



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	RAP
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Indonesia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value (IFish)
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/INS/303/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5759
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Agency for Planning Development, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Energy, Provincial and District Fisheries Office, Agency for Geospatial Information, Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology, Indonesian Institute of Science, SEAFDEC, Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
<b>Project Duration:</b>	48 months
<b>Project coordinates:</b> ( <a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a> )	<i>Jakarta -6.123900, 106.846413</i> <i>Kampar 0.337053, 101.010336</i> <i>Sukabumi -6.958637, 106.482223</i> <i>Cilacap -7.722746, 109.022638</i> <i>Kapuas -3.013650, 114.386803</i> <i>South Barito -1.755731, 115.006114</i>

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	29 August 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	20 June 2017
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	31 December 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	20 June 2023

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	N/A
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### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	6,192,694
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	34,162,192
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	1,750,365
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 19, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	7,941,532 (Exclude co financing from MMAF)

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	02/19/2019 (3 <sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting)
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	July - October 2020
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	October 2020 – June 2021
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	N/A
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b>

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

**Ratings**

<p><b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b></p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>Project already reach the NTE, meanwhile the project had achieve 48% of its objectives as stated in the Project Document, and spent 27% of the total budget.</p>
<p><b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b></p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>Overall, the rating for IFish Project implementation progress so far could be considered as MS where 48% of planned activities is conducted while the budget spent is 27%.</p> <p>Based on MTR Report findings to the 2019-2020 project implementation, despite an overly complex and confusing project design with too many planned outcomes and outputs has acted as a barrier to smooth and coherent project implementation and a shared understanding of expected project results, as well as progress towards outputs and outcomes has been greatly delayed overall, most planned outcomes could still be achieved - with major course corrections and some improvements in project design, management and implementation arrangements and a performance-based no-cost extension of 2-3 years.</p> <p>During 2020-2021 period, COVID 19 pandemic had become main reason of multiple delays from the project as there are numerous field activities need to be postponed and switched to online whilst it does not emerge best result.</p>
<p><b>Overall risk rating:</b></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred during the reporting period had a very significant impact on the slowdown in project implementation. Restrictions on gathering large numbers of people have caused almost all coordination and meetings/workshop with government and stakeholders to be conducted online.</p>

**Status**

<p><b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i></p>	<p>4<sup>th</sup> PIR</p>
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**Project Contacts**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Name, Title, Division/Affiliation</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Sudarsono /National Project Manager, FAO Indonesia	<a href="mailto:sudarsono.sudarsono@fao.org">sudarsono.sudarsono@fao.org</a>
<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Mr. Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fisheries Officer, FIAF	<a href="mailto:simon.fungesmith@fao.org">simon.fungesmith@fao.org</a>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Mr. Richard Trenchard, FAO Representative a.i. in Indonesia, FAO Indonesia	<a href="mailto:Richard.Trenchard@fao.org">Richard.Trenchard@fao.org</a>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, Technical Investment Center Division, FAO HQ	<a href="mailto:Sameer.Karki@fao.org">Sameer.Karki@fao.org</a>

1. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (Cumulative)						
Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 19 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Objective(s): 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.</b>						
<b>Outcome 1.1: Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans</b>	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans.	Total inland waters are 26.8 km <sup>2</sup> Production is 2.8 million tonnes of fish. Limited area under sustainable management practices and depletion of fisheries and threats to species are poorly documented.	2,000 km <sup>2</sup> of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans.	2,949 km <sup>2</sup> of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans.	The Project had facilitated the development of District's Spatial Plan Assessment based on fisheries ecosystem as the consideration on revising the land management plan in 5 districts (Kapuas, South Barito, Kampar, Sukabumi, and Cilacap) which covers 2,949 km <sup>2</sup> critical inland aquatic ecosystem.  Moreover, Inland Fisheries Management Area (FMA) as foundation for managing inland fisheries based on ecoregion and geological	S

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>8</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>9</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

					<p>approach had been facilitated by the project for preparing the sustainable management for inland fisheries.</p> <p>This activity had been achieved through the endorsement of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 9 of 2020 which divide Indonesia inland waters into 14 Inland FMA.</p>	
<p><b>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</b></p>	<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 &amp; 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>The outcome is unable to be achieved in previous period. This outcome was planned to be achieved through EAFM for Inland Fisheries Training.</p> <p>The training needed to be delayed as the process on module development is has not progressed.</p>	U
<p><b>Outcome 1.3: Improved multi-ministry/agency communication and collaboration on management of inland aquatic ecosystems</b></p>	<p>Improved communication and collaboration between MMAF, MoA, MoF, MoE (Number of coordination meetings, etc. for management of inland fisheries)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings (2 times/year)</p>	<p>Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors (9) policies, plans and budgets.</p>	<p>Coordination meeting had been conducted in MoEF and Peatland Restoration Agency as well as senior officials in MMAF as a collaboration form for managing inland fisheries.</p> <p>A multi-stakeholder forum for inland fisheries stakeholders established in each targeted district through project facilitation.</p>	S

		coordination needs strengthening			Regular monthly meetings were carried out.  A district regulation on aquatic biodiversity and inland fisheries is being prepared in Kapuas District.	
<b>Outcome 1.4: Improved biodiversity status of three key inland fish species</b>	Stocks of threatened aquatic species increased by x% in target areas	Clown knife fish found in Kalimantan, 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	Evaluation of controlling systems for export of eelers  Evaluation of fisheries management for clown knife fish	Stocks of Indonesian eel and Clown knife fish increased by at least 10% in target areas in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra	The endorsement of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 80 of 2020 about Eel's limited protection.  The final draft of Eel Fishery Management Plan. The document is under process to obtain Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries endorsement.	S
<b>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</b>	Number of demonstration projects implemented.  Number households benefitting.  Amount of wetland habitat covered.	The productivity of aquaculture depends on the implemented technology.  Productivity of rice-fish polyculture in rice field is 0.6 ton/year, while the productivity of fishpond ranges 2.7-480 ton/ha/year. Floating net cage productivity ranges 138-952 ton/ ha/ year	All 5 demonstration sites operational.	5 demonstration projects implemented.  12,385 households benefitting from pilot projects directly.  60,000 ha of wetland habitat under improved management.  Cleaner inland waters including lakes and	3 demo sites which provide significant impact for this outcome's achievement had been implemented in Cilacap, Kampar, and Sukabumi Districts.  During the demosite implementation, there are 750 households involved as beneficiaries.  500 of key stakeholders participated on river cleanup campaign in Kampar District and 250 persons in Cilacap District.	MU

		No-feed aquaculture technology is available, but not widely used.		river banks in target areas.		
<b>Outcome 2.2: Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed for key inland fisheries resources through fisheries value chain analysis of two eel fisheries</b>	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 chains analysis agreed.	Two eel fisheries with strengthened capacity for conservation and market access.  Guidelines for ecolabelling.	IFish Project was able to facilitate two types of eel fishery which are aquaculture method to grow up glass eel to elver in Sukabumi, and elver grow up to consumable size in Cilacap. The method also aligned environmentally friendly principal.  Regarding to ecolabelling, assessment to determine the type of certification has been conducted. Furthermore, the project had collaborated with WWF Indonesia to accelerate the implementation of ecolabelling certification (Marine Stewardship Council – MSC) for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap Districts.	U
<b>Outcome 3.1: Capacity to assess and monitor inland aquatic biodiversity improved at national level and at local levels in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra</b>	Percent of wetland areas in project area mapped.  Indicators of biodiversity status developed.  Number of harvested species not identified	Thematic maps of wetland areas related to aquatic biodiversity in Indonesia not available.	Mapped inland aquatic biodiversity of project area in Kalimantan, Java Islands	90% of wetland areas in project areas mapped.  Indicators of biodiversity status available.	Mapping of wetlands through the remote sensing method has been carried out in 5 targeted districts.  However, the wetlands map in Kapuas District still needs improvement. Thus 90% of the wetlands at	S



	to species in national reporting reduced to 30%.	Weak data of existing inland aquatic biodiversity.		Number of harvested species are not identified to species in national reporting reduced to 30%	IFish project sites have been mapped.  Biodiversity indicators already available. The indicators refer to the inland EAFM's guideline of the MMAF and will be applied to the inland fisheries assessment integrated in IIFGIS.  30% reduction in the number of harvested species not identified can be seen at the end of project.	
<b>Outcome 4: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices</b>	M&E system, lesson learned dissemination plan, knowledge management system and regular newsletters are 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	The project is under process in preparing monitoring and evaluation platform through the establishment of achievement database.  Project also accomplished the Mid-Term Review process which initiated from October 2020 to June 2021. The final report of MTR is available.  Project implementation plan available, key processes to support M&E and strategic planning in place. TOR for Knowledge Management Systems (KMS) are available.	MS



Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating<sup>10</sup>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> 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	IFish Project will accelerate the achievement in this output by begin the communication with Training Center of MMAF, begin the training need assessment and plan to conduct specific training related to this output.	IFish PMU, MMAF Training Center	Second quarter of NCE period
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> 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	IFish project had designed multiple demonstration activities and other related technical activities in 5 Project 5 location of IFish. The project also will collaborate with MMAF to implement SPECTRA which have more detailed design in providing natural fish seeds supply in peatland area.	IFish PMU	Since first Quarter of NCE period
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed for key inland fisheries resources through fisheries value chain analysis of two eel fisheries	The project had planned to conduct multiple assessment and training to fulfill this outcome achievement.	IFish PMU	Third quarter of NCE period.

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<sup>10</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices</p>	<p>The project will accelerate the process for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M&amp;E platform development, as well as hire M&amp;E consultant</li> <li>2. Knowledge Management System development</li> </ol> <p>The Quarterly newsletter in Bahasa Indonesia and English along with monthly one-page brief newsletter for partners and stakeholders will be produced in timely manner.</p> <p>IFish Project will put additional efforts regarding to public awareness needs by conducting regular communication supports for outcome 1, 2 and 3 activities in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Press Release</li> <li>• Virtual Exhibition</li> <li>• Video</li> <li>• Photo</li> <li>• Social media posts</li> <li>• World Food Day Campaign</li> <li>• Infographics</li> <li>• Leaflets</li> </ul>	IFish PMU	Since first quarter of NCE period, regularly as necessary.

## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1.1: Improved land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approx. 3,000 km <sup>2</sup> of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Q2Y3	0%	20%	100%	100%		100%	<p>The achievement in this output is based on project performance on providing review of existing land management plan based on EAFM. All the process for this output is done and the result on review document to revise the district spatial plan is submitted to the district government.</p> <p>The project has also received some commitments from the district government about their plan to incorporate the review contents regarding the inland aquatic resource management into the land use management plan.</p>
Output 1.1.2: Sector policies and development plans reviewed and revised, and legal frameworks for inland aquatic resource extraction strengthened and incentives for enforcement developed	Q3Y4	0%	25%	35%	35%		35%	<p>The highlighting result for this output is the endorsement of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 9 of 2020 regarding establishment of Inland Fisheries Management Area (FMA) in Indonesia.</p> <p>The regulation is essential to develop the inland fisheries based on EAFM/EAA approach to be in lined with typology and ecoregion characteristics of the waters.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Output 1.2.1: Capacity building plan for sustainable management of inland aquatic resources developed and mechanisms for implementation identified	Q3Y4	0%	45%	45%	45%		45%	<p>This output should be done by conducting training needs assessment to identify the training design in fulfilling nation's needs in term of inland aquatic resources knowledge.</p> <p>However, this process has experienced multiple obstacles. The service provider termination has caused the process could not be continued. The Covid-19 pandemic is also causing restriction in traveling and gathering a lot of people in face-to-face training.</p>
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	Q3Y4	NA	15%	20%	20%		20%	<p>There is no significant progress for this output as the training needs assessment is delayed due to numerous obstacles.</p>
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	Q3Y4	NA	25%	25%	25%		25%	<p>There is no significant progress for this output as the training needs assessment is delayed due to numerous obstacles.</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	Q4Y3	0%	15%	25%	75%		75%	<p>The achievement in this output for national context is delayed. Although several meetings at national level and Technical Working Group (TWG) on National Inland Fisheries had been endorsed, it has been expired. Re-establishment and rebuild the engagement is necessary to ensure this output achievement.</p> <p>On the positive side, the plan to establish engagement for inland fisheries stakeholder at district level is well-implemented. There are also numerous meeting and engagement activities which involves relevant inland fisheries agencies in 5 targeted districts. The implementation results are satisfying as the meeting had produces multiple initiatives to conserve the biodiversity of inland aquatic species in the location; even some of the</p>

								districts have already obtained endorsement from the Regent to establish “Communication Forum for Inland Fisheries”.
Output 1.4.1: 3 fishery management plans for globally important freshwater biodiversity	Q3Y4	0%	20%	35%	70%		70%	<p>The process for eel fisheries management plan is reaching the final phase. The project had facilitated numerous activities in the previous period for its endorsement such as public consultation in 3 locations, Lampung to represent western part Indonesia, Yogyakarta to represent central area of Indonesia, and Poso to represent eastern part of Indonesia.</p> <p>Currently the draft is waiting for the endorsement from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.</p>
Output 1.4.2: Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans in critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatra	Q3Y4	0%	15%	35%	50%		50%	<p>The highlighting achievement for this output is the endorsement of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 80 of 2020 concerning limited eel protection which will be applied to eel culture across Indonesia.</p>
Output 2.1.1: Implementation of 5 land management plans in pilot communities and establishment of demonstrations on aquaculture management, capture fisheries practices, integrated land management, and fish passage structures	Q3Y4	0%	35%	40%	60%		60%	<p>The demonstration site activities for eel culture in Cilacap District has been conducted. Lesson learnt of the results of demonstration site eel culture stadia elver to measure consumption in Cilacap District is available. The eel culture was facing challenges by extreme long dry season in Indonesia. It impacted to the salinity of ponds increases above the eel tolerance limits, causing the Food Compensation Ratio is bigger than expected. The second demonstration site activities for eel culture in Cilacap District is planned to be implemented after getting NCE decision. The TOR is available and has been discussed by Fisheries Research Center (PUSRISKAN) and Cilacap District Fisheries Services.</p> <p>The demonstration site of eel culture stadia glass eels to elver on hatchery in Sukabumi has been implemented. The service provider reports are not complete yet. Some submitted reports are currently being reviewed. In the first month, the culture could reach survival rates over 99%, but during the last month of the implementation, the water volume availability faced problem because wellbore did not</p>

							<p>produce sufficient water for all of the culture ponds. Survival rates has declined to 50%. The expected survival rate at 60% is not be reached. The produced elver will distributed to farmer groups and for restocking.</p> <p>The demonstration site of Giant Featherback breeding on hatchery in Kampar District has been only partially implemented. Breeding equipment and most of breeding material are available in breeding site on the hatchery and ready to be utilized. However, Giant Featherback brood stocks are not available yet. Preparing brood stocks got complicated way from Conservation of Natural Resources Office in Riau Province to implement the permit letter until expiration date. The main goal of this activity is producing Giant Leatherback fish fry from breeding culture, and the culture practices disseminate to stakeholder and building the stakeholder capacity do not meet expectation. The unfinished works will be continued by new Service Provider with new LoA. The permit letter to capture Giant Featherback brood stock will be released from MMAF after change of authority from MoEF to MMAF, which will be more supportive for implementation. The result of Giant Featherback breeding will be continued with growing up culture and for restocking.</p> <p>The demonstration site of restocking activities is ongoing. Restocking of eel in Sukabumi has been started through field data collection with MMAF team. Restocking in Cilacap has been planned which TOR of restocking is available. Meanwhile in Kapuas and South Barito, the Re-introducing of Asian Arowana is still in genetic discussion stage. Lastly, Giant Featherback restocking will be carried out after breeding and culture is implemented.</p> <p>The demonstration activities in Kalimantan (Kapuas and South Barito is on preparation phase. In the activities for the for Beje improvement, existing data and information of Beje from district level institution (local universities, NGOs, and government agencies) were collected. TOR of Beje fisheries improvement has been discussed through expert meeting with MMAF, university academia, and Fisheries Agency of Kapuas and South Barito Districts. Beje fisheries improvement will apply ecosystem approach in the fisheries</p>
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								<p>activities, stakeholder capacity building, and develop village regulation to manage the <i>beje</i>. Currently, the process is selecting service provider to implement the LoA.</p> <p>The activity of developing fishway design for eel in Sukabumi District has been started. The concept of fishway design has been developed by MMAF's Research Center for Fish Resources Recovery in Jatiluhur (BRPSDI Jatiluhur) and will conduct inception meeting with Water Resources Office of West Java Province.</p> <p>Field assessment for SPECTRA Integrated wetland and fisherytrap pond/beje) pilot site establishment in Kapuas District, Central Kalimantan has been conducted. This activity was conducted together with SEAFDEC and Peatlands and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM). Total of 4 locations have been assessed. Three locations have potential to be selected as pilot area, and currently in the process for next development plan.</p>
Output 2.1.2: Aquaculture awareness on pollution and law enforcement	Q1Y4	0%	15%	30%	35%		35%	<p>Collaboration with the local communities and local government, the campaign to clean the river and stocking fish seeds in Pulau Terap Village as part of efforts to reduce river pollution and support conservation. It was more than 500 people participated on Clean River Campaign in Kampar District. In Cilacap District, clean river campaign was held at along Cibereum river and around of community settlement; which is 250 people participated during the campaign consist of local students, community (both of men and woman) from around the river, local government, and other invited stakeholders.</p> <p>The needs in solving aquaculture pollution issue had been addressed through Technical Working Group (TWG) mechanism at district level as some of the working group members raised the pollution issue in freshwater ecosystem and planning to incorporate it into a district regulation.</p>

Output 2.1.3: Best-practice manuals for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity developed based on evaluation of demonstration activities	Q3Y4	0%	30%	35%	35%		35%	Draft of best practices manual for eel fisheries based on experiences in Cilacap and Sukabumi is available. The manual was prepared together with MMAF, WWF and Academia. The best practices manuals of capture fisheries and aquaculture for Giant Featherback, and beje fisheries will be develop after demonstration site activities in Kampar and <i>beje</i> management and Dragon fish in Kalimantan have been implemented. The outline draft (draft 0) is developed by internal IFish team.
Output 2.2.1: Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analyzed for river eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments	Q4Y4	0%	30%	45%	45%		45%	Development of Data and Information on the results of analysis related to the supply chains of two eel fisheries has been discussed with the District Government of Sukabumi and Cilacap. Data and information support the development plan for inland fisheries and other policies.  The guideline for data collection on stadia glass eel is available. The guideline was produced in collaboration with MMAF, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and Academia experts.  The inland fisheries value/supply-chain data for eel will be updated in next year and integrated with pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap Districts.
Output 2.2.2: Pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments	Q4Y4	0%	20%	30%	30%		30%	Draft of TOR is developed to implement pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap. The pre-assessment will be carried out by credible auditor to assess the current eel fisheries condition to conduct gap analysis for ecolabel certification.  Regarding to previous Annual Workplan Meeting, the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) certification is not urgent due to the market of eel fisheries mostly for export. The IFish Project encourages building collaboration with national government to set up the international ecolabelling certification for eel fisheries.  Initial collaboration has been conducted with WWF Indonesia to speed up the implementation of ecolabelling certification (Marine Stewardship Council - MSC) for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap that exported to Japan

								markets. Eel aquaculture will be assessed by using good aquaculture practices and general principles of Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), Global Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP), etc.
Output 2.2.3: Guidelines for certification of ecolabelling developed for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Palabuhan Ratu catchments.	Q4Y4	0%	0%	5%	5%		5%	In this PIR period, no activities regarding to this output was able to be conducted. The guideline will be developed from pre-assessment result and good aquaculture principles.
Output 2.2.4: Capacity building of eel fishery actors along the value chains to apply certification and ecolabelling guidelines.	Q4Y4	0%	0%	5%	5%		5%	Identification of participants on training of eel fishery actors along the value chains. The capacity building will use the guidelines above as training material/module. The capacity building will visit capture and aquaculture sites and discuss with eel fisherman and farmers.
Output 3.1.1: A comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity developed and translated to local and English languages	Q2Y3	0%	10%	70%	80%		80%	The final draft is available and has accommodated input from experts of MMAF. To complete the output process, it is necessary to process its translation, layout designing, fish sketching and printing.
Output 3.1.2: Data collection and monitoring system established that includes inventories of aquatic biodiversity of habitats in the 5 pilot areas and the mapping of wetlands in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra	Q3Y4	0%	20%	27%	40%		40%	<p>IIFGIS Base System has already available and will be further developed to facilitate the direction of BRSDM KP and the needs of the Directorate of Fish Resources Management, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries.</p> <p>Participatory inland fisheries data collection had been conducted in 5 targeted districts. The activities also conducted routinely in 4 of 5 targeted districts. The collected data will be linked with the database in Integrated Inland Fisheries Geographic Information System (IIFGIS). The mentioned activities had involved 552 fishermen in 55 sub districts from 4 districts.</p> <p>Biodiversity Indicators refer to Indicator in Inland EAFM's guideline of MMAF and will be applied to the inland fisheries assessment integrated in IIFGIS</p>

								Thematic maps of inventoried aquatic biodiversity in pilot areas have not implemented yet. It is waiting for biodiversity field assessment activities with the experts.
Output 3.1.3: National and local stakeholders (200) trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang	Q4Y4	0%	10%	10%	10%		10%	There is no specified achievement for this output.
Output 4.1.1: Project monitoring system monitors project outcomes and outputs, M&E system operating and used for adaptive project management	Q4Y4	0%	30%	0%	50%		50%	Project implementation plan and progress monitoring available, key processes to support M&E and strategic planning are in place.
Output 4.1.2: Mid-term review and final evaluations carried out and reports available	Q4Y4	0%	0%	0%	50%		50%	MTR Report is available
Output 4.1.3: Lessons learnt documented and shared through project dissemination plan and existing national mechanisms	Q4Y4	0%	35%	40%	50%		50%	<p>Project communication strategy available, social media engagement active, TOR for Knowledge Management System has already been approved for implementation, quarterly newsletters are available.</p> <p>Communication materials prepared and disseminated during the reporting period are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Food Day virtual exhibition at: <a href="http://www.pahlawanpangan.com">www.pahlawanpangan.com</a>.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries, cooking show and local delicacies videos.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries and field activities photo.</li> <li>• Press Release on IFish.</li> <li>• Articles published by FAO Indonesia and UN Indonesia Network.</li> <li>• Social media post on twitter and instagram, endorsed by MMAF.</li> </ul>

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quarterly Newsletters, both soft copy and hard copy.</li><li>• Leaflets and infographics.</li></ul>
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### 3. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

The highlighting progress in previous fiscal year of the project are Eel Fishery Management Plan, establishment of Indonesia's inland Fisheries Management Area (FMA), demonstration activities in IFish Project location, participatory data collection, IIFGIS development and taxonomy guideline for inland fisheries species. During 2020-2021 period, the project had accommodated the consultation of final draft of Eel Fishery Management Plan in 3 locations which represent eastern, central, and western part of Indonesia. Other than that, the project also put some effort on pushing the endorsement of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries regulation No. 9 of 2020 regarding to inland Fisheries Management Area (FMA) of Indonesia which divide Indonesia's aquatic ecosystem coverage into 14 area based on typology and ecoregion characteristic which beneficial to provide more firm direction for inland fisheries management. From five of IFish project location, Cilacap, Sukabumi, and Kampar District had finished the implementation of demonstration activities on inland fisheries management based on sustainable and responsible aquaculture approach. On effort to supply the inland fisheries data in IIFGIS is by conducting participatory data collection in 5 districts where IFish Project located. In addition, the final version of taxonomy guidance for inland fisheries species is available.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

Reflecting to MTR findings, the main obstacles of this project are the complexity of project design which caused multiple confusion, too many unconnected output and outcomes become project effectivity barrier. This issue also causing some delays in achieving mutual understanding among relevant project stakeholders regarding project's objectives. Furthermore, the project results framework seems unaligned with SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timebound) and absence of baseline data causing ineffective M&E process.

COVID 19 Pandemic is another challenge for the project to organize meetings and travel to the field. FAO Indonesia is applying work from home mode for all staffs and causing all activities which require face-to-face meeting is postponed. The project was trying to adapt with online activities. However, it was resulting in unsatisfying result as other involved stakeholders in the activities may occupied with their own online activities.

## Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2020 Development Objective rating <sup>15</sup>	FY2020 Implementation Progress rating <sup>16</sup>	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	<p>The Project is still struggling with the pandemic condition and Work from Home mode which made multiple delays for the activities which need to be conducted in the fields. Generating more involvement and collaboration with district government level is one solution to implement field activity. On the other hand, LoA modality could be one option to involve more parties and ensure all the planned activities well-implemented.</p> <p>Based on MTR report, while progress towards outputs and outcomes has been greatly delayed overall, most planned outcomes could still be achieved - with major course corrections and some improvements in project design, management and implementation arrangements and a performance-based no-cost extension of 2-3 years.</p>

<sup>15</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p>Covid-19 pandemic has affected on the restriction of gathering a lot of people in one place and travel to the field, causing the slowdown of the project implementation significantly. Although virtual meetings and workshops have been carried out to keep the project implementation rolling, however, it is not so effective as face-to-face meetings/workshops/trainings.</p> <p>As there are restriction on gathering people and travel to the field caused by Covid-19 pandemic, it has affected to budget delivery. the project experienced significant savings, especially from travel, meeting, workshop, and training budget lines.</p> <p>This project is very strategic to potentially contribute to the national and sub-national biodiversity restoration and its multiple benefits for the country as well as local communities. Considering this potential contribution and benefits, as no-cost extension has been approved for 2 years, budget holder would encourage the project team to develop some innovations to accelerate the project implementation, increase budget delivery and achieve the targets through develop LoAs with service providers, build mutual understanding among the parties, expand collaboration and cooperation with other relevant parties both at national and sub-national levels. Replication of good practices in each project site will be encouraged to increase project achievements and expand the project impacts. Exit strategy needs to be formulated during no-cost-extension project period to ensure institutionalization of good practices and project sustainability.</p>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p><i>The project has faced multiple delays, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic constraints on field level activity. Government institutional commitment have now been resolved, but remain a risk. The MTR was an extended process that has provided a solid basis for getting the project back on track and in a position to realize its objectives, with the no cost extension phase.</i></p>
<i>GEF Operational Focal Point</i>			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>

<sup>17</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.



<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>MU</b>	<b>MS</b>	<i>The overall cumulative project progress rating for the outcome level is based on the draft mid term report's overall rating. As noted in the PIR rating, this has been contributed by a complex project design and other issues that have been outlined in the MTR report. The project team currently in place is a committed and dedicated team, so with full implementation of the project MTR recommendations, I expect the project's delivery and performance to accelerate, unless COVID continues to greatly hamper its activities. As noted in the MTR recommendations, the project does need to give adequate emphasis on both the technical aspects and cross cutting socioeconomic aspects – such as gender issues moving forward.</i>
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## 4. Risks

### Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>18</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes. There is no change to the overall ESR risk of the project.

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i>

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Weak institutional framework and project coordination.	Low	Establishment of a multi-ministry/agency coordination mechanisms at national and district levels. A Project Steering Committee will be established and chaired by MMAF.	Multi-ministry/agency coordination mechanisms at national level established and active through the bi-annual Technical Working Group meetings and PSC.	Risk now considered to be <b>Low</b> instead of <b>Medium</b> as assessed in Project Document.

<sup>18</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

<sup>19</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>20</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
			The project also focuses on strengthening functional partnerships between government, private sector and civil society.	Multi-stakeholder forum at district level established at Sukabumi, Cilacap, Kampar, Kapuas and South Barito Districts as mechanisms for coordination of all agencies related to inland fisheries at district level.	Multi-stakeholder forum that established in each targeted district allows the project to build mutual understanding among the parties on inland fisheries and biodiversity conservation. The multi-stakeholder forum is potential to encourage project institutionalization into the district government development policies to ensure project sustainability.
2	Insufficient funding to sustain activities beyond project.	Low	Identification and demonstrating win-win inland fisheries and aquaculture practices, generating both environmental and socio-economic benefits. Promotion of credit facilities is part of the approach.  Effective mainstreaming of sustainable management of freshwater biodiversity is expected to lead to increased government budgetary allocation.	The involvement of public and private sectors has been implemented, with local authorities showing high level of ownership of demonstration activities.  Local government buy-in the recommendation and activities that implemented by project through allocating budget to match implementation.	Institutionalization of project activities and its good practices into the government policies will ensure project sustainability. The process for institutionalization is being taken in each targeted district.
3	Slow Uptake of Policy Recommendations	Low	Policy uptake of recommendations can be slow because of several factors including lack of financial capacity to follow policy advice, short term expectations, political priorities, etc.	The project facilitated the Ministry Regulation on Fish Management Plan of Inland Waters such as Fisheries Management Area for Inland Fisheries and Eel Fisheries Management Plan.	
4	Climate change	Low	Improving and rehabilitating inland aquatic habitats in the longer term will buffer communities against some of the impacts of climate change and provide communities with a food resource of high nutritional value in the face of extreme climatic events.	No specific progress has been made. However, resilience of aquatic habitats and communities reliant in addressing climate change is increased by project implementation.	
5	Changing trade patterns may introduce unforeseen demand for threatened fish species also	Low	The project promotes an adaptive management approach and strengthens stakeholder capacity to plan and respond to changing conditions.	One of major player for eels exporter committed to comply the International Ecolabelling Certification.	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
	impacting their habitats				
6	Changing land and water use patterns may further degrade aquatic habitats	Medium	Establishment of a multi-ministerial/agency coordination mechanisms and framework and support dissemination of the value inland aquatic biodiversity.	Most of local government have accepted the recommendation of academic paper for land use management plan.	

**Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):**

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	FY 2021	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Low	Risk rating is unchanged from reassessment in first PIR.

## 5. Adjustments to Project Strategy

### Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b> Recommendation 1 Undertake a joint planning exercise led by FAO and MMAF in the next 3-4 months to simplify and adapt the IFish project design and results framework to achieve planned project outcomes within the next 2-3 years and set the project back on track to deliver its environment and development objectives, building a shared understanding of the project</p>	No activities related during the PIR periods.
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> Use the post-MTR joint project planning exercise to agree on mechanisms to strengthen coordination and communication between FAO and MMAF, including channels for resolving differences between the partners</p>	No activities related during the PIR periods.
<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> Implement at least one or two integrated wetlands management demonstration, including one in a high-conservation value inland aquatic ecosystems, such as in South Barito, to pilot strategies for multi-stakeholder engagement and bottom-up planning.</p>	Fish refugia management program is planned at South Barito and Kapuas District. This program linked between wetland management and fish aquaculture
<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> Strengthen project delivery through improvements in quality assurance, day-to-day technical and administrative approval processes and project oversight by FAO, including the Project Task Force, and the Project Steering Committee.</p>	No activities related during the PIR periods.
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> Hire a part-time Senior Technical Advisor to support the PMU with experience of capture fisheries management, EAFM and EAA, local community engagement and GEF biodiversity projects planning and management, including M&amp;E and adaptive results-based management</p>	No activities related during the PIR periods.

<b>Recommendation 6:</b> Strengthen the capacity of the PMU to execute and manage a GEF biodiversity mainstreaming project through additional training, structured support from FAO, including regular feedback and discussion as part of its strengthened execution, oversight and quality assurance	No activities related during the PIR periods.
<b>Recommendation 7:</b> Develop a partnership strategy and stakeholder engagement plan to strengthen cooperation and collaboration between all major stakeholder groups relevant to the sustainable management of inland fisheries, wetlands and other inland aquatic ecosystems, and to also underpin the national and district-level multisector/multi-agency coordination mechanisms.	No activities related during the PIR periods.
<b>Recommendation 8:</b> Develop a project communication strategy and plan linked to the project knowledge management system, partnership strategy, stakeholder engagement plan	No activities related during the PIR periods.
<b>Recommendation 9:</b> Develop a project exit strategy	No activities related during the PIR periods.

#### Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>21</sup>

Change Made to	Yes /No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	Yes	Based on MTR recommendations, it is necessary to adjust the project Theory of Change where it led to multiple changes to the project outcome. The MTR found that the initial results framework of the project is not well connected where multiple misplaced of content on output and outcome are barely obvious. The adjustments were aimed to break down the complexity of the project design and easier for the project counterparts to understand the project objectives . This step is beneficial to improve the effectivity of the planned activities as well as project monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, as the connectivity of results framework in Component 2, 3, and 4, there is no change of

<sup>21</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

		<p>outcome in the mentioned components. Below are the changes:</p> <p><u>Before adjustment:</u></p> <p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> 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> <p><b>Outcome 1.3</b> Improved multi-ministry/agency communication and collaboration on management of inland aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.4</b> Improved biodiversity status of three key inland fish species.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> 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> <p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed for key inland fishery resources through fishery value chain analysis of two eel fisheries.</p> <p><u>After adjustment:</u></p> <p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Improved multi-ministry/agency communication and collaboration on management of inland aquatic ecosystems, including revised spatial plans (RTRW) with provisions for the conservation of inland aquatic systems and their biodiversity, covering 2,949 km<sup>2</sup> of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatera.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> Sector policies and development plans revised in line with EAFM/EAA principles, legal framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic resources strengthened and incentives for enforcement developed.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.3</b> Strengthened capacities of national and local environmental, fisheries and other key sector professionals to address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries, by integrating EAFM/EAA into sector policies and spatial and development planning.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Rural communities pursue improved livelihoods through strengthened capacities for 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.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed through value chain analysis of target eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi Districts.</p>
<p><b>Project Outputs</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The process in the theory of change adjustment based on MTR recommendations also resulted on some changes of project outputs. Moreover, the outputs under Outcome 3.1 also receive some sentence adjustments in order to emphasis some of project activities which already conducted. Below are the changes:</p> <p><u>Before adjustment:</u></p> <p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Improved land management plans, including forestry and pollution controls, covering approximately 2,949 km<sup>2</sup> of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatera.</p>

	<p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Sector policies and development plans reviewed and revised, and legal framework for inland aquatic resources extraction strengthened and incentives enforcement developed.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Capacity building plan for sustainable management of inland aquatic resources developed and mechanisms for implementation identified.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.2:</b> At least 120 environment and fisheries professionals from relevant ministries, the private sector and academia trained in sustainable management of inland fisheries.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.3:</b> 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><b>Output 1.3.1:</b> 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><b>Output 1.4.1:</b> 3 Fishery management plans for globally important freshwater biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Output 1.4.2:</b> Implementation of revised sector policy and land management plans in critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Java, Kalimantan and Sumatera.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b> 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><b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Aquaculture awareness on pollution and law enforcement.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.3:</b> Best-practice manuals for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity developed based on the evaluation of demonstration activities.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analysed for river eel fisheries and Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.2:</b> Pre-assessment of certification for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.3:</b> Guidelines for certification or ecolabelling developed for eel fisheries on Serayu River and Pelabuhan Ratu catchments.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.4:</b> Capacity building of eel fishery actors along the value chain to apply certification and ecolabelling guidelines.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> A comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity developed and translated to local and English languages.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b> National and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity at SEAFDEC Centre in Palembang.</p> <p><u>After Adjustment:</u></p> <p><b>Output 1.1.1</b> Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans in national and district level.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2</b></p>
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	<p>Key national and district policies relevant to inland fisheries are developed based on gaps and weaknesses analysis.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.1</b></p> <p>Multi-agency coordination mechanism on freshwater ecosystem management at national, province, and district levels established.</p> <p><b>Output 1.3.1</b></p> <p>Capacity building of key government staff at national., province and district level on how to incorporate freshwater aquatic ecosystems into sector planning using EAFM/EAA.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.1</b></p> <p>Livelihoods, gender and socio-ecological assessments (incl. traditional systems of resource tenure and governance, user group conflicts, patterns of social exclusion and vulnerability).</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.2</b></p> <p>Implementation of site-based integrated wetlands management plans developed with local communities.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.3</b></p> <p>Linked demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries and fish passage structures.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.4</b> Capacity development of local communities for improved fisheries production and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.5</b></p> <p>Development and documentation of best-practices for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.1</b></p> <p>Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analysis.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.1</b></p> <p>Initiate activities towards sustainable management of eel fisheries (incl. Certification pre-assessment; guidelines for certification/ecolabelling; capacity building of supply chain actors).</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.1</b></p> <p>Develop IIFGIS system for data collection and monitoring system (incl. GIS, inventory of aquatic biodiversity in 5 pilot areas, mapping of wetlands in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra).</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2</b></p> <p>Develop comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3</b></p> <p>Train national and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity.</p>
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**Adjustments to Project Time Frame**

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, evaluations or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<p><b>Project extension</b></p>	<p>As the request of no-cost extension approved for two years, the project time frame is adjusted from the original NTE 19 June 2021 to 20 June 2023.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The main justification to revise the NTE is based on the recommendation from MTR report. The IFish project remains highly relevant due to the global, national and local significance of Indonesia’s inland aquatic ecosystems, which like most global freshwater systems and wetlands are amongst the most threatened ecosystems in the world, and the economic and cultural importance of its inland fisheries. However, in order to realize planned environmental, economic and social benefits, the IFish project will need a no-cost extension (NCE) of at least 2-3 years. The project can build on a high degree of ownership by MMAF and district government Fisheries Offices in project demonstration areas, but ownership by other relevant sectors and local communities needs to be significantly strengthened. The project extension had been requested to the Indonesian Government and agreed in No-Additional Cost Basis.</p>

## 6. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO**

**Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)**

Participation to meetings and training events is recorded to monitor attendance by gender to know gender balance in each meeting and training. The project has a general target for engaging with women, with at least 30% participation for meetings and training events. Efforts will be made to ensure to increase gender balance and inclusiveness in project activities and interventions, paying special attention to gender specific impacts of changes on livelihoods and participation in demonstration activities, as well as consultations, planning and implementation.

After the first gender and livelihood specialist resigned in the end of 2018, in the future extension period, the project is planning to recruit for replacement, who will be tasked to ensure that the project will be gender sensitive.

## 7. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

The project effort in involving indigenous people could be addressed in the project through activities which conducted in South Barito and Kapuas District. Meanwhile on the other location of the project, indigenous people are barely hard to identify.

The demonstration activities which were planned to be implemented in South Barito and Kapuas Districts are *beje* improvement and SPECTRA (Special Area for Conservation and Fish Refugia). Both activities will involve indigenous people as it will be designed to address the communities needs and aspiration on managing inland fisheries resources in their surrounding areas. Their involvement could be reflected through village level public consultation, training, maintaining water level in the canal, etc.

## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

<p>I. Project Stakeholders:</p> <p>Stakeholders Involved in project implementation, consultations and planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture,</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment and Forestry,</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources,</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Works and Housing,</li> <li>- Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)</li> <li>- The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI).</li> <li>- Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Local Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marine and Fisheries Office of South Sumatera Province,</li> <li>- Riau Province,</li> <li>- Central Java Province,</li> <li>- West Java Province,</li> <li>- South Kalimantan Province.</li> <li>- Marine and Fisheries Office Kampar District,</li> <li>- Cilacap District,</li> <li>- Sukabumi District,</li> <li>- Kapuas District,</li> <li>- South Barito District.</li> <li>- Local Planning Office,</li> <li>- The office of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Forestry,</li> <li>- and House of Representatives in district level</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Private sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PT Labas (eel farming).</li> <li>- PT Kresnapusaka Tirtalestari (dragon fish/arwana breeder).</li> <li>- CV Andara (Vendor of breeding tools).</li> <li>- PT IROHA (eel culture and exporter).</li> <li>PT IROHA committed to accept the products of demonstration site in Sukabumi (glass eel to elver size) in order to reduce the impact of glass eel fishing and support sustainable harvesting of eels.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Communities and community organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eel fisher groups,</li> <li>- Eel collector groups,</li> <li>- Fisher group Koto Panjang (Clown Knife Fish),</li> <li>- communities in all project target areas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Academia and NGOs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bogor Agricultural University,</li> <li>- Jenderal Soedirman University.</li> <li>- Palangkaraya University.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- Riau University
  - French Research Institute/IRD,
  - WWF Indonesia,
  - Wetlands International and Borneo Institute.
  - Mitra Insani (Kampar),
  - Yayasan Tahasak Belum (Kapas and South Barito),
  - Pusat Penelitian Lingkungan Hidup IPB University
  - LOA implementation on review the land use of management plan in Sukabumi District and Bina Karta Lestari (Foundation)
- International Organizations: SEAFDEC IFRMD (Palembang) and ACIAR

## 9. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

The following image shows some of IFish communication materials made during the reporting period.

### Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative: Surviving COVID-19 Without Compromising Quality

By: Annisa Ruzuar

*Unagi* is synonymous with Japan. This catadromus fish even has special day(s) every summer, *Doyo no Ushi no Hi*. On that day the Japanese people enjoy a bowl of warm rice with grilled eel, which they believe improves vitality amidst the hot weather. This tradition has been going on for hundreds of years. But now the eels that are used no longer comes from Japan.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has categorized Japanese eel (*Anguilla japonica*) on the Red List of Threatened Species. Their passion for eel — about 70% of the world's eel consumption is in Japan — encourages them to seek new sources of supply from around the world, including Indonesia.

The taste and texture of *Anguilla bicolor* eel cultivated in Indonesia is favored by Japanese market. One of the sources is Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative from Cilacap Regency, Central Java, a community eel farmers assisted by FAO's IFish Project. Unfortunately, COVID-19 pandemic had hit their eel cultivation business.

"The first five months of the COVID-19 pandemic were the hardest, we had zero income. Eel supplies to restaurants and exports to Japan have all stopped," said Ruddy Sutomo, the pioneer of the Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative. Implementation of restrictions on mobility, has slowed down restaurant and hotel businesses.

This condition forced cooperative members to rack their brains, because operations in the eel cultivation ponds cannot stop. "Unlike other freshwater fish, good quality eels cannot sustain with moss and leaves. They have to be fed pellets so that the meat is soft and tastes good."

#### The Beginning of Eel Business

Ruddy's familiarity with eel cultivation began in 2009. "A friend of mine asked me if there was *unagi* in my area. The name was very foreign to me, but when the photo was shown it turned out to be eel, which was abundant in my village in Cilacap."

Along with his success in cultivating eels, he initiated the formation of Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative. Currently, Ruddy, together with cooperative members and partners, manages six hectares of eel cultivation ponds.

#### Working with FAO

IFish project—a joint project between FAO and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries with support from GEF—endorsed cultivation of eel in Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative by making it a pilot project location for community eel cultivation. IFish project built cooperation scheme between cooperative and eel cultivation company, to transfer technology and produce cultivation guides that can be used by other community groups.

"More and more people are willing to join Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative since we received assistance from FAO," said Ruddy.

The cooperative is also committed to allocating 2.5% of its harvest to be released, considering that until now eel seedlings cannot be bred in captivity. "We can't let Indonesian eel get into IUCN Red List. Once it happens, we can't cultivate it anymore," explained Ruddy.

To that end, IFish Project supports Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative's sustainable initiative by surveying suitable locations for release, tagging eels and building monitoring mechanism for released eels.

### **Surviving the Pandemic Without Sacrificing Quality**

With 65% of their orders came from Japan the closure of eel export due to COVID-19 pandemic has been a big blow for the cooperative. "We measure precisely how much feed is given. If too much feed is given, the size of the eel becomes too large and exceeds the market size accepted by Japan. Sure, adjustments are made, but quality must not be compromised. "

Commitment to quality eventually pays off. Starting from August 2020 a Michelin Star-Japanese restaurant in Jakarta regularly orders eel from Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative . "Every month we send 800 - 1,200 kg of eel to the restaurant." Live eels can be seen in container inside the restaurant. Cooked with a dash of spice, it tastes much better than frozen eel products available in supermarkets. The skin of the eel is thin, the thick flesh is juicy and tender, and there is no scent of mud at all. Characteristics of premium quality eel, loved by the Japanese.

Ruddy and fellow members of Mina Sidat Bersatu Cooperative are still waiting for the reopening of export to Japan. "With regular orders from the restaurant, we could sustain our operations. We have also started to produce several derivative products, such as eel floss, meatballs and eel bone chips. However, our income is only 30% of what we had before the pandemic. Therefore we really hope we can start exporting to Japan soon,"said Ruddy.

### **Media coverage on IFish activities:**

<https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/09/10/sinyal-pemanfaatan-berlebih-pada-komoditas-sidat-kerapu-dan-kakap/>

<https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/09/30/mencegah-ikan-sidat-punah-di-perairan-indonesia/>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/kalteng.antaranews.com/amp/berita/481054/barsel-telah-bentuk-lembaga-adhoc-kembangkan-perairan-darat>

<https://kip.kapuaskab.go.id/berita/read/4110/wabup-buka-rakor-kelompok-kerja-pengelolaan-perairan-darat-terpadu-kapuas>

<https://banjarmasin.tribunnews.com/2021/04/15/empat-lokasi-jadi-calon-percontohan-suaka-perikanan-buatan-di-kabupaten-kapuas>

<https://www.borneonews.co.id/berita/213761-empat-lokasi-di-kapuas-disurvei-sebagai-calon-lokasi-percontohan-suaka-perikanan-buatan>

### **World Food Day 2020 – Food Heroes**

<https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/4383976/hari-pangan-sedunia-menteri-edhy-yakin-kelautan-dan-perikanan-jadi-penyelamat-saat-pandemi>

<http://samudranesia.id/bersama-fao-indonesia-kkp-akan-sukseskan-kepahlawanan-pangan/>

<http://infopublik.id/kategori/nasional-ekonomi-bisnis/487401/hari-pangan-sedunia-sektor-kelautan-dan-perikanan-solusi-saat-pandemi>

<https://pelakita.id/2020/10/16/hari-pangan-sedunia-menteri-edhy-sektor-kelautan-dan-perikanan-solusi-di-tengah-pandemi/>

<https://sulsel.suara.com/read/2020/10/16/174206/hari-pangan-sedunia-sektor-kelautan-dan-perikanan-solusi-di-tengah-pandemi?page=3>

(WFD campaign in general)

<https://youtu.be/dJAtLgv8-E4>

<https://bit.ly/353x8i4>

<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20201016135441-532-559215/132-juta-orang-diprediksi-kelaparan-karena-resesi-ekonomi>

<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20201016144511-262-559279/sejarah-hari-pangan-sedunia-dan-relevansinya-kala-pandemi>

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/10/16/renewed-at-75-with-a-sense-of-purpose-as-relevant-as-ever.html>

<https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1396514/fao-prediksi-132-juta-orang-kelaparan-sampai-akhir-tahun-akibat-resesi-dunia>

<https://en.tempo.co/read/1396678/world-food-day-food-heroes-in-covid-19-pandemic>

<https://m.tribunnews.com/nasional/2020/10/16/hari-pangan-sedunia-2020-fao-pandemi-jadi-kesempatan-bangun-kembali-sistem-pangan-dan-pertanian>

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<https://www.msn.com/id-id/ekonomi/bisnis/fao-prediksi-132-juta-orang-kelaparan-sampai-akhir-tahun-akibat-resesi-dunia/ar-BB1a50lx?li=AAfuv7o>

<https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/10/16/090000765/16-oktober-diperingati-sebagai-hari-pangan-sedunia-ini-sejarahnya?page=all>

<https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/10/16/120200226/fao--pandemi-singkap-rapuhnya-sistem-pangan>

<https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-5216492/potret-kelaparan-dan-gizi-buruk-di-hari-pangan-sedunia-2020>

<https://www.liputan6.com/health/read/4385509/fao-prediksi-132-juta-orang-akan-kelaparan-sampai-akhir-2020>

<https://tirto.id/hari-pangan-sedunia-fao-covid-19-singkap-rapuhnya-sistem-pangan-f51d>

<https://www.suara.com/health/2020/10/16/104149/hari-pangan-sedunia-fao-soroti-kasus-kelaparan-di-tengah-pandemi-covid-19>

<https://indramayu.pikiran-rakyat.com/internasional/pr-11838453/peringati-hari-pangan-sedunia-fao-ingatkan-akibat-pandemi-pangan-global-rapuh>

<https://deskjabar.pikiran-rakyat.com/ekbis/pr-113838222/fao-sistem-pangan-dan-pertanian-global-masih-rapuh>

<https://lingkarmadiun.pikiran-rakyat.com/nasional/pr-66839227/apresiasi-kementrian-pertanian-ri-untuk-pahlawan-pangan-di-hari-pangan-sedunia-2020>

<https://litasinews.pikiran-rakyat.com/ekonomi/pr-92839413/hari-pangan-sedunia-menteri-pertanian-ajak-jajarannya-jadi-pahlawan-makanan-bagi-rakyat>

<https://economy.okezone.com/read/2020/10/15/320/2294280/cerita-di-balik-hari-pangan-sedunia-16-oktober>

<https://economy.okezone.com/read/2020/10/16/320/2294914/hari-pangan-sedunia-apresiasi-tinggi-untuk-pahlawan-pangan-di-tengah-covid-19>

<https://economy.okezone.com/read/2020/10/15/320/2294280/cerita-di-balik-hari-pangan-sedunia-16-oktober>

<https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/1786573/hari-pangan-dunia-fao-ingatkan-pangan-global-rapuh-akibat-pandemi>



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<https://en.antaranews.com/news/159137/world-food-day-spurs-indonesia-to-assess-food-security-policy>

<https://en.antaranews.com/news/159149/world-food-day-calls-for-solidarity-more-resilient-robust-systems>

<https://republika.co.id/berita/qi9xvy423/rapuhnya-sistem-pertanian-global-lahirkan-pahlawan-pangan>

<https://republika.co.id/berita/qi8926352/selamat-hari-pangan-sedunia>

<https://indonews.id/artikel/313177/Hari-Pangan-Sedunia-2020-Pandemi-Lahirkan-Pahlawan-Pangan/>

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<https://mediaindonesia.com/read/detail/353533-bangun-sistem-pangan-yang-lebih-baik>

<https://www.medcom.id/ekonomi/bisnis/VNn4nAk-fao-pandemi-lahirkan-pahlawan-pangan>

[https://m.medcom.id/english/world/yKXDMr4K-fao-calls-for-more-resilient-food-systems?utm\\_source=english&utm\\_medium=berita\\_english&utm\\_campaign=detail\\_mobile](https://m.medcom.id/english/world/yKXDMr4K-fao-calls-for-more-resilient-food-systems?utm_source=english&utm_medium=berita_english&utm_campaign=detail_mobile)

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<https://era.id/sejarah/40774/hari-pangan-sedunia-sejarah-dan-tujuan-mulianya>

<https://www.urbanasia.com/sistem-pangan-dan-pertanian-global-rapuh-di-tengah-pandemi-U20074>

**Press Release GEF - IFish**

<https://en.tempo.co/read/1416011/gef-approves-78mn-to-support-fao-projects-8mn-allocated-for-indonesia>

<https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1415965/gef-danai-proyek-fao-indonesia-dapat-us-61-juta-untuk-proyek-perikanan>

<https://kalbar.antaranews.com/berita/452160/program-fao-dari-gef-lebih-dari-8-juta-usd-di-indonesia>

<https://republika.co.id/berita/qlkshv423/gef-berikan-78-juta-dolar-danai-proyek-fao-di-dunia>

<https://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2020/12/19/gef-berikan-usd-78-juta-danai-proyek-fao-di-dunia-lebih-dari-usd-8-juta-untuk-indonesia>

<https://pontianak.tribunnews.com/2020/12/22/gef-berikan-usd-78-juta-danai-proyek-fao-di-dunia-lebih-dari-usd-8-juta-untuk-indonesia>

<https://mnctrijaya.com/news/detail/38873/gef-kucurkan-usd-78-juta-danai-proyek-fao-di-dunia>

<https://www.rmolaceh.id/gef-berikan-usd-78-juta-danai-proyek-fao-di-dunia-indonesia-terima-usd-8-juta>

<https://suara-pembaruan.com/gef-danai-proyek-fao-indonesia-dapat-us-61-juta-untuk-proyek-perikanan/>

<https://www.msn.com/id-id/ekonomi/bisnis/gef-danai-proyek-fao-indonesia-dapat-usdollar-61-juta-untuk-proyek-perikanan/ar-BB1c4a3X>

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<https://www.ajnn.net/news/gef-berikan-usd-78-juta-untuk-proyek-fao-di-seluruh-dunia-indonesia-dapat-lebih-dari-usd-8-juta/index.html>

<https://indonews.id/mobile/artikel/314668/Danai-Proyek-FAO-di-Dunia-GEF-Berikan-8-Juta-untuk-Indonesia/>

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## 10. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>22</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

During the reporting period, the was carried out some innovative approach as follows:

- As restriction to gather a lot of people in one place for face-to-face meeting, workshop, or training, the project mostly applied online meeting, workshop, and training. Some meetings were carried out through hybrid; a combination between face-to-face meeting and some participants attended through online modality. For the meeting or workshop that needs face-to-face meeting, health protocols were applied strictly. However, the training that needs face-to-face and field interaction was postponed until the government allows face-to-face activities.
- The project had managed to conduct data collection and community engagement at the same time through participatory data collection in 5 project locations. In some circumstances where the project able to travel and conduct field activities and one of those activities is participatory data collection. The activity was gathered some of communities including fishermen and fisheries extension in one specific place to supply inland fisheries data to the project. In this occasion, the project is automatically get engaged to the project and trigger the communities awareness about the biodiversity conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems in their surroundings.

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<sup>22</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

### 11. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 19 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National budget	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	In kind	24,406,000	7,220,087		
Provincial government	Central Java Province	In kind	2,394,444	0		
Local Government	District in Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatera	In kind	6,311,748	721,445		
FAO	FAO	In kind	800,000	0		
University	James Cook University	Grant	250,000	0		
		<b>TOTAL</b>	34,162,192	7,941,532		

The project still needs support and contributions from other stakeholders, FAOID will assess the current level of co-financing already disbursed, The currently projected total disbursement of co-financing by the end of the project from national and local government is expected to be less than anticipated. Even though an increase in spending is anticipated, this isn't likely to more than double the current reported amounts. Remedial actions will be discussed before the upcoming mid-term review.

<sup>23</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.