect this and to accurately record the challenges faced by the project in measuring progress against existing outcome indicators.
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices	M&E system is in place to support adaptive results-based management and monitoring of upscaling resulting from the project.	No system in place	(MS) Project implementation plan available, key processes to support M&E and strategic planning in place	Implemented project based on adaptive results based-management	Project delivers expected results and shares best practices		HU	Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management is highly unlikely without major changes to current project execution, management and oversight. No adaptive results-based management is taking place. Knowledge generated by the project is not being used effectively to guide further project design and implementation. Reporting in PIRs and PPRs is often unclear, misleading, incomplete and/or inaccurate. The Project Task Force has not been used effectively to provide technical guidance or to troubleshoot project implementation as stipulated in the Project Document. Some 'adaptive' management is taking place to overcome implementation challenges, but proposed or actual changes are not clearly documented or explained in the PIR or elsewhere, in particular to confirm that the changes

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline level	Level in last PIR (self-reported including rating)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment ^{3,4}	Achievement rating ^{5,6}	Justification for rating
								<p>remain in line with the overall project design and GEF requirements. A new achievements-related Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan linked to the workplan is under development. But this remains focused on the activity and output level rather than on higher-order results and impacts. The new M&E plan is unlikely to deliver adaptive results-based management without some major changes in its design as well as other elements of an effective M&E system (see main MTR report).</p>

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
Output 1.1.1: Improved land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Number of improved land management plans Number of km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems covered by X number of plans	Number of improved land management plans Number of km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems covered by X number of plans	100%	Participatory land-use planning workshops in all 5 districts 3 improved district land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,000 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	5 improved district land management plans covering 2,949 km ² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	Only one of the 5 district spatial plans had been approved by December 2020, the Kampar RTRW (2019-24), which was approved in December 2019. The MTR has significant reservations about the likely impact of the project's considerable investment in proposing revisions to the district spatial plans in terms of reducing threats to critical inland aquatic ecosystems and leading to their improved management. Some of these concerns have already been discussed under Outcome 1.1 The 'Land management plans' targeted by the project are the district spatial plans or RTRW-K, which are essentially land use zoning plans rather than sustainable management plans. These define what is permitted and not permitted in different areas by different sectors, private sector and individuals. No details have been provided in the PIR on the type of 'forestry or pollution controls that have been proposed by IFish and included/or awaiting approval in the target district plans and how the changes proposed by IFish will lead to improved conservation and management of critical inland aquatic ecosystems.

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
Output 1.1.2: Sector policies and development plans reviewed and revised, and legal framework for inland aquatic resources extraction strengthened and incentives enforcement developed	Review report of relevant sector policies and development plans Revision of X number of sector policies and plans Incentives for enforcement identified (number and type)	National laws in place for environmental protection and management (UU no 32, 2009), as well as National Policy on Fresh Water Management (Per.Pres. No. 33, 201), but implementation and enforcement mechanisms at district level are lacking Development of effluent standards for aquaculture not yet incorporated into policy frameworks	35%	5 policy workshops in pilot district to identify gaps. Identified Incentives for enforcement (e.g. Technology of no-feed aquaculture culture of filter) Policy and advocacy materials developed for targeted decision makers.	Final report of sector policy revisions Agreed draft revised policies in the 9 concerned sectors (at regency/provincial and district levels) Draft Grand Design on eels another endangered freshwater species (national level policy) framework)	There are some promising policy achievements to support sustainable inland fisheries under this output but only within the fisheries sector. These include facilitating the MMAF Ministerial Decree on Fishery Management Area for Inland Water Fishery and the Ministerial Decree on the limited protection of <i>Anguilla</i> eel, both in 2020. The first indicator for this output does not have a corresponding target and has not been completed, i.e. a report of the review of relevant sector policies and development plans. This is a critical gap. While elsewhere the PIR reports that the five-year medium term development plans for project districts (the RPJMD) have been reviewed and that initial Focus Group Discussions have been held, it does not provide any detail on the findings of the development plan reviews, particularly on gaps relevant to the management of critical inland aquatic resources and no project report of this review or these FGDs were provided to the MTR. Additionally, a noted in the PIR, there are no mechanisms for enforcement of new policies or incentives. Policy advocacy materials for targeted decision-makers are yet to be developed. The project has focused primarily on the fisheries sector to date. End of project target of revised policies in 9 sectors is unlikely and probably not advisable at this stage. The project should

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
						<p>broaden its cope but also aim to prioritize and focus on the most important sectors in addition to fisheries.</p> <p>It is unclear if the 'Grand Design' on eel is the same as the Fishery Management Plan/RPP for eel. This should be clarified and the Results Framework updated accordingly.</p>
Output 1.2.1: Capacity building plan for sustainable management of inland aquatic resources developed and mechanisms for implementation identified	<p>Capacity building plan available</p> <p>Implementation plan for capacity building available</p> <p>Advocacy material available</p>	The government has the centre of training, but insufficient capacity building for inland fisheries using the ecosystem approach	45%	1 national capacity building plan and 5 district-level plans using EAFM/EAA developed and adopted	<p>National capacity building plan with implementation mechanism for EAFM/EAA</p> <p>5 district capacity building plans with impl. mechanism for EAFM/EAA</p>	Most mid-term targets have not been met for outputs 1.2.1-1.2.3 as activities have been delayed while some were not delivered to an adequate standard by Service Providers and Service Contractors, particularly the work undertaken in 2019 on capacity assessments and training modules development. This has had limited impact so far on the delivery of related outputs and outcomes as the latter have either also been delayed and/or are also problematic in other ways.
Output 1.2.2: At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals from relevant ministries, the private sector and academia trained in sustainable management of inland fisheries	Number of professionals from the public and private sectors, and academia trained (disaggregated by gender)	Environment and fisheries professionals (Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Environment and Forestry, Agriculture, Tourisms, Transportation, Local Government, Research and Technology,	20%	35 environment professionals, 35 fisheries professionals, 15 private sector actors, and 15 experts from academia (including at least 30% women) trained	At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals (at least 30% women) trained in EAFM/EAA for inland fisheries	Some ad-hoc, very short trainings (generally 1/2 – 1 day and occasionally 2 days) and awareness raising activities have been undertaken in Cilacap, Sukabumi & Kampar for example on EAFM/EAA, responsible aquaculture, fish capture data recording, eel aquaculture and obtaining loans and developing proposals. The impact of such short trainings (in terms of knowledge retention and skills development and application of both) and therefore value of such trainings is unclear, especially given the lack of continuity in implementation of activities in the demonstration sites, which has been

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
		private sector and academia) have insufficient training in EAFM/EAA in inland fisheries				interrupted by turnover in the PMU and subsequently by Covid-19.
Output 1.2.3: 12 local communities including 3,000 fishers and 1,000 fish farmers trained to implement 5 land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	X local communities, including Y fishers and Z fish farmers trained	Local communities have insufficient understanding and training in EAFM/EAA in inland fisheries	25%	Training of 8 communities to implement land management plans (at least 30% women)	15 local communities trained, including 3 000 fishers and 1 000 fish farmers (at least 1 500 women)	
Output 1.3.1: Multi-agency coordination mechanism established on freshwater ecosystem management at central level and in each participating Province lead by the fishery sector with participation of agriculture, forestry and environment sectors	Multi-agency coordination mechanism at central level with relevant sectors participating X district-level multiagency coordination mechanisms	Coordination across relevant sectors needed: National government : Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment and Forestry	25%	Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings	Functional central multi agency coordination mechanism with relevant sectors (9) actively participating Functional district multi-agency coordination mechanisms in 5 districts in Kalimantan, Java	See Outcome 1.3 above.

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
		Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry of Culture and Tourism Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education Collaboration and coordination on inland fisheries is inadequate			and Sumatra provinces	
Output 1.4.1: 3 Fishery management plans for globally important freshwater biodiversity	Fishery management plans	No fishery management plans for threatened freshwater species in place in Indonesia	35%	Development of fishery management plan for clown knife fish in Sumatra 1 Fishery management plan for <i>A. bicolor</i> in Java	1 Fishery management plan for Clown knife fish in Sumatra 1 Fishery management plan for <i>A. bicolor</i> in Java 1 Fishery management plan	See Outcome 1.4 above. Only the FMP for eel is in progress and likely to be completed by the end of the project. Operationalizing this may require more time and investment, however. The project should clarify the likely impact of the eel FMP and alternative strategies for 'clown knife fish'/belida and Asian arowana (dragon fish) if FMPs cannot be prepared for these species.

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
					for Dragon fish in Kalimantan	
Output 1.4.2: Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans in critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra	Land management and fisheries management plans covering critical inland aquatic ecosystems agreed among sectors and stakeholders implemented	Fisheries management not included in present land management plans for inland ecosystem in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra Islands	35%	Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans covering 40,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	Land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems implemented	As already explained above under Outcome 1.1 and the Environmental Objective, mid-term targets have not been achieved and end of project targets as currently framed also cannot be achieved without developing site-based land management plans for implementation in such ecosystems.
Output 2.1.1: Implementation of 5 land management plans in pilot communities and establishment of demonstrations including investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	Number of investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures		40%	6 demonstrations established on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	12 demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures	While work is underway to varying extents in 3 demonstration districts, no demonstrations linked to the implementation any site-based land management plans with community engagement have been established. Demonstrations established so far include: eel aquaculture in 2 villages in Cilacap. There are no substantive demonstrations in place yet for other proposed areas although initial work has started on the fish pathway in Sukabumi, and obtaining <i>belida</i> brood stock for aquaculture in Kampar as well as identifying sites for restocking. There has also been a one off clean the river campaign in Kampar. Demonstration work had yet to start in Kapuas & South Barito at the time of the MTR. A major gap is the lack of any plans for a demonstration on integrated

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
						wetlands management, which is central to the original project design.
Output 2.1.2: Aquaculture awareness on pollution and law	Domestic and aquaculture wastes in the river decrease Number of floating net cages optimized Persons trained on the garbage management	At present, the number of floating net cage in Kampar, Sumatra is reaching unsustainable levels (7 500) causing eutrophication and water quality degradation. Law enforcement is very weak.	30%	Training, dissemination and extension on the garbage management in Kampar and other target areas to 500 persons Law enforcement by the local government	1,000 persons trained on responsible aquaculture, of which at least 30% are women Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas	The mid-term target of 500 people receiving training, dissemination and extension on garbage management along with law enforcement by local government has not been met in a meaningful manner. There has been a one-off clean the river campaign in Kampar, which included some awareness raising and training on pollution. The 2020 PIR states that 500 people participated in the event but this appears to have been more an awareness-raising exercise rather than a systematic effort to change behaviour on garbage management and no evidence is available on the impact of this work through project M&E. Law enforcement by local government is also not tracked by the project or reported on in the PIR.
Output 2.1.3: Best-practice manuals for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity developed based on the evaluation of demonstration activities	Number of best-practices manuals developed	Few manuals related to conservation and sustainable use of inland fisheries in Indonesia available in local languages	35%	Evaluation of demonstration activities	3 best- practices manuals for inland fisheries using EAFM/EAA	Mid-term target has not been achieved as the demonstrations have been delayed. End of project target is achievable with some important course corrections

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
Output 2.2.1: Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analysed for river eel fisheries and Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments	Number of value-chains analysed for <i>A. bicolor</i> Number of stakeholders (communities, private and public sector) consulted	There are only 2 major eel species living in Serayu river and Pelabuhan Ratu Limited understanding of the value chain for <i>A. bicolor</i> hampers successful conservation	45%	Analysis of market access Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed	Value-chains for two river <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries documented and analysed	Mid-term targets for outputs 2.2.1-2.2.4 have not been achieved although considerable preliminary work has been undertaken and there is a good general understanding of the domestic eel supply chain in Java. However, a proper analysis of the supply and value chains of the eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi remains to be done. The value of IFish undertaking Output 2.2.2 is a little unclear as WWF Indonesia has already completed a pre-assessment of Marine Stewardship Certification (MSC) for the glass eel fisheries in Sukabumi, the main source of glass eel in Java. (The adult eel fishery is largely non-commercial.)
Output 2.2.2: Pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Palabuhan Ratu catchments	Number of <i>A. bicolor</i> fisheries with pre-assessments of certification	There are no eel fisheries identified for certification in Indonesia There is no <i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i> (SNI) regulation on elvers collection and management of eels production	30%	Developed and improved SNIs of elvers collection and trading, and eel fattening	Pre-assessment for certification of two eel fisheries Draft SNIs for elvers collection and trading, and eel fattening	Outputs 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 will only become relevant once a decision has been taken about how the project intends to move ahead on certification and eco-labelling. However, the project has also decided not to pursue the development of the Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) for glass eel and elver collection and trade and eel fattening, although this is the planned mid-term target. The reason for this change reported in the 2020 PIR (and also given to the MTR directly) is that the SNI are apparently not relevant for market access, particularly for the international market.

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
Output 2.2.3: Guidelines for certification or ecolabelling developed for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments	Guidelines for certification of selected <i>A. bicolor</i> fisherie developed and disseminated	No guidelines on eel fishery certification and ecolabelling available	5%		Guidelines for certification and ecolabelling developed for two eel <i>A. Bicolor</i> fisheries on Java	
Output 2.2.4: Capacity building of eel fishery actors along the value chain to apply certification and ecolabelling guidelines	Number of stakeholders trained or each fishery	No capacity in place for certification or ecolabelling of eel fishery or other inland fishery	5%		At least 20 fishers, 10 collectors and 30 fish farmers trained in each basin, respectively	
Output 3.1.1: A comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity developed and translated to local and English languages	Species identification guide available in English and local languages	Published species identification guide doesn't exist	70%	Draft of species identification	Species Identification Guide (Manual) both in Bahasa and in English	<p>Mid-term target achieved. A species identification guide was being finalized at the time of the MTR. Both Bahasa and English versions should be released in 2021. The guide covers 225 species from 54 families found in the project demonstration sites. A user-friendly non-technical format has been used with photographs highlighting key features for identification. The main intended user of the guide are the Local Fisheries Offices in the project districts and, to a lesser extent, local community fisher groups.</p> <p>A major limitation of the guide is that as it was not possible to conduct any ecological field surveys or assessments during 2020 due to the pandemic to complement the secondary information. Instead the guide is primarily</p>

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
						<p>based on LIPI's species database which is mostly based on surveys from the 1970s to the 1990s and is particularly out of date for remote areas. The most recent data for species included in the guide is for Java and dates back to 2010-12.</p> <p>Other limitations in design at the draft stage included omission of information on: the national and international conservation status of individual species; specific threats (including any that apply to particular life cycle stages); any major laws and regulations that apply to the extraction of individual (as in the case of <i>belida</i>, arowana and eel) and population trends. Given that this is a product of a GEF co-financed biodiversity project such information would be expected to be included. There was also no plan to include photographs to help users identify life cycle stages of key species, including the three species targeted by the project.</p> <p>Finally, it is unclear to what extent the guide will result in a significant reduction in unidentified species in official statistics on inland fish catch, which is its original purpose. It may have potential to be used in other ways however if its design and content is further adjusted.</p>
Output 3.1.2: Data collection and monitoring system established using GIS	Data collection, analysis and monitoring system	Data collection, analysis and monitoring	50%	Data collection and analysis of aquatic	Monitoring system of of aquatic	None of the mid-term targets for this output have been achieved, although they are required to guide the development of demonstration activities under Component 2

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
and conventional methods that includes inventories of aquatic biodiversity of habitats in the 5 pilot areas and the mapping of wetlands in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Indicators of conservation status established Inventories of aquatic biodiversity	systems insufficient Inventories and conservation status of aquatic biodiversity insufficient Some earth observation has been established for marine habitats, but not for inland waters		biodiversity at project sites Draft report of inventories of aquatic biodiversity Monitoring to update database	biodiversity in the 5 pilot areas Thematic maps of inventoried aquatic biodiversity in 5 pilot areas of Kalimantan, Java and Sumatera islands	and to monitor the project's conservation impact. Although self-reported progress on this output is 50%, the MTR estimates progress to be closer to 25% with increased progress largely due the accelerated development of the Integrated Fisheries Geographic Information System (IIFGIS) since April 2020. Site-based biodiversity assessments, which were already greatly delayed, could not be carried out in 2020 due to the pandemic. The project still plans to undertake surveys of the aquatic biodiversity at the project sites and to produce inventory reports in 2021 and to implement monthly data collection for monitoring. However, the late implementation of this activity has affected the quality of other project outputs such as the Species Identification Guide (3.1.1) as well as the design of new demonstration activities and will also impact overall project results monitoring.
Output 3.1.3: National and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang	Number of national and local stakeholders trained (disaggregated by gender) Number of training events organized	Insufficient training in data collection, analysis and monitoring of aquatic biodiversity at all levels	30%	Training of trainers (20) at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang	160 national and local stakeholders, including 50% women, trained in assessment and monitoring of aquatic biodiversity	Some ad hoc training has been provided on fish catch species identification and recording. Most activities, however, are yet to start and to be conducted systematically. An online training needs assessment is planned whereby a list of training options will be distributed to targeted stakeholders to select those that would be most useful. The main recipients of training at the national level will be different departments of MMAF, while at the district level, they will be the local Fisheries Offices,

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
					12 training events organised by SEAFDEC-Palembang	<p>including their enumerators, the community fisher and fish farming groups, and some stakeholders from the proposed district TWGs.</p> <p>Activities related to this output were due to begin in January 2021 including the online training needs assessment. Most training modules are still to be developed other than the one for IIFGIS, which is well underway and expected to be completed soon. LIPI will be developing a training module on species identification and biodiversity assessment. The project plans to hold training for biodiversity assessment three times a year to integrate this activity with site-based data collection.</p> <p>Trainings are no longer planned to be conducted at SEAFDEC (which is Palembang, Sumatra) as it would be logistically difficult and expensive to do so. This output needs to be adjusted to reflect this and the change recorded in the PIR.</p>
Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system monitors project outcomes and outputs, M&E system operating and used for adaptive project management	<p>Baseline and targets for global project indicators refined</p> <p>Annual project implementation review (PIR) reports submitted to GEF Secretariat</p>	0	30%	3rd and 4th six-monthly progress reports	Project M&E system delivers expected reports and informs project management	The mid-term target for Output 4.1.1 has been met in so far as the 3 rd and 4 th 6-monthly project progress reports (PPRs) have been produced, but there is no detailed M&E plan or system in place to monitor both implementation and progress towards outcomes or to support adaptive results management. No mid-term targets are included for the other two important indicators for this output: 'Baseline and targets for project indicators refined' and 'Annual PIRs submitted to the GEF Secretariat'. In fact, baselines and

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
	Six monthly project progress reports					<p>targets for indicators have not been refined, and many baselines are still missing while in other cases indicators need to be revised. There is also no reference to the Tracking Tool for Biodiversity mainstreaming projects.</p> <p>The MTR also found many weaknesses in project progress reporting through the PPRs and PIRs. See Outcome 4.1 and main report.</p> <p>The project started developing a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system (MEL) in linked to the Results Framework and the project Annual Workplan (AWP) in late 2020/early 2021. While this is a step in the right direction, it remains very focused on the activity and output level. More importantly, the project's Theory of Change needs to be finalized and is Results Framework revised before finalizing and implementing an MEL system. past knowledge not being reflected in the planning for proposed interventions in the demonstration sites.</p> <p>In general, existing information does not appear to be well collated or organized and the PMU itself is not further codifying and distilling knowledge through its own analyses of information for internal learning, adaptive management and wider dissemination. For example, despite the considerable work undertaken Component 1, there is no report summarizing the findings and implications of the project's policy-related work to date and priorities for future work to sustain and build</p>

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
						on existing results. This includes reports of the sector policy reviews and syntheses of the numerous reports generated by different Service Providers such as for the district spatial plan revisions or for eel aquaculture in Cilacap. This makes it very difficult for external audiences, and even for Indonesian stakeholders, to understand the significance of the project's work. During the stakeholder interviews, several respondents mentioned not understanding the relevance of the project's work on spatial plans or the connection of this work and Component 2.
Output 4.1.2: Midterm review and final evaluations carried out and reports available	Baseline and targets for global project indicators refined Annual project implementation review (PIR) reports submitted to GEF Secretariat Six monthly project progress reports		0%	Mid-project evaluation recommendations implemented	Lessons learnt documented and shared 7 Project Newsletters	The indicators for this output are identical to those for Output 4.1.1 while the mid-term target makes no sense since mid-term review recommendations clearly cannot already be implemented at mid-term before the review has been completed. The mid-term review has been completed. It remains to be seen how the recommendations are implemented and monitored. End of project targets for this indicator ('Lessons learnt documented and shared' and '7 newsletters') look as though they belong to Output 4.1.3.
Output 4.1.3: Lessons learnt documented and shared through project dissemination	Project website with links to social media	Project website established	40%	Project website fully up to date		The project has There is no project website and the MTR's overall assessment is that this activity is actually only 20% complete. A Knowledge Management System. According to

Planned project outputs	Indicator	Baseline level	Level at last PIR (self-reported)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Mid-term level & assessment
plan and existing national mechanisms	<p>X number of project newsletters with lessons learnt</p> <p>X number of awareness/outreach events organized</p>			<p>with all project results</p> <p>3 project newsletters</p>		<p>the PIRs and information shared with the MTR, newsletters were prepared in the past but not distributed as they were not approved by MMAF due to quality issues. The project hopes to relaunch newsletters in 2021. The primary target audience for the newsletter are the national and local IFish partners and distribution will be through email and WhatsApp. A draft newsletter seen by the MTR covering the September-December 2020 appeared to be well designed with interesting content and will hopefully be released once it is approved by MMAF.</p> <p>The project should ensure its Knowledge Management System is linked to its M&E system and that all its communication is guided by project plans on communication, stakeholder engagement and partnership development, i.e. its communication work should be targeted and strategic and support the delivery of the project's overall results.</p>

ANNEX 10 Co-financing Table

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financer –	Amount & Type Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval (USD)			Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2020 as reported in the PIR (USD) In-Kind only	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
		Cash	In-Kind	Total pledged cofinancing			
National government	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	4,881,200	19,524,800	24,406,000	7,220,087	Not assessed	Not assessed
Provincial government	Marine Affairs and Fisheries Office, Central Java Province	1,480,000	914,444	2,394,444	0	Not assessed	Not assessed
Local Government	Cilacap District (Java)	200,000	1,880,000	2,080,000	Not reported separately	Not assessed	Not assessed
Local Government	Fisheries Affairs, Kampar, Riau	268,895	557,853	826,748	Not reported separately	Not assessed	Not assessed
Local Government	Marine Affairs and Fisheries Office, Kapuas	280,000	2,750,000	3,030,000	Not reported separately	Not assessed	Not assessed
Local Government	Fisheries Affairs, South Barito	375,000	0	375,000	Not reported separately	Not assessed	Not assessed
Local Government	Districts not specified in PIR	N/A	N/A	N/A	478,762	Not assessed	Not assessed
UN Agency	FAO	300,000	500,000	800,000	0	Not assessed	Not assessed
Other	James Cook University	0	250,000	250,000	0	Not assessed	Not assessed
	TOTAL	7,785,095	26,377,097	34,162,192	7,698,849	Not assessed	Not assessed

Notes: Due to the many challenges of obtaining accurate and up to date information on other aspects of the project, the MTR did not attempt to verify the cofinancing figures reported in the last PIR. However, the MTR noted that the PIR is not reporting on cofinancing as presented at the time of the GEF CEO endorsement of IFish, when pledged cash and in-kind cofinancing were presented separately as shown above. The proposed contributions of district governments was also presented separately, excluding Sukabumi, which is not mentioned. Figures presented in the 2020 PIR do not distinguish between in-kind and cash co-financing. The PIR also does not specify the contribution of individual district governments. Instead it provides a combined figure of in-kind cofinancing by all project districts of USD 478,762 as shown above.

ANNEX 11 GEF Evaluation Rating Scheme

The MTR team is required to provide ratings of various GEF Evaluation Criteria (see Table in the MTR Executive Summary) which may differ from the self-reported ratings in the annual GEF project implementation review (PIR).

Most criteria are rated on a six-point scale, as follows: highly satisfactory (HS); satisfactory (S); moderately satisfactory (MS); moderately unsatisfactory (MU); unsatisfactory (U); highly unsatisfactory (HU).

Sustainability and the likelihood of impact are rated from likely (L) down to highly unlikely (HU).

Explanations with examples of how to rate the criteria of effectiveness (i.e. progress towards outcomes and outputs), sustainability and factors affecting performance are shown in Tables 10.1 to 10.4 below and in FAO (2020b).

Table 10.1 How to assess ratings for specific criteria (e.g. effectiveness) rated on a six-point scale

Rating	Description
Highly satisfactory (HS)	Level of outcomes achieved clearly exceeds expectations and/or there were no shortcomings
Satisfactory (S)	Level of outcomes achieved was as expected and/or there were no or minor shortcomings
Moderately satisfactory (MS)	Level of outcomes achieved more or less as expected and/or there were moderate shortcomings
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	Level of outcomes achieved somewhat lower than expected and/or there were significant shortcomings
Unsatisfactory (U)	Level of outcomes achieved substantially lower than expected and/or there were major shortcomings
Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	Only a negligible level of outcomes achieved and/or there were severe shortcomings
Unable to assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the level of outcome achievements

Table 10.2 How to assess each of the factors affecting performance (excluding M&E, which is treated differently)

Rating	Description
Highly satisfactory (HS)	There were no shortcomings and quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management and results exceeded expectations.
Satisfactory (S)	There were no or minor shortcomings and quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management and results meet expectations.
Moderately satisfactory (MS)	There were some shortcomings and quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management and results more or less meet expectations.
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	There were significant shortcomings and quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management and results were somewhat lower than expected.
Unsatisfactory (U)	There were major shortcomings and quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management and results were substantially lower than expected.
Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	There were severe shortcomings in quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management.
Unable to assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the quality of design and readiness/project implementation/project execution/co-financing/partnerships and stakeholder engagement/communication and knowledge management.

Table 10.3 How to assess monitoring and evaluation design and implementation

Rating	Description
Highly satisfactory (HS)	There were no shortcomings and quality of M&E design or M&E implementation exceeded expectations .
Satisfactory (S)	There were no or minor shortcomings and quality of M&E design or M&E implementation meets expectations .
Moderately satisfactory (MS)	There were some shortcomings and quality of M&E design or M&E implementation more or less meets expectations .
Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	There were significant shortcomings and quality of M&E design or M&E implementation somewhat lower than expected .
Unsatisfactory (U)	There were major shortcomings and quality of M&E design or M&E implementation substantially lower than expected .
Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	There were severe shortcomings in M&E design or M&E implementation.
Unable to assess (UA)	The available information does not allow an assessment of the quality of M&E design or M&E implementation.

Table 10.4 Sustainability

Rating	Description
Likely (L)	There is little or no risk to sustainability.
Moderately likely (ML)	There are moderate risks to sustainability.
Moderately unlikely (MU)	There are significant risks to sustainability.
Unlikely (U)	There are severe risks to sustainability.
Unable to assess (UA)	Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability.

ANNEX 12 GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool

The GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool completed at the time of CEO endorsement is expected to be updated by the PMU at mid-term and reviewed by the MTR. This could not be included in the Annexes to the MTR report as no updated Tracking Tool was provided, despite repeated requests by the MTR team from October 2020.