Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RAP
Country (ies):	Indonesia
Project Title:	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value (IFish)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/INS/303/GFF
GEF ID:	5759
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	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
Project Duration (years):	4 Years
Project coordinates:	*Jakarta -6.123900, 106.846413* *Kampar 0.337053, 101.010336* *Sukabumi -6.958637, 106.482223* *Cilacap -7.722746, 109.022638* *Kapuas -3.013650, 114.386803* *South Barito -1.755731, 115.006114*

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	29 August 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	20 June 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	19 June 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) [2]	23 June 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,192,694
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[3]:	34,162,192

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

[3] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)[4]:	2,919,172
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022[5]	8,479,241.84 (Exclude from National Government for 2 years periods)

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	02/23/2022
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	N/A
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	*MS*
Overall implementation progress rating:	*MS*
Overall risk rating:	*Low*

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	5th PIR

[4] For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

[5] Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

[6] The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

[7] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Sudarsono /National Project Manager, FAO Indonesia	sudarsono.sudarsono@fao.org
Budget Holder	Mr. Rajendra Aryal, FAO Representative for Indonesia, and Timor Leste	Rajendra.Aryal@fao.org
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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(*All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating[11]
Project Environment Objective: 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.	**Outcome 1.1.** 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 km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in	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	Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors (9) policies, plans and budgets.	District level land management and development plans are generally available, but the Project had facilitated the development of District's Spatial Plan Assessment based on sustainable inland 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 km2 critical inland aquatic ecosystem A multi-stakeholder forum for inland fisheries stakeholders established at National level from the first year of the project implementation, but the communication is ineffective due	S

[8] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

[9] 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.

[10] Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

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	Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra					to minimum representative from other ministry attended to the meeting forum. The project will facilitate the establishment of forum of Inland Fisheries Management Area (WPP) that will communicate closely with WPP Manager. At District level, we have facilitated the establishment of multi stakeholder forum for inland fisheries stakeholders that has monthly meeting or based on issue that need to be discussed. The forum consists of all District Agencies that related to inland fisheries management, community groups representatives, private sectors and representatives from provincial level that has cross cutting program at those districts. The local government and the legislature in Sukabumi Regency have a high concern for the potential of inland fisheries so that the effectiveness of the forum (TWG) as a collaborative management agency is committed to regulating the forum into a Regional Regulation.	
	Outcome 1.2. Sector policies and development plans revised in line with EAFM/EAA principles, legal framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic	Area (km2) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans	Total inland waters are 26.8 km2 Production is 2.8 million tonnes of fish. Limited area under sustainable management	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.	Decree of Regent Number 523 in 2019 concerning eel cultivation area in Sukabumi has been issued. Decree of Regent Number 523 in 2018 concerning plasma core system eel cultivation in Sukabumi has been issued.	S

	resources strengthened and incentives for enforcement developed		practices and depletion of fisheries and threats to species are poorly documented.			The draft of academic paper as the main requirement in drafting of district regulation on fisheries management in Sukabumi District has been prepared. Draft of district regulation on fisheries management in Sukabumi District has been prepared. The National Action Plan of Eel in Indonesia has been formulated and finalized. The initial draft of the National Action Plan of Belida and Arowana have been formulated. The guideline of inland fisheries management plan in FMA (Fisheries Management Area) has been prepared and finalized. The initial development of master plan of inland fisheries management in FMA has been conducted. The initiation of strengthening of traditional manager (Ninik Mamak) of Lubuk Larangan (Traditional No Take Area) has been conducted. Inland Fisheries Management Area (WPP) as foundation for managing inland fisheries based on ecoregion and geological approach had been facilitated by the project for preparing the sustainable management for inland fisheries. 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. The endorsement of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 80 of 2020 about Eel's limited protection. The Eel Fishery Management Plan endorsed by Ministry of Marine Affairs. As one of the follow-ups of fishway initiative from IFish project, Prov. Govt. of West Java implemented a policy to regulate fishway as a mandatory required structure in dam/weir construction within West Java Province. This regulation started to be implemented in January 2022. Also, as one of the follow-ups of fishway initiative from IFish Project, Ministry of Public Works agreed to revise their guidance on weir/dam construction. Currently, the project and ministry try to include detailed process to develop fishway design into the guidance.	
	Outcome 1.3. Strengthened capacities of national and local environmental, fisheries and other key sector professionals to	Number of communities and professionals with enhanced capacity to sustainably manage inland	Lack of awareness among stakeholders (technical officers at national, provincial and	Training of 8 communities and 60 relevant professionals (fisheries, environment & forestry, agriculture, private sector, NGOs,	15 communities and 120 professionals with enhanced capacity, including at least 30% women, to implement land	45 professionals (13 women and 33 man) are trained on Fishway development by international trainers. The participants consist of experts on building, fisheries experts, NGOS, Local Governments, 5 Universities.	S

	address threats to inland aquatic ecosystems, including inland fisheries, by integrating EAFM/EAA into sector policies and spatial and development planning	fisheries (disaggregated by gender)	district levels, fishers, fish processors, fish farmers, etc.) of harmful practices that impact inland aquatic ecosystems	etc.) (at least 30% women)	management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	Training module on inland fisheries management based on EAFM regarding assessment EAFM domain for Evaluator/Operator and Technician has been developed and this training module will be standardized as the national competency Training module on inland fisheries management based on EAFM regarding essential EAFM for manager and supervisor has been developed and this training module will be standardized as the national competency.	
	Outcome 2.1. 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	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 rages 138-952 ton/ ha/ year No-feed aquaculture technology is available, but not widely used.	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 river banks in target areas.	5 demonstration sites are implemented. 2 sites completed in Sukabumi District and Cilacap District, and 3 sites are on progress in Kampar District, South Barito District, and Kapuas District. The demonstration sites are benefitted to 1,185 households from pilot project directly. 500 of key stakeholders participated on river cleanup campaign in Kampar District and 250 persons in Cilacap District. The involved participants during the facilitating conservation area in Cilacap was 42 persons. Over 60.000 ha of inland water habitat at targeted villages in 5 districts are under improved management through demosite activities.	S

	Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed through value chain analysis of target eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi Districts	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	Two eel fisheries (glass eel fisheries and eel aquaculture) are strengthened. Eel fisheries: • Sustainable glass eel fishing guidelines availlable • Freshwater conservation areas for eel critical habitat in Sukabumi and Cilacap are on progress to develop. • Development of Fishway design in Sukabumi District and building the fishway committed by Water Resources Agency of West Java Province. • Draft of local regulation in Sukabumi for inland sustainable fisheries management. • Capacity development for community group (Pokmaswas) on inland fisheries management in Sukabumi and Cilacap. • Eel restocking guideline and eel restocking trial in Sukabumi and Cilacap availlable. • Integrated Geopark and freshwater conservation area for eel critical habitat in Sukabumi on progress. Eel aquaculture • Completed demonstration activity of glass eel farming to produce eel consumption size in Cilacap, implemented by community business scale (Koperasi) and community group. • Completed demonstration activity of glass eel farming to produce elver eel in Sukabumi,	S

						implemented by hatchery of fisheries agency. The market access and guideline for eel fisheries ecolabelling is on progress for development.	
	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 30%.	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, Java Islands	90% of wetland areas in project areas mapped. Indicators of biodiversity status available. Number of harvested species are not identified to species in national reporting reduced to 30%	Mapping of wetlands through the remote sensing method conducted at 5 targeted districts. Map of wetland area availlable 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 yet. It can be seen at the end of project.	S
	Outcome 4: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices	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	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 implementations plan available, key processes to support M&E and strategic planning in place. TOR for Knowledge Management Systems (KMS) are available.	S

		resulting from the project.				During the reporting period, communication and outreach staff has provide supports in reaching the target audiences through 26 media releases and publications, 5 campaign and talk shows, 39 communication collaterals (merchandise, display materials, posters, etc.). New approaches were used to mainstream project work, via video, storytelling, comics, and offline campaign in national level.	

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs[12]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[13] (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[14] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 **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 km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra**				
Output 1.1.1 **Multi-agency coordination mechanism for freshwater ecosystems established (national/District)**	Multi agency coordination forum establishment at national level	Role of multi-agency coordination forum as an inland fisheries management institution functioned and implement the action plan	MMAF agree to lead the establishment of multi-agency coordination forum in national level that will linked to Inland Fisheries Management Area	
	Multi agency coordination forum establishment at district level	Decree of Multi agency coordination forum at district level available	The District Decree concerning multi-agency coordination forum establishment has been issued for 3 districts (Kampar, Kapuas Districts and Sukabumi), for the rest of two districts degree are draft availlable.	
		Role of multi-agency coordination forum as an inland fisheries management institution functioned and implement the action plan	Regular meeting of Multi agency coordination forum has been conducted at all IFish project sites. The scheme and action plan of the forum to support the sustainable inland fisheries management agreed and implemented	

[12] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

[13] Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[14] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outcome 1.2. **Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans**				
Output 1.2.1 **Critical knowledge on the aquatic biodiversity of inland waters incorporated into sector policies and development plans in national and district level.**	2,949 km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management	Academic paper for district regulation of inland fisheries management purpose in Sukabumi, Cilacap, Kampar, Kapuas and South Barito District formulated	Sukabumi; The Draft of District regulation is developed based on the academic paper that facilitated by the project. Sukabumi District government support cash budget IDR 60 Million as a matching fund to develop the Inland Fisheries District Regulation. Cilacap; Kampar; Kapuas; South Barito; ToR of LoA on academic paper preparation for district regulation has been approved by LTO and now on process of administration for bidding	
Output 1.2.2 **Key national and district policies relevant to inland fisheries are developed based on gaps and weaknesses analysis**	Number of strategic documents related to inland fisheries management formulated	Guideline of formulation of inland fisheries management plan developed and finalized	Final document has been formulated and discussed among MMAF on December 2021	
		Document of inland fisheries management plan (FMP) in Fisheries Management Area of Republic Indonesia (WPPNRI) formulated	Initial meeting conducted in January 2022 as a result: (i) commitment from MMAF and expert, (ii) FMP in the form of master plan and or grand design MMAF has been carried out several meetings and field trips to the area of WPPNRI beside IFish sites.	
		Document of National Action plan of Eel, Arowana and Belida in Indonesia formulated	Document of the National Action plan for eel has been finalized in June 2022, and the next process is socialization and stipulation The meeting initiation on development of the National Action Plan for belida and arowana has been conducted in June 2022. Commitments on the process and contain of the National Action Plan has been developed.	
		Document of belida conservation management plan in Indonesia formulated	ToR of LoA on belida conservation management plan has been formulated and approved. The ToR in the process of administration for open bidding.	
		Document of grand design regarding sustainable eel management plan in Cilacap and Sukabumi formulated	Grand design on sustainable eel management in Sukabumi District is in the process to collecting data and information as a basis of grand design development. ToR of LoA on Grand design on sustainable eel management in Cilacap District has been formulated and approved. Currently, it is in the process of administration of open bidding.	

		Development of technical regulation related to the use of threatened fish species	Discussion and coordination with MMAF regarding technicacl regulation on the use of threatened fish species has been developed and MMAF committed to hold serial meetings on reviewing the Ministerial Regulation Number 60 in 2018 in July 2022. MMAF has been developed EPANJI (Evaluasi efektifitas Pengelolaan Jenis Ikan) document and the drafting team has been confirmed by the Ministerial Decree Number 113 in 2021. Workshop on EPANJI Evaluation was conducted in Bogor to evaluate the priority of fish species management.	
		Development of regulation related to local wisdom in Arowana management (Juknis pengelolaan arwana di danau lindung yang dikelola oleh masyarakat)	The first draft of technical guideline on arowana management in the area that managed by local communities in collaboration with Conservation Directorate.	
Outcome 1.3. **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**				
Output 1.3.1 **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**	Number of trainings for capacity development among the government's official recommended.	Eel restocking and monitoring training for stakeholders	Training of eel restocking were conducted in Cikaso River, Sukabumi. This river was assessed before and was selected as the best location for eel restocking. 9 male and 6 female were participated in this training. It was organized in collaboration with Directorate of Marine Biodiversity and Conservancy, MMAF and National Research and Innovation Agency	
		Fishway Design Masterclass	Organized in Bandung from 27 – 30 July with 46 participants (13 women 33 men) from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministries of Public Works, Provincial Govt. of West Java, District Govt. of Sukabumi, Universities, NGO, and private sectors were involved	
Outcome 2.1 **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**				
Output 2.1.1	Impact of conservation	Livelihoods, gender and socio-ecological	Discussion result with social-economic experts of MMAF to develop activity TOR to assess livelihoods, gender and socio-ecological	-

Livelihoods, gender and socio-ecological assessments	demonstration and inland aquatic sustainable use for livelihoods community and gender participation.	assessments conducted at 5 districts	assessments. The experts provide the method to assess the project impact through the perception monitoring from stakeholders at the project site and outside of project side. The other coverage of this activity includes assessment traditional systems of resource tenure and governance, user group conflicts, patterns of social exclusion and vulnerability. Assessment implementation is not conducted yet due to the NPP of Livelihood and Gender Specialist was resign in December 2021.	
<u>Output 2.1.2</u> **Implementation of site-based integrated wetlands management plans, developed with local communities**	Number of site locations on implementation of site-based integrated wetlands management plans, developed with local communities.	Fish refugia data in South Barito and Kapuas and SPEECTRA data in Patratani collected. Conservation area assessment conducted at 5 districts. Fish farming village established at 5 districts.	1. Development of Fish Refugia in Kalimantan Wetland • The activity was originally instructed by Head of BRSDM in the end of 2020 under the name of SPEECTRA Development in Kalimantan • A pre assessment to find suitable pilot site has been organized under collaboration with MMAF & BRGM • In mid-2021, the Head of BRSDM was changed. Since then, the NPC did not agree to adopt SPEECTRA in Kalimantan • In June 2022, the new Head of BRSDM agree to implement SPEECTRA in Kalimantan as Fish Refugia area. Currently, a new set of activities is being prepared to 2. Supporting SPEECTRA in Patratani, West Sumatera • SPEECTRA was established in Patratani, South Sumatera as a system for local fish conservation area. • Project will support stocking of some local fish species into the system. Currently, the project is in the process of procurement. • Additionally, project will organize a set of monitoring activities about the stocking. These activities will be organized in collaboration with expert from Sriwijaya University Freshwater conservation area in Central Kalimantan (South Barito and Kapuas District) had been initiated by local stakeholders. In South Barito District, local government and community group already recommended some locations for freshwater conservation area. Some of the location candidates had proposed to District Spatial Plan (RTRW) revision. The locations are Mengkare lake, Melawen, Lelek, Mangguruh, Bateken, Keranen Kecil, and Raya lake in South Barito district. In South Barito district, 7 (seven) proposed lake locations have been MoU's with each Village Head, Village Representative Council (BPD), Customary Leaders, DKPPP and Pokmaswas stated that the proposed location has been agreed to become a fishery reserve area. In Kapuas District, local	

			stakeholder from government and community group recommended 3 location for freshwater conservation area. The locations are Lambut Ngiwa Lake, Parime, and Balasung Lake. The development of the locations become freshwater conservation area in South Barito and Kapuas is designed to implement the MMAF Regulation. The first stage is collecting data for initial study report and determine the conservation area category. Based on the MMAF regulation, conservation area for freshwater or inland fisheries is **Fisheries Sanctuary** (*Suaka Perikanan*). The function of fisheries sanctuary is to maintain and improve the fisheries resources quality. Criteria for fisheries sanctuary is 1) have specific fish species (unique, endangered, endemic) in their habitat and need conservation action, 2) the area size supports the life cycle of the species, 3) most of the ecosystem type is still natural, and 4) good feasibility for sustainable fisheries in supporting the community income. There are 52 local fisheries sanctuary (Lubuk Larangan), Koto Panjang, and some potential rivers in Kampar District become the location for freshwater conservation area study. Research Center of Fisheries Resources Rehabilitation (BRPSDI) Jatiluhur of MMAF is conducting the study to design the potential locations for Freshwater Conservation Area in Kampar District. Lubuk Larangan is the local cultural wisdom of community to maintain the fishing product by protecting fish in the small water area for 1 year. After 1 year, the community determines the fishing time and conduct the fishing simultaneously and capture all of the fish. This practices of protecting and fishing in Lubuk Larangan should be regulated by integrating local and formal regulation. Lubuk Larangan locations and practices can be a foundation of freshwater conservation area in Kampar District. Cilacap and Sukabumi District are developing freshwater conservation area for eel fisheries and/or other endemic fish. The conservation area in Cilacap District conducted with Cilacap District and Central Java Fisheries Age and UNDIP to determine the potential area in Citanduy and Serayu River Basin. The data collecting showed that along Citanduy and Serayu River Basin are eel habitat. The fishermen can find eel at big and small rivers with size from fingerling to two kilograms. Eel fishermen, middleman, POKMASWAS pointed out the fishing ground to catch eel at locations of data collecting and the respondens from in 1) Patimuan and Kedungreja; 2) Dayeuhluhur, Wanareja, Majenang; 3) Maos and Adipala; and 4) roya and Sampang. Field survey locations located at Citanduy Doenstream (Patimuan and Pangandaran border),	

			Menganti DAM, Citanduy Upstream at Wanareja, Serayu Downstream at Maos, Serayu Downstream, and Serayu River at Kroya. The respondens also pointed out the small rivers as tributary of Citanduy and Serayu are the eel habitat. The other data collecting was FGD with national stakeholders from BRIN, KKHL MMAF, IPB, WWF, UNDIP, UNSOED, DKP Cilacap, and DKP Central Java on 20 June 2022 at Cilacap City. The stakeholders provided eel fisheries and critical habitat data in Citanduy and Serayu Rivers based on the research result and their program information. Eel species found in Cilacap is *Anguilla bicolor bicolor* and *Anguilla marmorata*. The data shows that Cintanduy and Serayu River Basin are important ecosystem for eel fisheries in Cilacap District. This data is being analyzed to design the sustainable management and integrated the potential location for conservation area into Spatial Planning and RZWP3K of Central Java and Cilacap District. During FGDs and field survey activity in Cilacap, there was 42 persons involved. Freshwater conservation area in Sukabumi is working together with Sukabumi District Government and experts from IPB University. The potential location is Cibareno catchment area river, including Pelabuhan Ratu. The conservation area is designed as eel critical habitat protection and sustainable use management in the rivers at Sukabumi area. Some of the potential locations are Cibareno Upstream, integrated rafting zone at Citarik River, Geopark Ciletuh Pelabuhan Ratu, PLTA Ubrug, Caringin DAM and Fishway Plan, and eel aquaculture area. The result of initial meeting to develop conservation area and sustainable use for eel fisheries in Sukabumi as follow: 1) priority for habitat quality, 2) conservation effort by participatory-based conservation, 3) integrated conservation with other eel fisheries/aquaculture activity, 4) policy umbrella, and 5) stakeholders' awareness for use and protected eel fisheries. Fish Farming Village is established at 4 districts (Sukabumi, Cilacap, Kampar, and Kapuas), while at South Barito is being proposed to MMAF. The fish farming village at IFish project sites was established at national level with 124 other villages by MMAF Decree 16/2022 on 15 March 2022. IFish project and District Fisheries Agency prepared the capacity building for community at the villages related to responsible and sustainable aquaculture management on water quality management, fish disease and parasite, feed, post-harvest processing, packaging and marketing.	

<u>Output 2.1.3</u> **Linked demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries and fish passage structures**	Number of investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures Domestic and aquaculture wastes in the river decrease Number of floating net cages optimized Persons trained on the garbage management	6 demonstrations established on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures Law enforcement by the local government	12 demonstrations at 5 districts on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures as follows: 1. Eel farming to produce eel consumption size at Cilacap District (completed) 2. Eel restocking at Cilacap District (completed) 3. Glass eel farming to produce elver at Sukabumi District (completed) 4. Eel restocking at Sukabumi District (completed) 5. Fishway design at Sukabumi District (ongoing) 6. Belida breeding at Kampar District (ongoing) 7. Belida farming at Kampar District (ongoing) 8. Beje fisheries at South Barito (ongoing) 9. Beje fisheries at Kapuas (ongoing) 10. Belida restocking at Kampar District (not yet) 11. Arwana restocking at South Barito (not yet) 12. Arwana restocking at Kapuas (not yet) The first demonstration site activities on eel farming to produce elver at Sukabumi District in and Cilacap District is completed and reported in PIR 2021 and being continued to the second demonstration. The second demonstration locations had been prepared at BBI Tonjong in Sukabumi and BBI Majenang in Cilacap. This second demonstrations is waiting for the glass eel fishing season for conducting the glass eel stocking in the farming aquarium. BBI Tonjong Sukabumi is designing the eel farming method by applying clean and green water method, BBI Majenang Cilacap is preparing the clear-circulation water method. Eel restocking at Sukabumi and Cilacap District was implemented by restocking trials with PUSRISKAN, KKHL, and PSDI MMAF, BRIN, and the local stakeholders, including SMS as local recreational fisher group in Sukabumi. Eel restocking guideline is available. The development process of eel restocking during December 2021 – May 2022 located in Sukabumi, Cilacap, and Poso District. The process was public consultation in Sukabumi, Cilacap, and Poso District, finalizing the guideline in Bogor, and guideline socialization in Sukabumi, Cilacap, and Poso District. The eel restocking guideline is established by General Director of Fisheries Capture MMAF. Eel restocking conducted on 14 April 2022 in Sukabumi. Elver size was prepared at BBI Tonjong by selecting good condition eel, packing in the plastic bag, transportation to restocking location. Measuring the weight and total length of eel, tagging 10 fish among 20 eels, measure the water	

			quality, and acclimatization. According to the guideline, eel restocking was conducted in the morning at Citarik River Sukabumi. Eel restocking in Cilacap was conducted on 27 April 2022 at Cibeureum River. Preparation of eels and tools for restocking in Koperasi Mina Sidat Bersatu, Kaliwungu Village. The data and related information were filled in data form as attached in the eel restocking guideline. The eels for restocking was produced from farming in Sukabumi and Cilacap. During the activity, involved participant is 122 persons which 41 persons in Cilacap, 43 persons in Sukabumi, and 38 persons in Poso. Fishway Initiative in CIbareno River, Sukabumi, West Java • This activity was a follow up from Multi agency Coordination Forum meeting initiated by IFish project in Sukabumi District. Water Resource Management Office asked project support to adopt Fishway in one of the rivers. Caringin weir is in the construction process, and suitable as a pilot site for fishway implementation • In collaboration MMAF & Water Resource Management Office of West Java Province, IFish organized **monthly fish biodiversity & river hydrology assessment** to determine migratory fish species and water level from February 2022. • In collaboration with Charles Sturt University (CSU), IFish develop a **basic fishway design** for "localized" fishway that is specifically prepared based on characteristic of Cibareno River. • Using the basic fishway design, Govt. of West Java **develop a regulation where fishway is a mandatory structure** that needs to be prepared in every weir construction project. • In collaboration CSU, Ifish organized a **Fishway Masterclass training event** in June 2022. In the training, 45 participants were involved • The next step is to prepare Fishway Detailed Engineering Desain (DED) under Service Contract with local consultant. Reintroduction of Asian Arowana in South Barito and Kapuas • A cross visit was organized to visit an established sustainable village where they protect and conserve arowana in their surrounding natural lakes using local knowledge and local regulations. The village received various ecosystem services (including economic) from this protection effort. The purpose of the visit is to give real example how conserving species can provide various real benefit for the people. • 2 village representations and Dist. Govt. from South Barito and Kapuas were involved in this activity. These participants learned	

about the how to develop local understanding and local regulation to protect the arowana and benefitted from it.

- The next part is to organize field assessment to determine which lakes are suitable for reintroducing. This activity will be organized with local university and National Agency of Research and Innovation

The 3 demonstration site activities in Kampar District (Belida breeding, Belida farming, and Belida restocking) is a single package activity. Belida breeding activity is the starting point for continuing the Belida farming and Belida restocking activity. The demonstration site of Belida or Giant Featherback breeding on hatchery (BBI Sipungguk) in Kampar District has been only partially implemented from the first and the second demonstration. Breeding equipment and most of breeding material are available in breeding site on the hatchery. However, Giant Featherback brood stocks is still waiting for the fishing permit from MMAF to procure the fish. This demonstration site activity is implemented by BBI Sipungguk as Service Provider (SP). Some process for preparing Belida breeding was meeting with BRIN, PUSRISKAN, and KKHL MMAF that determined the broodstock number for the breeding about 75 male and 75 female to produce 10,000 Belida seeds. The breeding result as Belida seeds will be grew up and restocked.

The demonstration site activities in Kalimantan at Kapuas and South Barito District is in the final stage. The implementor as Service Contractor is PT. Sucofindo. Implemented site is Dadahup and Tambak Bajai Village in Kapuas District and Mengkatip and Batilap in South Barito District. The activity already resulted 3 of 4 outputs as follows:

1) The beje fisheries profile at 4 villages in Dadahup and Tambak Bajai (Kapuas District), and Mengkatip and Batilap (South Barito) as follows:

Village	Size (m)	Production	Location	Fish Sp.
Dadahup	L: 10-170 W: 3 D: 1,5-2	100-200 Kg, 10-18 M	2,5-20 Km	Gabus Betok Sepat
T. Bajai	L: 7,5-10 W: 2-3 D: 2-2,5	20-50 Kgs 2,5-3 M	2 Km	Gabus Betok Papuyu Lele Sepat
Mengkatip	L: 10-100 W: 2-2,5 D: 1-2	50-1,500 Kgs 1-30 M	-	Gabus Betok Sepat Biawan

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<table>
<tr><td>Batilap</td><td>L: 10-500
W: 2-2,5
D: 1-2</td><td>25-5.000
Kgs
1,5-50 M</td><td>-</td><td>Gabus
Betok
Sepat
Biawan
Kapar</td></tr>
</table>
L: Length, W: Wide, D: Depth, M: Million

2) Training for beje fisheries practitioner groups, community group, and village officers (30% women) on inland fisheries and community management.
<table>
<tr><th>Location</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>Number</th><th>Time</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dadahup</td><td>15</td><td>17</td><td>32</td><td>24 Mar. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>21</td><td>15</td><td>36</td><td>25 Mar. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td>T. Bajai</td><td>19</td><td>14</td><td>33</td><td>22 Mar. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>21</td><td>15</td><td>36</td><td>23 Mar. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mengkatip</td><td>22</td><td>10</td><td>32</td><td>17 Feb. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>31</td><td>11</td><td>42</td><td>18 Feb. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td>Batilap</td><td>32</td><td>11</td><td>43</td><td>15 Feb. 22</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>25</td><td>9</td><td>34</td><td>16 Feb 22</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>186</td><td>102</td><td>288</td><td>8 days</td></tr>
</table>
Women participation in the training about 35,42%. Training materials consist of sustainable fisheries, preparation of Beje fisheries operational, monitoring water quality and fish condition, water pumping, and harvesting.

3) Regulation at village level regulation (PERDES) to manage beje fisheries and other inland fisheries in sustainable way. There are 4 PERDES for villages of Dadahup, Tambak Bajai, Mengkatip, and Batilap. The regulation consists of banning destructive and unsustainable fishing gears, no juvenile size captured, registering Beje, conflict resolution, freshwater conservation area at village level, fisher group, Village participate in fish marketing, local community organization, and sanction.
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<td><u>Output 2.1.4</u>
Capacity development of local communities for improved fisheries production and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems</td>
<td>Number of capacity development participants from local communities.</td>
<td>Training, dissemination and extension on the improved fisheries production and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems to 500 persons.</td>
<td>Post-harvest training on 30 March 2022 in Kaliwungu Village (Eel Village) Cilacap District. The training focused for dissemination on food diversification of eel processing. Number participant was 25 women from women community group. The trainers were from Cilacap Fisheries Agency and Cilacap Politeknik University. The training material consisted of: The nutrition in eel fish, eel product package and label, practicing food processing from eel raw material. The training produce chips from eel fins and bone, and eel fish steam.</td>
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			The other capacity building activities for community in 5 locations are being prepared. Most of activities will cover capacity building for fish farming village. The identified capacity building material is water quality and feed management, fish parasite and disease, producing fish feed from local material, post-harvest processing, package and label of fish product, marketing, community group management.	
Output 2.1.5 **Development and documentation of best-practice for conservation and sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity**	Number of best-practices manuals developed	Evaluation of demonstration activities	3 best practices manual for eel, giant featherback, and dragon fish and Beje fisheries. Demonstration site activities generate these best practices that can be codified and replicated. The progress as follows: 1. Eel fisheries: Sustainable eel fishing guideline is completed, development process from December 2021 to May 2022 by MMAF. Eel aquaculture guideline will start on July 2022. 2. Aquaculture of Giant featherback is ongoing process 3. Dragon fish restocking is not yet implemented and Beje fisheries best practices is ongoing process.	
Outcome 2.2 **Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed through value chain analysis of target eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi Districts**				
Output 2.1.1 **Inland fisheries value/supply-chain analysis**	Number of value-chains analysed for *A. bicolor* Number of stakeholders (communities, private and public sector) consulted	Analysis of market access. Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed	The inland fisheries value and supply chain analysis focuses on eel fisheries at Sukabumi and Cilacap District. The analysis design, kind of eel data, location and respondents target are available. This activity will be implemented by the service provider and the contract process is ongoing. The activity will be started on July 2022.	
Output 2.1.2 **Initiate activities towards sustainable management of eel fisheries.**	Number of *A. bicolor* fisheries with pre-assessments of certification. Guidelines for certification of selected *A. bicolor* fisheries developed and disseminated.	Developed and improved mechanism for eel fisheries ecolabel at Sukabumi and Cilacap District.	Initiate activities towards sustainable management of eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap covers activities of certification pre-assessment, guidelines for certification/ecolabelling, capacity building of supply chain actors. This activity focuses on 6 targets as follows: 1. Conduct MSC certification pre-assessment for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap 2. Conduct eel culture assessment using good aquaculture principles in Sukabumi and Cilacap 3. Develop guideline on sustainable management of eel fisheries based on MSC pre-assessment result 4. Develop guideline on sustainable management of eel aquaculture based on good aquaculture assessment result	

	Number of stakeholders trained or each fishery.		5. Conduct training on sustainable management of eel fisheries for capture fisheries supply chain actors 6. Conduct training on sustainable management of eel aquaculture for aquaculture supply chain actors. The activity will be implemented by service provider and the contract process is ongoing. The activity will be started on July 2022.	
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				
Output 3.1.1 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)	Data collection, analysis and monitoring system. Indicators of conservation status established. Inventories of aquatic biodiversity.	Inland fisheries data collection system established in IFish Five Districts IIFGIS established and used by the counterpart as a monitoring system The assessment of inland EAFm, with the indicator referred to domain of inland EAFm as indicators of conservation, conducted in IFish five district The inventories of aquatic biodiversity in IFish sites established. The data inventories will be developed from existing research and study, monthly data collection, and biodiversity assessment. The current status of belida (giant featherback) in Indonesia established	Participatory inland fisheries data collection had been conducted in five districts with involved the local community. Sukabumi district will continue the activity with their budget after the activity facilitated by IFish. However, the data collection activity in other districts is still evaluated to find the effective mechanism implementation. From the activity, we get information regarding the production of inland fisheries, location of catch activity, the fishing gear used, and after-catch activity (consumption or selling). One of the outputs from data collection activity, more than 400 inland fishing grounds have been geolocated in Sukabumi District under collaboration with District Fisheries Office. IIFGIS has been developed and evaluated. From the evaluation, IIFGIS needs to be adjusted and increase the functionality in the following plan. The domain of EAFM (Inland Fish Resources, the environment of inland aquatic, the technology of fishing gear used, social, economy, governance, and stakeholder) will be an indicator to monitor the inland fisheries management by MMAF. The inventories of aquatic biodiversity in IFish sites were established from existing research and study. There are 225 fish species from five districts. Moreover, the monthly biodiversity data collection has been and still is being carried out in Cibareno river, Sukabumi District. The activity will contribute to the completion of the inventories of aquatic biodiversity. Fortunately, from the biodiversity data collection activity, the condition of aquatic biodiversity has been assessed and will be used for the design of fishway that collaborated with the Ministry of Public Work. In the following plan, the results from monthly data collection and biodiversity assessment in five districts will contribute to complete the inventories of aquatic biodiversity in IFish sites.	

			The field assessment of occurrence and taxonomic analysis for giant featherback in Java and Sumatera Island have been conducted, and the assessment in Kalimantan will be conducted in the following month. The activity collaborated with the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). From the activity, the species from *Family: Notopteridae s*till found in Java and Sumatera. For the specific species will be identified through genetic analysis. The result of this activity will be information for the conservation status of Giant Featherback.	
Output 3.1.2 Develop comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity	Species identification guide available in English and local languages	The species identification guide established	Species identification guide available in English and local languages • The translation process has been completed • Currently, sketches of around 50% of the total 255 fish species from 5 targeted districts have been completed • The layout will be developed in the following plan	
			Taxonomic re-assessment of Giant Featherback • Giant featherback (*Chitala lopis*) is stated as extinct species by IUCN. Ironically, this species is regularly found in Sumatera, Java, and Sumatera. To evaluate the status, IFish initiate a collaboration with BRIN to conduct the assessment and provide scientific prove to counter the IUCN statement. • Collaboration under LOA with BRIN was established to assess exiting population of Giant Featherback in Indonesia • Currently, the team has found natural population and collected specimen of Giant Featherback in Java, Sumatera, and Kalimantan • To determine whether the Giant Featherback found in Java, Sumatera, and Kalimantan was *Chitala lopis* or not, the expert team will conduct further analysis (DNA analysis and museum sample exchange)	
Output 3.1.3 National and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity	Number of national and local stakeholders trained (disaggregated by gender). Number of training events organized.	Training of eel monitoring with Directorate of Marine Biodiversity and Conservancy, MMAF and National Research and Innovation Agency The national workshop on eel data and information conducted collaborated	Training of eel monitoring were conducted in estuary area of Cimandiri River, Sukabumi. 9 male and 6 female were participated in this training. It was organized in collaboration with Directorate of Marine Biodiversity and Conservancy, MMAF and National Research and Innovation Agency The National workshop on eel data and information had been carried out by involving 62 Men and 67 Women. The activity aims to update the capacity on data collection and monitoring, and to gather the data from stakeholders.	

		with Directorate of Marine Biodiversity and Conservancy, MMAF and National Research and Innovation Agency The module of assessment EAFM established	Training on biodiversity assessment of fish in Cibareno Fishway Design Masterclass Organized in Bandung from 27 – 30 July with 46 participants (13 women 33 men) from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministries of Public Works, Provincial Govt. of West Java, District Govt. of Sukabumi, Universities, NGO, and private sectors were involved. (Originally 50 participants were invited, however 4 of them were not able to come) The development of training module of assessment had been initiated with collaboration with Directorate of Fisheries Resources Management and involved the experts' team who trained by FAO and/or International EAFM trainers. The module will be developed in the couple following months.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.
The stakeholder involvement on inland fisheries is essential. The project facilitated multi sector forum at all sites project to ensure the implementation of sustainable inland fisheries management supported by all related parties. Two districts formally regulated the establishment of the forum via head of District decree. The forum actively involved on development of Inland Fisheries District Regulation from preparation and drafting the regulation. The first draft of district regulation is available at District Sukabumi while other 4 districts are on progress for bidding the facilitator. At national level, the project facilitated some guideline and action plan such as Guideline of development of inland fisheries management plan in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) has been formulated as a technical guidance for inland fisheries manager institution, The National Plan of Action for eel conservation and management, during the reporting periods the first draft of Belida and Arwana National Conservation Plan available. The demonstration activities during the reporting periods, we have facilitated the sustainable beje management at South Barito District and Kapuas District. Local community training on sustainable harvesting and optimalization of fish product conducted at both districts. Village regulation draft agreed by community to regulate the implementation of beje management mechanism. In Kampar District, the demosite of breeding and growing Belida still facing a dead lock for the permit, NPC tried several ways to get the permit released but we face another reason to be understood. The freshwater conservation area in 5 districts at South Barito, Kapuas, Sukabumi, Cilacap, and Kampar are being developed by local government, community, academicians, and other stakeholders. In South Barito, Lakes of Mengkare, Melawen, Lelek, Mangguruh, Bateken, Keranen Kecil, and Raya that assessed for conservation area. There are 3 recommended lakes in Kapuas, that are Lambut Ngiwa, Parime, and Balasung. In Kampar, there are 52 local fisheries sanctuary (Lubuk Larangan), Koto Panjang, and some potential rivers become the location for freshwater conservation area study. Stakeholder in Sukabumi is initiating the Cibareno catchment area river, including Pelabuhan Ratu, as conservation area, integrated with rafting zone at Citarik River, Geopark Ciletuh Pelabuhan Ratu, PLTA Ubrug, Caringin DAM and Fishway Plan, and eel aquaculture area. And Cilacap District is assessing the Citanduy River, Serayu River, and some small river to determine the conservation area that will be integrated with costal management and land spatial plan (RTRW). The conservation area in Sukabumi and Cilacap are designed as eel critical habitat protection and sustainable use management.

To complete IFish support in fishway in Cibareno River, project should collaborate with Prov. Govt. of West Java and experts from CSU to produce DED as reference for fishway construction process. The LOA is being prepared and will be ready soon. Taxonomic re-assessment of Giant Featherback will produce a management & policy recommendation. This recommendation will be handed over to MMAF to revise its protection status on Giant Featherback across Indonesia. After sketch of each fish in species identification guide has been completed, the next step is to hire certified editor for content editing purposes.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons[17] justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**S**	**S**	During the implementation periods, the project having the better situation and better environment after the TOC revised. Effective 6 month periods of implementation as an impact from administration process of No Cost Extension and for about 3 months and before PSC meeting also 3 months that the project must hold all activities. With clearer vision of implementation and direction, within 6 months the project uses all efforts to reach the behind schedule of activities using LOA and PMU modality and could spending about 30% of the budget. This is big achievement compared to previous spending for about 4 years that only spends 27% of the budget. The quality of implementation also over our expectations, the stakeholders supports and enthusiastic figured on the commitment to be involved on the process and their supports for every activity of the project such as the Government of District Sukabumi that will regulate all weir in Sukabumi river must be installed of fishway to avoid potential loss of fisheries resources that caused by crossing building at the river.

[15] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.
For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[16] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[17] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Budget Holder	**S**	**S**	This project is the only and very strategic project to inland fisheries in Indonesia. It will potentially contribute to the national and sub-national biodiversity restoration and its multiple benefits to the country as well as to local communities and masyarakat adat/customary law communities as the main user of inland fisheries users. This first year of No Cost Extension periods, the project implementation significantly improved even though some obstacles still exist due to different minor issues between FAO and the National Project Coordinator. In accordance with the MTR recommendations, the day-to-day technical and administrative approval processes, and project oversight by FAO, including the Project Task Force and better coordination with partners has been improving significantly to eliminating the obstacles of the quality assurance. By improving the working environment to accelerating the implementation as well as expanding collaboration and cooperation with other relevant parties both at national and sub-national level, the project has improved in satisfactory manners. The work plan and target set in the latest PSC meeting, we believe the target would be most likely achieved during NCE periods. Some lesson learned and good practices have been obtained. Some commitment of the stakeholders both the government partners and some private sectors obtained in replicating those practices to expand the project impacts as well as to ensure for mainstreaming into the government policy and their program in leveraging inland fisheries management in Indonesia.
GEF Operational Focal Point[18]			*Ratings/comments*
Lead Technical Officer[19]	**MS**	**S**	The project has made substantial efforts to initiate a wide range of actions in response to the mid term review. There have bene some subsequent institutional developments that will require further adjustment(e.g. the removal of fisher research wing form the ministry) as they affect the pilot sites . Contracts and letters of agreement are being rolled out and the project

[18] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.
[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			delivery is improved substantially. The impact of these activities is being felt , but there is still some way to go in terms of improving the institutionalization of inland fisheries and aquatic biodiversity conservation.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**MS**	**MS**	The project has made real attempt to accelerate implementation and undertake some reforms as advocated by the mid term review. However, challenges still remain to fully accomplish results related to integrated management of the project sites with full participation of local communities to ensure sustainability of actions. As also noted by the LTO, the change in institutional home for the project in the government provides some additional opportunities for the project and the project team should seize this opportunity.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain**.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification** Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes. There is no change to the overall ESR risk of the project.

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Weak institutional framework and project coordination.	Low	Y	Establishment of a multi-ministry/agency coordination mechanisms at national and district levels. A Project Steering Committee will be established and chaired by MMAF. The project also focuses on strengthening functional partnerships between government, private sector and civil society.	Multi-ministry/agency coordination mechanisms at National level does not effective, the project will use the opportunity of developing National Forum that linked to Fisheries Management Are (WPP) 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.	Risk now considered to be Low instead of Medium as assessed in Project Document. 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.

[21] Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Insufficient funding to sustain activities beyond project.	Low	Y	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, private sectors and fund institution 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	Y	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 and also regulation related to conservation of Eel, Belida and Arowana	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Climate change	Low	Y	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 impacting their habitats	Low	Y	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.	
6	Changing land and water use patterns may further degrade aquatic habitats	Medium	Y	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, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Risk rating is unchanged from reassessment in first PIR.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
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. Budget and timeline permitting, this would be facilitated by an external expert, with practical experience of developing and implementing large complex projects and of applying results-based adaptive management, and preferably also with experience of GEF biodiversity mainstreaming projects to ensure revisions are aligned with GEF requirements. Amongst other things, the planning exercise should cover the following priority actions:	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** Upon the No-Cost Extension granted for 2 years, MMAF organized a joint planning session to discuss and to respond the MTR recommendations, particularly on the Theory of Change, Result Framework, and annual work plan. The team had drafted those documents and discussed with LTO to obtain the inputs and technical clearance, respectively. The initial agreement on those drafts was obtained from MMAF in the planning session mentioned above. In accordance with the Ministry of Finance Regulation, the project NCE must be registered in the system. For this purpose, the Implementation Arrangement should be developed and endorsed by the PSC meeting with those ToC and annual work plan as the attachment. **Update June 7, 2022** PSC meeting has been conducted on February 22-23 2022 that formalize the the TOC and new annual workplan that developed based on proposed TOC.
Recommendation 2: 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. This could include having more regular meetings of the alternate FAOID Budget holder, the NPM and the NPC to discuss the project in between the annual or six-monthly Project Steering Committee meetings, with other relevant MMAF technical counterparts, PMU staff, the FAO LTO and FLO involved as needed. It is also necessary for FAO and MMAF to reach a decision on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) proposed by MMAF that allows MMAF to meet its annual budget reporting and audit requirements without conflicting with FAO's own rules or creating undue additional administrative burdens on the project that could cause further implementation delays	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** As mentioned in the MTR report, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will cover amongst other coordination and communciation mechanisms between FAO and MMAF, particularly with the National Project Coordinator (NPC) and their team. The discussion and consultation to agree on the SOP draft is already commenced in the joint planning session mentioned n point 1. The SOP and newly Implementation Arrangement are planned to be endorsed and jointly signed by both parties. - Joint meeting for coordination with MMAF - 40% our new budget structure related to Conservation. Other activities also related to conservation **Update June 7, 2022** Refer to the letter from Head of Research and Human Resource Agency that the NPC of IFish project will move to other relevant directorate in MMAF. FAO Indonesia sent a formal letter to MMAF to propose the next NPC of IFish project is Conservation Directorate.

	We believe that all administration gaps that happened before can be minimize if the new NPC is Conservation Directorate, since Conservation Directorate has vision that majority match to the project target.
Recommendation 3: 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. This should include developing a site-based co-management plan with local communities and government partners and other stakeholders to better manage a target inland fisheries and the surrounding habitat to increase the sustainability of the fisheries, livelihood benefits and the protection of the wider inland aquatic ecosystem and its biodiversity.	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** Upon a courtesy meeting between DG of Research and Human Development of MMAF and FAOR, both parties agreed to implementing an innovative model on the Special Area for Fish Conservation and Fish Refugia (SPEECTRA), which has been developed by SEAFDEC. To follow up the agreement, IFISH team works together with SEAFDEC and BRG, in developing SPECTRA demo-sites in peatland area of South Barito and Kapuas. In the implementation plan, SPEECTRA will be implemented in the sites in close consultation with the local communities as part of the participatory planning process. The project will encourage the community to form sustainable utilization of the inland aquatic ecosystems in the sites which contribute to the effort for biodiversity conservation of inland fisheries in their surroundings. Similarly, with SPEECTRA, the pilot demonstration activities on the Beje improvement in Kapuas and South Barito District will be developed with bottom-up planning process through participation of indigenous people and their local wisdom in formulating Beje utilization for biodiversity conservation in their surroundings. Other than above activities, IFish workplan on Conservation area establishment and Local regulation for inland fisheries management both in South Barito and Kapuas **Update June 7, 2022** The project facilitated 2 village regulations at Tambak Bajai village and Dadahub village and 1 adat (local wisdom regulation) regarding the inland water management (including beje)
Recommendation 4: Develop and implement a robust but also practical M&E system with inputs from an experienced M&E expert (as planned and budgeted in the Project Document) to strengthen adaptive results-based project management and progress reporting. The M&E system should enable tracking of both implementation progress as well as progress towards outcomes and objectives using the revised Results Framework indicators and targets. It should also be integrated with the project learning and knowledge management systems and contribute to improved progress reporting in the PIRs and PPRs.	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** Based on an initial discussion with MMAF, we are in agreement to develop a new M&E plan, following the reconstructed ToC and Results framework, as well as considering the inputs from project conterparts at national level. The process for developing M&E plan already incorporated into the annual work plan. In order to support this agreement, M&E national consultant with GEF background knowledge also planned to be recruited. The status for the recruitment is on progress for salary negotiation. **Update June 7, 2022** The project on progress to re hire the MNE expert.
Recommendation 5: 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.	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** Following the recommendation on the project delivery process, A-FAOR (Program) has assigned a National Program Officer as program desk to provide support to PMU to accelerate the management clearance to the TOR of activities submitted by NC. In order to ensure the project progress and achievement, it has been agreed management

	meeting will be conducted every two weeks between IFish PMU and FAO Indonesia management. Regarding to the input on six-monthly PSC, based on the previous PSC arrangement, the preparatory works for arranging PSC was time consuming and it rarely resulted on strategic inputs feedback from the high-level PSC members. Organizing PSC meeting on six monthly bases would need big effort. In the current TOR of PSC, there is a window to make email exchange or virtually meeting for any emerging issues that never been held. The consultation should be intensified with the Technical Working Groups, the agreement produced could be conveyed to NPC for sharing with the high-level officers and FAO would follow up by sending the project updates to the PSC members instead organizing PSC meeting every six months.
Recommendation 6: Ensure that relevant experts to support the PMU are hired and delayed actions and critical inputs to guide project planning and adaptive management included in the Project Document and the MTR are completed as a matter of priority. This includes hiring an experienced gender and livelihoods expert for the PMU for a full two years and completing the socio-economic, gender and livelihoods assessments of the target fisheries in the five project demonstration sites. It also includes recruiting a short-term international M&E expert to support the development and implementation of the project M&E plan, in particular to develop SMART indicators and targets with baselines, including some biodiversity impact indicators linked to the target fisheries and related high-conservation value inland aquatic ecosystems. Priority actions include:	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** 5 vacant positions have interviewed In September 2021. Three positions already on board, Those positions are: 1. NC Policy and Advocacy 2. NC Livelihood and Gender 3. FO Kampar Other 2 positions are on progress of recruitment: 1. NC MnE 2. Project Assistance **Update June 7, 2022** The project has hired all vacant positions, but due to some reasons we are re hiring for positions: - Project Assistance - Gender and livelihood expert - Mne Expert
Recommendation 7: 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&E and adaptive results-based management. If the full set of skills and experience cannot be sourced through one individual, then ensure the project receives additional support from a consultant with extensive experience of both species conservation and integrated ecosystem/landscape-level conservation, ideally with knowledge of Indonesia's inland aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity, including critical wetland habitats such as peatlands. While such a role was not included in the original Project Document, this is still possible if a number of the short-term international consultancy positions that have been budgeted in the Project Document are revised and merged to support	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** IFish will seek an option to fulfill the needs of expert support in the mentioned topics. Initially, IFish would have a plan to hire an international advisor and a national advisor as well. We expect the international advisor to have enormous experience in EAFM and EAA, fisheries management, and GEF projects planning and management including its M&E and adaptive results management. Meanwhile the national advisor is expected to have large background in fisheries and community engagement to enrich the project supervision with local context necessities. However, based on our previous experiences, the recruitment process is subject to an approval of MMAF.

this new role. This should take into consideration the results of the project re-design (Recommendation 1) and the technical capacity needs of the PMU to strengthen project performance and results delivery	
Recommendation 8: 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. Priority actions include:	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** The initial steps from the project for this recommendation would be assessment to identify the project team member frailties in executing GEF project. From that point, the project would see what type of trainings are needed to improve their capabilities. Moreover, during the assessment, IFish project will involve FAO-GEF FLO to enrich the project awareness to knowledge and skill indicator in executing GEF project. Once the assessment is finished, the management will formulate the training plan in close collaboration with the PTF members and the team. The training will be executed in project extension period. Moreover, IFish will establish the KMS after the M&E system well-established to support PMU in oversighting project knowledge. The IFish website will be available in both Indonesia and English language. Proposed website Contents are as follows: 1. **Home** (landing page) featuring latest posts, contact information and partner logos (MMAF, FOA, and GEF) 2. **About IFish Project** featuring general information about IFish Project and key stakeholders; working location maps 3. **News and Articles** featuring press release, media coverage and articles 4. **Gallery** featuring pictures, videos, infographics 5. **Repository** for documents, lesson learned and other relevant materials 6. **IIFGIS** (link to IIFGIS website) 7. **Contacts** Another KMS function suggested by MTR report is **M&E feature.** This function needs to be discussed further with MMAF and FAO IT personnels.
Recommendation 9: 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. The strategy and plan should cover national and subnational government stakeholders, researchers, universities, technical agencies and research institutions, NGOs, local communities and other civil society members. These would also include expanding ownership of the project beyond the fisheries sector by strengthening engagement with other key national ministries, particularly MoEF/KLHK, MoA, MoPWH, MoE and BAPPENAS, and their local government	Partnership strategy of IFish will be implemented to the TWG scheme, both at National and District level. Moreover, the management will encourage the team to seek partnership with other international institutions listed with concern in biodiversity conservation in aquatic fisheries. Moreover, FAO ID with support from the team will propose to MMAF in reviving the National TWG members with support from MMAF. Meanwhile, the team engagement with the TWG at district level are relatively strong and fuction well with the issuance of Head of District (Bupati) decree

counterpart agencies (Fisheries Office, BAPPEDA, etc). Synergies and complementarities between IFish and Indonesia's programmes on climate change should also be explored. It should also involve much closer engagement with organizations with considerable experience on wetlands management and community-based natural resource management, including Wetlands International, CIFOR, and numerous local NGOs working with local communities, notably in Kalimantan. Co-financing contributions by existing and potential new partners should also be reviewed and recalculated as part of the PIR/annual reporting process. Priority actions include:	
Recommendation 10: Develop a project communication strategy and plan linked to the project knowledge management system, partnership strategy, stakeholder engagement plan to ensure that project lessons, policy recommendations and best practice are communicated effectively to different types of key stakeholders (from national to local decision-makers and resource users) to amongst other things convincingly demonstrate the social, economic and environmental value of protecting and sustainably managing inland fisheries and high conservation value aquatic ecosystems and to strengthen stakeholder engagement and support for the project. Communication should be adapted for different audiences with key information shared through appropriate channels in an easily understood format, using the most suitable language for the targeted audience	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** Communication strategy of IFish Project has been developed for the 2019-2021 implementation period. However, the new annual work plan and its activities of the NCE period, the current communication strategy of IFish will be modified based on project design reconstruction result. In the communication strategy for 2019 -2021, there are four tiers of IFish Project target audiences, namely: 1. Tier one: MMAF, GEF, local government of IFish work locations, end beneficieries, media and partner NGO 2. Tier two: other GOI ministries and local communities in IFish work locations 3. Tier three: environmental NGO 4. Tier four: public in general. Currently, regular newsletters in Bahasa Indonesia have been distributed to tier one, two and three audiences. Improvement will be made by making billingual newsletters (both in soft file and hard copy version—especially for target audiences outside of Jakarta), and monthly briefs (bilingual 1 or 2 pages of IFish updates). IFish has released social media materials to increase project visibility towards tier four target audience. Upcoming talks with university and webinars are planned. Press release and campaign activities (online and offline) are used to reach all four tiers of target audiences. Once the KMS up and running, all communication materials made for IFish project will be available on the website.
Recommendation 11: Develop a project exit strategy based on a systematic assessment of socio-political, financial, institutional, governance and environmental risks to the sustainability of project results and implement appropriate measures to manage or mitigate these to the extent possible, including adapting the project design to increase the likelihood of expanding the impact and sustainability of project results.	**Response after Management Task Forced meeting.** Based on the management and IFish team meeting, we agree to develop project exit strategy based on the new results framework. The exit strategy will be incorporated into workplan. Furthermore, the team will make further consultation with project main partners (MMAF, LIPI, MoEF, etc) to seek for their program which are aligning with the coming IFish project activities, outputs and outcomes as IFish exit strategy basis. Meanwhile at project sites level, the activities will be designed to be more *grassroot with more participatory approach* by inviting and involving the target communities and their groups for strengthening their ownership and willingness to continue the activities.

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	No. the project plan to develop exit strategy when the MnE person hired and s/he will lead the development and consulted with relevant stakeholders.

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines[22]. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

22 Source: https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Agency of Water Resource Management – Govt. Of West Java	Prov. govt. agency who manage water resources, dams, weir, etc.	Collaborated in developing fishway in Cibareno River Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to support mainstreaming of fishway in West Java Implement provincial regulation to include fishway planning & design in every weir/dam construction in West Java	
Ministry of Public Works	Ministry who manage dam/weir (inland aquatic barrier) regulation and development in Indonesia	Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to support mainstreaming of fishway in West Java Willing and currently in the process of revising national guideline on weirs/dams construction to include fishway	MInistry of Public Works has limited knowledge and awareness about the impact of barrier in river. Buidling similar concern and understanding on how to preserve inland biodiversity through fishway was challanging
National Agency for Research and Innovation	Scientific authority in Indonesia	Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to support mainstreaming of fishway in West Java Supported biodiversity assessment and fishway planning in Sukabumi Supported Giant Featherback taxonomic re-assessment in Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatera Supported arowana re-establishment in Kalimatan	
Fisheries office West Java Province		Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to support mainstreaming of fishway in West Java	
Agency for Regional Development Planning – West Java Province		Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to	

		support mainstreaming of fishway in West Java	
Agency for Regional Development Planning – Sukabumi Distrcit		Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to support mainstreaming of fishway in West Java	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
WWF	International NGO who focus on conservation, including in inland fisheires	Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia	
TAKA	National NGO who focus on conservation, including in inland fisheires	Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia Involved in inland EAFM module development as Service Provider	
Geopark Management Ciletuh	Management authority for CIletuh Geopark (under UNESCO). The gopark located at an area inhabited by eel	Actively involved in conservation effort in Sukabumi by including eel as a priority species within the geopark area	
Private sector entities			
POSO Energy	Private sector who managed hydropower and, and thus builds barrier for migratory species	Participated in Fishway Masterclass and ready to implement a new approch to design fishway in each of their weir/hydropower	
PT. Sucofindo	Service contract implementor of Beje fisheries improvemnet in South Barito and Kapuas	1. Developed Beje fisheries profile. 2. Trained 288 people in South Barito and Kapuas (more than 35% women). 3. Developed village regulation on inland fisheries managemen at 4 villages.	
PT. Trans Intra Asia	Service contract implementor of eel fisheries guidelines development.	1. Sustainable glass eel fishing guidelines 2. Eel restocking guidelines	

Others[1]			
IPB University	University in West Java that have focus research in inland aquatic ecosystem	Involved as the expert in inland EAFM module development. Currently, IPB university like become a one of learning center for Inland aquatic ecosystem One of the expert from IPB University is the trained expert on EAFM Many research on inland aquatic ecosystem has been carried out by the university	
Diponegoro University	University in Central Java that have focus research in eel fisheries and fisheries resources	Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia. Involved as the expert in the workshop on eel data and information. Diponegoro university have been carried out many research on eel occurence, migration, habitat, etc	
Airlangga univeristy		Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia.	
Padjajaran Univeristy		Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia.	
10 Fishing Community in Sukabumi	Fishing community that have fishing	10 fishing community contribute to data collection activity in Sukabumi District	

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

	activities in inland aquatic habitat	through participative data collection. The communities give the information actively on the condition of inland aquatic ecosystem to the Local Fisheries Officer	
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Y	No progress, incumbent resigned and the project on progress to rehire the vacant position
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	N	
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Y	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Y	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Y	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Y	
Staff with gender expertise	Y	
Any other good practices on gender	N	

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	N/A
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	**Yes.** During the reporting period, the project has shifted its target audience into general public to help mainstream inland aquatic biodiversity and sustainable inland fisheries matters. There are 26 media releases and publications, 5 campaign and talk shows, 39 communication collaterals (merchandise, display materials, posters, etc.) conducted from 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022. New approaches were used to mainstream project works, via video, storytelling, comics, and offline campaign in national level. To reach broader audience, the project collaborated with stakeholders (MMAF), UN Agencies, media, and schools during online and offline activities. Challenges: • Unavailability of internal monitoring and evaluation staff to substantiate data and points out success story to be made into communication materials. Unavailability of livelihood and gender staff to provide insights on social aspect of the project, especially in relation to SDG2: Zero Hunger and SDG5: Gender equality
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Human interest story: https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1530064/ Video on Kampung Sidat Kaliwungu: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J2iFxpf7Tjc Photo from Kampung Sidat Kaliwungu: https://www.flickr.com/photos/faoid/51882823261/in/album-72177720296693445/ © FAO – Des Syafrizal Quote from beneficiary: "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. Ruddy's photo:

	https://www.flickr.com/photos/faoid/51882824431/in/album-72177720296693445/ © FAO – Des Syafrizal
Please provide links to related website, social media account	FAO Indonesia Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/faoindonesia/?hl=en FAO Indonesia Twitter: https://twitter.com/FAOIndonesia?s=20&t=63Zyud0MyaD-YmzOPi6xvA FAO Indonesia Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCu1byM1if5heAu-pofaK8vw
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	• Livestreaming UN In Indonesia https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcOeHNqn4iM • Livestreaming Sobat Pangan https://youtu.be/y64kjE4ySlQ • Livestreaming BRSDMKP TV https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQtbCfUOks0 • Livestreaming UNESCO https://fb.watch/dU-Hqob0E1/ • https://en.tempo.co/amp/1603205/school-children-commit-to-protecting-indonesias-aquatic-biodiversity • https://en.unesco.org/news/only-one-earth-celebration-increases-childrens-awareness-indonesian-nature-and-biodiversity • https://kkp.go.id/brsdm/pusriskan/artikel/41403-kepala-pusat-riset-perikanan-menghadiri-celebrating-indonesia-s-inland-aquatic-biodiversity-di-sekolah-alam-matoa-depok-jawa-barat • https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2943017/pbb-sebut-hari-lingkungan-hidup-momentum-penting-bagi-indonesia • http://tekno.tempo.co/read/1602552/pbb-ajak-siswa-sekolah-alam-matoa-kampanye-only-one-earth • https://m.rctiplus.com/news/detail/gaya-hidup/2523712/ketika-anak-anak-indonesia-kompak-berikan-komitmen-lestarikan-keanekaragaman-hayati • https://metro.sindonews.com/read/800247/171/pbb-ajak-siswa-sekolah-alam-matoa-depok-lestarikan-keanekaragaman-hayati-1655388401/10 • https://edukasi.okezone.com/read/2022/06/16/624/2612966/ketika-anak-anak-indonesia-kompak-berikan-komitmen-lestarikan-keanekaragaman-hayati?page=2 • https://koran-jakarta.com/pbb-sebut-hari-lingkungan-hidup-momentum-penting-bagi-indonesia?page=all • https://riau.antaranews.com/berita/286945/pbb-sebut-hari-lingkungan-hidup-sedunia-momentum-penting-bagi-indonesia • https://www.msn.com/id-id/berita/teknologidansains/pbb-ajak-siswa-sekolah-alam-matoa-kampanye-only-one-earth/ar-AAYwI1L??=AAfuAgL%3FOCID • https://www.suara.com/health/2022/06/16/174848/kunjungi-sekolah-alam-pbb-ajak-anak-mengenali-keanekaragaman-hayati-indonesia-yang-melimpah • https://news.sariagri.id/98392/hari-lingkungan-hidup-dan-hari-laut-sedunia-ini-komitmen-anak-indonesia

	• http://www.gooto.com/read/1603205/school-children-commit-to-protecting-indonesias-aquatic-biodiversity • https://langit7.id/read/17632/1/peringati-hari-lingkungan-hidup-pbb-kunjungi-sekolah-alam-matoa-depok-1655431561 • https://today.line.me/id/v2/article/MLPeBvM • https://today.line.me/id/v2/article/LXQL2DM • https://indonesiatoday.co.id/read/pbb-ajak-siswa-sekolah-alam-matoa-depok-lestarikan-keanekaragaman-hayati-802451 • https://www.insidepontianak.com/lingkungan/pr-4543668831/pbb-hari-lingkungan-hidup-momentum-penting-bagi-indonesia • https://www.24hour.id/pbb-sebut-hari-lingkungan-hidup-momentum-penting-bagi-indonesia/ • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/fr/c/1371378/ • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1371494/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/COrnP6vnHtg/?hl=en • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1418244/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/CR5z2IAHaTq/?hl=en • https://www.instagram.com/p/CUw5dujPQ-M/?hl=en • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/fr/c/1447246/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/CU7L_ejPZM3/?hl=en • https://www.instagram.com/p/CVenjKRPOY-/?hl=en • https://www.instagram.com/p/CVfStXmPcEF/?hl=en • https://www.instagram.com/p/CWALlRVPg5d/?hl=en • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1468357/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/CWvAxCIPJDe/?hl=en • https://www.instagram.com/p/CXiY44nPAN8/?hl=en • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3P64IbKHUNU • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail- events/en/c/1468358/ • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1479570/ • https://www.instagram.com/p/CcmyJHWvtwr/?hl=en • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1471534/ • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1473564/ • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/fr/c/1504619/ • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1514955/ • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J2iFxpf7Tjc • https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1530064/ • www.pahlawanpangan.org • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-VaRZ_NHGZg
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Communication: Annisa Ruzuar – Communication and Outreach Expert. annisa.ruzuar@fao.org Knowledge Management Focal Point: N/A

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

BATAMAD (Barisan Pertahanan Masyarakat Adat Dayak) is local organization of Dayak People at Dusun Hilir Subdistrict, South Barito District and Kapuas District. This organization is also tasked with enforcing customary law under Dayak customary law, upholding tribal land claims, and protecting the rights of the Dayak people, this organization is defined as "a group belonging to the Adat Dayak community who is also part of the cultural commission as part of the Dayak National Council. As local people with having traditional territories, BATAMAD organizations are expected to be involved in the management of inland waters on the demosite so that they can participate on sustainable inland waters management. The project together with the Dayak Customary Council (DAD) and the Kedamangan of sub-district of Dusun Hilir has been develop a monitoring system based on local wisdom which will be mutually agreed upon and written down within the Masyarakat Adat

In Kampar district has a unique freshwater conservation area practices using local wisdom approached called Lubuk Larangan which has many roles in Kampar district especially local community living in DAS or lakes. Practically, the Recently, Lubuk Larangan has already a complex management including protection, role, and punishment, however according to data and direct interview with elders in Lubuk Larangan, there is no inti zone (no take zone/fully protection) in almost all Lubuk Larangan in Kampar district. Based on the case, Ifish project is trying to build a fundamental communication with Kampar Customary Forum and Ninik Mamak which have a crucial role in Lubuk Larangan. At first time, the project will conduct a Forum Group Discussion (FGD) with Ninik Mamak which involves almost all Lubuk Larangan in Kampar district. The FGD will try to produce a recommendation for Lubuk Larangan Management using Local Wisdom perspective. In addition, the project will also involve chief of villages in hope that the chiefs could also make a village regulation regarding the Lubuk Larangan Management so that not only from elders' regulation but also from local government (village). Lastly, to gain commitment from Kampar Adat Forum and district government, the FGD recommendation will be handover to Head of Kampar Adat Forum and Kampar Regent.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[23]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Natonal 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	1,259,154.84		
FAO	FAO	In kind	800,000	0		
University	James Cook University	Grant	250,000	0		
		TOTAL	34,162,192	8,479,241.84		

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

[23] 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 Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the project's approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should access the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between **26%** and **50%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to **25%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.