



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):	Timor-Leste
Project Title:	IkanAdapt: Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste - Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Timor-Leste (GEF part) - FSP (FSP).
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/TIM/010/GFF and GCP/TIM/012/LDF
GEF ID:	10181
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi Focal Area
Project Executing Partners:	WorldFish
Initial project duration (years):	5 Years
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> <i>a) Projects with 1st PIR;</i> <i>b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.</i>	Eastern extent: -8.356, 127.056 Northern extent: -8.184, 125.631 Southern extent: -9.346, 125.270 Western extent: -9.350, 124.215

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	30 September 2021
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	1 April 2022
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 September 2027
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	\$4,835,750
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	\$ 10,530,000
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	\$ 863,019 LDCF part -\$517,213 GEF part - \$345,806
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	\$ 863,019

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.

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

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023 ⁵	\$1,750,000
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M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	28 September 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	September 2025
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	n/a
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	n/a

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	M
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Status

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Mr. David Jonathan Mills	D.Mills@CGIAR.ORG
Budget Holder (BH)	Rajendra Aryal, FAO Representative for Indonesia, and Timor Leste	Rajendra.Aryal@fao.org

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)	Mr. Joao Carlos Soares, Director Secretariat of State for Environment,	soaresjoaocarlos@ymail.com
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Ms. Angela Lentisco, Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, FAO RAP	Angela.Lentisco@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (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 TargetMid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
	Outcome 1						
	Strengthened capacity of Government of Timor-Leste, NDFA, Sector stakeholders, fishing and fish farming communities and related organizations to develop Climate Change adaptation and	Climate Change Indicators Number of national strategies (climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation related) developed or strengthened.	0	1	3	15%	MS: Extensive survey, focus group and key informant interviews have provided the essential contextual information on livelihoods, vulnerability, and history of response to climatic events required to develop strategies that respond to the lived experience of fishers and

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

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

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	biodiversity conservation policies and strategies	- Number of Marine Managed Areas/Marine Protected Areas (MMA/MPA) plans integrating CC and fisheries /aquaculture developed and started implementation	0	1 MPA 2 LMMAs	2 MPAs 4 LMMAs	5%	fish farmers. These data are being synthesized to
		Biodiversity Indicators - Number of Conservation plan developed wetland under implementation - Number of ETP plans developed. - Number of municipalities with revised strategies for climate change Adaptation and Biodiversity conservation actions under implementation - Formal establishment of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Network (BCCN)	0 0 0 No network	1 1 3 Working group created	1 2 8 Formal establishment of the National BCCN (including operational budget)	0 0 10% 20%	MU: Project team have conducted several information sharing sessions in each focal district. Existing conservation and adaptation plans have been collected are being screened for climate responsiveness. Project met with key stakeholders for BCCN, however progress stalled due to election cycle and uncertainty about leadership from government side. To resume in August 2023.

							Overall, the project has made limited progress on biodiversity indicators, and needs to address team capacity issues and collaborations in this area to improve outcomes.
	Outcome 2						
	Fisheries and aquaculture dependent communities adapt to climate change and conserve biodiversity through innovative practices and technologies biodiversity.	CC Indicators - Number of Community led CCA plans developed, strengthened, and implemented. - Number of Innovative adaptation technologies and practices developed and implemented Number of people (50% women) with strengthen resilience to climate change from project support	0 0 0	10 5 15,000	20 10 35,000	15%	S: Vulnerability analysis completed in 20 communities across the 8 focal districts as a key input into CCA plans. Activities have been coordinated with local disaster risk management groups. Existing CCA plans have been collected, catalogues and are being analyzed for quality/completeness. Two innovation areas are advanced in implementation, and several in planning/concept stage. A smartphone app for PeskaAS is under development (contracts with a local and an international company) to provide quick and

							<p>information and data access to fishers, and to allow fishers to report illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing incidents, accidents at sea and to receive climate and weather data.</p> <p>Second, existing information and data on coastal habitats in being used to develop a GIS based aquaculture suitability model for coastal areas that incorporates climate scenarios. This will guide aquaculture development activities in coastal areas. Other innovations under development include culture of diverse seaweed species, integrated aquaculture agriculture, and fish powder production as a way to capture high quality nutrition for times of peak supply.</p>
		BD Indicators Terrestrial protected areas under improved management for	0	150	380		MS - As per the work plan, the project has not at this early stage developed any new protected areas. The project has increased

		conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) <i>(GEF Core Indicator 1)</i>					
		Marine protected areas created for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) <i>(GEF Core Indicator 2)</i>	0	400	870	10%	capacity for action on protected areas through attracting considerable co-funding, leading to development of training syllabus in coastal spatial management (first training session June 2023), adding additional capacities in recruiting an international ecologist to the Dili team.
		Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) <i>(GEF Core Indicator 5)</i>	0	15,000 ha	33,540 ha		Project has built strong links with late stage GEF projects (notably ATSEA-2 and ISLME project) and is working to ensure sustainability of new initiatives in the protected area and marine spatial planning space. Co-funding was attracted to develop ecosystem models for the north and south coasts of Timor-Leste (Ecopath with Ecosim methodology). This will provide the fundamental building block for implementing ecosystem-based fishery management in the 7 project coastal districts.

	Outcome 3						
Institutional capacity strengthened through the development of climate and biodiversity conservation related information management and monitoring system.	Climate Change and Biodiversity indicators - Number of Sector CC impact and biodiversity monitoring system integrated into national fisheries and aquaculture statistics	Non-existing CC impact and biodiversity monitoring system integrated into national fisheries and aquaculture statistics	Template of the monitoring system developed and tested	Fully operational CC impact and biodiversity monitoring system integrated into national fisheries and aquaculture statistics	15%	S: Contracts underway with 1 local and 1 international environmental IT company to build a ‘fisher facing’ smartphone app components for the national Peskas fisheries data system.	
	- Number of active cross-sectoral planning and coordination bodies between MAF and MIEC Number of lessons learnt published per year?	Lack of coordination between MAF and MIEC Lessons learned and results not being documented	Task force created. Identification of lessons learned		20%	S: IkanAdapt National Coordinator is an active member of the National Biodiversity Working Group under the Ministry of Environment, which will be important in the reenergizing of the BCCN. BCCN exists nationally, however the current head is departing, and in the current climate of political uncertainty, Lessons learned will be published from year 2 (minimum 2 per year)	

		- Capacity development modules for climate change and biodiversity developed	Lack of capacity development plan	Capacity Development plan developed and agreed on, with initial training events taking place	<p>Assessment of the capacity of stakeholders and has improved 70 % pre-project levels</p> <p>People trained: TOTAL= 2920 (50 % women)</p> <p>Line ministries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 Men - 20 Women <p>Community/Association members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men = 1000 - Women = 1100 <p>Extension Officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men = 100 - Women = 40 <p>Students/Teachers (Universities and Schools)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men/boys = 250 - Women/girls = 250 <p>Other CSOs and partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men = 50 Women = 50 		S: Largely planned from F2 onwards once needs assessments and vulnerability analysis are completed. Module on marine spatial planning developed (through co-funding), and first training completed with NGOs, government and IkanAdapt team member participation (1 day workshop: 17 men, 8 women. Technical workshops follow up (half day) 10 men, 8 women)
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Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Strengthened capacity of Government of Timor-Leste, NDFA, Sector stakeholders, fishing and fish farming communities and related organizations to develop Climate Change adaptation and biodiversity conservation policies and strategies (MS)	<p>This outcome has progressed well with livelihood-based adaptation planning. However, the MS rating is given due to limited progress in the biodiversity indicators.</p> <p>Biodiversity activities of the project to a large degree link directly with the approach of seeking nature-based solutions to climate vulnerability at community level. These components will be central in PY2 onwards. However, components such as vulnerable species plans, and protected areas can be actioned separately. The project provides for both national and international biodiversity consultants to undertake this work.</p> <p>Through discussions with stakeholders, we propose this be undertaken through a different implementation modality. We propose pairing a team from an international (likely Australian, due to proximity and existing networks) with national universities in Timor-Leste, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, to undertake this work. This will greatly improve capacity outcomes compared to a consultant-implemented approach and leverages existing resources to a greater degree.</p> <p>The project also needs to build internal capacity in policy analysis and policy development. This needs to happen quickly and with therefor be achieved via recruitment of an appropriately qualified national team member.</p>	<p>Project co-ordinator will take primary responsibility, backed up by the National Coordinator and team members currently linked to universities in Dili.</p> <p>Project co-ordinator</p>	<p>Structure of key biodiversity actors for the project will be sorted out and contracted during Q3, 2023.</p> <p>Q3, 2023</p>
Fisheries and aquaculture dependent communities adapt to climate change and conserve biodiversity through innovative practices and technologies biodiversity.	<p>As with the above outcome, the performance of biodiversity indicators was only moderately satisfactory. The same solution applies.</p> <p>In recent months efforts towards this outcome have been stifled by political and leadership uncertainty due to the parliamentary election held in June 2023. Once new government structures are in place, we anticipate good progress can be made on this outcome, and the project team will move rapidly to bring the new administration and leadership up to speed with the project.</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>National Co-ordinator</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>Q3, 2023</p>

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<u>Outcome 1</u>				
<u>Output 1.1</u>	Vulnerability assessments of climate change impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods of men and women engaged in fisheries and aquaculture completed	Vulnerability analysis completed across project geography	<p>Livelihood focused vulnerability analysis using a customized version of the EU INFORM framework that specifically considers livelihood duplicity completed for 21 communities across 8 municipalities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with national and district level agencies to synthesize existing secondary data on exposure and coping capacity to climate impacts. - Working with men and women (separate gendered focal groups) in 21 focal communities to understand livelihood structure and vulnerability (Kobo toolbox-based surveys and KII) - Incorporating impact and exposure metrics from IPCC scenarios - A separate gender-focused analysis has been completed as part of this work 	As physical vulnerability analysis had been completed by UNDP under a previous GEF project, a strong livelihoods focus was taken to the IkanAdapt analysis. This required understanding livelihood structuring and dynamism. To achieve this, the 20 focal communities to be engaged through the project were incorporated at the vulnerability analysis stage.
<u>Output 1.2</u>	Number of municipalities with revised strategies for climate change Adaptation and	0 (Project target 8 municipals, 1 national)	Municipal-level inception meetings held in the eight focal municipalities to understand current situation, strategies in place, and to discuss project objectives.	

	Biodiversity conservation actions under implementation		Project team worked closely with municipal disaster management groups on vulnerability analysis and in this process have been cataloguing both district and village level action plans. These will be analyzed and compared to understand current formulation and the support required for upgrading climate resilience components of plans.	
Output 1.3	Number of national strategies (climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation related) developed or strengthened	0 (project target 3)	<p>National Inception meeting (6 April 2022) brought together 52 participants (40 male, 12 female) from 24 stakeholder groups to discuss national approaches and socialize project objectives in this area.</p> <p>Coordination meetings with agencies working in this space have provided an overview of existing policy and project activities in this space.</p> <p>A governance specialists will be added to the project team (see table eight) to ensure these project objectives can be met.</p>	
Output 1.4	Number of training courses and curriculum designed and implemented in accordance with needs assessment	In accordance with needs assessment	As recent GEF funded (ATSEA2, ISLME) and other projects have completed a number of capacities need assessments around similar topics, we are seeking access to, and collating this information prior to conducting a new assessment. A 'meta-analyses of existing assessments will provide for efficient use of project resources.	

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

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

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

<u>Output 1.5</u>	Formal establishment of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Network	Mid-project target: working group created	<p>Biodiversity and Climate Change Network was in existence but was largely non-functional at the commencement of the project. Two coordination meetings have been held, however are currently on-hold due to political uncertainty and changes in leadership of the Network. Activity is likely to resume in August 2023 once new senior staff within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have been appointed.</p> <p>WorldFish has developed an MoU with UNTL, who lead the BCCN, and this will enable direct financial support, and development of shared activities relating to the BCCN and other IkanAdapt areas – notably biodiversity components.</p>	As the network was already in existence, the project activities have shifted to a supporting role, including planning, financial supporting meetings etc
<u>Outcome 2</u>				
<u>Output 2.1</u>	Number of Community led CCA plans developed, strengthened, and implemented.	Mid-term target: 10 Final target: 20	<p>The livelihood-focused vulnerability analysis conducted with 21 communities provides the key input to formulating village-level CCA plans, and this will be progressed with ten priority communities over the remainder of 2023.</p> <p>Development of livelihood plans will be built on the strength-based methods developed through the SNAPP (Science for Nature and People Partnership) Climate Resilient Fisheries tools.</p>	
<u>Output 2.2</u>	Number of Innovative adaptation technologies and practices developed and implemented	Mid-term: 5 End of project: 10	<p>Coastal aquaculture suitability analysis for Timor-Leste 80% complete, allowing for climate-smart coastal spatial planning.</p> <p>The project has commissioned two companies (one national, one</p>	

			<p>international) to develop a smartphone interface and related data flows for the national fishery data system Peskas. This will include fisheries data sharing, enhanced early warning systems and a reporting feature for illegal fishing.</p> <p>The synthesis of vulnerability analysis has enabled the formation of 'clusters' of communities that can benefit from different sets of innovations (e.g., fishing technology, fish processing/handling, market development, aquaculture), and this will greatly assist in developing training approaches and materials.</p>	
<u>Outcome 3.1</u>				
<u>Output 3.1</u>	Number of active cross-sectoral planning and coordination bodies between MAF and MIEC	<p>Mid-term target: Task Force Created</p> <p>Target: Joint activities being implemented, planned by MAF and MIEC</p>	The IkanAdapt National Project Coordinator is a member of the Biodiversity Working Group – an active cross-sectoral coordination group, and IkanAdapt is supporting these meetings. This group did not exist when the project was designed, and at least partially fulfils the objective of this output.	
<u>Output 3.2</u>	Project monitoring system established and functioning well for both project management and project component implementation	Project monitoring system established and functioning well for both project management and project component implementation	Project M&E officer was employed in March 2023 and has been trained in CGIAR MEL system IkanAdapt indicators and planned outputs system and all outputs currently up to date.	
<u>Output 3.3</u>	Capacity development modules for climate change and biodiversity developed	Assessment of the capacity of stakeholders has improved 70 % on pre-project levels	First modules developed on marine spatial planning under co-funded project and first training course planned completed in June 2023.	
<u>Output 3.4</u>	Sector CC impact and biodiversity monitoring	End of project target: Fully	Adaptations of PESKAS fisheries data system to include climate information and	

	system integrated into national fisheries and aquaculture statistics	operational CC impact and biodiversity monitoring system	early warning currently in process. The next stage of system architecture will include sentinel species monitoring for both biodiversity targets and climate change	
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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 assembled a strong team, and progressed well with engagement at national, municipal, hamlet (postu) and community (suco) levels. Engagement through national and municipal inception processes was strong and has set up on-going partnerships for analysis and implementation. Innovations in vulnerability analysis methodology were pursued to add depth to existing geo-physical analysis (from previous GEF projects), support the process of community engagement, and understand vulnerability as it relates to diversified livelihoods and gender. The project is linked well with new and ongoing initiatives in areas of climate adaptation, coastal resilience, and aquatic biodiversity. These include small and large donor funded programs (ATSEA2 and ISLME from GEF, large GCF adaptation and early warning initiative in Timor-Leste), internal projects within WorldFish (Ikan Ba Futuru – implementing adaptive co-management on the south coast of Timor-Leste) and government programs.

The project is set up well to achieve outcomes in the key (and most heavily funded) area of climate change innovations from national to community scales. Good progress has been made on two innovation areas, and community engagement and information sharing through the vulnerability analysis process providing the raw material for prioritizing geographic areas and actions for intervention. High priority interventions include integrated agriculture aquaculture systems, fish handling and preservation, fishing technology and diversification options such as seaweed farming. Bio-diversity activities not directly linked with community engagement are a current focus and are behind planned schedules largely due to team capacity. This is currently being rectified through building new alliances for survey work and training that will be rolled out in the second half of 2023. Likewise, policy areas need further attention, and this will be addressed through recruiting the required skills to the team in the third quarter of 2023.

Setting up the project architecture was a slower process than anticipated which has led to implementation delays in some areas. Establishing a physical space that provides for strong and ongoing communication and collaboration with key partners required extensive renovations/building within the MAF compound. Hiring of suitably qualified and experienced staff was slowed initially by institutional issues on the part of the executing partner, and more critically not having the space to accommodate them.

The project was initially developed for LDCF and GEF6 (BD) funding, and the ProDoc later updated, however there have been substantial changes in the institutional landscape, and progress in some areas of focus between this updating and the start of implementation. Substantial new co-funding has become available through increased geo-political interest in Timor-Leste, and this is being leveraged to the advantage of a number of project objectives – notably fisheries co-management, early warning systems, ocean systems analysis, aquaculture system development and protected areas. However, it is anticipated that a number of changes in the budget and results framework will be required because of this. These will be taken to the next PSC meeting, scheduled for August/September 2023.

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 rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<i>While a number of objectives have been delayed relative to workplans, plans are in place to rectify these issues. Of particular note, objectives relating to biodiversity components require additional investment, and capacity. Plans for hiring to build team skills, and new partnerships will provide the capacity required in these areas from the second half of 2023. At this early stage, the project remains on target to achieve development objectives.</i>
Budget Holder	S	MS	<i>Implementation progress needs to be further accelerated to make up to time lapse.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	MS	<i>The project implementing partner should gear up efforts to improve the implementation progress.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	MS	<i>Despite the delays, the project is now moving smoothly. One of its biggest strength is the way in which is finding synergies with other project and activities, ensuring that the climate change adaptation and biodiversity considerations are being integrated through planning and implementation of fisheries and aquaculture related interventions, which is the main purpose of the project. Good approach with regards to gender and indigenous people. Recommended that a Environmental And Social Safeguards Plan is undertaken in early 2024 to re-address any potential risk coming from the project.</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	MS	MS	<p><i>The project has had a slower than anticipated start but with most important steps of the project now underway (vulnerability assessment in 20 villages), I hope the project can move into full and speedier implementation. It is good to note that the project is building on past work (such as building on UNDP led vulnerability assessment and working with existing networks) rather than duplicating such work unnecessarily. The project has shown good stakeholder engagement, with engagement with the private sector as a gap at the moment. It is interesting to note that community assessment involved significantly more male participants being interviewed than females, and I do hope there will be stronger efforts by the project for more equal participation by females. The project does need to develop a knowledge management and communication strategy, and needs stronger work on both these areas in the future.</i></p>
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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				
High	METT tool applied to NKS National Park area	Obtain METT analysis from GEF ATSEA-2 project (PD includes conducting METT for NKS National Park, however this has already been completed by GEF ATSEA-2)	METT tool for NKS repeated at MTR and end of project. METT tool will be used at other project sites adjacent to MPAs or terrestrial protected areas.	M&E officer National Biodiversity Consultant
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				
Low	Gender action plan strengthened as project progresses. Action plan mainstreamed and monitored in all project actions	National Gender Specialist appointed. Gender training module developed and provided to all new project staff	Continued re-visiting and updating gender action plan based on activities. Each livelihood intervention and capacity building activity will have an explicit gender plan	National Gender Specialist All project staff
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 ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	Yes, the ESS risk classification is still valid, with the following caveat. The ESS 2 risk assessment was specific about activities relating to a single MPA (NKS National Park) however since the PD was developed, a number of additional MPAs or LMMAs have been declared that potentially interact with project activities. The METT tool will be applied as activities relating to, or adjacent to, these areas are developed to ensure the project works towards improved METT scores.

<i>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.</i>
N/A

²⁰ **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 ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Frequent changing of roles and positions within the Ministries	High	Y	The project will ensure commitment of key posts and a core set of officers to support the project. Government ownership for the project and work planning are built into its design, and transitions will be mitigated through ongoing, adaptive management and capacity development ensuring staff under rotation have the skills and background to support core activities. Further, coordination and communication of the project will ensure that senior officers from the relevant Ministries remain engaged in the project, are regularly informed of its progress, and foreseeing human resource management needs sustaining and extending positive impacts.	Project connection with MAF counterparts is strong with few issues to-date with changing roles. At the time of writing, the parliamentary election has just been held, and uncertainty around the structure of government moving forwards is an issue. While this is beyond the influence of the project, a focus on re-establishing relationships will be key if any major changes in ministry staffing result from the election.	

²¹ 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 ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	External factors, such as changes in market demand, input costs, land use changes, and IUU fishing impact the vulnerability context in which the targeted communities exist	Moderate	Y	External stressors will be further identified to define the vulnerability context affecting climate change vulnerability. Efforts will be made to address extra-fisheries and aquaculture issues through collaboration with other ministries, community groups, sectors, and broader development efforts, such as the LME projects. The project will work with the stakeholders to strengthen their participation in such cross-sectoral discussions.	Both extensive stakeholder consultation/engagement and the livelihood vulnerability analysis have provided a comprehensive understanding of external drivers of risk. These are being incorporated directly into project interventions and action plans.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Extreme events, such as coral reef bleaching, as well as storms and floods may harm adaptation efforts in target communities	High	Y	Environmental monitoring, early warning systems and climate modelling will be strengthened to support climate-proofed project interventions. Where events impact site level activities and the achievement of site level targets, project activities will be reviewed and adjusted to accommodate short-term impacts, based in part on the climate change resilience assessments that will be carried out for each pilot site.	Climate modelling components of the project have been strengthened through the engagement of CSIRO as a partner in this work. Vulnerability analysis has provided a comprehensive understanding of how vulnerability has been experienced in past severe weather events and natural disasters, providing a good basis for developing resilience to environmental factors.	
4	Existing public views and cultural barriers regarding the role of women in fisheries and aquaculture may affect the willingness of some stakeholders to mainstream gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation	Low	Y	Through the IkanAdapt Gender Action Plan, the project will improve the awareness of and support for the role of women in both fisheries and aquaculture at the management level and in adaptation activities, targeting both the general public and decision makers.	IkanAdapt Gender Specialist is central to the development of community and stakeholder engagement activities, is continuing to adapt the Gender Action Plan.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Extreme weather events have an impact on the livelihoods of stakeholders	High	Y	The project mitigates this risk through its support to the development of CC adaptation technologies and approaches. The project focus is on increasing the capacity of fishing and fish farming communities and the government to better deal with the ongoing climate variability including extremes and future climate change through adaptation practices, and the conservation of biodiversity.	Vulnerability analysis that specifically addresses the mixed livelihood domains relevant at community levels has been a key step in ensuring engagement are directly relevant to likely impacts.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Disruption to the sustainability financing the Biodiversity and Climate Change Network	Moderate	Y	The aim is that the network will be formally established in a national institution with the ability to support the network such as a university. The operation budget is expected to be very low, just maintaining the meetings, which will be initially covered by the project. The project will also provide support for writing up the Terms of Reference for the operation and technical work of the Network, as well as provide initial assistance for writing research grants, and accessing other forms of financial resources. This will ensure the sustainability of the Network well beyond the lifetime of the project. Ultimately, the Network will serve as a clearing house for climate activities.	The BCCN nominally exists outside of the project, and this has proven an issue. Currently, there is political uncertainty around the leadership of the network that the project will resolve once election fallout has settled. Project engagements with the BCCN are on hold until this is settled.	

7	<p>COVID-19 pandemic related impacts on the internal and international travel, operation of government/ partners/ project; health impacts on general population as well as economic impacts nationally and locally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced financial (co-financing) support from Government, development partners, and private sector, due to limited overall funding availability resulting from the COVID-19-related economic downturn, and/or the reorientation of available funding to actions directly related to COVID-19 2. Government expenditure and prioritization of different programs and sectors, including agriculture, food security and natural resources might change. 3. Closure of offices, transport etc. will delay launch of project and its implementation. 4. Potential or partial disruption of food system supply chains, such as logistics 	High	Y	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If there are changes in co-finance, partners will work closely to seek alternative options for co-financing and ensure continuity of resource allocation to ongoing initiatives in project target areas. 2. It is anticipated that the project scope will help support the Government's response to COVID-19 through its focus on food security and livelihoods diversification of vulnerable communities in coastal areas already impacted by climate risks and hazards. However, project activities will be further discussed with the Government to ensure that emerging priorities and responses, because of the pandemic, are well reflected in the project's target areas during implementation. 3. It is likely that periodic closures of transport and offices as well as restrictions on organizing meetings/ training with large number of people will impact project implementation. Therefore, the project will institute local mechanisms such as local facilitators / work with local partners to ensure that 	<p>COVID-19 impacted the startup of the project, caused delays in recruitments and in community engagement.</p> <p>The project is now 'catching up' and there are minimal ongoing issues due to COVID-19.</p>	
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	<p>5. Increased losses and spoilage in high value commodities/perishables (fish)</p> <p>6. Disruption of demand for products and markets, due to temporary closure of hotels and restaurants</p> <p>Higher dependence on natural ecosystems and marine resources, as people who lose employment and income from other sectors depend more on coastal and other ecosystems for their livelihoods, thereby increasing pressures on these systems</p>			<p>some work can continue the ground. Detailed planning will be done with the government partners to mobilize their field offices and others and the project will ensure that all recommended safe practice is followed by the project team and by communities where the project is working.</p> <p>4. Provide advice to fishers, fish farmers and government to meet immediate food needs.</p> <p>5. Conduct socio-economic impact assessment (as part of baseline assessment) to inform the project implementation</p> <p>6. Ensure close collaboration with private sector entities and logistic companies to understand emerging barriers related to the pandemic and establish feasible options</p> <p>7. Support producer organizations in linking with markets and encourage use of online markets where possible</p> <p>8. FAO is planning to undertake more detailed analysis on the impacts of COVID-19. Based on these findings, the project will prioritize work in</p>		
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	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				more impacted areas of the project sites to strengthen community management and alternative livelihoods.		

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
Moderate	Moderate	No change from previous.

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>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation.....	
Recommendation.....	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	
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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 Guidelines²². 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	Several new sources of co-financing have become available (see Table 13), with key new skills available to the project team (ecology, ecological system modelling)	Two new significant initiatives commencing in between June and August 2023.	
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)	Staffing profile – the PMU seeks to appoint an environmental governance specialist to undertake several analyses and policy developments that are slipping in the project workplan due to lack of capacity in the project team	Imminent	

²² 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			
Ministry Of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	<p>MAF is a main partner as a co-chair of project steering committee.</p> <p>They are a key implementing partner across many project activities.</p>	<p>MAF is integrally involved in all components of the project, particularly in coordinating actions across governance levels to districts and below.</p> <p>The project team together with senior staff (National Directors, department heads) of the Directorate General of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Management, and Ministry of Environment, completed a series of consultations at national, municipality and local levels to socialize the project formulation, obtain secondary data relating to climate risks, and understand the local issues with climate vulnerability.</p>	<p>Currently, with political uncertainty following the parliamentary election, there is little stability within government partners.</p> <p>There remains limited capacity for national policy and planning in fisheries and aquaculture sector to address climate change and biodiversity conservation targets.</p> <p>There is an exceptionally limited integration of biodiversity conservation across government.</p>
Secretary State of Environment (SSE)	SSE is a key government partner, as a co-chair of Project Steering Committee of the IkanAdapt project	Director General and National Director for pollution control and Biodiversity have been directly engaged in project activities, and provided important data for project analysis	While notionally key stakeholders in the project, areas like biodiversity and climate change have almost no resourcing. The project is working with key individuals to raise the profile of these issues.
Ministry of Tourism, Commerce & Industry (MTCIE)	Regular coordination and collaboration as tourism data provider. include building the relationship for industry	Co-ordination meeting with H.E, Minister of Tourism, Commerce and Industry on 28 May 2023. The Minister committed	As for other ministries, challenges relate to low levels of resourcing and low human capacity.

	policy which contributing to climate change adaptation.	to support communication at the national level driving conservation-linked tourism related to coastal lagoons. He particularly recommended support for coastal communities in Dili, Tasitolu and Bemalae in Bobonaro as part of project targets for supporting eco-tourism.	
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Main partner for Nutrition, particularly relating to fish processing, handling and fish consumption and addressing malnutrition.	MoH has attended national and district level project workshops, and the IkanAdapt National Coordinator has met with the National Director for Nutrition. WorldFish is increasingly linking with MoH across multiple projects, including on fish in school feeding programs, social and behaviour change (SBC) activities to support improved nutrition (particularly for pregnant and lactating mothers, and in the first 1,000 days of life), MoH will be an increasingly important partner as activities around livelihood resilience draw in concepts of local food system resilience.	
Ministry of Administration & Territory (MOAT)	MOAT is an important partner due to the critical nature of engagement with district and local government for community CC innovations.	The IkanAdapt conducted FGD and KII in eight Municipalities covering 14 posto administrative units and 21 villages. Local administrators and leaders were critical in these meetings, while local coordinating	Significant challenges come from instability in structures. These will potentially be affected by both parliamentary elections recently completed, and local elections later this year.

		<p>agencies under MOAT were key for providing secondary data that fed into the vulnerability analysis.</p> <p>MOAT will continue to be a critical partner as capacity building at district level will become central in implementing improved management of aquatic and coastal resources.</p>	
Secretary state of Civil Protection (SSCP)	Coordination and collaboration on data sources on Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Climate Change data information and emergency response Management Committee (SDMC)	<p>The project team are conducted the FGD for collected the data of DRM, Climate data and social economic at the municipality and national levels, under</p> <p>SSCP is responsible for several agencies that have been important connections for data collection, focus group and key informants for vulnerability analysis, and will be critical in forward planning.</p>	<p>Data quality remains a challenge. A lot of data has not been updated since 2015. Only emergency response beneficiaries' data are available in some instances.</p> <p>Personnel may also change with local government elections.</p>
NGOs²³			
ATSEA-2 and ISLME GEF-funded projects (Including PEMSEA and UNDP as implementing partners).	Key coordination partners. As both projects finish within the next year, IkanAdapt is picking up some initiatives to ensure sustainability and maximise benefit to communities.	<p>Coordination meeting regional project management unit (RPMU) to discuss the gaps related to project target municipalities, MPAs, LMMEs, EAFM management planning. Identified the ongoing activities conducted by the project at the community levels.</p> <p>Coordination on National Ocean Policy (NOP)</p>	While MPA plans are being finalised under ATSEA-11, implementation, there is a lack of spatial overlap (e.g., new Manufahi MPA under ATSEA-2) and therefore direct investment from IkanAdapt is hard to justify (note, the new co-funding project Ikan Ba Futuru has capacity to pick up some of this work).

²³ Non-government organizations

		progress at the national levels for approval. Coordination on National Fisheries advisory committee for fisheries policy endorsement progress.	
Coral Triangle Centre (CTC - Bali)	Funded through ATSEA-2 to conduct ecological surveys for MPA placement and spatial management.	Data sharing in place on a number of areas relating to spatial management.	
Conservation International (CI)	Coordination partner with a particular focus on declaring large marine protected areas.	Initial meeting to gather the most information and data related to Marine Protected Areas where organized and form by CI in similar target Municipalities for MPAs management planning.	Initial coordination and approach.
Private sector entities			
None at this stage, although Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste provide a conduit to the private sector once value chain interventions are initiated.	Looking for the future of Co-Financing and investment in Fish processing and local industry.		
Others²⁴			
Universidade Nacional de Timor-Leste (UNTL).	UNTL is a key stakeholder/leader in the Biodiversity and Climate Change Network.	WorldFish has developed a MoA with UNTL to support partnership in climate change activities under the project. A specific letter of agreement to cover details of project activities is under development and will sit under the new MoA. Co-ordination meeting was held in June with the head of department and senior staff.	Staff in this department are very thinly spread with large numbers of students and few resources. They are therefore very limited in the time they can commit to research activities. We will continue to build research links as plausible.
New stakeholders identified			

²⁴ 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

Universidade Oriental Timor Lorosae (UNITAL)	Coordination partner	Coordination meeting held to understand capacities, access relevant data and plan for future engagement.	.
Secretary state of Cooperatives (SSC)	Coordination partner	Coordination meeting held on technical support for fisheries cooperative establishment, to provide training on driving livelihoods initiatives at the community and level.	.
UN-Environment Program (UNEP)	Coordination partner	Through the GCF “Safeguarding rural communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste” project, IkanAdapt will link with the project in developing climate early warning and information systems.	
Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES)	Coordination partner	RIMES is a key partner in the UNEP project mentioned above. One co-ordination meeting has been held, with commitments to continue collaborating on early warning systems.	
Forum ONG Timor-Leste (FONGTIL)	Community level coordination partner	Forum of local NGOs operating in a number of target communities, who are functioning on an information sharing level for now but will potentially become more involved in implementing activities.	
Barefoot Ocean (Scientific consultancy)	Data sharing	BareFoot have been funded to provided circulation modelling and spatial management modelling for Timor-Leste waters. They have agreed to share information and run models of larval circulation of particular interest to IkanAdapt.	
CSIRO Australia	Close partnership on climate-driven	A one-day workshop will take place on July 18 to plan three years of	

	ecological modelling of ocean systems	collaboration with CSIRO ocean modelling team, independently funded through DFAT Australia (see co-financing section)	

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.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timor-Leste is a patriarchal society where women, girls and other minority groups will experience climate vulnerability differently from men and those with greater agency. • Gender disaggregated questionnaires and separate men's and women's focus groups were central to socio-economic vulnerability assessments in 21 focal communities, addressing women's and girls' access to productive assets (land, ponds, vehicles, boats etc.), decision-making in agricultural and fisheries livelihood activities, hazard exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity. • 93 female and 269 male participants from village level were interviewed during the assessments and the program engaged with seven female and 14 male key informants from Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture at national and municipal levels. • preliminary results of the study show women and girls lack coping capacities compared to men and boys. The study also indicated high food prices disproportionately impacted women and girls. • The future interventions of the Ikan Adapt project must include economic development and income generating activities to assist women and girls.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project gender specialist (Ms Ana Pinto da Silva) is currently developing a protocol for the needs assessment and gender mainstreaming for relevant government stakeholders. This will inform designing training courses and modules on gender equality, women's empowerment, gender mainstreaming, and social inclusion. • Following finalization of the climate vulnerability assessment, a similar needs assessment will be conducted for the project focal municipalities to inform equitable activity design for community level livelihood interventions.

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	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vulnerability assessment has provided concrete evidence of the nature of the gender gaps in access to control over resources, decision-making and socio-economic benefits. Project activities will build directly on this analysis. Among activities underway are work on improving currently gender biased or blind fishery data systems and working towards an equitable conceptualisation of fisheries co-management for Timor-Leste's coastal waters.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see above.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each of the livelihood interventions undertaken through the project will be subject to screening for gender equity, and women's economic empowerment, and the portfolio of interventions balanced accordingly. Examples include seaweed farming (proven good fit with women's time budgets) and introduction of small indigenous fish into pond culture systems as a household food source controlled by women. The climate vulnerability assessment indicated high food prices affected women and girls. The future intervention of the Ikan Adapt project must include economic development and income generating activities to assist women and girls.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data associated with vulnerability analysis and community interaction is gender disaggregated. This extends from simple engagement metrics through to separate men and women's discussions and livelihood groupings for developing action plans.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Ms Ana Pinto da Silva was appointed as project Gender Specialist in February 2023 and is central to stakeholder engagements, providing training for team members, government, and communities.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on gender equality, women's empowerment, and gender mainstreaming is provided to the Ikan Adapt team and other staff members of WorldFish as an effort to increase awareness on gender equality and social inclusion. In the evaluation of this training, staff indicated a new understanding of gender, gender issues in TL, including Gender based violence and

		<p>actions the program could take to address these. The participants requested to have this kind of training more in the future to help increase their knowledge and remind them of the importance of GESI in their work and daily lives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebration of e.g., International Women’s Day, International Day of Women and Girls in Science, provide for awareness raising, and opportunities for project staff to discuss cultural issues around the status and treatment of women. 	
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11. Knowledge Management Activities

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

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	<p>The project does not currently have a written knowledge management strategy, however knowledge management is structured directly through the CGIAR Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning portal (https://mel.cgiar.org/). The Project M&E officer (Ms Julia Belo Dos Santos) has been trained in the use of this system and is using it to track progress and ensure all documents and project data are online and catalogued.</p> <p>A final report for the livelihood focused vulnerability analysis is in late draft (will be finalised in July 2023) and will contain a number of key lessons on this unique and customised approach.</p>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year .	The project does not currently have a communication strategy. Communication to-date has been extensively through com direct communication with government and stakeholders at national to local scales.
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.	As the team has worked relentlessly to engage local stakeholders from districts down to communities, many stories of development projects that have not had lasting impacts have been conveyed to the team. The need for strong engagement, and strength-based interventions has been highlighted repeatedly.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	The website is in the final stages of development and will go live in August 2023
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	None to date.
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	IkanAdapt M&E officer: Ms Julia Belo Dos Santos) J.BeloDosSantos@cgiar.org

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.

The term “indigenous” is all-encompassing outside of the urban settings of Dili and perhaps one or two other larger townships in Timor-Leste. There are as many as 34 ethno-linguistic groups living in about 2,300 villages across the country. Some 97 percent of rural land follows customary rules – and the different ethnic groups can face different challenges and vulnerabilities. Considerations of ethnicity (as well as gender), and implications in power dynamics, agency and access to productive asset is central in ensuring equitable benefit from project interventions to build climate resilience.

FPIC was sought directly by Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL) staff during the design phase of the project, applying the FAO Free and Prior Consent Guidelines. Indigenous peoples are heavily involved in actions at all interaction nodes of the project – the 21 focal communities, district administrators and government, and national government. Vulnerability analysis has engaged with these groups and as part of the analysis seeks to understand how ethnicity interacts with vulnerability.

Of note, work with protected areas engages heavily with traditional landowners, and will likely engage traditional institutions related to natural resource interactions – namely, tara bandu. There is growing evidence and concern in Timor-Leste that the cultural institution of tara bandu is being widely appropriated for externally motivated, neo-colonialist approaches to conservation. The project will NOT by default engage this institution for protected area management, and where deemed the preferred approach by indigenous people, will work closely with landowners, spiritual leaders, and local people knowledgeable in tara bandu and associated lore, to ensure appropriate and locally owned implementation that builds, rather than erodes, respect for such institutions.

WorldFish Timor-Leste currently has on our country team an ethno-ecologist and is in the process of recruiting an anthropologist to be based in Dili. The anthropologist (Dr Thijs Schut) will work directly with the IkanAdapt team to help shape norms and approaches for way the programme interacts with traditional institutions, indigenous peoples, and ethnic minorities. Dr Schut will work directly on integration of strength-based approaches to community assets into adaptation planning.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁶	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
Other	WorldFish	In kind	\$300,000	\$80,000		\$300,000
Other	WorldFish	Grant	\$5,400,000	\$1,200,000		\$8,000,000 (see notes below)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	In kind	\$2,000,000	\$140,000		\$2,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	Grant	\$500,000	\$120,000		\$500,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment Commerce, Industry and Environment (MCIE)	In kind	\$750,000	\$60,000		\$500,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment Commerce, Industry and	Grant	\$250,000	-		\$250,000

²⁵Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁶Grant, 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

	Environment (MCIE)					
GEF Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	In kind	\$410,000	\$100,000		\$410,000
GEF Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Grant	\$420,000	\$50,000		\$420,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In kind	\$300,000	-		\$300,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	Grant	\$200,000	-		\$200,000
TOTAL			\$10,530,000	\$1,750,000		\$12,880,000

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

A number of new areas of co-financing have been leveraged by the IkanAdapt team.

- 1) Ikan Ba Futuru - the Ikan Ba Futuru project, funded by Minderoo Foundation (Australia) seeks to support Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management implementation in areas of the south coast of Timor Leste. This includes supporting legislation, ecological and stock structure research to understand the functioning and capacities of the coastal shelf system and working with coastal communities on implementation of fisheries co-management. The project spans three municipalities and has spatial overlap with IkanAdapt in one of these (Covalima). The project will add additional ecological capacities to the in-country team (including a Dili based, internationally recruited ecologist), and the projects will together increase momentum for improved coastal governance.
 - Duration: April 2023 to April 2028
 - Total funding: USD1.97M

- 2) The Minderoo Foundation has funded consultancy Barefoot Oceans to undertake ocean circulation modelling and a linked marine spatial planning analysis (utilizing widely used conservation planning program Marxan) for the Timor-Leste coast, to assist with assessing priority areas for protection.
 - Duration: April 2023 to April 2024, with possible extension
 - Total funding: Minimum \$120,000
- 3) DFAT (Australia) funding to CSIRO – a team of ocean and resource modelers from CSIRO will assist with ocean system climate predictions and stock assessment/decision making capacities for the Peskas data system
 - Duration: July 2023 to July 2026
 - Total funding: AUD300,000 (estimated)
- 4) GCF project FP171 Enhancing Early Warning Systems to build greater resilience to hydro-meteorological hazards in Timor-Leste – we are collaborating with this project on climate early warning and prediction capacities, to be linked with the PeskaAAS system.
 - Duration: 2022 – 2027
 - Total funding: to be determined

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 (District, Village)	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Aileu, Lahae	-8.78903066	125.56235759		The 21 project focal communities were all highlighted at a district level to be vulnerable, and to have engagement in fisheries and aquaculture livelihoods. These will ultimately be the communities where
Aileu, Selo Craik	-8.71214121	125.52417764		
Aileu, Suco Liurai	-8.757303	125.548725		
Atauro, Vila	-8.26766	125.60337		
Atauro, Beloi	-8.22097	125.60672		
Atauro, Biqueli	-8.18377	125.63077		
Bobonaro, Batugade	-8.94798825	124.97985719		
Bobonaro, Sanirin	-8.89924	124.99593		
Covalima, Tilomar	-9.38	125.19		
Covalima, Suai Vila	-9.34596995	125.27022445		To date, these sites have been the focus of livelihood vulnerability analysis (modified EU INFORM framework), including collection of secondary data, gendered livelihood focus groups discussions, key informant interviews, and working with Disaster Management Committees to compile a complete list of existing Community Action Plans.
Covalima, Zumalai	-9.096962	125.44076		
Dili, Madohi	-8.54845089	125.53415064		
Dili, Comoro	-8.55853587	125.5295941		
Lautem, Com	-8.35610112	127.05639433		
Lautem, Euquisi	-8.42	126.76		
Lautem, Souro	-8.52905481	126.96239576		
Viqueque, Makadique	-8.77704	126.56643		
Viqueque, Bahalarauain	-8.8232485	126.23850609		
Viqueque, Ossu de cima	-8.73835	126.44986		
Oe-Cusse, Nipane	-9.172789	124.459087		
Oe-Cusse, Bebe Ufe	-9.3500741	124.21565455		

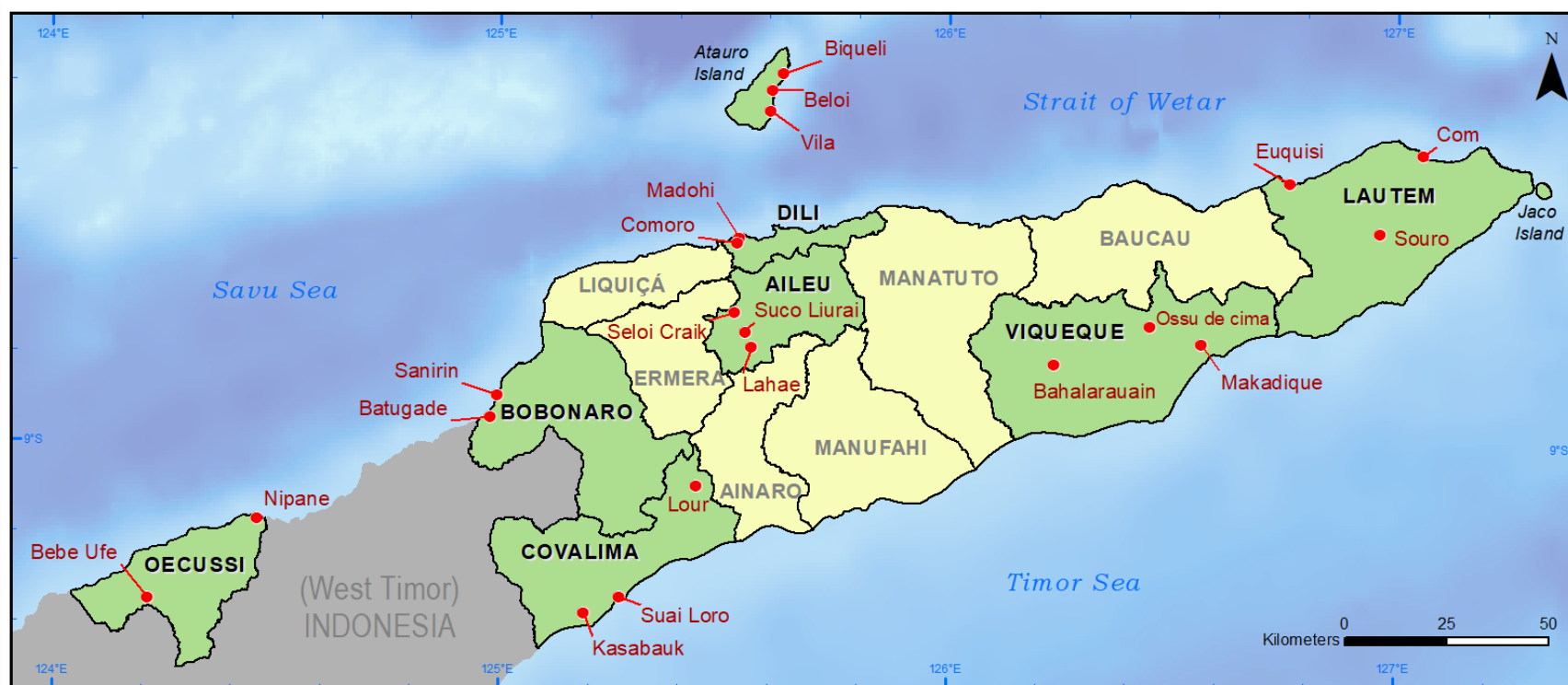


Figure 1. Location of 21 focal communities (red dots) where livelihood vulnerability analysis has been conducted and interventions will be focused, within the eight focal districts for the project (green shaded).