



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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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
Initial project duration (years):	4 Years
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	28 August 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	20 June 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	19 June 2021
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	30 September 2024

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,192,694
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	34,162,192
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	4,292,468

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

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

Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD) ⁴ :	3,787,698.19
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023 ⁵	14,055,082

M&E Mil

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	05/31/2023
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	March 2024
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Satisfactory</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Low</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	6 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Sudarsono / National Project Manager, FAO Indonesia	Sudarsono.Sudarsono@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Rajendra Aryal, FAO Representative for Indonesia, and Timor Leste	Rajendra.Aryal@fao.org

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 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.

GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Laksmi Dhewanthi, GEF Operational Focal Point for Indonesia	ldhewanthi@gmail.com
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fisheries Officer, FAO RAP	Simon.Fungesmith@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, FAO RAP	Sameer.Karki@fao.org

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 Mid-term Target ¹⁰	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹¹ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	¹² Progress rating ¹³
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	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	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	Bi-annual coordination and collaboration meetings	Mainstreaming of inland aquatic biodiversity into relevant sectors (9) policies, plans and budgets.	(90%) TWG forum at district level has been established. Establishment of Technical Working Group (TWG) in five districts is an improvement on multi-agency and multi-sector communication and collaboration . There are three coordination meetings in Sukabumi, three meetings in Cilacap, three meetings in Kapuas, three meetings in South Barito, and four meetings in Kampar . The meeting discussed on the importance of multi-sector collaboration in inland fisheries management, initiation of the TWG forum as a place for close coordination and collaboration, workplan synchronization between sector for inland fisheries management, as well as several issues regarding inland fisheries as follow: - the importance of inland fisheries, - conservation area of inland fisheries,	S

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

⁹

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

¹²

¹³ 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). Refer to Annex 1.

<p>biodiversity in Indonesia.</p> <p>Project Development Objective: Increasing the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security for local people dependent on inland fisheries for their livelihoods</p>	<p>their biodiversity, covering 2,949 km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystems in Kalimantan, Java and Sumatra</p>		<p>needs strengthening</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - illegal fishing, - potentials of inland fisheries, - capacity building of fishers, - maintaining the biodiversity, - lake for conservation area, - role of each stakeholder including private sector and community in inland fisheries management, - need of data collection and monitoring system of Inland fisheries in regards to data-driven policy, - eel conservation and recovery of river ecosystem, - regulation of Beje fisheries to support biodiversity, - Belida and freshwater conservation and sustainable use <p>The aims of TWG forum establishment comprises: (i) as manager for inland fisheries management, (ii) as a multi-agency forum in reference to annual program harmonization, (iii) Co-financing discussion forum related to inland fisheries management.</p> <p>Establishment of Technical Working Group (TWG) Forum in five Districts involved multi agency and it has a role to manage inland aquatic and fisheries, and they have been regulated by Regent District as follow:</p> <p>a. The Technical Working Group in Cilacap District was regulated by Regent Decree Number 523/637/35/2022 concerning the Establishment of the Cilacap Regency Inland Water Management Coordination Forum (<i>Pembentukan Forum Koordinasi Pengelolaan Perairan Darat Kabupaten Cilacap</i>). The forum has involved several sectors that have authority in the District and Provincial level, as follows: (1) Fisheries, (2) Tourism, (3) Agriculture, (4) Public Works,</p>	
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						<p>(5)Environmental, (6) Water Resources Management, (7) Planning and Development Agency, (8)Communication and Information Agency, (9)Cooperative and Small Medium Enterprises Agency as well as (10)community surveillance, (11)private sectors, (12)experts and (13)university. Currently, each TWG member has similar understandings about the importance of inland fisheries and ecosystem, especially for eels. TWG forum supports the sustainable use of eel and conservation area management in Cilacap District. Furthermore, women as part of the critical stakeholders have also been involved in improving their ability on post-harvest processing fisheries products, especially for eel.</p> <p>b. The Technical Working Group (TWG) in South Barito is regulated by Regent Decree Number 188.45/235/2022 concerning the Establishment of the Working Group and Secretariat for the Mainstreaming of Ecosystem-Based Biodiversity in South Barito Regency (<i>Pembentukan Kelompok Kerja dan Sekretariat Kegiatan Pengarusutamaan Keanekaragaman Hayati Berbasis Ekosistem di Kabupaten Barito Selatan</i>). Several stakeholders involved in TWG of South Barito as follows: (1)Regional planning and development agency; (2)Food security, agriculture, and fisheries office; (3)Public works and spatial planning Office; (4)Environmental Office; (5)Tourism, Youth, Sports and Culture office. (6)Social, Community Empowerment; (7)Village office. (8)Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Intermediate Business office; (9)Sub district government; (10)Legal Division of the Regional Secretariat; (11)Natural Resources Conservation Centre of Central Kalimantan. (12)Barito Gate Protection Forest</p>	
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						<p>Management Unit; (13) Customary people. There are some impacts from the collaboration management through TWG forum as follow: (1) The establishment of Beje fisheries regulation in village and sub district (dusun hilir); (2) the establishment of inland fisheries regulation in village and sub district area (dusun hilir); (3) Training of fishers community to support Beje fisheries management has been carried out in Mengkatip and Batilap village; (4) Seven lakes have been put in regional spatial plan management (RTRW) of South Barito; (5) Conservation area for local community in Dusun Hilir has been established.</p> <p>c. The Technical Working Group (TWG) in Kapuas is regulated by Regent Decree Number 180/DISKAN/2021 concerning Integrated Inland Water Management Working Group in Kapuas Regency (<i>Kelompok Kerja Pengelolaan Perairan Darat Terpadu di Kabupaten Kapuas</i>). Eleven stakeholders involved in TWG of Kapuas as follows: Regional planning and development agency, Food Security Office, Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, Fisheries Faculty, Palangkaraya University, Kahayan Gate Protection Forest Management Unit, Dayak Customary Council of Kapuas, NGO of Tahanjungan Tarung, Fisheries Community, and PT. Kresnapusaka Tirtalestari as a private sector in arowana industry. Several highlight outputs from TWG forum in Kapuas as follow: (1) The regulation of Beje fisheries in village area has been established, (2) Inland fisheries regulation in village area (dadahup and tambak bajai) has been established, (3) Village conservation area has been established.</p>	
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						<p>d. The Technical Working Group (TWG) in Kampar was regulated by Regent Decree Number 523-279/1/2022 concerning Integrated Communication Forum for the Management and Development of Inland Waters in Kampar Regency (<i>Forum Komunikasi Terpadu Pengelolaan dan Pengembangan Perairan Darat di Kabupaten Kampar</i>). More than 10 sectors ranging from provincial level and district level involved in TWG forum such as Natural Resources Conservation Office of Riau, Marine and Fisheries Agency Riau, planning and development agency, tourism, agriculture, public works, environmental agency, WWF central Sumatra, University, experts, Koto Panjang Reservoir, Fishers, Fisheries Agency, Fish farmer, Natural Resources Bureau, Community Empowerment and Village Agency, Statistic Agency, Law of Bureau. One of the important ways is developing district regulation regarding the Inland Fisheries Management and Development, as well as the TWG members initiate new concept of Lubuk Larangan Management in Kampar District which is currently piloting in 2 villages as best practices</p> <p>e. The Technical Working Group (TWG) in Sukabumi was mandated by District Regulation Number 01 in 2023 chapter 16 mentioned that the forum must be established to manage inland aquatic and it should be regulated by Regency Decree. 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. 10 sectors that have authority in the District and Provincial level</p>	
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						<p>have been involved as TWG member such as Tourism, agriculture, public works, environmental, water resources management, energy and mining authority, community surveillance, private sectors, experts and university. TWG forum has initiated to bring Fishway policy and established inland waters conservation area in Sukabumi District. Also, empowerment of the communities has been done in order to improve on management and monitoring of inland waters conservation areas. One of the conservation areas will be improved and be integrated with tourism activity, collaborating with the tourism office at the district level.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 to minimum representation from other ministries attending the meeting forum. The project will facilitate the establishment of a forum of Inland Fisheries Management Area (WPP) that will communicate closely with WPP Manager.</p> <p>At District level, we have facilitated the establishment of a multi stakeholder forum for inland fisheries stakeholders that has a monthly meeting or based on an issue that need to be discussed. The forum consists of all District Agencies related to inland fisheries</p>	
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						management, community groups representatives, private sectors and representatives from provincial level that has cross cutting program at those districts.	
	<p>Outcome 1.2. Sector policies and development plans revised in line with EAFM/EAA principles, legal framework for sustainable use of inland aquatic resources strengthened and incentives for enforcement developed</p>	<p>Area (km2) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans.</p>	<p>Total inland waters are 26.8 km2</p> <p>Production is 2.8 million tonnes of fish. Limited area under sustainable management practices and depletion of fisheries and threats to species are poorly documented.</p>	<p>2,000 km² of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans.</p>	<p>2,949 km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management plans.</p> <p>5 improved district land management plans covering 2,949 km2 of critical inland aquatic ecosystem.</p> <p>1 Fishery management plan for Clown knife fish in Sumatra 1 Fishery management plan for <i>Eel (A. bicolor)</i> in Java 1 Fishery management plan for Dragon fish in Kalimantan.</p> <p>Land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems implemented.</p> <p>Final report of sector policy revisions Agreed draft revised policies in the 9 concerned sectors</p>	<p>(75%)</p> <p>3,034.276 km2 (from 2,949 km2 of target) of critical inland aquatic ecosystems under sustainable management with the detail as follow:</p> <p>a. TWG in Sukabumi proposed a potential of eel migration route management in Sukabumi to provincial government through land spatial planning (RTRW) and the total area of eel migration route in Sukabumi is about 51,188 ha (511,88 Km2) which including area of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cibareno river 4.08 Ha (0,041 Km2) - Manglid waterfall 0.54 Ha (0,005 Km2) - Cikalapa reservoir 5.81 Ha (0,059 Km2) - Talanca Cimandiri 2.59 Ha (0,026 Km2) - Sodong Waterfall and Cikanteh river 21.78 Ha (0,217 Km2) <p>[Total 34.8 Ha (0,348 Km2)]</p> <p>b. Proposed Conservation area in Cilacap based on academic paper, comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Segara Anakan : 6,064 Ha (0,060 Km2) - Serayu River (downstream) : 79,7 Ha (0,797 Km2) - Sodong River (downstream) : 5,1 Ha (0,051 Km2) - Citanduy River (Dayeuhluhur) : 82,2 Ha (0,822 Km2) <p>[Total 173,06 Ha = 1,73 km2]</p> <p>c. Proposed Conservation area in Kampar based on academic paper, comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Koto Panjang (40,3 Ha), (4,03 Km2) - Kampar Kiri River (45,9 Ha) (0,46 Km2) - RPP River (13,3 Ha). (0,13) - Lubuk Larangan 453 ha 4,53 Km2 <p>[Total: 552,5 Ha 55,25 Km2]</p>	S

					<p>(at regency/provincial and district levels) Draft Grand Design on eels another endangered freshwater species (national level policy) framework)</p> <p>d. Management area at local level managed by local government in Kapuas, comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dadahup: 20.256 hectares (202,56 Km2) : based on Village regulation (Dadahup Village) No 1 of 2022 Regarding Inland Fisheries Management. - Tambak Bajai: 24.361 hektar (243,61 Km2) based on Village Regulation No 4 Tambak Bajai regarding Inland Fisheries Management [Total: 44.617 ha] <p>e. Management area at local level managed by local government in South Barito, comprises (based on perdes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beje fisheries based on customary regulation (<i>Kedamangan</i> regulation No. 6 of 2022): 206,500 ha (2065 Km2) - Conservation area based on RTRW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Danau Mengkare 34,56 ha (0,346 Km2) * Danau Melawen 67,08 ha (0,671 Km2) * Danau Raya 261,42 ha (2,614 Km2) * Danau Lelek 108,52 ha (1,085 Km2) * Danau Mangguruh 24 ha (0,24 Km2) <p>[Total: (2069,96 Km2)]</p> <p>Fishery Management Plan for Giant Featherback, Eel, and Dragon Fish Have been developed in national and local level with detail as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The initial draft of the National Action Plan of Giant featherback (Belida) and Arowana have been formulated. b. National Action Plan of eel at national level has been endorsed by the Ministerial Decree of MMAF Number 73 of 2022 c. Draft of the grand design of eel management in Sukabumi has been formulated. The document is referred to National Action Plan of Eel d. Grand design of eel management in Cilacap is in the process of LoA administration. The 	
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					<p>document will refer to the National Action Plan of Eel.</p> <p>61,908.48 ha (from 60,000 ha of target) of inland aquatic ecosystem have been proposed for conservation area with the detail as follow:</p> <p>a. Proposed conservation area in Sukabumi width about 34,8 Ha and rehabilitation of watershed: Cimandiri 7,670 Ha, Cibareno 2,534 ha, Ciletuh 6,248 ha</p> <p>b. Proposed conservation area in Cilacap width about 173,06 Ha (based on academic paper of conservation area)</p> <p>c. Proposed conservation area in Kapuas width about 44,617 ha (based on Village Regulation Dadahup No 1 of 2022 concerning inland fisheries management and Village Regulation No 4 Tambak Bajai concerning inland fisheries management)</p> <p>d. Proposed conservation area in Kampar width about 99,5 Ha (based on academic paper)</p> <p>e. Proposed conservation area in South Barito based on RTRW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Danau Mengkare 34,56 ha (0,346 Km2) * Danau Melawen 67,08 ha (0,671 Km2) * Danau Raya 261,42 ha (2,614 Km2) * Danau Lelek108,52 ha (1,085 Km2) * Danau Mangguruh 24 ha (0,24 Km2) * Danau Keranen Kecil 8,54 ha * Danau Bateken 28 ha <p>Total in Barito (532,12 Ha)</p> <p>Sector policy product on inland fisheries, including endangered species.</p> <p>a. District regulation has been stipulated by the Regent of Sukabumi Number 01 of 2023</p>	
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					<p>concerning Fisheries Management in Sukabumi District.</p> <p>b. District regulation has been stipulated by the Regent of Sukabumi Number 01 of 2023 concerning Fisheries Management in Sukabumi District.</p> <p>c. District Regulation in Sukabumi has been available Number 01 of 2023 concerning Fisheries Management in Sukabumi.</p> <p>d. Academic Paper as a requirement of District Regulation development has been prepared in Kampar District.</p> <p>e. Policy Brief regarding reviewing protection status of Giant featherback (Belida) in Indonesia was developed and the Local government proposed downlisting the status of Giant featherback (Belida). Meanwhile, the Government at National level (MMAF) proposed a recommendation related to downlisting of Giant featherback (Belida) in Indonesia. According to the aforementioned, MMAF prepared the Ministerial Decree concerning protection status of fish in Indonesia.</p> <p>f. Draft of Policy Brief regarding good governance of arowana in Indonesia developed.</p> <p>g. Decree of Regency Number 523 in 2019 concerning eel cultivation area in Sukabumi has been issued.</p> <p>h. Decree of Regency Number 523 in 2018 concerning plasma core system eel cultivation in Sukabumi has been issued.</p> <p>i. The draft academic paper as the main requirement in drafting of district regulation</p>	
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						<p>on fisheries management in Kampar District has been prepared and finalized.</p> <p>j. The guideline of inland fisheries management plan in FMA (Fisheries Management Area) has been prepared and finalized.</p> <p>k. The initial development of the master plan of inland fisheries management in FMA has been conducted.</p> <p>l. The initiation of strengthening of the traditional manager (Ninik Mamak) of Lubuk Larangan (Traditional No Take Area) has been conducted.</p> <p>m. Inland Fisheries Management Area (WPP) as foundation for managing inland fisheries based on eco-region and geological approach has 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 divides Indonesia inland waters into 14 Inland FMA.</p> <p>n. The endorsement of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 80 of 2020 about Eel's limited protection.</p> <p>o. Also, as one of the follow-ups of the fishway initiative from IFish Project, the Ministry of Public Works agreed to revise their guidance on weir/dam construction. Currently, the project and ministry try to include detailed processes to develop fishway design into the guidance.</p>	
	Outcome 1.3. Strengthened	Number of communities	Lack of awareness	Training of 8 communities and	15 communities and 120	(10%)	MU

	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	and professionals with enhanced capacity to sustainably manage inland fisheries (disaggregated by gender).	among stakeholders (technical officers at national, provincial and district levels, fishers, fish processors, fish farmers, etc.) of harmful practices that impact inland aquatic ecosystems	60 relevant professionals (fisheries, environment & forestry, agriculture, private sector, NGOs, etc.) (at least 30% women)	professionals with enhanced capacity, including at least 30% women, to implement land management plans covering 60,000 ha of critical inland aquatic ecosystems	<p>Several capacity building activities in national and local level have been conducted and involved 49 Communities and 417 professionals.</p> <p>However, based on a recommendation from MMAF that all training activities in MMAF should be formally standardized by the Center for Marine and Fisheries Training and Extension .</p> <p>As such the project considers the previous achievements to be adjusted to MU. Furthermore, the project has to prepare detailed stages of capacity building in accordance with MMAF standard. For this reason, the project in the next phase will collaborate with the Center for Marine and Fisheries Training and Extension (<i>Pusat Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan</i> Kelautan dan Perikanan) in the capacity building implementation to achieve the target outcome.</p> <p>Several capacity building activities that have been conducted are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 professionals (13 women and 33 men) were trained on Fishway development by international trainers. the Majority of participants are potential people who came from relevant authorities at the provincial and National level, particularly the Ministry of Public Work which has the authority to implement the fishway in Indonesia. The participants consist of Ministerial, experts on building/engineers, fisheries experts, NGOS, Local Governments, and five Universities. Some impacts from the training are as follows: (1) Professionals that involved in Fishway design development activity are participants of fishway masterclass. (2) Currently, there are regulations in West Java that require Fishway in all weir and DAM projects. (3)
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					<p>There is the regulation at national level (Ministry of Public Work) that regulated fishway in weir and DAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 community groups (120 people) in Sukabumi have been trained on basic species identification for native fish species in inland waters. Currently, the community groups could identify the species of fish for data collection activity. From the training, the communities fill the data of their catch at species level. - Training of post-harvest management of inland fisheries for woman fishers in Mengkatip and Batilap village South Barito Regency, was attended by 47 participants in Mengkatip village from 1 community of woman fishers and 47 participants in Batilap village from 1 community of woman fishers. All participants have knowledge for Product certification for fisheries processing, and have the ability of making shredded fish (abon), fish sauce and also packaging and labeling the products of inland fisheries. - Training in post-harvest of inland fisheries for women in Cilacap District, involved 101 persons from 5 communities. All participants have knowledge for inland fisheries product processing. - Training on EAFM in collaboration with Fisheries Resources Management Directorate (PSDI) – MMAF in Cilacap District involved 34 persons, including 26 male and 8 female. - Training post-harvest of inland fisheries in Kampar District, involved 162 persons (137 female and 25 male) from 25 communities. All participants have knowledge for inland fisheries product processing. - Training on inland EAFM in five districts involved 5 Communities and 372 professionals from government, private sector, and university. The training has increased the 	
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						capacity of essential EAFM and evaluation of inland EAFM implementation.	
	<p>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</p>	<p>Number of demonstration projects implemented.</p> <p>Number households benefitting.</p> <p>Amount of wetland habitat covered.</p>	<p>The productivity of aquaculture depends on the implemented technology. Productivity of rice-fish polyculture in rice field is 0.6 ton/year, while the productivity of fishpond ranges 2.7-480 ton/ha/year. Floating net cage productivity ranges 138-952 ton/ ha/ year</p> <p>No-feed aquaculture technology is available, but not widely used.</p>	<p>All five demonstration sites operational.</p>	<p>Five demonstration projects implemented.</p> <p>12,385 households benefitting from pilot projects directly.</p> <p>60,000 ha of wetland habitat under improved management.</p> <p>Cleaner inland waters including lakes and river banks in target areas.</p>	<p>(90%)</p> <p>Five demonstration projects were implemented in Sukabumi, Cilacap, Kampar, Kapuas, and South Barito.</p> <p>16,241 fisheries households in five districts benefiting from demonstration projects and capacity building activities. However, the assessment of livelihood, gender, and socio-ecology will be carried out to assess the benefit of the project to beneficiaries.</p> <p>76,968.28 Ha of inland water habitat at targeted villages in five districts are under improved management through the development of inland conservation area in five districts with academic paper proposed to provincial government and management of inland fisheries at 4 villages under the village regulations through the demonstration activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sukabumi District: 34.8 Ha wetland area under improved management as inland conservation area regulated on District Regulation, (District Regulation No. 1 Year 2023) - Cilacap District: 173.06 Ha of wetland area under improved management as inland conservation area. It was contained in the conservation area's proposal based on an academic paper developed. - Kampar District: 552.5 Ha of wetland area under improved management as inland conservation area, as well as integrated with <i>lubuk larangan</i> as local wisdom of inland conservation area. - Kapuas District: 24,361 Ha under improved management in regards to freshwater ecosystem regulated on village regulation. - Kapuas District: 14.8 Ha wetland area under improved management as inland conservation 	S

						<p>area. It was contained in the conservation area's proposal based on an academic paper developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Barito: 51,300 Ha under improved management in regards freshwater ecosystem regulated on village regulation - South Barito: 532.12 Ha of wetland area under improved management as inland conservation area. It was contained in the conservation area's proposal based on an academic paper developed. <p>500 key stakeholders participated in the river cleanup campaign in Kampar District and 250 persons in Cilacap District. However, the PSC meeting 2023 agreed that the indicator cannot be measured and proposed to be deleted.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2.2. Improved capacity for conservation and market access developed through value chain analysis of target eel fisheries in Cilacap and Sukabumi Districts</p>	<p>Number of fishery value chains with enhanced capacity for conservation and market access.</p>	<p>Glass eel fisheries and eel aquaculture ongoing, but not using best practices and not certified or eco-labelled</p> <p>Glass eel trade is prohibited, but ongoing</p>	<p>Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed</p>	<p>Two eel fisheries with strengthened capacity for conservation and market access.</p> <p>Guidelines for ecolabelling</p>	<p>(100%)</p> <p>Value chain analysis report is available. The potential market for glass eel fishing products in Sukabumi is 1,409 kg with value Rp. 2,66-2,88 billion per year. The potential market for eel products (glass eel fishing and eel farming) in Cilacap is 33.498 kg with value Rp. 5,138 billion. The report was consulted with stakeholders at national and local level.</p> <p>Result of MSC certification pre-assessment for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap is a Benchmarking Tool (BMT) Sukabumi 0.54 and Cilacap 0.59.</p> <p>Eel culture assessment using good aquaculture principles. The result is 31.35 percent compliance level in Sukabumi and 26.52 percent in Cilacap.</p> <p>Guidelines on sustainable management of eel fisheries based on MSC Pre-assessment result is available.</p>	HS

					<p>Guidelines on sustainable management of eel aquaculture based on good aquaculture assessment results are available.</p> <p>FIP Guideline: https://docs.google.com/document/d/15ffli6CB7_GtOHDijHnUgSoqzpo82zLA/edit</p> <p>AIP Guideline: https://docs.google.com/document/d/17IfjSw5xM7zdNaTmHGIMgalaMKOMwIZD/edit</p> <p>Training on sustainable management of eel fisheries for capture fisheries supply chain actors in Sukabumi and Cilacap is completed for 75 participants (including 15 women).</p> <p>Training on sustainable management of eel aquaculture for aquaculture supply chain actors in Sukabumi and Cilacap is completed for 60 participants (including 9 women).</p>		
	<p>Outcome 3.1: Capacity to assess and monitor inland aquatic biodiversity improved at national level and at local levels in Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatra</p>	<p>Percent of wetland areas in project area mapped.</p> <p>Indicators of biodiversity status developed.</p> <p>Number of harvested species not identified to species in national reporting reduced to 30%.</p>	<p>Thematic maps of wetland areas related to aquatic biodiversity in Indonesia not available.</p> <p>Weak data of existing inland aquatic biodiversity.</p>	<p>Mapped inland aquatic biodiversity of project area in Kalimantan, Java Islands</p>	<p>90 percent of wetland areas in project areas mapped.</p> <p>Indicators of biodiversity status available.</p> <p>Number of harvested species are not identified to species in national reporting reduced to 30 percent.</p>	<p>(85%)</p> <p>Mapping of wetlands through the remote sensing method conducted at 5 targeted districts. 100 percent of wetland area in project areas mapped. Map of wetland area available.</p> <p>Biodiversity indicators are already available. The indicators refer to the inland EAFM’s guideline of the MMAF. The indicators have been implemented by MMAF for monitoring biodiversity and fisheries management, especially in five districts (IFish project sites) as a pilot.</p> <p>In regards the indicators of biodiversity, there are some achievements as follows:</p> <p>1. The monthly biodiversity data collection has been carried out in Cibareno river, Sukabumi District. The data collected becomes a direct basis for fish passage design to make sure the fish passage design can be passed by all fish</p>	S

					<p>species that migrate in the river. Moreover, monthly data collection on inland fisheries to improve the existing data collection has been implemented in five districts and will be continued by local governments in some districts. One of the improvements is the eel catch production has information on statistical data in IFish District which was previously included in other species.</p> <p>2. The biodiversity report has been established for five locations (Kampar, Cimandiri, Serayu, Citanduy, and Barito Watershed) from existing data. The report contains the fish biodiversity, the potency of biodiversity, the status of each fish species, the threat to biodiversity, and the recommendation for management.</p> <p>3. The result of the assessment of giant featherback could contribute to the national management through policy brief developed by Component 1 and could contribute as evidence for IUCN status change because IFish still found <i>Chitala lopis</i> in Indonesia, especially in Java Island.</p> <p>The data produced in IFish project sites has been improved. After the monthly data collection conducted and other related activities, the data on inland fisheries provided by local governments became more specific and more complete. This improvement contributes to a 30% reduction of unidentified species in national reporting. Regarding the indicator 'Number of harvested species are not identified to species in national reporting reduced to 30%', The PSC meeting proposed to adjust the indicator to be measurable and achievable due to IFish project only work for five districts, it cannot support a 30% reduction in national data statistic.</p>	
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	<p>Outcome 4: Project implementation based on adaptive results-based management and sharing of best practices</p>	<p>M&E system, lesson learned dissemination plan, knowledge management system and regular newsletters are in place to support adaptive results-based management and monitoring of upscaling resulting from the project.</p>	<p>No system in place</p>	<p>Implemented project based on adaptive results-based management.</p>	<p>Project delivers expected results and shares best practices.</p>	<p>(80%) The recruitment process for M&E consultant in the project has encountered difficulties and is currently being repeated. In order to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E), the project and NPC have collaborated to develop an M&E system that includes guidelines and regular assessments. Periodic assessments of the system are conducted in partnership between the project and NPC teams. To make the system readily accessible, it will be uploaded to the official website of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) as Knowledge Management System.</p> <p>Knowledge Management System of IFish has been developed in the MMAF website and can be accessed through the link. Information about the IFish project and communication products will be uploaded on the website. This is in line with FAO regulation that prohibits separate website development and logo for any project.</p> <p>Per June 2023, communication and outreach staff has provided support in reaching the target audiences through 35 media releases and publications, 9 campaigns, 96 communication collaterals (merchandise, display materials, posters, etc.) resulting in 456 media coverages for the IFish project. The IFish project is often cited by the media with regards to eel (sidat) in Sukabumi and Cilacap.</p> <p>New approaches were used to mainstream project work, via video, storytelling, comics, and offline campaigns at the national and district levels. Seventeen (17) videos have been published in FAO Indonesia YouTube channel, with five in post-production stage. Fourteen (14) photo albums have been published in the FAO Indonesia Flickr page.</p>	<p>S</p>
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Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training need assessment 2. Drafting The National Standard of Competency (SKKNI) 3. Drafting training module related to SKKNI (inland fisheries management based on EAFM approach, arowana cultivation, and diversification of eel processing). 4. Drafting module related to non-SKKNI (confiscated arowana handling, law enforcement and knifefish (Giant featherback (Belida)cultivation). 5. Conduct training for SKKNI 6. Conduct training non-SKKNI 	Project team in collaboration with PUSLATLUH-MMAF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. July-September 2023 2. July 2023-February 2024 3. August 2023-February 2024 4. July-September 2023 5. March-April 2024 6. August 2023-February 2024

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹⁴	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁵ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁶ 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 km ² 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	<p>The coordination meeting of inland fisheries management has been conducted and agreed that a national-level institution for Inland Fisheries Management will be established in accordance with Ministerial Regulation No. 22 of 2021, concerning the development of fisheries management plans in Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) and the establishment of relevant institutions.</p> <p>In line with regulation, several multi-agency bodies will be formed, including the Commission of Fisheries Managers, Scientific Panels, and Consultation Panels.</p>	
	Multi agency coordination forum establishment at district level.	Decree of Multi agency coordination forum at district level available	<p>Technical Working Group (TWG) at district level established in 5 (five) districts namely in Sukabumi, Cilacap, Kampar, South Barito, and Kapuas Districts</p> <p>4 (four) TWG at district level endorsed by the Regent Regulation comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regent Decree of TWG in Cilacap Number 523/637/35/2022 2. The Regent Decree of TWG in Kampar Number 523-279/I/2022 3. The Regent Decree of TWG in Kapuas Number 180/DISKAN/2021 4. The Regent Decree of TWG in South Barito District Number 188.45/235/2022 	

			5. The District Regulation (Perda) of TWG in Sukabumi N Number 01 of 2023 concerning Fisheries Management Chapter V and Article 16 regarding establishment of management task force.	
		Role of multi-agency coordination forum as an inland fisheries management institution functioned and implement the action plan	<p>Regular meetings of the multi agency coordination forum have been conducted at all IFish project sites. The scheme and action plan of the forum to support the sustainable inland fisheries management have been agreed and implemented.</p> <p>TWG forum acts as a facilitator in finding sustainable financing sources for the management of inland waters. There is the CSR forum.</p> <p>TWG actively participates in watershed management connectivity at the district, provincial, and national level through the DAS (<i>Daerah Aliran Sungai/Watershed</i>) forum to mitigate factors that can damage and pollute the watershed.</p> <p>TWG appreciates the existence of local wisdom in the sustainable management of inland water resources, as well as facilitating the preparation of village regulations, customary regulations, and '<i>pokmaswas</i>' (community groups that actively participate in monitoring the use of marine and fishery resources).</p> <p>Some of achievements from the multi-agency coordination through TWG forum are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG in Sukabumi directly intervenes the area of inland aquatic management about 34,8 Ha based on academic paper developed by experts and local government, including fishway 	

¹⁴ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁵ 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)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG in Cilacap directly intervenes the area of inland aquatic management about 1,136.36 Ha based on academic paper for conservation area proposal in Cilacap District, Decree of Establishment for Management of Innovation Village in Kaliwungu Village and Reserved Area for eel fishing prohibition. • TWG in Kampar directly intervenes in the area of inland aquatic management of about 99,5 Ha based on academic paper results. • Kapuas TWG intervenes in the area of inland aquatic of about 9,582.5 Ha based on Village regulation for village forest. • TWG in South Barito directly intervenes the area of inland aquatic management based on RTRW/PUPR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2904,53 Ha (River riparian) - 1593,67 Ha (Lake and reservoir riparian) - 13719,02 Ha (Black water/swamp ecosystem) - 12124,36 Ha (Barito River) - 745,62 Ha (Area for fisheries) • TWG in Sukabumi proposed a potential of eel migration route management in Sukabumi to provincial government through land spatial planning (RTRW) and the total area of eel migration route in Sukabumi is about 51,188 ha (511,88 Km2) 	
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project collaborated with the government of Sukabumi in matching funds in the development of District regulation in Sukabumi. The amount of the matching fund was about IDR 60 million. Currently, the academic paper and District Regulation have been stipulated by the Regent of Sukabumi. 2. The Project facilitated the development of academic papers for district regulation purposes in Cilacap, Kampar, Kapuas, and South Barito and currently the process of signing contracts. 3. The project encouraged and facilitated the forum in five districts to participate and carried out activities related to inland aquatic ecosystem management and the total area is about 3,034.276 km2 	

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	Document of inland fisheries management plan (FMP) in Fisheries Management Area of Republic Indonesia (WPPNRI) formulated	Project facilitated in the development of fisheries management plan document in FMA, comprises: 1.Draft of inland fisheries management plan in FMA has been formulated. 2.Draft of fisheries profile in FMA. Thematic map of fisheries management plan in FMA.	
		Document of National Action plan of Eel, Arowana and Giant featherback (Belida) in Indonesia formulated	Fisheries Management Plan for eel at the national level endorsed by The Ministerial Decree Number 118 of 2021. Draft of the grand design of Giant featherback (Belida) at the national level is available and the next process is public consultation at national and local level. (it will be carried out June-September 2023). Draft of the grand design of arowana at the national level is available and the next process is public consultation at national and local level. (it will be carried out June-September 2023).	
		Document of Giant featherback (Belida) conservation management plan in Indonesia formulated	National Action Plan (NAP) Draft regarding Giant Featherback Conservation Management Plan available. NAP will be endorsed by the Ministerial Decree in 2024.	
		Document of grand design regarding sustainable eel management plan in Cilacap and Sukabumi formulated	Formulation grand design of sustainable eel management in Sukabumi District has been finished and ratified by the District Government. The title of the ratified document has been adjusted to become "the Masterplan of sustainable eel management in Sukabumi District". This document provides an explanation of one article in the District regulation No.1/2023 on fisheries management. The article stated an action plan of endangered inland fish species (such as eel) that need to be implemented by the District Government. The ToR of LoA on the 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 for Service Provider. The activity is expected to start in August 2023 for six months work period.	

		Development of technical regulation related to the use of threatened fish species	<p>The MMAF has developed the EPANJI (<i>Evaluasi efektivitas Pengelolaan Jenis Ikan</i>/Evaluation of the effectiveness of fish species Management) document and the drafting team has been confirmed by the Ministerial Decree Number 113 in 2021.</p> <p>Workshop on EPANJI Evaluation was conducted in Bogor to evaluate the priority of fish species management, especially for eel, Giant featherback (Belida) and arowana, as a result:</p> <p>1) Arowana: 1) Arowana Formosus fully protected and include into Appendix CITES and Arowana Papua limited protected. The evaluation score is about 54,83 (Optimum), two) Giant featherback (Belida) (<i>Chitala lopis</i>) The evaluation score is about 59,25 (optimum). Recommendation: SOP needs to be developed and participation needs to be improved. Dam development is a threat to eel's population and fishway is not a part of rehabilitation habitat, and 4) Used Eel: evaluation score is about 62,39 (management status is Optimum)</p> <p>IFish and MMAF developed a Policy brief regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review status protection of Giant featherback (Belida) in Indonesia. This policy brief is a review result of the Ministerial Decree Number one of 2021 regarding protected fish species, Good governance for arowana in Indonesia, Small Scale Aquaculture, and Inland fisheries management based on EAFM. 	
		Development of regulation related to local wisdom in Arowana management	Customary law has been formulated in South Barito through <i>Kedamangan</i> Rules of Dusun Hilir No.6 year of 2022 on Management of inland fisheries, this regulation is applicable in 10 villages in Dusun Hilir.	
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	Number of trainings for capacity development among the government's official recommended.	Eel restocking and monitoring training for stakeholders	During the fiscal year period, IFish project has conducted training related to procedures of restocking activity for inland fish species in Sukabumi District. The training involved 120 men of the inland fisheries community during which time several restocking activities were carried out with the community and the district	

aquatic ecosystems into sector planning using EAFM/EAA			<p>government. Most of native fish that have been released were fish captured by the fisher's community in Sukabumi District. This was the impact of the training, the project has provided knowledge and raised awareness of the communities, and their commitments to assist the effort of inland fisheries conservation.</p> <p>Capacity building of eel restocking and monitoring has been conducted two times in Cilacap District during 2020 – 2023. The training was organized in collaboration with Fish Resources Management (PSDI) – MMAF. There were 65 men and 7 women who participated in both capacity building events. The impact of the activity is that the local stakeholders more understanding and aware of the important of restocking, conserve inland fisheries and protect the ecosystem.</p>	
		Fishway Design Masterclass	<p>There are follow up activities after the fishway masterclass held in the previous fiscal year period. Supervision of the provincial team of west java water resources department to compose the fishway design in Caringin Weir, Cibareno River has been conducted by the project collaborating with Charles Sturt University (CSU) through several meetings and close coordination. The activities have been carried out since August 2022. 10 technical officers/engineers of the provincial government continuously guided by the expert from CSU to work on the fishway design until now.</p>	
		Capacity Building Plan established	<p>The process of LoA to conduct Training Need Assessment is in the process of signing a contract with SP.</p> <p>The national competency (SKKNI) will be developed by collaborating with MMAF and PT. LSP Konservasi dan Jasa Kelautan. Currently, it is in the process of signing a contract. The LoA will begin in August 2023.</p> <p>The Project will facilitate the development of training module both for SKKNI (Competency) and non-Competency, comprises of:</p>	

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training modules for competency consist of Inland fisheries management based on EAFM approach. 2. Training module on enlargement cultivation of arowana 3. Diversification of eel processing. <p>Meanwhile, training module non-competency, comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confiscated arowana handling. 2. Enlargement cultivation of Giant featherback (Belida), and 3. Law enforcement. <p>Currently, the process of LoA is in the phase of signing a contract with SP.</p>	
		Number of training event implemented	<p>In the fiscal year period, ten training events have been conducted and involved 49 Communities and 372 professionals.</p> <p>However, based on recommendation from MMAF in the M&E meeting in January 2023 it was agreed that all training activities in MMAF should meet the standard formalized by the Center for Marine and Fishery Training and Extension.</p> <p>S .</p> <p>As such, the project considers the previous achievements to be adjusted to MU. Furthermore, the project has to prepare detailed stages of capacity building in accordance with MMAF standard. For this reason, the project in the next phase will collaborate with the Center for Marine and Fisheries Training and Extension in the capacity building implementation to achieve the target outcome.</p> <p>Several capacity building activities that have been conducted are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 professionals (13 women and 33 men) are trained on Fishway development by international trainers. the majority of the participants are potential people from relevant authorities at the provincial and National level, particularly the Ministry of Public Work who has authority to implement the fishway in Indonesia. The participants consist of the Ministry, experts on building/engineers, fisheries experts, NGOS, Local 	

			<p>Governments, and five Universities. Some impacts from the training are as follows: (1) Professionals that involved in Fishway design development activity are participants of fishway masterclass. (2) Currently, there are regulations in West Java that require Fishway in all weir and DAM projects. (3) There is the regulation in national level (Ministry of Public Work) that regulated fishway in weird and DAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 community groups (120 people) in Sukabumi have been trained on basic species identification for native fish species in inland waters. Currently, the community groups could identify the species of fish for data collection activity. From the training the communities fill the data of their catch at species level. - Training on post-harvest management of inland fisheries for wome n fishers in Mengkatip and Batilap village South Barito Regency, 47 participants in Mengkatip village from 1 community of woman fishers and 47 participants in Batilap village from 1 community of woman fishers involved in this training. All participants have the knowledge for Product certification for fisheries processing, and have ability of making shredded fish (abon), fish sauce and also packaging and labeling the products of inland fisheries. - Training on post-harvest of inland fisheries for wome n in Cllacap District, was attended by 101 persons all female from 5 communities. All participants have the knowledge for inland fisheries product processing. - Training on EAFM in collaboration with Fisheries Resources Management Directorate (PSDI) – MMAF in Cllacap District involved 34 persons, including 26 male and 8 female. - Training on post-harvest of inland fisheries in Kampar District, involved 162 persons (137 female and 25 male) from 25 communities. All participants have knowledge for inland fisheries product processing. - Training on inland EAFM in five districts involved 5 Communities and 372 professionals from government, private sector, and university. The training has increased the capacity on essential EAFM and evaluation of inland EAFM implementation. 	
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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 Livelihoods, gender, and socio-ecological assessments	Impact of conservation demonstration and inland aquatic sustainable use for livelihoods community and gender participation.	Livelihoods, gender, and socio-ecological assessments conducted at five districts	Discussion with social-economic experts of MMAF to develop activity TOR to assess livelihoods, gender, and socio-ecological assessments. The experts provided the method to assess the project impact through the perception monitoring from stakeholders at the project site and outside of the project side. The other coverage of this activity includes assessment of traditional systems of resource tenure and governance, user group conflicts, patterns of social exclusion and vulnerability.	
Output 2.1.2 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.	<p>Fish refugia data in South Barito and Kapuas, as well as SPECTRA data in Patratani collected.</p> <p>Conservation area assessment conducted at five districts.</p> <p>Fish farming village established at five districts.</p>	<p>1. Development of SEPFI (Sustainable Peatland Fisheries) in Kalimantan Wetland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity was originally instructed by the Head of BRSDM at the end of 2020 under the name of SPECTRA Development in Kalimantan. A pre-assessment to find a suitable pilot site has been organized under collaboration with MMAF & BRGM. In June 2022, the new Head of BRSDM stated his support on SPECTRA initiative in Kalimantan. The location of SPECTRA has been added as a conservation area in village regulation. <p>2. Supporting SPECTRA (Special Area for Conservation and Fish Refugia) in Patratani, West Sumatera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPECTRA was established in Patratani, South Sumatera as a system for local fish conservation. Project supported stocking of some local fish species into the system. The set of monitoring of the stocking fish activity have been conducted to measure the impact of the stocking. The road map for innovation on SPECTRA management is under development. <p>3. Academic paper for conservation area established for five districts, as well as consulted with national and local related stakeholders and accepted by each local government.</p> <p>4. Management of village conservation areas in South Barito and Kapuas was established under village regulation.</p>	

			5. Muara Bio and Teluk Paman Timur Village developed village regulation and agreed on a no-take zone at each Lubuk Larangan location. The village regulation manages the inland fisheries practices and punishment for illegal or destructive fishing in the village water.	
Output 2.1.3 Linked demonstrations on aquaculture, capture fisheries and fish passage structures	<p>Number of investments on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures.</p> <p>Domestic and aquaculture wastes in the river decrease</p> <p>Number of floating net cages optimized</p> <p>Persons trained on the garbage management</p>	<p>Six demonstrations established on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures.</p> <p>Law enforcement by the local government</p>	<p>14 demonstration activities at five districts on aquaculture, capture fisheries, integrated wetland management, and fish passage structures as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eel farming to produce eel consumption size at Cilacap District (completed) 2. Glass Eel growing to elver size at Cilacap District (completed) 3. Eel restocking at Cilacap District (completed) 4. Glass eel farming to produce elver at Sukabumi District (completed) 5. Eel restocking at Sukabumi District (completed) 6. Fishway design at Sukabumi District (ongoing) 7. Giant featherback (Belida) breeding at Kampar District (will be continued) 8. Giant featherback (Belida) farming/growing up at Kampar District (Not yet) 9. Beje fisheries at South Barito (completed) 10. Beje fisheries at Kapuas (completed) 11. Giant featherback (Belida) restocking at Kampar District (completed) 12. Arwana restocking at South Barito (ongoing) 13. Arwana restocking at Kapuas (ongoing) 14. SPECTRA in Patratani Palembang (ongoing) <p>5 demonstrations completed and 4 ongoing in this PIR period as follows:</p> <p>a) The glass eel farming to produce elver at Cilacap District. The farming method is RAS (recirculation aquaculture system) which reaches a very high survival rate (SR) of about 88 percent in the 74th days. The demonstration activity implemented two trainings for communities, fisheries officers, and fisheries extension. The activity was implemented at Hatchery (BBI) Majenang of Cilacap Fisheries Office and using the building facility at BBI as an investment from the local government. The produced</p>	

			<p>elver will be distributed 50 percent to the eel farmer group in Cilacap.</p> <p>b) Beje fisheries improvement at South Barito was implemented at two villages namely Mengkatip and Batilap. The demonstration resulted in four outputs consisting of Beje profile, sustainable Beje practices, training for fishers, community, and women, village regulation for two villages.</p> <p>c) Beje fisheries improvement at Kapuas implemented at two villages namely Dadahup and Tambak Bajai. The demonstration resulted in four outputs consisting of Beje profile, sustainable Beje practices, training for fishers, community, and women, village regulation for two villages.</p> <p>d) Giant featherback (Belida) restocking at Kampar District implemented by directorate of marine conservation, MMAF (KKHL). KKHL conducted training for stakeholders related to the Giant featherback (Belida) restocking method and implemented the Giant featherback (Belida) restocking in Koto Panjang reservoir. The involved stakeholders were from Kampar Fisheries Office, Fisheries extension, fishers, Ninik Mamak. There were 10 Giant featherbacks (Belida) size 1-2 kg restocked into the river.</p> <p>e) The second glass eel farming to produce elver at Sukabumi District implemented independently by Hatchery (BBI) Tonjong. BBI Tonjong continued glass eel farming based on the lesson learnt of the previous demonstration activity. The survival rate is moderate at about 60 percent in three months. The produced elver will be distributed 50 percent to the eel farmer group in Sukabumi.</p> <p>Four demonstrations ongoing in this PIR period as follows:</p> <p>a) Giant featherback (Belida) breeding farming at Kampar District. The demonstration was implemented at Hatchery (BBI) Sipungguk. The demonstration activity was using the Hatchery Sipungguk of Kampar Fisheries Office building facility as an investment from the local government. This activity is not completed yet due to the natural condition of immaturated Giant</p>	
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			<p>featherback (Belida) broodstock. 25 of 60 Giant featherback (Belida) broodstocks are still matured by BBI. All equipment and material for Giant featherback (Belida) breeding are ready at BBI Sipungguk.</p> <p>b) Fishway Initiative in Cibareno River, Sukabumi, West Java</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity was a follow up from the Multi agency Coordination Forum meeting initiated by IFish project in Sukabumi District. The 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), the IFish developed a basic fishway design for “localized” fishway that is specifically prepared based on characteristics of Cibareno River. • Using the basic fishway design, Govt. of West Java developed a regulation where a fishway is a mandatory structure that needs to be prepared in every weir construction project. • In collaboration with 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 the local consultant. <p>c) Reintroduction of Asian Arowana in South Barito and Kapuas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
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			<p>of the visit is to give real examples of how conserving species can provide various real benefits for the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two village representations and Dist. Govt. from South Barito and Kapuas were involved in this activity. These participants learned about how to develop local understanding and local regulation to protect the arowana and benefit from it. • The next part is to organize a field assessment to determine which lakes are suitable for reintroducing. This activity will be organized with local universities and National Agency of Research and Innovation. 	
<p>Output 2.1.4 Capacity development of local communities for improved fisheries production and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems</p>	<p>Number of capacity development participants from local communities.</p>	<p>Training, dissemination and extension on the improved fisheries production and sustainable use of inland aquatic ecosystems to 500 persons.</p> <p>1,000 persons trained on responsible aquaculture, of which at least 30 percent are women.</p>	<p>Capacity development activity during July 2022 – June 2023 with total participant of capture fisheries is 1,914 and aquaculture is 246 with the detail as follow:</p> <p><u>Cilacap District</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on eel byproduct and “Gemarkan” campaign, 1-2 November 2022, participants 222 persons (146 female and 76 male) 2. Training on glass eel handling and transportation and good eel aquaculture, 2-3 March 2023, 18 participants (16 male and 2 female). 3. Capacity building on data collecting for capture and aquaculture, 26-29 December 2022, 113 participants (100 male and 13 female) 4. Training on eel farming of demonstration activity at BBI Majenang, 10-11 May and 22-23 May 2023, 67 participants (67 male) 5. Training on ecolabelling introduction and aquaculture improvement program, April 2023, 26 participants (23 male and 3 female). 6. Training on ecolabelling introduction and fisheries improvement program, April 2023, 35 participants (29 male and 6 female). 7. Data collection training for inland fisheries at 3 locations in Cilacap, December 19 - 22, 2022, March 14 – 16 & 20 - 21, 2023, 123 participants (109 male and 14 female). 	

			<p><u>Sukabumi District</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on inland fish species identification for handline fisher, eel collector, and Kampar fisheries officer, 27-31 August 2022, 133 participants (133 male). 2. Capacity building for handline fisher related to the integrated inland conservation area and eco-tourism, 20-24 December 2022, 123 participants (123 male). 3. Training on ecolabelling introduction and aquaculture improvement program, April 2023, 34 participants (28 male and 6 female). 4. Training on ecolabelling introduction and fisheries improvement program, April 2023, 40 participants (31 male and 9 female). 5. Activity with communities and TWG member on ecosystem restoration, clean up the river, and planting tree in Cimandiri Watershed, 8 March 2023, 389 participants (252 male and 137 female) 6. Master class training on fishway design for irrigation weir, 44 participants (15 Female and 29 Male) from MMAF, Ministry of Public Work, Local Government, Private Sector, and University. 7. Training on proposal development, 120 participants (120 male) from handline fisher. 8. Data collection training for inland fisheries at three locations in Sukabumi, December 19 - 22, 2022, March 14 – 16 & 20 - 21, 2023, 123 participants (109 male and 14 female). <p><u>Kampar District</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on post-harvest processing for fish farmers and fishers, 17, 18, 19, 23, and 24 October 2022, 162 participants (25 male and 137 female). 2. Focus group discussion on management and conservation based on local wisdom, and socialization of fully protected status, 3-5 August 2022, 144 participants. 3. Focus group discussion on village regulation development of Lubuk Larangan conservation, developing no-take zone, and promoting sustainable fisheries practices in Lubuk Larangan at Muara Bio and 	
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			<p>Paman Teluk Timur village, 6-7 April 2023, 67 participants.</p> <p>4. Training on Giant featherback (Belida) breeding and growing up at BBI Sipungguk through the demonstration activity, 13-14 March 2023, 51 participants (46 male and 5 female).</p> <p><u>Kapuas District</u></p> <p>1. Meeting on action plan development for Dadahup village regulation on 22 November 2022 (36 participants) and Tambak Bajai village regulation on 24 November 2022 (40 participants).</p> <p>2. Cross visit to SPECTRA Palembang for local government and local people (Dayak), 20-23 December 2022, 13 participants, (10 male and 3 female).</p> <p>3. Field Assessment for Developing Village Conservation Area in Tambak Bajai, Kapuas District 19 – 23 January 2023, 24 participants (20 male and 4 female).</p> <p>4. Field Assessment for restocking Arwana location by experts from MMAF, BRIN, University, Fisheries Office, 19 – 23 January 2023, seven male participants.</p> <p><u>South Barito District</u></p> <p>1. Development of village regulation action plan at Mengkatip, 27-28 November 2022, 39 participants (35 male and 4 female).</p> <p>2. Development of village regulation action plan at Batilap, 30 November – 1 December 2022, 25 participants (20 male and 5 female).</p> <p>3. Data collection training for inland fisheries of South Barito, 23-24 November 2022, 29 participants (20 male and 9 female).</p> <p>4. Field Assessment for restocking Arwana location by experts from MMAF, BRIN, University, Fisheries Office, January 2023, seven male participants.</p>	
Output 2.1.5 Development and documentation of best-practice for conservation and	Number of best-practices manuals developed.	Evaluation of demonstration activities.	<p>Three best practices manuals are available:</p> <p>1. Eel fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable glass eel fishing guideline - Eel aquaculture guideline. <p>2. Giant featherback</p>	

sustainable use of inland aquatic biodiversity			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquaculture of e-guideline - Giant featherback restocking guideline. 3. Dragon fish and Beje <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beje practice guideline. - Arowana fish restocking guideline. 	
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 <i>eel (A. bicolor)</i> Number of stakeholders (communities, private and public sector) consulted	Analysis of market access. Recommendations from value-chain analysis agreed	Value chain analysis report is available. The potential market for glass eel fishing products in Sukabumi is 1,409 kg with value Rp. 2,66-2,88 billion per year. The potential market for eel products (glass eel fishing and eel farming) in Cilacap is 33.498 kg with value Rp. 5,138 billion. The report was consulted with stakeholders at national and local level.	
Output 2.1.2 Initiate activities towards sustainable management of eel fisheries.	Number of <i>eel (A. bicolor)</i> fisheries with pre-assessments of certification. Guidelines for certification of selected <i>eel (A. bicolor)</i> fisheries developed and disseminated. Number of stakeholders trained or each fishery.	Developed and improved mechanism for eel fisheries ecolabel at Sukabumi and Cilacap District.	1. Result of MSC certification pre-assessment for eel fisheries in Sukabumi and Cilacap is Benchmarking Tool (BMT) Sukabumi 0.54 and Cilacap 0.59. 2. Eel culture assessment using good aquaculture principles. The result is 31,35 percent compliance level in Sukabumi and 26,52 percent in Cilacap. 3. Guideline on sustainable management of eel fisheries based on MSC Pre-assessment result is available. 4. Guidelines on sustainable management of eel aquaculture based on good aquaculture assessment results are available. 5. Training on sustainable management of eel fisheries for capture fisheries supply chain actors in Sukabumi and Cilacap is completed for 75 participants (60 male and 15 female) 6. Training on sustainable management of eel aquaculture for aquaculture supply chain actors in Sukabumi and Cilacap is completed for 60 participants (51 male and 9 female).	
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	Data collection, analysis and monitoring system.	Inland fisheries data collection system established in IFish Five Districts	Monthly data collection on inland fisheries has been conducted in five districts as an improvement strategy on data collection and monitoring systems . Sukabumi, Kampar, and Cilacap district will continue the activity with	

<p>aquatic biodiversity in 5 pilot areas, mapping of wetlands in Kalimantan, Java, and Sumatra)</p>	<p>Indicators of conservation status established.</p> <p>Inventories of aquatic biodiversity.</p>	<p>Integrated Inland Fisheries with GIS established and used by the counterpart as a monitoring system</p> <p>The assessment of inland EAFm, with the indicator referred to domain of inland EAFm as indicators of conservation, conducted in IFish five districts.</p> <p>The inventories of aquatic biodiversity in IFish sites were established. The data inventories will be developed from existing research and study, monthly data collection.</p> <p>The current status of Giant featherback (Belida) in Indonesia established.</p>	<p>their budget after the activity facilitated by IFish. However, the data collection activity in two 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). The data collection activity involved 120 fishing communities directly and 571 fishing communities indirectly in Sukabumi. As well as in the other four districts, IFish have initiated the inland fisheries data collection with participative approach involving 120 (in average) people from the fisher community.</p> <p>To establish the integrated information system with GIS for inland fisheries, IFish collaborated with the Directorate of Fish Resource Management under DG Capture Fisheries (as responsible for capturing statistical data) in improvement of integrated information system (SidatApp). The current process is improving the information system into an integrated system with GIS. The system has been installed in MMAF and will be integrated with one data system MMAF.</p> <p>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 assessment of inland EAFm has been conducted in four districts (Kampar, Sukabumi, Kapuas, and South Barito). The assessments in Cilacap District have not been carried out yet as a result of the delayed implementation of training, which was supposed to be conducted prior to the assessment.</p> <p>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 contributes to completing aquatic biodiversity inventories. Fortunately, from the biodiversity data collection activity, the condition of aquatic biodiversity has been assessed and</p>	
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			<p>will be used for the design of the 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.</p> <p>IFish have been conducted the assessment of the current status of giant featherback in Indonesia, as well as succeeded in proving some point: (1) the distribution of <i>Chitala lopis</i>, <i>Chitala hyselonotus</i>, and <i>Chitala borneensis</i> in Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan; (2) IFish found <i>Chitala lopis</i> in Java and this evidence could be answer regarding the IUCN status of <i>Chitala lopis</i> that stated as extinct species; (3) With collaboration with other researcher, IFish obtains evidence that points to information that <i>Chitala hyselonotus</i> is endemic species in Musi river, South Sumatera. Unfortunately, project only got the evidence from the genetic data related to <i>Chitala hyselonotus</i> collected by the researcher previously, but the specimen could be found in the assessment activity; (4) <i>Chitala lopis</i> and <i>Chitala borneensis</i> could be found in Sumatra, Java, and Kalimantan. The result of the assessment of Giant featherback provided in Q1 scientific journal. Currently, the journal submitted is under review .</p>	
Output 3.1.2 <u>Develop comprehensive species identification guide for inland aquatic biodiversity</u>	Species identification guide available in English and local languages	The species identification guide established	<p>Species identification guide available in English and local languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The translation process has been completed. • Fish species sketching is in progress (60% from a total species), before the lay-outing and printing. • The first version of the guidebook is under finishing process. 	
Output 3.1.3 <u>National and local stakeholders trained in assessment and monitoring of inland aquatic biodiversity</u>	Number of national and local stakeholders trained (disaggregated by gender).	<p>The module of assessment EAFM established</p> <p>12 training with the total target of participants achieved</p>	<p>The module of inland EAFM assessment has been established.</p> <p>Technical assistant / Training on data collection was carried out in Kampar District on 25 June 2019 by involving</p>	

	Number of training events organized.		<p>114 participants with five women. The trainers in this activity are: (1) Siswanta Kaban (SEAFDEC-IFRDMD); (2) Anang Hari Kristanto; and (3) Heryadi</p> <p>Technical assistant / training of eel data collection has been carried out by involving nine men and six women. The activity collaborated with the Directorate of Marine Biodiversity and Conservation, MMAF and National Research and Innovation Agency. The speaker or trainer in this activity is Haryono from LIPI</p> <p>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. The speakers in this activity are Haryono from LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Science, currently has been changed to BRIN/National Research and Innovation Agency) and Krismono from BRPSDI (Fish Resources Restoration Research Center)</p> <p>Capacity building on data collection for Field Extension and Statistic officer of DKPPP South Barito had been carried out by involving 12 field extension (PPLs) with two women and two statisticians from DKPPP of South Barito with one woman. The trainer in this activity is Anang W. Susilo from the Statistician team in Secretariat of DG Capture Fisheries (DJPT) as a one data' PIC for capture fisheries.</p> <p>Capacity building on aquaculture data collection had been carried out on 26 December 2022 in Cilacap District by involving 16 field fisheries extension with six women, and three statisticians of Fisheries Office with two women. The trainer in this activity is statistician from DG of aquaculture, MMAF as one data' PIC for aquaculture</p> <p>Capacity building on inland capture fisheries data collection had been carried out on 27-29 December 2022 in Cilacap District by involving 93 persons from fishers, sport fishing community, pokmaswas, and fish collector four women. Furthermore, one female statistician was involved in this activity. The trainer in this activity is statistician from</p>	
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			<p>Secretariat of DG Capture Fisheries, MMAF as one data' PIC for capture fisheries.</p> <p>Increasing the capacity of the fishing community regarding the inland waters invasive fish species and the way to prevent & control their presence in public waters has been carried out by involving 120 people from ten fishing community groups.</p> <p>Training on inland fish species identification has been carried out by involving 133 participants from fishing community group, fisher, eel collector, and district fisheries officer.</p> <p>Technical assistant / training of Arowana data collection (<i>Keputusan Dirjen PRL No. 67 Tahun 2022</i>) has been carried out by involving 25 participants including seven women.</p> <p>Technical assistant / training of Giant featherback (Belida) data collection (<i>Keputusan Dirjen PRL No. 67 Tahun 2022</i>) and restocking (<i>Keputusan Dirjen PRL No. 66 Tahun 2022</i>) has been carried out by involving 30 participants including 11 women</p> <p>Five Technical assistants/ training of inland EAFM in five districts through hybrid method with average 38 (26 male and 12 female) participants involved offline (face to face):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training inland EAFM in Kampar: 94 women and 63 women. - Training inland EAFM in Kapuas: 62 men and 53 women. - Training inland EAFM in South: 42 men and 31 women. - Training inland EAFM in Sukabumi: 67 men and 48 women. - Training inland EAFM in Cilacap: 34 men and 14 women. 	
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4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges, and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

The project has made significant progress in the field level. The establishment of forums in five districts has been a notable achievement, as these platforms have facilitated collaboration among multiple stakeholders and led to the development of district regulations focused on inland fisheries management. These forums have also served as Fisheries Management Units, responsible for the sustainable management of inland aquatic resources and fisheries.

At the national level, the project has contributed to the development of action plans for various fish species. The National Action Plan for eel has been endorsed, the National Plans of Action for the Giant featherback (Belida) and arowana are in progress, with drafts prepared for public consultation. These action plans emphasize collaborative approaches and involve stakeholders in the decision-making process.

Demonstration activities conducted during the project have showcased successful examples of sustainable management practices. In South Barito and Kapuas districts, the project facilitated the sustainable management of beje (wetland swamp ponds), including community training on sustainable harvesting and optimization of fish products. In Kampar District, efforts were focused on the development of Giant featherback breeding and growth sites. Additionally, the project supported the implementation of glass eel farming using the recirculation aquaculture system (RAS) method in Cilacap District, which achieved a high survival rate. These activities have not only demonstrated the feasibility of sustainable practices but also provided training courses to enhance the capacity of communities, fisheries officers, and extension personnel.

Conservation efforts have been initiated in five districts, with the active involvement of local governments, communities, academics, and other stakeholders. These efforts aim to protect freshwater areas and sustainably utilize eel habitats. Furthermore, the project has contributed to inland fisheries data collection and monitoring activities. In Sukabumi, inland fisheries data, particularly on adult eel populations, have been collected and monitored using participatory methods. This has enhanced the understanding of the status and trends of fisheries resources in the region.

However, the project has faced certain challenges. It still requires the guidance of fishway experts to design the fishways, despite previous training. This is due to the need for more frequent practice to design fishways according to the shape and challenges posed by each constructed dam and the river's structure. Furthermore, there is a lack of government regulations regarding the designation of Inland Conservation Areas. Considering the limited remaining project time, it is anticipated that there won't be enough time to facilitate the establishment of Ministerial regulations related to the designation of Inland Water Conservation Areas. The project has facilitated the development of conservation areas in five locations, utilizing local regulations or traditional customs.

The project has yielded significant outcomes. Firstly, the construction requirements for fishways have been regulated at multiple levels, ensuring the implementation of proper fish passage systems. Local regulations at the district level mandate that all new buildings across the river must include a fishway, provincial licensing systems for micro-hydro power plants, and revisions to the National Dam Development Planning Criteria by the Ministry of Public Works. Secondly, the West Java provincial government has allocated substantial funds of approximately USD 490,000 or 7 billion Indonesian Rupiah to support the ongoing demosite program in Sukabumi Regency. Additionally, the Cilacap District Fisheries Agency allocate Special Allocation Fund (DAK) to renovate the eel product processing room. This renovation serves as an outcome of the zero-waste eel product processing training provided to women's groups in Kaliwungu

Village. Lastly, intensive mentoring program, led by the Fisheries agencies, universities, and the private sector in the Cilacap District, has been instrumental in advancing the eel sector in Kaliwungu Village. This program has not only focused on the development of eel cultivation from elver size to consumption but has also provided comprehensive training in eel fisheries, showcasing the positive impact of the demosite activities.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager	S	S	<p>The implementation of the project, which involves direct engagement with local governments and relevant technical directorates, has greatly contributed to accelerating the implementation and achievement of the goals of the IFish project during the reporting year. In the five project locations, local governments have embraced the activities initiated by the IFish project, and some of these activities have even been incorporated into local regulations. This has resulted in the matching funding of several IFish activities by the local governments.</p> <p>At the national level, particularly within the relevant technical directorates, the IFish project has played a crucial role in facilitating the development of several national-level regulations right from the beginning. Consequently, many of the activities carried out during the reporting year were continuations and integral parts of the commitments made in the previous planning year.</p>

¹⁷ **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.

¹⁸ **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.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Project Coordinator (NPC)	S	S	<p>The results obtained from the implementation of IFish have seamlessly integrated with the predefined operational plans at both the central and regional levels. A subset of these outcomes has even led to commendable positive results. However, certain specific outcomes, especially those related to training initiatives, have not yet reached their full potential. It is important to highlight that the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) mandates that all training activities conducted under its supervision must strictly adhere to the established MMAF standards.</p> <p>The collaboration between the central and regional levels is steadily gaining momentum, emphasizing an increased level of stakeholder engagement. On the management front, a few positions for National Coordinators (NC) are still vacant, and refining the administrative processes is crucial to ensure a more accurate and goal-oriented acceleration of upcoming activities, in line with the established objectives.</p> <p>Considering the significant progress achieved by the project thus far and its pivotal role in the management of inland fisheries in Indonesia, an extension of the project timeline becomes necessary to ensure the achievement of crucial output and outcome targets aligned with the overarching goals of the GEF Global Biodiversity Indicator.</p>
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Budget Holder	S	S	<p>During the first ever COVID-19 pandemic, the project has shown the best efforts in facing one of the challenges of restricted movement policy across Indonesia, which caused some delays in the implementation. With strong collaboration among stakeholders at local, national, and international levels, the project has persevered and laid the foundation for better management of inland aquatic biodiversity in Indonesia.</p> <p>During the first NCE period, the project provided support to customary groups (Masyarakat Adat) in Kampar-Sumatra island to formulate the recommendations for encouraging fisher communities for maintaining the sustainable management of Lubuk Larangan (traditional fish conservation area) which has been the basis in stipulating the district government to issue the related and relevant regulations for supporting the entire communities in adopting and implementing that regional policy.</p> <p>In Kalimantan, the project successfully facilitated the establishment of the first Inland Water Customary - Masyarakat Adat Conservation Area in South Barito and the Village Conservation Area in Kapuas.</p> <p>The IFish project encourages women groups to actively participate in the fisheries value chain. In Cilacap, the project worked with women and mothers in Kampung Sidat Kaliwungu to creatively develop menus using by-products of sidat as zero-waste approach providing alternative sources of nutrients and family income for better livelihood.</p> <p>Moving forward, our aim is to support to formulate more innovative approaches as breakthroughs at all IFish project demonstration sites, highlight the work of champions, and provide greater benefits to not only fishers folks but the entire stakeholder groups through the sustainable management of Indonesia's inland aquatic biodiversity.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰			

²⁰ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer²¹	S	MS	<p>The project has made significant progress now against its objectives. The sensitization of the pilot districts government and fisheries managers to inland fishery issues and needs has been increased. This has been accompanied by development of local legislation and regulations which is a major step. The involvement of communities in this process is also creditable. The pilots on fish passage are also an excellent step to sensitize local government. The rediscovery that a species of giant feather back classified as extinct is another success and the process for looking into the genetics and identification have generated capacity in the country to do this work. Training courses in management are also being developed in line with government procedures.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p>The project has shown good progress in most of the Outcomes, except for 1.3 as noted in the PIR report.</p> <p>The project has also not shown much progress in gender issues. The PIR notes that much work has been done with customary communities at local sites – and it would be expected that this ground level work would also ensure strong consideration for gender and other socioeconomic issues.</p> <p>In addition, FPIC also needs to be ensured, when working with such communities, as per FAO's requirements. It may be worth re-looking at ESM risk, in light of existence of traditional communities in the project sites.</p> <p>It is good to note strong communication work by the project, as noted in the PIR.</p> <p>The project now needs to prioritize completing all planned actions and to develop an implementable exit strategy and plan ahead for the final evaluation of the project, which is tentatively scheduled for early 2024. One of the key risks noted under the risk section is the low availability of funds at the local level and the project has worked with at least one district to obtain commitment to get local government funds and this needs to be ensured at all the project sites, including funds from the central government. Private sector involvement should also be strengthened.</p>

²¹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes. There is no change to the overall ESS 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.

²² **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 ²³	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.	<p>At the national level, besides the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the National Technical Working Group (TWG) is considered ineffective due to the low level of participation from TWG members.</p> <p>To mitigate this issue, one of the institutions stated in the Ministerial regulation is the Fisheries Management Area (WPP) Forum, consisting of relevant stakeholders involved in the management of inland fisheries in Indonesia.</p> <p>At the district level, the project has facilitated a multi-stakeholder forum consisting of local government, communities, indigenous groups, private sector, and universities that collaborate to support project implementation and the management of inland fisheries resources.</p>	

²³ Risk ratings means a rating of 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 ²³	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	<p>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.</p> <p>Effective mainstreaming of sustainable management of freshwater biodiversity is expected to lead to increased government budgetary allocation.</p>	<p>At the national level, the project has facilitated revision of regulation at the Ministry of Public Works, which now requires the construction of fishways in every river-related structure.</p> <p>At the district level, local regulations is the key for the government's budget allocation reasons. Therefore, the project has facilitated the development of local regulations on Inland Fisheries in five districts. One example is the local regulation in Sukabumi District, where Sukabumi District has committed to allocating funds for the development of inland conservation areas and enhancing the project's demonstration site.</p>	
3	Slow Uptake of Policy Recommendations	Low	Y	<p>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.</p>	<p>The existence of a multi stakeholder forum has provided a strong impetus for policy uptake. One example is the local regulation in Sukabumi, which originated from the needs identified by the multi-stakeholder forum. The forum directly communicated these needs to the district parliamentary body. As a result, the district parliamentary body took the initiative to develop a local regulation to address the lack of regulation in inland fisheries management in Sukabumi</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	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.	The project facilitated the National Action Plan for Belida and Arowana. One major concern regarding Arowana is the responsibility of Arowana breeders, who are required by regulations to undertake resource recovery efforts by returning 10% of their total production to the natural habitat. The existence of the National Plan of Action can raise awareness among all relevant parties, both at the national and regional levels.	
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.	Stakeholder forums at the district level play an important role in changing land and water use. the existence of a district regulation that includes stakeholder forums as an official part of inland fisheries management will become a control over sustainable management of inland fisheries	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 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 <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>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:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Update July 12, 2023 The IFish project has conducted monitoring and evaluation meetings with the team from the National Project Coordinator (NPC) and has designed an annual work plan as the basis for the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting to ensure that all targets can be achieved</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting. As mentioned in the MTR report, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will cover amongst other coordination and communication mechanisms between FAO and MMAF, particularly with the National Project Coordinator (NPC) and their team.</p> <p>The discussion and consultation to agree on the SOP draft is already commenced in the joint planning session mentioned in point 1. The SOP and newly Implementation Arrangement are planned to be endorsed and jointly signed by both parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint meeting for coordination with MMAF - 40% our new budget structure related to Conservation. Other activities also related to conservation. <p>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 another relevant directorate in MMAF.</p>

<p>Recommendation 3:</p> <p>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 fishery 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.</p>	<p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Other than above activities, IFish workplan on Conservation area establishment and Local regulation for inland fisheries management both in South Barito and Kapuas</p> <p>Update June 7, 2022</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Update July 2023,</p> <p>Kapuas District: 24,361 Ha under improved management in regards freshwater ecosystem regulated on village regulation, and 14.8 Ha wetland area under improved management as inland conservation area.</p> <p>South Barito: 51,300 Ha under improved management in regards freshwater ecosystem regulated on village regulation, and 532.12 Ha wetland area under improved management as inland conservation area.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting.</p> <p>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 counterparts at national level. The process for developing M&E plan already incorporated into the annual work plan.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Update June 7, 2022</p> <p>The project on progress to re hire the MNE expert.</p> <p>Update July 2023</p> <p>The M&E expert who was hired resigned, and the project had difficulty finding a suitable replacement. The NPC proposed that, during the vacancy, the NPC team would facilitate regular monitoring and evaluation activities.</p>

<p>Recommendation 5:</p> <p>Strengthen project delivery through improvements in quality assurance, day-to-day technical and administrative approval processes, and project oversight by FAO, including the Project Task Force, and the Project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>One of the inputs from MTR is to organize PSC meeting every six months. This input, however, is not really necessary to be implemented based on the current project condition. The purpose of PSC meeting is to collect strategic inputs, particularly from high-level officials. While these strategic inputs are crucial, it is not necessary to be discussed twice a year. Organizing a PSC meeting <u>once</u> a year is much more efficient since the materials and progress to be discussed can be presented more clearly to collect more effective feedbacks.</p> <p>On the other hand, if the project tries to seek technical-related inputs, a technical meeting with specialized staffs/experts from the host government can be organized. This meeting is more efficient and much more efficient to be prepared and organized.</p> <p>Update July 2023</p> <p>During the reporting periods, the project has conducted one Project Task force meeting and one Project Steering Committee meeting.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting.</p> <p>5 vacant positions have interviewed In September 2021. Three positions already on board, those positions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NC Policy and Advocacy 2. NC Livelihood and Gender 3. FO Kampar <p>Other 2 positions are on progress of recruitment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NC MnE 2. Project Assistance <p>Update June 7, 2022</p> <p>The project has hired all vacant positions. However, there of them decided to resign after a short period of time, making the positions vacant again. The current vacant positions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Assistance - Gender and livelihood expert <p>Mne Expert</p> <p>Update July 2023</p> <p>During the reporting period, the project has prepared Terms of Reference (TOR) to conduct a gender and livelihood study in five project locations. However, due to lengthy administrative processes, the assessment could not be carried out as of the reporting deadline.</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>Recommendation 7:</p> <p>Hire a part-time Senior Technical Advisor to support the PMU with experience of capture fisheries management, EAFM and EAA, local</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting.</p> <p>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,</p>

<p>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 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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>However, since the project will be ended in mid-2023, recruitment of international staffs is not feasible.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8:</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Response after Management Task Forced meeting.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Moreover, IFish will establish the KMS after the M&E system well-established to support PMU in oversighting project knowledge.</p> <p>The IFish website will be available in both Indonesia and English language. Proposed website Contents are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Another KMS function suggested by MTR report is M&E feature. This function needs to be discussed further with MMAF and FAO IT personnels.</p> <p>Update July 2023,</p>

	<p>The Fisheries Research Centre has set up their website as a Knowledge Management System (KMS) for the project. Here is the link https://kkp.go.id/brsdm/pusriskan/page/8840-ifish-project</p>
<p>Recommendation 9:</p> <p>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 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:</p>	<p>Response after Management Task Forced Meeting. 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.</p> <p>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 function well with the issuance of Head of District (Bupati) decree</p> <p>Update July 2023. In this reporting year, the project remained consistent in engaging strategic partners throughout the project implementation, including universities, NGOs, local governments, and the national government</p>
<p>Recommendation 10:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In the communication strategy for 2019 -2021, there are four tiers of IFish Project target audiences, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tier one: MMAF, GEF, local government of IFish work locations, end beneficiaries, 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. <p>Currently, regular newsletters in Bahasa Indonesia have been distributed to tier one, two and three audiences. Improvement will be made by</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>making bilingual 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).</p> <p>IFish has released social media materials to increase project visibility towards tier four target audience. Upcoming talks with university and webinars are planned.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Update July 2023. The project, in collaboration with the Public Relations team of the NPC, created various communication strategies, such as developing a comic book on eel, Giant featherback (Belida), and arowana.</p> <p>The Fisheries Research Centre has set up their website as a Knowledge Management System (KMS) for the project. Here is the link https://kkp.go.id/brsdm/pusriskan/page/8840-ifish-project</p>
<p>Recommendation 11:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <i>grassroot with more participatory approach</i> by inviting and involving the target communities and their groups for strengthening their ownership and willingness to continue the activities.</p> <p>Update July 2023 It has allocated for this second No Cost Extension.</p>
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>Not yet. the project plan to develop exit strategy the last year of project implementation</p>

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 Guidelines²⁴. 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 minor project amendment (define)			

²⁴ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

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.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	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 manages water resources, dams, weir, etc.	<p>Collaboration with Agency of Water Resource Management is a key to implement fishway to ensure the migration aquatic biodiversity can migrate in their life cycle.</p> <p>The inclusion of the Agency of Water Resource Management in inland fisheries management activities has led to an enhanced understanding of the importance of preserving the sustainability of inland aquatic biodiversity. The conservation of endangered fish species in the freshwater ecosystem of West Java Province has made fishways a focal program. The Government of West Java is committed to incorporating this knowledge into a long-term program, specifically in the water resources management sector, as part of their efforts to protect and sustain the region's aquatic biodiversity.</p> <p>On the other hand, the provincial legislative/parliament in West Java has taken proactive measures to promote the advancement of fishway management knowledge. They are committed to allocating their own provincial budgets to facilitate the transfer of knowledge between Charles Sturt University and the West Java Government, specifically focusing on fishway management. This initiative demonstrates their dedication to enhancing fishway management practices and</p>	

		fostering collaboration with academic institutions to achieve their conservation goals.	
Agency of Marine and Fisheries – Govt. of Central Java	Prov. govt. agency who manages marine and fisheries, etc.	Participated in conservation area study and willing to support conservation area in Cilacap District	
Ministry of Public Works	Ministry who manages dam/weir (inland aquatic barrier) regulation and development in Indonesia	<p>The Ministry of Public Works is currently planning to construct an irrigation weir in the West Java area. Recognizing the importance of preserving aquatic biodiversity, they have initiated communication with the West Java Water Resources Management to collaborate on the design of a fishway within the weir structure that will be built at Ciwulan River. This collaborative effort demonstrates their commitment to integrating fish passage measures into infrastructure projects to mitigate the impact on local ecosystems and support the sustainability of inland aquatic biodiversity.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Ministry has taken significant steps in developing comprehensive guidelines for fishway construction. They have drawn upon the knowledge gained from Fishway Masterclass programs and sought guidance from Charles Sturt University to ensure that the guidelines align with best practices and the latest research in the field. By incorporating expert knowledge and academic input, the Ministry aims to promote the effective and sustainable implementation of fishways in their projects, contributing to the conservation of aquatic biodiversity in the region.</p>	The Ministry of Public Works had limited knowledge and awareness regarding the impact of barriers in rivers and the importance of preserving inland aquatic biodiversity through fishways. Building a shared concern and understanding among the ministry officials about the significance of fishways and their role in conserving inland aquatic biodiversity proved to be a challenging task.
National Agency for Research and Innovation	Scientific authority in Indonesia	National Agency for Research and Innovation (BRIN/ <i>Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional</i>) consistently plays a vital role as a scientific	

		<p>authority in every IFish (Inland Fisheries) activity. Their expertise and input are highly valued and sought after in the decision-making processes. The involvement of BRIN ensures that scientific knowledge, research findings, and innovative approaches are incorporated into the planning, management, and conservation of inland fisheries. Their contributions greatly enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Ifish initiatives, leading to more informed and evidence-based practices in the field.</p> <p>Some of the support are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supported biodiversity assessment and fishway planning in Sukabumi. -Supported Giant Featherback taxonomic re-assessment in Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatera -Supported arowana re-establishment in Kalimantan. -Supported eel culture to produce elver in BBI Majenang, Cilacap District. 	
Fisheries office West Java Province		<p>Currently, Fisheries office West Java Province has participated on composing the district regulation in Sukabumi District and action plan of Technical Working Group in Sukabumi District. Their participation in this process ensures that fisheries-related matters are appropriately addressed and regulated at the local level (Sukabumi District and West Java Province). Additionally, they are actively engaged in the development of an action plan through the Technical Working Group in Sukabumi District. By actively participating in these initiatives, the Fisheries Office is contributing to the establishment of effective policies and plans</p>	

		that support the sustainable management and conservation of fisheries resources in Sukabumi District and it will be impacted to provincial level.	
Agency for Regional Development Planning – West Java Province		<p>The development of eel fisheries in Sukabumi District is being initiated through the implementation program of eel culture at the community level. This program aims to support sustainable eel farming practices while involving local communities in Sukabumi District.</p> <p>In collaboration with the Provincial Water Resources Agency, a comprehensive document outlining the fishway program and its implementation in West Java will be developed. This program serves as an innovative approach to conserve native fish species in freshwater ecosystems. It represents a strong collaborative effort between the IFish project, the West Java Government, and Charles Sturt University in Australia.</p> <p>The developed document will be presented at the national level, particularly to the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. This presentation aims to garner support and recognition for the fishway program as an important initiative contributing to the sustainable management of inland fisheries and the conservation of native fish species.</p>	
Agency for Regional Development Planning – Sukabumi District		Developed the district regulation document of Mid-term development planning in Sukabumi District, and inland fisheries conservation has one of focused issue in the document.	

Agency for Regional Development Planning Cilacap District		Created the development of eel fisheries with TWG member through the synergy program for eel management in Kaliwungu Village, Cilacap District	
Agency for Regional Development Planning South Barito District		Created the development of revised land use and spatial plan of South Barito to put in 7 lakes for inland waters conservation area.	
NGOs²⁵			
WWF	International NGO who focus on conservation, including in inland fisheries	WWF is the service provider for implementing the market access analysis and ecolabel pre-assessment for eel fisheries and aquaculture at Sukabumi and Cilacap.	
TAKA	National NGO who focusses on conservation, including in inland fisheries	<p>As a Service Provider, the involvement TAKA in the development of the inland Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) training module is significant. Their contributions contribute to the creation of a comprehensive and effective module that guides fisheries management practices in inland areas.</p> <p>Additionally, the engagement in the inland EAFM assessment is valuable. Through this assessment, it can provide valuable insights and recommendations that support sustainable fisheries management, conservation of biodiversity, and the enhancement of livelihoods in the inland fishing communities.</p> <p>Overall, their active participation as a Service Provider in both the development of the inland EAFM module and the assessment process demonstrates their commitment to involve in promoting responsible and</p>	

²⁵ Non-government organizations

		sustainable fisheries practices in inland areas.	
Geopark Management Ciletuh	Management authority for Ciletuh Geopark (under UNESCO). The geopark located at an area inhabited by eel	Participated and actively supported on socialization effort to the communities in geopark area, to involve on eel protection program in CPUGG area.	
Koperasi Bahtera Jatiluhur	Non-profit entity for BRPSDI staff	Service provider for the development of inland conservation area in Kampar.	
Borneo Institute (BIT)	BIT is a local non-profit organization was established for sustainable agriculture, community development, and advocacy	BIT is the service provider for implementing the development of inland conservation area in Kapuas and South Barito.	
Koperasi Banyu Urip Sejahtera	Nonprofit entity of BBI Majenang	Koperasi Banyu Urip Sejahtera is the service provider for implementing eel culture to produce elver in BBI Majenang Cilacap District	
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 approach to design fishway in each of their weir/hydropower.	
PT. Sucofindo	Service contract implementor of Beje fisheries improvemnet in South Barito and Kapuas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed Beje fisheries profile. 2. Trained 288 people in South Barito and Kapuas (more than 35 percent women). Developed village regulation on inland fisheries management at four villages.	
PT. Trans Intra Asia	Service contract implementor of eel fisheries guidelines development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable glass eel fishing guidelines 2. Eel restocking guidelines 	

Others²⁶			
IPB University	University in West Java that have focus research on inland aquatic ecosystem	<p>Involved as the expert in inland EAFM module development. Currently, IPB university like become a one of learning center for Inland aquatic ecosystem.</p> <p>One of the experts from IPB University is the trained expert on EAFM.</p> <p>Much research on inland aquatic ecosystem has been carried out by the university.</p> <p>Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia.</p> <p>Fully supported on Academic paper development during formulation of district regulation on inland fisheries management in Sukabumi District.</p>	
Diponegoro University	University in Central Java that have focus research on eel fisheries and fisheries resources	<p>Participated in Fishway Masterclass and willing to find other funding to scale up and mainstream fishway in Indonesia.</p> <p>Involved as the expert in the workshop on eel data and information. Diponegoro university have been carried out much research on eel occurrence, migration, habitat, etc.</p> <p>Moreover, the university involved as the expert for the conservation area study in Cilacap District</p>	
Palangkaraya University		Participated as expert for assessment in Masyarakat Adat conservation area in Dusun Hilir-South Barito and Tambak Bajai-Kapuas.	

²⁶ 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

		Participated as expert for social, economy and culture for Arwana restocking location in South Barito and Kapuas.	
Soedirman University		Participated and as the resource person in the data collection on eel fisheries in Cilacap District	
Polytechnic of Cilacap		Participated as well as as the resource person in the data collection and participatory mapping on eel fisheries in Cilacap District	
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.	
11 Fishing Community in Sukabumi	Fishing community that has fishing activities in inland aquatic habitat	<p>Eleven fishing community contribute to data collection activity in Sukabumi District through participative data collection.</p> <p>The communities give the information actively on the condition of inland aquatic ecosystem to the Local Fisheries Officer.</p> <p>Currently, most of fishing community groups became agent of surveillance to monitor the river ecosystem and inland fisheries resources, and willingness to conduct regular patrol in the river to prevent destructive fish capture in the river ecosystem.</p>	
Fish Farmers in Cilacap District		Participated in the training of eel culture to produce elver	
Fishers in Cilacap District		Contribute to data collection activity in Cilacap District.	

		The fishers give the information actively on the condition of inland aquatic ecosystem to the Local Fisheries Officer.	
Woman fish processing in Kaliwungu Village		Participated to training post-harvest of eel processing product. After the training, they also continue to try and implement the material of training. Some of them has the eel products for sell and can be their livelihood	
Woman Fishers of Mengkatip and Batilap village		Contribute as participants of training post-harvest processing of inland fisheries product [48 participant in Mengkatip and 48 participant in Batilap]	
Masyarakat Adat (Costumary people) of Dusun Hilir Sub-District		<p>Provided support in conservation area activities in Dusun Hilir, specifically in the development of a Customary regulation for inland fisheries management for local fish and Arowana. This regulation aims to establish guidelines and practices that align with local traditions and knowledge, ensuring the sustainable management of inland fisheries resources while considering the specific needs of local fish and Arowana populations.</p> <p>In addition, with collaboration with IFish project to establish a local conservation area based on local wisdom. This is achieved through the issuance of the <i>Kedamangan</i> decree, number 35/KDH/Y/III-2023. This decree serves as a formal recognition and endorsement of the establishment of the local conservation area, demonstrating the commitment to protect and preserve the region's biodiversity and fisheries resources.</p> <p>Furthermore, they have played a role in establishing BATAMAD as a monitoring system for inland fisheries management, based on</p>	

		<p>local wisdom. This system allows for the effective monitoring and assessment of fisheries resources, enabling informed decision-making and the implementation of sustainable management practices. By incorporating local wisdom into the monitoring system to ensure that the unique perspectives and knowledge of the local community are integrated, further enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management in the area.</p> <p>Overall, their involvement in these activities contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of inland fisheries resources, while respecting and integrating local wisdom and community participation</p>	
<i>New stakeholders identified</i>			

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	<i>Please provide progress on gender sensitive indicators of the project results framework.</i>
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, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
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.	<p>The Knowledge Management System has been developed in collaboration with MMAF where the IFish Project is the only project in MMAF that is featured on the official MMAF website, which can be viewed at the following link: https://kkp.go.id/brsdrm/pusriskan/page/8840-ifish-project On this website, the success story and lessons learned from the project in managing inland fisheries in Indonesia are shared</p> <p>N/A</p>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year .	<p>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.</p> <p>During the reporting period, communication and outreach staff has provided support in reaching the target audiences through five media releases and publications, 4 campaigns, 57 communication collaterals (merchandise, display materials, posters, etc.) resulting in 223 media coverages for IFish project. IFish project often cited by media with regards to sidat in Sukabumi and Cilacap.</p> <p>New approaches were used to mainstream project work, via video, storytelling, comics, and offline campaign at the national and district levels. Thirteen (13) videos were produced during the reporting period.</p> <p>Three newsletters produced with one newsletter for April – June 2023 currently under process to be released in July 2023.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of internal monitoring and evaluation staff to substantiate data and points out success story to be made into communication materials.
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.	<p>Human interest story: https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1618004/</p> <p>Video on Zero-Waste Cooking: https://youtu.be/-GVKYB_hYDA</p> <p>Photo from Kampung Sidat Kaliwungu: https://www.flickr.com/photos/faoid/51882823261/in/album-72177720296693445</p> <p>© FAO – Des Syafrizal</p> <p>Quote from beneficiary: "In the future, do not let fish disappeared from this (Cibareng) river, for any generation to come. So, they are not only knowing the name but know what the fish look like as well," said Daman Ismail.</p> <p>Video of Daman's story: https://youtu.be/zzQS_bezrL4</p> <p>Daman's photo: Sukabumi_23_IFish_1414 © FAO – Des Syafrizal</p>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>FAO Indonesia Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/faoidonesia/?hl=en</p> <p>FAO Indonesia Twitter: https://twitter.com/FAOIndonesia?s=20&t=63Zyud0MyaD-YmzOPi6xvA</p> <p>FAO Indonesia Youtube – IFish playlist: https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpeaVKe4RjV_3MQTe0h9TPRBsODEQLcNg</p>
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayo Kenali Sidat https://youtu.be/aKLryYFCeA • Kolaborasi untuk Fishway https://youtu.be/zzQS_bezrL4 • Zero-waste cooking: https://youtu.be/biPBhGWm8PI

<p>other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero-waste cooking: https://youtu.be/RKgvCoH41sg • Zero-waste cooking: https://youtu.be/5b4Qi64U7IY • Tidak Ada Sidat yang Terbuang Campaign: https://youtu.be/-GVkYB_hYDA • Lubuk Larangan: https://youtu.be/c--rt_EGuyI • Elders recommendation for Lubuk Larangan Management: https://youtu.be/yIz21MWnm3E • Cooking with locals: https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cs955rvOgHC/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg== • Cooking with locals: https://www.instagram.com/reel/CsfiWfWMq4e/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg== • Cooking with locals: https://www.instagram.com/reel/CsSDIb4s9Bq/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg== • Sukabumi ratifies sustainable inland fisheries regulation: https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1628612/ • FAO exhibits Blue Economy Work in GEF Forum https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1628326/ • FAO encourages mother creativity: https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1618004/ • Making use sidat by-products as an affordable source of nutrients: https://www.fao.org/indonesia/news/detail-events/en/c/1629297/ 	
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Communication: Annisa Ruzuar – Communication and Outreach Expert. annisa.ruzuar@fao.org</p> <p>Knowledge Management Focal Point: N/A</p>	

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 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 a 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 demonstration site 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*. Moreover, IFish and *Masyarakat Adat* has been regulated the inland conservation area in IFish's location.

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 has been conducted a Forum Group Discussion (FGD) with Ninik Mamak which involves almost all Lubuk Larangan in Kampar district. The FGD produced a recommendation for Lubuk Larangan Management using Local Wisdom perspective. In addition, the project also involved 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 has been handover to Head of Kampar Adat Forum and Kampar Regent. Currently, some of lubuk larangan have been regulated as full protected conservation area through village regulation.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁷	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁸	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National budget	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)	In kind	24,406,000	10,340,193		
Provincial Government	Central Java and West Java Province	In kind	2,394,444	718,460		
Local Government	District in Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatera	In kind	6,311,748	2,125,229		
FAO	FAO	In kind	800,000	871,200		
University	James Cook University	Grant	250,000	0		
TOTAL			34,162,192	14,055,082		

²⁷Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁸Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

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

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 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 will assess 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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

Annex 3.**TRACKING TOOL/CORE INDICATORS**

Tracking Tool for Biodiversity Projects in GEF-3, GEF-4, and GEF-5

Objective 2:

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors

Objective: To measure progress in achieving the impacts and outcomes established at the portfolio level under the biodiversity focal area.

Rationale: Project data from the GEF-3, GEF-4, and GEF-5 project cohort will be aggregated for analysis of directional trends and patterns at a portfolio-wide level to inform the development of future GEF strategies and to report to GEF Council on portfolio-level performance in the biodiversity focal area.

Structure of Tracking Tool: Each tracking tool requests background and coverage information on the project and specific information required to track portfolio level indicators in the GEF-3, GEF-4, and GEF-5 strategy.

Guidance in Applying GEF Tracking Tools: GEF tracking tools are applied three times: at CEO endorsement, at project mid-term, and at project completion.

Submission: The finalized tracking tool will be cleared by the GEF Agencies as being correctly completed.

Important: Please read the Guidelines posted on the GEF website before entering your data

I. General Data	Please indicate your answer here	Notes
Project Title	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Inland Fisheries Practices in Freshwater Ecosystems of High Conservation Value (IFish)	
GEF Project ID	5759	

Agency Project ID	GCP/INS/303/GFF	
Implementing Agency	FAO	
Project Type	FSP	FSP or MSP
Country	Indonesia	
Region	EAP	
Date of submission of the tracking tool	June 07, 2021	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 12, 2010)
Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion date	FLO/LTO/NPM	Completion Date
Planned project duration	4	years
Actual project duration	4	years
Lead Project Executing Agency (ies)	FAO Indonesia & Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia	MMAF
Date of Council/CEO Approval	June 1, 2016	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 12, 2010)
GEF Grant (US\$)	6,192,694	
Cofinancing expected (US\$)	34,162,192	
Please identify production sectors and/or ecosystem services directly targeted by project:		
Agriculture	2	1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project
Fisheries	1	1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project
Forestry	2	1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project

Tourism	2	1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project
Mining		1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project
Oil		1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project
Transportation		1: Primarily and directly targeted by the project 2: Secondary or incidentally affected by the project
Public Works	2	

II. Project Landscape/Seascape Coverage

1. What is the extent (in hectares) of the landscape or seascape where the project will directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation or sustainable use of its components? An example is provided in the table below.

Foreseen at project start (to be completed at CEO approval or endorsement)		
Landscape/seascape ^[1] area <u>directly</u> ^[2] covered by the project (ha)	294,900	
Landscape/seascape area indirectly ^[3] covered by the project (ha)	5,296,900	

Explanation for indirect coverage numbers:	Improved management frameworks and plans for inland aquatic ecosystems will cover this area	Please indicate reasons
Actual at mid-term		
Landscape/seascape ^[1] area <u>directly</u> ^[2] covered by the project (ha)	299,151	
Landscape/seascape area indirectly ^[3] covered by the project (ha)	2,494,996	
Explanation for indirect coverage numbers:	The number of indirect coverage of the project come from the inland fisheries participatory data collection activities which involve local communities such as fishermen and village officials. The data result of the activity is expected to support district or provincial government to manage the inland fisheries.	
Actual at project closure		
Landscape/seascape ^[1] area <u>directly</u> ^[2] covered by the project (ha)		
Landscape/seascape area indirectly ^[3] covered by the project (ha)		
Explanation for indirect coverage numbers:		Please indicate reasons

[1] For projects working in seascapes (large marine ecosystems, fisheries etc.) please provide coverage figures and include explanatory text as necessary if reporting in hectares is not applicable or feasible.

[2] Direct coverage refers to the area that is targeted by the project's site intervention. For example, a project may be mainstreaming biodiversity into floodplain management in a pilot area of 1,000 hectares that is part of a much larger floodplain of 10,000 hectares.

[3] Using the example in footnote 2 above, the same project may, for example, “indirectly” cover or influence the remaining 9,000 hectares of the floodplain through promoting learning exchanges and training at the project site as part of an awareness raising and capacity building strategy for the rest of the floodplain. Please explain the basis for extrapolation of indirect coverage when completing this part of the table.

2. Are there Protected Areas within the landscape/seascape covered by the project? If so, names these PAs, their IUCN or national PA category, and their extent in hectares		
Name of Protected Areas	IUCN and/or national category of PA	Extent in hectares of PA

3. Within the landscape/seascape covered by the project, is the project implementing payment for environmental service schemes? If so, please complete the table below. Example is provided.		
<i>e.g. Foreseen at Project Start</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Please Indicate Environmental Service</i>
	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Extent in hectares</i>
	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Payments generated (US\$)/ha/yr if known at time of CEO endorsement</i>
Foreseen at project start (to be completed at CEO approval or endorsement)	<i>N/A</i>	Please Indicate Environmental Service
	<i>N/A</i>	Extent in hectares
	<i>N/A</i>	Payments generated (US\$)/ha/yr
Actual at mid-term	<i>N/A</i>	Please Indicate Environmental Service
	<i>N/A</i>	Extent in hectares
	<i>N/A</i>	Payments generated (US\$)/ha/yr
Actual at project closure		Please Indicate Environmental Service
		Extent in hectares
		Payments generated (US\$)/ha/yr

Part III. Management Practices Applied

<p>4. Within the scope and objectives of the project, please identify in the table below the management practices employed by project beneficiaries that integrate biodiversity considerations and the area of coverage of these management practices. Please also note if a certification system is being applied and identify the certification system being used. Note: this could range from farmers applying organic agricultural practices, forest management agencies managing forests per Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) guidelines or other forest certification schemes, artisanal fisherfolk practicing sustainable fisheries management, or industries satisfying other similar agreed international standards, etc.</p>		
e.g. Foreseen at Project Start	certification and ecolabelling developed for two eel A. Bicolor fisheries on Java	Please indicate specific management practices that integrate BD
	To be developed during project	Name of certification system being used (insert NA if no certification system is being applied)
	295	Area of coverage (ha)
Foreseen at project start (to be completed at CEO approval or endorsement)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mainstreaming EAFM/EAA for inland fisheries development in Indonesia 2) Supporting the endorsement of Eels fishery management plan 3) Demosite eel cultures to reduce wild capture in Cilacap and Sukabumi by applying EAFM/EAA 4) Demosite Giant Featherback cultures to reduce wild capture in Kampar by applying EAFM/EAA 5) Demosite sustainable beje fisheries to maintain and enrich fish biodiversity in South Barito and Kapuas by applying EAFM/EAA 6) Restocking Eels, Giant Featherback, and Arowana to support inland biodiversity in Indonesia 7) Multi stakeholder coordination forum to monitor the regulation and fisheries practice in district and national level 8) Using GIS and digital platform to support data collection for inland fisheries management in Indonesia 9) certification and ecolabelling developed for two eel A. Bicolor fisheries on Java 	Please indicate specific management practices that integrate BD

	To be developed during project	Name of certification system being used (insert NA if no certification system is being applied)
	60,000	Area of coverage
Actual at mid-term	<p>1) Ministerial decree for 14 inland Fisheries Management Area to support the mainstreaming EAFM/EAA for inland fisheries development in Indonesia is endorsed.</p> <p>2) One eel fishery management plan is ongoing for its endorsement process.</p> <p>3) Two demosite eel cultures to reduce wild capture in Cilacap and Sukabumi by applying EAFM/EAA principals are implemented.</p> <p>4) One demosite Giant Featherback cultures to reduce wild capture in Kampar by applying EAFM/EAA principals is implemented.</p> <p>5) One multi stakeholder coordination forum in national level and five in distric level are established to monitor the regulation and fisheries practice in inland freshwater ecosystems.</p> <p>6) Inland fisheries management strategy in Indonesia is on the process to be developed by information provided by Integrated Inland Fisheries Geographic Information System (IIFGIS).</p>	Please indicate specific management practices that integrate BD
	No ASC standard for eel due to complexity of establishing sustainability of usage of wild seed. INDOGAP is being explored for better aquaculture practice in Indonesia.	Name of certification system being used (insert NA if no certification system is being applied)
	60,000	Area of coverage
Actual at project closure		Please indicate specific management practices that integrate BD
		Name of certification system being used (insert NA if no certification system is being applied)

		Area of coverage

Part IV. Market Transformation

5. For those projects that have identified market transformation as a project objective, please describe the project's ability to integrate biodiversity considerations into the mainstream economy by measuring the market changes to which the project contributed. The sectors and subsectors and measures of impact in the table below are illustrative examples, only. Please complete per the objectives and specifics of the project.

Foreseen at project start		
		Unit of measure of market impact
Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)	Sustainable (certified) fishery of glass eel	<i>E.g., US\$ of sales of certified apple products / year</i>
	US\$300,000 sales/1,000 kilograms of eel caught from fisheries	<i>E.g., cubic meters of sustainably produced wood processed per year</i>
Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)		Unit of measure of market impact
Actual at mid-term		
		Unit of measure of market impact
Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)	<i>Eel fishery is not certified and MSC Pre-Assessment undertaken by WWF Indonesia, but the result is not published. Indication is the fishery could not be certified.</i>	<i>kg of glass el from sustainable fishery</i>

	5000 kg	kg of eel of good aquaculture practice per year
Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)	Demand of glass eel by aquaculture sector	Unit of measure of market impact
		reduced or no increase in kg of glass eel demand and overall increase in kg of total eel production from aquaculture
Actual at project closure		
		Unit of measure of market impact
Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)	<i>E.g., Sustainable agriculture (Fruit production: apples)</i>	<i>E.g., US\$ of sales of certified apple products /year</i>
	<i>E.g., Sustainable forestry (timber processing)</i>	<i>E.g., cubic meters of sustainably produced wood processed per year</i>
Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)		Unit of measure of market impact

Part V. Policy and Regulatory frameworks

6. For those projects that have identified addressing policy, legislation, regulations, and their implementation as project objectives, Please complete these tables for each sector that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer (1 for YES or 0 for NO) to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

<i>Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy</i>		
Agriculture	1	
Fisheries	1	
Forestry	1	

Tourism	1	
Public Works	1	
<i>Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation</i>		
Agriculture	0	
Fisheries	1	
Forestry	0	
Tourism	0	
Public works	0	
<i>Regulations are in place to implement the legislation</i>		
Agriculture	0	
Fisheries	1	
Forestry	0	
Tourism	0	
Public Works	0	
<i>The regulations are under implementation</i>		
Agriculture	0	
Fisheries	1	
Forestry	0	
Tourism	0	
Public Works	0	
<i>The implementation of regulations is enforced</i>		
Agriculture	0	
Fisheries	1	
Forestry	0	
Tourism	0	
Public Works	0	
<i>Enforcement of regulations is monitored</i>		
Agriculture	0	
Fisheries	1	
Forestry	0	
Tourism	0	
Public Works	0	

All projects please complete this question at the project mid-term evaluation and at the final evaluation, if relevant:

7. Within the scope and objectives of the project, has the private sector undertaken voluntary measures to incorporate biodiversity considerations in production? If yes, please provide brief explanation and specifically mention the sectors involved. An example of this could be a mining company minimizing the impacts on biodiversity by using low-impact exploration techniques and by developing plans for restoration of biodiversity after exploration as part of the site management plan.

Part VI. Tracking Tool for Invasive Alien Species Projects in GEF 4 and GEF 5

Objective: The Invasive Alien Species Tracking Tool has been developed to help track and monitor progress in the achievement of outcome 2.3 in the GEF-5 biodiversity strategy: “improved management frameworks to prevent, control, and manage invasive alien species” and for Strategic Program 7 in the GEF-4 strategy.

Structure of Tracking Tool: The Tracking Tool addresses four main issues in one assessment form:

- 1) National Coordination Mechanism;
- 2) IAS National Strategy Development and Implementation;
- 3) Policy Framework to Support IAS Management; and
- 4) IAS Strategy Implementation: Prevention, Early Detection, Assessment and Management.

Assessment Form: The assessment is structured around six questions presented in table format which includes three columns for recording details of the assessment, all of which should be completed.

Next Steps: For each question respondents are also asked to identify any intended actions that will improve performance of the IAS management framework.

Prevention, control, and management of invasive alien species (IAS) Tracking Tool

Issue	Please select your score from drop down menu	Scoring Criteria		
National Coordination Mechanism				

1) Is there a National Coordination Mechanism to assist with the design and implementation of a national IAS strategy? (This could be a single "biosecurity" agency or an interagency committee).		<p>0: National Coordination Mechanism does not exist</p> <p>1: A national coordination mechanism has been established</p> <p>2: The national coordination mechanism has legal character and responsibility for development of a national strategy</p> <p>3: The national coordination mechanism oversees implementation of IAS National Strategy</p>	Comment:	Next Steps:
		<p>Bonus point:</p> <p>Contingency plans for IAS emergencies exist and are well coordinated</p> <p>0: NO</p> <p>1: Yes</p>		
IAS National Strategy Development and Implementation				

2) Is there a National IAS strategy and is it being implemented?		<p>0: IAS strategy has not been developed</p> <p>1: IAS strategy is under preparation or has been prepared and is not being implemented</p> <p>2: IAS strategy exists but is only partially implemented due to lack of funding or other problems</p> <p>3: IAS strategy exists, and is being fully implemented</p>	Comment:	Next Steps:
Policy Framework to Support IAS Management				

<p>3) Has the national IAS strategy lead to the development and adoption of comprehensive framework of policies, legislation, and regulations across sectors.</p>		<p>0: IAS policy does not exist</p> <p>1: Policy on invasive alien species exists (Specify sectors in comment box if applicable)</p> <p>2: Principle IAS legislation is approved (Specify sectors in comment box if applicable. It may be that harmonization of relevant laws and regulations to ensure more uniform and consistent practice is most realistic result.)</p> <p>3: Subsidiary regulations are in place to implement the legislation (Specify sectors in comment box if applicable)</p> <p>4: The regulations are under implementation and enforced for some of the main priority pathways for IAS (Specify sectors in comment box if applicable)</p> <p>5: The regulations are under implementation and enforced for all of the main priority pathways for IAS (Specify sectors in</p>	<p>Comment:</p>	<p>Next Steps:</p>
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		comment box if applicable) 6: Enforcement of regulations is monitored (Specify sectors in comment box if applicable)		
Prevention				

4) Have priority pathways for invasions been identified and actively managed and monitored?		<p>0: Priority pathways for invasions have not been identified.</p> <p>1: Priority pathways for invasions have been identified using risk assessment procedures as appropriate</p> <p>2: Priority pathways for invasions are being actively managed and monitored to prevent invasions (In comment section please specify methods for prevention of entry: quarantine laws and regulation, database establishment, public education, inspection, treatment technologies (fumigation, etc) in the comment box.)</p> <p>3: System established to use monitoring results from the methods employed to manage priority pathways in the development of new and improved policies, regulations and management approaches for IAS</p>	Comment:	Next Steps:
Early Detection				

5) Are detection, delimiting and monitoring surveys conducted on a regular basis?		<p>0: Detection surveys[1] of aggressively invasive species (either species specific or sites) are not regularly conducted due to lack of capacity, resources, planning, etc</p> <p>1: Detection surveys (observational) are conducted on a regular basis</p> <p>2: Detection and delimiting surveys[2] (focusing on key sites: high risk entry points or high biodiversity value sites) are conducted on a regular basis</p> <p>3: Detection, delimiting and monitoring surveys[3] focusing on specific aggressively invasive plants, insects, mammals, etc are conducted on a regular basis</p>	Comment:	
		<p>Bonus point: Data from surveys is collected in accordance with international standards and stored in a national database.</p> <p>0: NO</p> <p>1: Yes</p>		

		Bonus point: Detection surveys rank IAS in terms of their potential damage and detection systems target the IAS that are potentially the most damaging to globally significant biodiversity o: NO 1: Yes		
Assessment and Management: Best practice applied				

6) Are best management practices being applied in project target areas?		<p>0: Management goal and target area undefined, no acceptable threshold of population level established</p> <p>1: Management goal and target area has been defined and acceptable threshold of population level of the species established</p> <p>2: Four criteria are applied to prioritize species and infestations for control in the target areas: a) current and potential extent of the species; b) current and potential impact of the species; c) global value of the habitat the species actually or potentially infests; and d) difficulty of control and establishing replacement strategies.</p> <p>3: Eradication, containment, control and management strategies are considered, and the most appropriate management strategy is applied to achieve</p>	Comment:	Next Steps:
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		the management goal and the appropriate level of protection in the target areas (Please discuss briefly rationale for the management strategy employed.)		
		Bonus point: Monitoring system (ongoing surveys) established to determine characteristics of the IAS population, and the condition of the target area.		

		0: NO 1: Yes		
		Bonus points: Funding for sustained and ongoing management and monitoring of the target area is secured. 0: NO 3: Yes		
		Bonus point: Objective measures indicate that the restoration of habitat is likely to occur in the target area. 0: NO 1: Yes		
		TOTAL SCORE		
		TOTAL POSSIBLE		

[1] Detection survey: survey conducted in an attempt to determine if IAS are present.

[2] Delimiting survey: survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested or free from a pest.

[3] Monitoring survey: survey to verify the characteristics of a pest/IAS.