



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	RAP
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Indonesia, Timor-Leste
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Sea (ISLME)
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/RAS/289/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5768
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	International Waters
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) of Timor-Leste
<b>Project Duration:</b>	48 months
<b>Project coordinates:</b> ( <a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a> )	<i>Annex 2</i>

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	6 September 2016 (CEO Endorsement)
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	20 July 2017
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	19 July 2021
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	31 December 2022
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	

#### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	4 000 000
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	25 114 000

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

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

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

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

<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	USD 1,504,216
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	Being worked out

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	30 Sept 2019
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	Sept- Oct 2020
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	May- Jul 2021
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	<b>Sept- Oct 2022</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b>

### Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	S
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	MS
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Low

### Status

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

<sup>6</sup> The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

<sup>7</sup> Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

<sup>8</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

<b>Implementation Status</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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### Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Chavakat Manghat Muralidharan, Regional Project Coordinator, FAO Indonesia	Muralidharan.ChavakatManghat@fao.org
<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Susana V. Siar, Fishery and Aquaculture Officer, FAORAP	Susana.Siar@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Richard Trenchard, FAO Representative for Indonesia and Timor-Leste, FAOID	Richard.Trenchard@fao.org
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, Investment Center Division, FAO Rome	Sameer.Karki@fao.org

## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

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

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) <sup>9</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b>						
<b>Outcome 1.1: Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME</b>	Regional agreement (TDA) endorsed by stakeholders	Limited information on transboundary issues and their root causes, and limited analysis of Provincial level management capacity and processes	TDA completed and approved by two national TDA-SAP Technical Groups, and then the Project Steering Committee (by end of Year 2)		TDA work plan and Table of contents, ToRs approved. Two national scientific advisory groups nominated and actively participating in the TDA process. The Indonesia TDA thematic study completed and circulated. The Timor-Leste TDA thematic study and thematic study on regional Ecosystem	S

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>10</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

					Services valuation in final stages. One regional TDA consultation and one national-level consultation each in Indonesia and Timor-Leste completed with good inputs to the TDA process. Online survey to support stakeholder analysis and causal chain analysis in progress.	
<b>Outcome 1.2: An agreed and endorsed Strategic Action Program (SAP) to ensure the long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the ISLME fisheries and marine ecosystem signed off by the appropriate ministers in both countries</b>	SAP endorsed by stakeholders	No plans or strategies for transboundary management of the ISLME, including a regional SAP or harmonized NAPS, have ever been developed, and to date interventions have been fragmented, site specific and largely uncoordinated	National Action Plans are completed and endorsed nationally by the end of year 3, and include gender sensitive targets and actions (GEF 6 gender indicator, 2) (This mid term target is adjusted to suit the output mid tem targets)	By the end of year 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ISLME SAP is completed and signed off by the appropriate ministers in both countries.</li> <li>▪ A strategy is developed for ISLME SAP implementation (post-project), including for sustainable financing and a system to monitor the performance of SAP implementation over the</li> </ul>	Some preparatory points being derived out of the TDA process as of now.  To commence after TDA process.	S

				medium and long-terms		
<b>Outcome 2.1. Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) utilized for sustainable marine management</b>	Number of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) based on EAFM under implementation, and that incorporate gender dimensions (GEF 6 gender indicator 4)	FMPs based on EAFM exist for each Fisheries Management area (FMP) and among species for blue swimming crab	Initiated in Year 1	6 FMPs based on EAFM prepared and approved in consultation with stakeholders at project pilot sites by the end of year 3	INDONESIA 1. A national capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions for fisheries and coastal natural resource management carried out. 2. An EAFM assessment of the lobster fisheries in West Nusa Tenggara covering FMA 713 and 573 is completed. 3. The EAFM assessment of the mud crab fisheries and demersal fisheries of FMA 713 completed. EAFM assessment of Blue swimming crab and demersal fisheries of FMA712 completed. 4. A harvest strategy workshop for blue swimming crab conducted and also supported MMAF in mega launch of harvest strategy of Blue	S

					<p>swimming crab, snappers and groupers.</p> <p>6. EAFM mapping exercise carried for all the above commodities for which EAFM assessment completed.</p> <p>7. Workshop on synchronizing EAFM activities and collection of data for blue swimming crab, snapper and grouper and subsequent field level planning for EAFM implementation completed in FMA 712.</p> <p>8. The review of marine habitat management completed.</p> <p>9. A workshop to develop tailor-made training modules for EAFM planners completed and a training of trainers for 25 planners (19 men and 6 women) also completed.</p>	
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					<p>TIMOR-LESTE</p> <p>10. Training on Essential EAFM conducted with 26 participants trained. 6 selected trainees were provided training of trainers.</p> <p>11. Those trained above on EAFM are now guiding EAFM planning on the ground and helping to develop university curriculum.</p> <p>12. As a follow in Batugade and Beacu, draft EAFM plans developed after field level orientation.</p> <p>13. Fisheries management planning in Batugade, Beacu and Metinaro finalized through a scoping study that is just completed.</p>	
<b>Outcome 2.2. Regional and national governance of fisheries and natural resource management</b>	Programs to control IUU fishing and management of fishing ports implemented	Existing systems for control of IUU fishing and management of fishing ports are ineffective	None	Training programs and enhanced institutional cooperation results in strengthened Port State controls	1. In Indonesia a review and capacity building on use of e-log book completed. 226 fisher members	S



<p><b>(including legal and institutional frameworks) strengthened</b></p>		<p>(Indonesia) or virtually non-existent (Timor-Leste)</p>		<p>and IUU monitoring by year three of the project</p>	<p>including 40 women trained from six locations. A manual developed.                  2. Currently supporting the review of fisheries management plans (FMP) of the FMA 712 and 573, and FMP of the FMA 713 and 714. The reviewed/revised FMP will be proposed for endorsement as the FMP of the Fisheries Management Council (FMC) of respective FMA. FMC is a non-structural multi-stakeholder forum of the FMA regulated by MMAF.                  3. Collaborating with FAO NORAD-funded PSMA capacity building project in Indonesia and identifying areas where supplementary support may be required.                  4. The project is now initiating fisher-level training in three pilot areas in Timor-Leste to train around 360</p>	
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					fishers on the basics of identifying and preventing IUU fishing and to understand and follow fisheries regulations	
<b>Outcome 2.3: Environmental threats from poorly planned aquaculture development are mitigated through the development of advisory and planning tools, and communicated to the aquaculture industry and provincial planning bodies in the ISLME</b>	EAA-based Aquaculture Management Plans (AMPs) implemented.	0 Indonesian and 0 Timor-Leste nationals trained as trainers.	30 Indonesian and Timor-Leste nationals trained as trainers in 'Essential EAA' specific to Indonesia and Timor-Leste by the end of year 3	5 AMPs based on EAA prepared and approved in consultation with stakeholders at project pilot sites by the end of year 2	<p>1.The first pre-assessment visit carried out to East Lombok regency of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) for deciding on EAA pilots</p> <p>2.The ToR on feasibility for planning EAA intervention developed and service provider selected. The work to start soon in Indonesia.</p> <p>3.A scoping study for sustainable aquaculture in the pilot areas of Timor-Leste completed and under review.</p> <p>4. In Timor-Leste an international consultant is engaged to review the Timor-Leste draft Aquaculture Decree and help revise and</p>	S

					redraft to make it comprehensive, also addressing the EAA requirements, completed. The final presentation to the Government remaining.	
<b>Outcome 2.4: Development policies are guided to support innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, especially those dependent upon fishing for their livelihoods</b>	Revised policy framework developed.	Existing policies related to blue growth, sustainable small-scale fisheries, climate change resilience and gender mainstreaming are insufficient and do not take account of transboundary issues or regional collaboration	None	Policies to promote blue growth, sustainable small-scale fisheries, climate change resilience and gender mainstreaming for coastal and fishery dependent stakeholders are included in endorsed SAP	1.The preparatory field assessment for developing Community Based-Integrated Multi Trophic Aquaculture (CB-IMTAS) to be proposed as ISLME pilot project in NTB province completed. Feasibility study of CB-IMTAS in NTB, FMA 573 is ongoing. 2.Interventions regarding small-fisheries (SSF) are in the planning stage and working with FAO HQ colleagues on collaborating on another FMM project on SSF ongoing. 3. For MMAF the priority is Blue growth for small-scale fisheries, including drafting a	MS

					<p>TOR for gender-specific activity to increase the involvement of women in fisheries economic growth.</p> <p>4. Timor-Leste is planning climate change (CC) vulnerability assessment in Metinaro and Bobonaro, also considering work done so far. Brochures and pamphlets to be produced. In Timor-Leste following the scoping study on fisheries and aquaculture. Scoping study for better habitat management and climate change vulnerability mitigation being planned in the pilot sites.</p> <p>6. In Timor-Leste fish processing training to women and fisher groups in Beacau, Batugade and Metinaro as enhanced and alternative</p>	
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					<p>livelihoods and food security completed.</p> <p>7. Encouraged and supported validation meeting on Draft Gender Equality Policy of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that covers Fisheries sector too.</p> <p>8. A gender strategy for the project will be developed including integration to the TDA/SAP to be addressed under the thematic study under 1.1.3.</p> <p>9. For Indonesia preparation of fish resource management materials is priority. To start based on ongoing studies and works under 2.1.</p> <p>10. Indonesia have requested an additional Output under this component to build capacity to reduce marine and plastic debris from fisheries such as the cleaner harbors and gear</p>	
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					marking initiatives (under FAO). ToRs being developed.	
<b>Outcome 2.5: Pilot projects demonstrate improved approaches for fisheries and aquaculture management</b>	<p>Ability of local level fisheries management to sustain fish stocks and fisheries operations, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Catch Per Unit Effort</li> <li>▪ Compliance levels</li> <li>▪ Fisher income</li> <li>▪ Fishing effort / capacity</li> </ul> <p>Ability of local level aquaculture management to preserve coastal ecosystems and sustain local livelihoods, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of new aquaculture operations implementing Blue Growth production techniques</li> <li>▪ % of existing aquaculture operations transitioned to Blue Growth</li> </ul>	<p>Fisheries activities at project pilot sites are ecologically unsustainable and producing declining levels of income for local residents (baseline to be determined during project inception)</p> <p>Aquaculture activities at project pilot sites are ecologically unsustainable and producing declining levels of income for local residents (baseline to be determined during project inception)</p>	None (Both)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By end of project, approved FMPs are producing positive effects on key fishery indicators (targets to be determined during project inception)</li> <li>2. By end of project, approved AMPs are producing positive effects on key aquaculture indicators (targets to be determined during project inception)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The activities under this outcome area in Indonesia are integrated under component 2.1 and 2.3 where the EAFM assessments are being done before substantial planning for pilot fisheries. Same way EAA assessment will be followed with the pilots on EAA interventions. Pilot projects are designed in 7 districts of 5 provinces.</li> <li>3. Timor-Leste has undertaken pelagic stock assessment work in the ISLME to inform the development and implementation of their fishery management plans.</li> <li>4. The EAFM training organized had trained officers from the two pilot sites on EAFM plan development. The same officers are involved in</li> </ol>	S

	<p>production techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of persons employed in Blue Growth aquaculture operations</li> </ul>				<p>development EAFM plans in Metinaro and Bobonaro. The initial fisheries management plans for Batugade developed. A scoping study of fisheries in the pilot areas completed. EAFM implementation will start soon.</p> <p>5. In Timor-Leste this will be integrated into the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture taken up in the pilot sites.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 3.1: Strengthened cooperation between fisheries, marine science and natural resource monitoring networks to contribute to ecosystem-based approaches to management of the ISLME</b></p>	<p>Effective integration of information and monitoring networks in both countries to enable better management of marine and coastal resources</p>	<p>No existing collaboration / information sharing on IUU fishing within the ISLME, and limited collaboration on oceanographic and climate data</p>	<p>Coordination and information sharing networks strengthened by end of year 2</p>	<p>Cooperation arrangements in place by end of project</p>	<p>1.Indonesia conducted a detailed Focus Group Discussion on addressing IUU fishing. The discussions were on bilateral relationship with Timor-Leste, actions required within RPOA on combating IUU fishing including mechanisms for data sharing. They also recalled the commitment of</p>	<p><b>MS</b></p>

					<p>member countries of RPOA-IUU to strengthen the secretariat. Follow up regional consultation to be organized jointly with Timor-Leste.</p> <p>2.National Coordination Meeting for Developing Alignment Surveillance Mechanism of Combatting IUU fishing and Improving Fisheries Regulation Compliances of the Indonesia Sea Part 1: Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) of 713 for Snapper/Groupers and Mud Crab Fisheries in Balikpapan was carried out. The workshop involving provinces covering FMA 713 and other relevant institutions came out with strategies for better coordination between the national government and the provincial</p>	
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					Governments and other related institutions developed more clear strategies on fisheries management and surveillance including combating IUU fishing.	
<b>Outcome 3.2: Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholder</b>	Information and scientific (natural and social) data sharing with other regional LME programs	No information sharing mechanisms exist	Initial sharing of information and a regional workshop with other LMEs convened by the end of year 2	Increased regional awareness about the objectives of, approach to, and “lessons-learned” derived from the ISLME project by the end of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesia had organized one NPSC meeting and the second NPSC will be organized in July 2021. Timor-Leste had organized two NPSC meetings.</li> <li>2. Project inception meeting, regional stakeholders meeting and 1st PSC meeting organized in 2018.</li> <li>3. The second regional PSC meeting was organized, which reviewed the work progress and approved work plan for 2019-2020. The PSC has agreed to postpone the project mid-term review to mid-2020.</li> <li>4. The Mid Term Review of the project is in the</li> </ol>	MS

					<p>final stage.  Preliminary findings of the MTR presented to FAO.  4. Prepared and submitting PPR and PIR reports as per schedule.  5. A regional communication strategy workshop was organized and the communication strategy developed.  6. Good media coverage of works and the project.  7. Also had an interview with Radio Indonesia.  8. Two newsletters of the project were released and widely disseminated.  9. Contacts made with ATSEA and other regional projects and will continue to share information.  Participated in the inception workshop of the 2nd phase of ATSEA project.  10. Information exchange also part of the Indonesia Ocean</p>	
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					Development Partners Network. 11. The project participated in the LME Data and Information Management workshop in Paris and Bali and participated in selected webinars.	
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## Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 2.4:</b> <b>Development policies are guided to support innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, especially those dependent upon fishing for their livelihoods</b>	<p>The feasibility study for community-based Integrated Multi Trophic Aquaculture is now ongoing which will be followed with its implementation in Indonesia.</p> <p>Alternative livelihoods for women through seaweed culture for women planned in Timor-Leste.</p> <p>The FAO FMM project on SSF with special focus on women livelihoods to commence soon. This will define ISLME supplementary role and finalize plans on the SSF and women livelihoods interventions.</p> <p>With all these the work is to be speeded up.</p>	RCU, NPM, FAO HQ MMAF, MAF	Mid 2021 to early 2022
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> <b>Strengthened cooperation between fisheries, marine science and natural resource monitoring networks to contribute to ecosystem-based approaches to management of the ISLME</b>	<p>Soon after the situation improves (after the COVID-19 related situation), bilateral meetings and consultations to be organized to develop a transboundary understanding on MCS including combating IUU fishing based on each country's priorities as well through the RPOA and to form transboundary coordination mechanism.</p>	RCU, NPMs, MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste	To be completed by second half of 2022
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> <b>Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholder</b>	<p>The knowledge management area will be revamped by commencing the project website and more news and social media information dissemination, quality assurance of reports and policy briefs also as per recommendations from Mid-Term Review.</p> <p>THE M&amp;E system also to be strengthened as per the MTR advice.</p>	RCU and FAO, MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste	Mid 2021 to end 2022

**3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)**  
*(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)*

Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>13</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>14</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1.1: Transboundary threats to marine resources and ecosystems and their root causes are identified	Q4 Y1	ToRs for consultants developed Recruitment for the TDA leader initiated	TDA writer appointed. TDA work plan approved by PSC and initiated the TDA process. MMAF and MMAF requested for nomination of National Scientific Advisory group and region advisory group technical group members	National Scientific Advisory members from both countries nominated and active in guiding TDA work. The First Regional and two national stake holder consultations organised. Causal chain analysis in progress.			70%	Various processes related to the TDA had been delayed due to COVID -19 pandemic as also as the busy schedule of the International consultant involved. All the three consultations so far were converted to online meeting and done successfully, and the next meeting is also proposed to be online. All measures are taken to speed up the process.

Output 1.1.2 An ecosystem valuation analysis is undertaken and the benefits and services derived from the marine ecosystem are assessed and valued	Q3 Y1	ToRs for consultants developed	The ToRs revised and got approved and two international consultants recruited to start the desk study. The work has started.	The two international consultants completed the draft of the Ecosystem Services valuation study. Report under finalisation.			75%	The delay in ToR approvals and the recruitment process caused a delayed start. Added to this is the delay caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the two consultants had a serious health problem that caused further delays. The ESV report will be circulated among the NSAG members and also being used as input to the TDA report.
Output 1.1.3: Significant socio-economic drivers and trends that create environmental pressure on ecosystem resources and services in the ISLME	Q3 Y1	ToRs for consultants developed	The ToRs completely revised to combine the TDA thematic studies for Indonesia to address output 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 and after selection	The TDA thematic study for Indonesia covering outputs 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 completed and circulated. Similar thematic study for			80%	The ToR revision and call for proposals and approval process took time. Also received minimum proposal due to COVID-19 situation. The challenge was also to start with desk study and virtual meetings first and then go into stakeholder consultations and TDA working group meetings. But all completed now adjusting all meetings online. The Indonesia Thematic report needed considerable

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>13</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>14</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>15</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

region are assessed.			process a service provider is contracted and started the work. A consultant in Timor-Leste under recruitment .	Timor-Leste in the final stage.				<p>continuous review and revisions, which took time.</p> <p>The Timor-Leste thematic study put together by a national consultant and the TDA lead in final stages of completion.</p>
Output 1.1.4: The governance and institutional structures, including stakeholders who are relevant to the management of fisheries and the ISLME ecosystem, are identified and analyzed.	Q3 Y1	ToRs for consultants developed	The ToRs completely revised to combine the TDA thematic studies for Indonesia to address output 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 and after selection process a service provider is contracted and started the work. A consultant in Timor-Leste under recruitment .	The TDA thematic study for Indonesia covering outputs 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 completed and circulated. Similar thematic study for Timor-Leste in the final stage.			80%	<p>The ToR revision and call for proposals and approval process took time. Also received minimum proposal due to COVID-19 situation. The challenge was also to start with desk study and virtual meetings first and then go into stakeholder consultations and TDA working group meetings. But all completed now. The Indonesia Thematic report needed many continuous review and revisions which took time</p> <p>The Timor-Leste thematic study put together by a national consultant and the TDA lead in final stages of completion.</p>

<p>Output 1.1.5: A regional TDA (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis) incorporating an analysis of the key transboundary issues (including potential climate change), root causes, governance and stakeholders, is accepted and adopted by the Project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>Q3 Y2</p>	<p>ToRs for consultants developed</p>	<p>The TDA lead writer has developed the framework and waiting for the thematic study inputs to come in while putting in already available information</p>	<p>The Final TDA is being completed by the TDA lead from the thematic studies, additional details and causal chain analysis</p>			<p>30%</p>	<p>This will be completed soon after the causal chain analysis and second regional TDA consultation.</p> <p>The delays caused by COVID-19 are challenging.</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1: The vision and the ecosystem quality objectives for the ISLME, together with the institutional arrangements for cooperation on</p>	<p>Q4 Y2</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Preparation started</p>	<p>The points for the vision and ecosystem quality objectives are being build up from the priority Ecosystem concerns discussed in the TDA</p>			<p>10%</p>	<p>To start by second half of 2021 as soon as the TDA is completed.</p> <p>The delays caused by COVID-19 are a challenge.</p>



monitoring and management of natural marine resources in the ISLME, are developed				stakeholder consultations				
Output 1.2.2: Management actions and priorities to mitigate identified transboundary issues at the local, national and regional levels are agreed.	Q4 Y3	Not yet	Not yet	Some of the leverage points are already being built into the TDA report which can be taken up in detail during SAP development.			10%	To be taken up in late 2021 after the TDA is approved by two countries. The delays caused by COVID-19 and the possible procedural delays in the approval are challenges anticipated and to be addressed.
Output 1.2.3: Inter-intra-Ministerial Working Groups to advise on coordination and institutional arrangements established. Financial and institutional requirements to support and sustain	Q4 Y3	Not yet	Not yet	Some discussions at Timor-Leste and Indonesia in progress to make use of the same Inter ministerial committees being formed for ATSEA 2.			10%	To be carried out in late 2021.

the SAP are identified and a sustainable financing plan developed.								
Output 1.2.4: A SAP for the ISLME is completed and endorsed by the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste.	Q2 Y4	Not Yet	Not Yet				0%	To be carried out in late 2021
Output 2.1.1: One (1) national capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions needed for fisheries and coastal natural resource management in pilot areas. Additionally in Indonesia a Fisheries Improvement Plan for blue swimming crab in FMA 712 planned	Q4 Y1	ToR finalized for capacity needs assessment in Indonesia, procurement process ongoing in Indonesia	The capacity needs assessment completed in Indonesia and the report used for follow up on EAFM/EAA/MPA/MSP planning.  A service provider is assigned the EAFM assessment of Blue Swimming crab in	The capacity needs assessment for Timor-Leste completed and presented. The report is used for follow up interventions in pilot site and also as a reference for the TDA report. EAFM assessment of Blue swimming			70%	The delay in the EAFM assessment of blue swimming crab was further affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This was managed later with virtual consultations and focus group discussions.  The follow up EAFM and Fisheries Improvement programme development also delayed by COVID-19 pandemic. But now being taken forward.

			<p>FMA 712 and work initiated. A workshop on developing harvest strategy for Blue swimming crab carried out and document under finalization ISLME project also supported a mega national level Harvest strategy stakeholder s' consultation for Blue swimming crab, snapper, and grouper fisheries.</p> <p>In Timor-Leste the ToR for capacity</p>	<p>crab completed. Workshop on Technical Guidance for Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries Management developed through a workshop. EAFM mapping exercise carried out and a focus group discussion on blue swimming crab data consolidation done. Another workshop resulted in ways to synchronize and harmonize management activities of blue swimming</p>				
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			needs assessment approved and a consultant being recruited.	crabs, in WPPNRI 712 with local government and other fishery stakeholders. MMAF and Demak Regency officials met primary stakeholders in pilot site and plan for EAFM implementation of BSC being finalized.				
Output 2.1.2: Two (2) training courses for 30 Govt. Staff and four (4) local training organizations to develop to conduct fisheries management planning consistent	Q4 Y2	ToRs developed for national-level activities Discussions on the most effective training method have been discussed with the national PSC	In Timor-Leste, a detailed Essential EAFM training was conducted and 26 participants trained. In addition	In Indonesia , a workshop to develop tailor-made training modules for EAFM planners completed and a			70%	As Indonesia already has capacity in EAFM, the actual module required for training are developed nationally and training of trainers organized by MMAF with support from ISLME. COVID-19 pandemic related delays development of and follow up of ToRs and implementation of follow up works of the EAFM assessments in Indonesia. But

<p>with EAFM and within a broader EBM framework Under this component in Indonesia, Fisheries Improvement plan for demersal and Mud crab Fisheries of FMA 712 and 713 are envisaged.</p>		<p>in both countries</p>	<p>6 selected trainees were provided training of trainers.</p> <p>The EAFM assessment of Mud crab and demersal fisheries of FMA 713 completed. Reports under final review.</p> <p>The EAFM assessment of demersal fisheries in FMA 712 initiated</p>	<p>training of trainers for 25 planners (19 men and 6 women) also completed. The report on EAFM assessment of demersal fisheries in FMA 712 under final review. EAFM mapping exercise carried out and a focus group discussion on snapper and grouper data consolidation done. Another workshop resulted in ways to synchronize and</p>				<p>most meetings were done online.</p>
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				<p>harmonize management activities of snapper and grouper at the project site location in WPPNRI 712 with local government and other fishery stakeholders. MMAF and Lamongan regency officials met primary stakeholders in pilot site and plan for EAFM implementation of demersal fisheries being finalized.</p>				
Output 2.1.3: Strengthened capacities in EBM (multi-	Q4 Y4	ToRs developed and procurement	An EAFM assessment of the lobster	The mapping of the EAFM assessment			55%	EBM pilots in Indonesia to be aligned with Fisheries Improvement Programs.

<p>sectoral planning) and EAFM planning is developed on the job through two (2) national pilots at province level and creation of six (6) EAFM-based fisheries management plans at the site level. In Indonesia, the modified planned activity is developing Fisheries Improvement Program for lobster fishery in West Nusa Tenggara covering FMA 713 and 573</p>		<p>t process initiated for EAFM assessment of lobster in FMA712 and 573</p>	<p>fisheries in FMA 712 and 573 is completed now. Developing FIP is the next step. In Timor-Leste as a follow up of the EAFM training, EAFM orientation organized in Batugade and draft EAFM plan under development. Similar orientation and EAFM plan development is planned for Beacau and Metinaro.</p>	<p>results have been undertaken to take forward the EAFM implementation of the lobster fisheries in FMA 712 and 573. In Timor-Leste as a follow up in Batugade and Beacau draft EAFM plans developed after field level orientation. Fisheries management planning in Batugade, Beacau and Metinaro finalised through a scoping study that is just completed.</p>				<p>The sub-activities for lobster has not yet been developed due to recently highly dynamic MMAF policies on the lobster in addition to COVID 19. For Timor-Leste, these pilots are still required; sites identified and work initiated. Delays due to COVID-19 pandemic to be taken into account.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4: Mainstreaming of capacity</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>Identification of the capacity</p>	<p>In Timor-Leste the EAFM</p>	<p>FAO is in discussion with UNTL</p>			<p>30%</p>	<p>Indonesia has LC EAFMs based at Universities and recognized by MMAF through DG Letter.</p>

<p>development in EBM, EAFM and EAA through curriculum development and adoption of existing training course in two (2) national universities or training colleges. The output had been modified as managing migratory fishers for Indonesia and this is being planned for the transboundary area in Indonesia</p>		<p>development topic have been discussed with Indonesia NPSC</p>	<p>training completed this year included participants from the two universities . The resource persons with experience in developing such curriculum in Sri Lanka and Indonesia have guided them on next steps to develop the University curriculum. UNTL to develop a curriculum. A GIZ supported Post graduation program to include the</p>	<p>and UNITAL in Timor-Leste for an online orientation of introducing the EAFM curriculum in the undergraduate level.</p>				<p>Their capacities are being used in the project development of university courses. So not a priority in Indonesia. Several LC EAFMs have been engaged to assist the ISLME Project to undertake EAFM assessments. The ISLME project as well engaged MMAF training centre through Directorates of Fish Resources to develop EAFM Advance Training Modules and Training for Planner (Nov 2020). The output had been modified as managing migratory fishers for Indonesia and this is being planned for the transboundary area in Indonesia.</p>
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			EAFM curriculum.					
Output 2.1.5: Two (2) national reviews of habitat enhancement for fisheries, including artificial reef development, are developed and policy advice provided through one (1) regional workshop	Q4 Y2	Indonesia has started to develop a TOR for national review	In Indonesia, the work on review of policy, regulatory, coordination, management, and monitoring framework for coastal and marine habitat protection, restoration and enhancement in the ISLME region of Indonesia initiated with specific focus on two pilot areas	In Indonesia, the review of policy, regulatory, coordination, management, and monitoring framework for coastal and marine habitat protection, restoration and enhancement in the ISLME region of Indonesia just completed with specific focus on two pilot areas. The follow-up programme in Indonesia is being planned.			60%	Looking for consultant do the marine habitat management in Timor-Leste.

<p>Output 2.2.1: Training of province level units in two (2) national pilot sites provides institutional support to strengthen capacity to combat IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) fishing and the unsustainable use of coastal natural resources at the Provincial level Indonesia has added support to Implementation of Fisheries Management Council of WPPNRI 712, 713, 714, and 573</p>	<p>Q4 Y1</p>		<p>Under planning: Indonesia is preparing a TOR, planned for implementation in Q1 Y3.  One of Timor-Leste government staff attended RPOA-IUU training workshop in Cairns, Australia.</p>	<p>MMAF thru Directorate of Surveillance is preparing a TOR, planned for implementation in later half of 2021. The project is now initiating fisher level training in three pilot areas in Timor-Leste to train around 360 fishers on the basics of identifying and preventing IUU fishing and to understand and follow fisheries regulations. Supporting the review of fisheries management plans</p>			<p>20%</p>	<p>Planning to link the capacity building on combating IUU fishing with another FAO programme.  <b>Indonesia:</b> Implementation of activities will focus on improving the function of Fisheries Management Council of WPPNRI 712, 713, 714, and 573 stock taking in IUU fishing and MCS.  Timor-Leste has also requested a training course on vessel inspection. This is under planning stage.  Under the Implementation of Fisheries Management Council, a short-term consultant was recruited to help MMAF streamline the data and information system collection and compilation for the four FMAs but the consultant has left. But this is now addressed through other strategic interventions.</p>
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				(FMP) of the FMA 712 and 573, and FMP of the FMA 713 and 714. The reviewed/r evised FMP will be then proposed for endorseme nt as the FMP of the FMC. FMC is a non- structural multi stakeholder forum regulated by MMAF.				
Output 2.2.2: Four (4) training courses in capacity building in Port State Controls for fishing vessels targets forty (40) national and provincial fishery officers and	Q4 Y3	0 %	Planning stage	Collabora ting with FAO NORAD funded PSMA capacity building project in Indonesia and identifyin g areas where			15%	<p>Linking the capacity building on combating IUU fishing with another FAO programme.</p> <p>Indonesia had already done good work independent of the project in combating IUU fishing and implementing the Port State Measures agreement (PSMA), including training and capacity building. Further dialogue is made to identify in detail what additional support is needed.</p>

forty (40) private sector port/fishing company representative. Indonesia adds two outputs Output 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. below				supplementary support may be required.				Timor-Leste has requested the APFIC training course on vessel inspection. Planning for a TOT in order to continue to share the experience with the other colleagues at DGF, MAF.  MMAF Indonesia has proposed two additional Outputs under this component and these are included in the Implementation arrangement signed by Indonesia; two outputs, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4, added below.
<b>Output 2.2.3.</b> Improved capacity of fisher in combatting IUUF	Q4 Y3		Planning stage	ToR for the activity under discussion.			5%	This will be a follow up of the activity under 2.2.1.
<b>Output 2.2.4.</b> Improved the use of e-log book or log book by small-scale fishers (<10 GT)Implementation of Capture Fisheries Logbook for small scale fisheries (<10 GT)	Q4 Y2	ToR developed	A service provider had done a review and capacity building on use of e-log book. 226 fisher members including 40 women were trained from six locations and a	Completed			100%	Completed the work.

			manual was developed.					
Output 2.3.1: Existing, unsustainable aquaculture practices are identified in four (4) provincial pilots and solutions for mitigation of environmental impacts are developed through EAA planning workshops.	Q4 Y1	ToRs being developed	<p>Visit and Identification of pilot sites in East Lombok regency of West Nusa Tenggara province carried out for seaweed aquaculture</p> <p>Planning for pre assessment in pilot sites and implementation of the EAA work (seaweed/snapper/grouper).</p> <p>An international consultant is now engaged to review the Timor-Leste draft</p>	<p>The ToR for feasibility for planning EAA intervention developed and service provider selected. The work to start soon in Indonesia. A scoping study for sustainable aquaculture in the pilot areas of Timor-Leste completed and under review.</p> <p>The draft Aquaculture decree finalized in Timor-Leste and to be presented to the Government.</p>			40%	<p>MMAF have proposed a focus on Aquaculture management based on Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA). One pilot site of national EAA model will be established and Technical guidance and assessment protocol for EAA are developed and communication material developed.</p> <p>Timor-Leste plan EAA around seaweed culture, milkfish culture being developed.</p>

			Aquaculture Decree and has helped revise and redraft it to make it comprehensive, also addressing the EAA requirements.	Organized and supported DFG-MAF participants to attend a Workshop to train on using a new legal tool entitled the 'Aquaculture Legal Assessment and Revision Tool' (ALART) organized by FAO Legal Unit.				
Output 2.3.2: Training in planning of sustainable aquaculture development provided to thirty (30) provincial officers and private sector	Q4 Y3	ToRs being developed	Planning stage. EAA training module developed by FAO FishAdapt project in Myanmar being reviewed	MMAF in discussion with ISLME project as a follow up of the EAA pilot being planned.			10%	For MMAF EAA (Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture) Training for participants at 3 pilot sites (NTB, NTT, East Kalimantan) is being planned. Timor-Leste is planning for EAA around seaweed culture and milk fish culture.

producers through EAA (Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture); Creation of five EAA-based aquaculture management plans at the site level.			for adaptation to Indonesia condition					
Output 2.4.1: Regional stocktaking of successful lessons of other initiatives in the ISLME for prospective or innovative alternative livelihoods (including responsibly managed aquaculture).	Q4 Y1	Discussion with Indonesia NPSC has agreed that activities in Indonesia will be postponed for the Q1-Q2 of Y3	ToR for multi-trophic aquaculture being developed in Indonesia.	Preparatory field assessment for developing CB-IMTAS to be proposed as ISLME pilot project in NTB province completed. Feasibility study of CB-IMTAS in NTB, FMA 573 is ongoing.			35%	For Indonesia the priority is on Blue Growth for developing aquaculture and piloting innovative seaweed and multi-trophic aquaculture. The work has started after some delay. Timor-Leste plans to review livelihoods activities in the ISLME area and document and disseminate the lessons learnt.
Output 2.4.2: Policy advice	Q2 Y2	Discussion with NPSC	Planning stage.	At national context,			15%	This output remains important for both countries and an

<p>for sustainable small-scale fisheries building on the draft VGSSF South East Asia Action Plan is developed and communicated Indonesia specifies increased involvement of women in fisheries growth</p>		<p>in both countries agreed that assessment report on small-scale fisheries (SSF) policies in Indonesia and Timor-Leste is planned for Q1 Y3 and two national workshops to review report planned for Q4 Y3</p>	<p>Discussions with FAO HQ colleagues on SSF ongoing.</p>	<p>Indonesia has put an activity plan on increased involvement of women in fisheries growth. To support this, an earlier discussion with other FAO project is built to synchronize the activity to support livelihood and gender perspective in fisheries within the framework of the SSF Guidelines. Under planning stage. An assessment of the small-scale fisheries in both countries especially in Timor-Leste</p>				<p>assessment report on small-scale fisheries policies in Indonesia and Timor-Leste will be prepared. Increased involvement of women in fishery economy will be looked into. A new FAO HQ FMM project in the pipeline provides opportunities for ensuring lasting results.</p>
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				being discussed.				
Output 2.4.3: Identification and communication of options to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities in pilot areas to climate variation Indonesia modifies output to technology innovation for blue growth in small scale fisheries	Q4 Y2	Nil	Planning stage	In Timor-Leste following the scoping study on fisheries and aquaculture , the scoping study for better habitat management and climate change vulnerability mitigation being planned in the pilot sites.			10%	For MMAF the priority is Blue growth for small-scale fisheries. The activity is to increase capacity of fishers through initiated smart-fisher group. Timor-Leste is planning climate change (CC) vulnerability assessment in Metinaro and Bobonaro, also considering work done so far. Brochures and pamphlets on the results and recommendation to be produced.
Output 2.4.4: Capacity building in gender mainstreaming for alternative livelihoods undertaken in four (4) provinces targeting thirty (30)	Q2 Y3	0%	In Timor-Leste fish processing training to women and fisher groups in Beacau, Batugade and Metinaro	To be re planned based on the upcoming FAO FMM project on small-scale fisheries with special focus on women's livelihoods.			25%	A gender strategy for the project to be developed including integration to the TDA/SAP more to be addressed under the thematic study under 1.1.3. Under planning. For Indonesia the specific gender activity is designed and placed under the output 2.4.2 linking with the SSF Guidelines. As for this, the earlier discussion with other

<p>government officers and sixty (60) representatives of women's groups, private sector and NGOs. Modified output for Indonesia preparation of fish resource management materials is priority. Additional output 2.4.5 developed for Indonesia</p>			<p>as enhanced and alternative livelihoods and food security provided</p>	<p>Encouraged and supported validation meeting on Draft Gender Equality Policy of Ministry of Agriculture that covers Fisheries too.</p>				<p>FAO project is built to synchronize the activity to support livelihood and gender perspective in fisheries. Furthermore, preparation of fish resource management materials is priority. Indonesia has requested an additional Output under this component to build capacity to reduce marine and plastic debris from fisheries such as the cleaner harbours and gear marking initiatives under FAO.</p>
<p>Output 2.4.5: Improved management of fishing port for plastic and marine debris(at pilot sites)</p>		<p>Nil</p>	<p>Planning stage</p>	<p>ToR is being discussed with Directorate of Fishing Port to develop a pilot site intervention.</p>			<p>10%</p>	<p>Additional output by Indonesia. This is under planning stage.</p>

Output 2.5.1: Four (4) pilot fishery management plans developed and applied to the management of regional/sub-regional fishing areas (stocks).	Q4 Y4	Discussions with Indonesia NPSC agree this activity will commenced in Q4 Y2 – Q4 Y4	In Timor-Leste, a marine fisheries survey of Northern water taken up. Report under final review. In Timor-Leste as already reported under output 2.1.3 Batugade and Beacau raft EAFM plan under development. Similar orientation and EAFM plan development is planned for Metinaro.	In Timor-Leste, the marine fisheries survey of Northern water completed and report finalized. The initial fisheries management plans for Batugade developed. A scoping study of Fisheries in the pilot areas completed. EAFM implementation will start soon.		40%	<p>For Timor-Leste the development of new pilot fishery management plans is still relevant. Timor-Leste has now undertaken pelagic stock assessment work in the ISLME to inform the development and implementation of their fishery management plans. The report is under finalization. The EAFM training organized had trained officers from the two pilot sites on EAFM plan development. The same officers are involved in development plans in Metinaro and Bobonaro.</p> <p>In Indonesia it is modified into Fisheries improvement programme for Blue swimming crab, snapper, grouper, lobster and mud crab under 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3.</p>
Output 2.5.2: Four (4) pilot plans for aquaculture development and management in provinces	Q4 Y4	Discussions with Indonesia NPSC agree this activity will commenced	Planning stage in Timor-Leste. Taken under 2.3.1 and 2.4 in Indonesia.	The sustainable aquaculture interventions in the three pilot areas in Timor-Leste		40%	<p>Timor-Leste is planning for EAA around seaweed culture and milkfish culture.</p> <p>This activity in Indonesia is taken up under 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 and in the pre assessment stage. Other</p>

where aquaculture has strong potential to contribute to blue growth.		in Q4 Y2 – Q4 Y4		planned in the scoping study just completed. This will be followed up.				relevant ISLME activities listed above are designed to be integrated in the pilot sites.
Output 2.5.3: Existing habitat enhancements, including artificial reef sites, evaluated and subject to management improvement plans developed.	Q4 Y4	Discussions with Indonesia NPSC agree this activity will commence in Q1 Y3 – Q4 Y4	Under planning in Timor-Leste and the review of habitat management commenced in Indonesia.	Review of marine habitat management completed in Indonesia and follow up being planned under 2.1.5. In Timor-Leste this will be integrated into the Ecosystem based approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture taken up in the pilot sites.			40%	Under planning in Timor-Leste. Service provider engaged for review in Indonesia and work in progress.
Output 3.1.1: Improved monitoring and reporting of IUU (Illegal, Unreported	Q2 Y4	ToRs being developed	Indonesia conducted a detailed focus group discussion	National Coordination Meeting for Developin	Output 3.1.1: Improved monitoring and reporting of IUU (Illegal,	Q2 Y4	ToRs being developed	Indonesia conducted a detailed focus group discussion on addressing IUU fishing. The discussions were on bilateral relationship with Timor-Leste, actions required within

<p>and Unregulated) and unsustainable fishing issues in the ISLME supports cooperation with neighbouring LMEs &amp; countries to combat IUU fishing. In Indonesia its also alignment in coordination mechanisms of relevant institutions in combating IUUF</p>			<p>on addressing IUU fishing. The discussions were on bilateral relationship with Timor-Leste, actions required within RPOA on combating IUU fishing including mechanisms for data sharing. They also recalled the commitment of member countries of RPOA-IUU to strengthen the secretariat.</p>	<p>g Alignment Surveillance Mechanism of Combating IUU fishing and Improving Fisheries Regulation Compliances of the Indonesia Sea Part 1: Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) of 713 for Snapper/Grouper and Mud Crab Fisheries in Balikpapan was carried out. The workshop involving provinces covering FMA 713 and other relevant</p>	<p>Unreported and Unregulated) and unsustainable fishing issues in the ISLME supports cooperation with neighbouring LMEs &amp; countries to combat IUU fishing. In Indonesia its also alignment in coordination mechanisms of relevant institutions in combating IUUF</p>			<p>RPOA on combating IUU fishing including mechanisms for data sharing. They also recalled the commitment of member countries of RPOA-IUU to strengthen the secretariat.</p>
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				<p>institutions came out with strategies for better coordination between the national government and the provincial Governments and other related institutions developed more clear strategies on fisheries management and surveillance including combating IUU fishing.</p>				
Output 3.1.2: Coastal environmental remote sensing data generated by	Q4 Y4	ToRs being developed	Under planning stage	Still planning stage			5%	Cooperation and promotion on combating IUU fishing in Indonesia is planned along with training in application of INDES data or any analogues existing apps (in case INDES

<p>initiatives and projects in the ISLME region is used to monitor threats to fisheries and coastal resources and inform planning of pilot activities. In Indonesia cooperation and promotion on combating IUU fishing in Indonesia is planned along with training in application of INDESCO data to monitor threats to coastal fisheries and coastal resources exploring mechanisms to integrate Timor into INDESCO system</p>									<p>not any more relevant) to monitor threats to coastal fisheries and coastal resources, exploring mechanisms to integrate Timor-Leste into INDESCO system.</p>
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Output 3.1.3: Institutional linking provides oceanographic information relating to large scale processes, and climate variability to inform the TDA and inform the planning of pilot activities.	Q4 Y4	Nil	This is being added as part of the thematic study for TDA.	The TDA thematic studies of both countries have addressed this issue and will come up with strategies in the Strategic Action Programme (SAP).			30%	This is to be partially addressed under the TDA thematic studies and analysis under Component 1. Actually planned to conduct a session in the 11 <sup>th</sup> WESTPAC International Marine Science Conference in Aug 2020 at Yogyakarta, Indonesia. To be reconsidered based on post COVID-19 situation.
Output 3.2.1: Project monitoring program established and under implementation.	Q4 Y4	Regional and National inception workshops and PSC meetings completed	One NPSC meeting in Timor-Leste and the second regional PSC meeting of ISLME organized and came with clearer plans and direction which reviewed the work progress and	The Mid Term Review of the project in progress and in the final stages. The NPSC and PSC meeting could not take place in the reporting period. But one progress review meeting in Indonesia and two			50%	Indonesia had organized one NPSC meeting and Timor-Leste had organized two NPSC meetings. The second regional PSC meeting was organized on 30 Sep 2019 in Dili. FAO had signed an Implementation Arrangement (IA) with Indonesia, which was later revised to separate project management head from actual activity and revision of the budget accordingly. The project had sought and obtained a no cost extension till 31 Dec 2022 and the budget is also being revised accordingly. This is based on the PSC recommendation as well as on the Implementation



			approved work plan for 2019-2020.	progress review meetings in Timor-Leste completed.				Arrangement signed with Indonesia. The PSC had agreed to postpone the project mid-term review to mid-2020 which is now taking place in 2021 due to delays caused by the COVID19 pandemic.
Output 3.2.2: Communication and information management systems established for the overall ISLME project and the TDA and SAP n.	Q4 Y4	Communications specialist recruited	The first communication consultant left and replaced with a new consultant. A regional communication strategy workshop was organized and the communication strategy for the project developed.	TDA process involve wide stake holders through online workshops and online surveys. Project website development in progress. Good media coverage of key events.			35%	A communication consultant worked for four months and replaced with a new consultant.
Output 3.2.3: Policy Communications, based on outputs delivered under project Component 2,	Q4 Y4	Development of communication Strategy is ongoing.	Communication strategy developed. Reports from activities under	The second project newsletter released and widely distributed. The third newsletter			35%	Will develop appropriate communication material from the main activity reports.

<p>developed and communicated to national stakeholders.</p>			<p>component 2 finalized. The first project newsletter was released and widely disseminated. Good local media coverage on project activities</p>	<p>being developed. Key technical reports from the project being converted to FAO style and PWS approval being sought to bring out as FAO publications .</p>				
<p>Output 3.2.4: Information sharing with other LMEs in the region and the LME Regional Caucus.</p>	<p>Q1 Y4</p>		<p>Contacts are made with ATSEA and BOBLME projects and will continue to share information . Participated in the inception workshop of the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of ATSEA project. Shared</p>	<p>Regularly participating in ATSEA 2 workshops and Indonesia Ocean Development partners network meetings where lot of information exchange take place. Most of these partners were also</p>			<p>25%</p>	<p>Good networking relations are built with similar marine ecosystem and fisheries projects within the project area carried out by World Bank, NORAD, GIZ, Walton Family Foundation, WWF, WorldFish, New Zealand Aid etc</p>

			article for the GEF IW Newsletter.	part of the ISLME TDA stakeholder consultations.				
Output 3.2.5: 1% of GEF project budget allocated to regional and global knowledge sharing via cooperation with the IW:LEARN Programme, the UNDP “LME/MPA/ICM Governance Project”, and other initiatives.	Q4 Y4	Participated in meetings, training and workshops	The project participated in the LME Data and Information Management workshop in Paris and Bali and participated in selected webinars.	Not much activities due to COVID-19 pandemic.			30%	

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

Under component 1, the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) thematic studies in Indonesia completed and circulated. The thematic study on Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) and TDA thematic study in Timor-Leste are in final stages while one regional and two national TDA consultations contributed immensely to the TDA process. The stakeholder analysis and causal chain analysis are in progress as part of the TDA.

Under component 2, Indonesia and Timor-Leste completed the capacity needs assessment of fisheries management institutions, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) assessment of lobster fisheries in FMA 712 and of mud crab, snapper and grouper in 713 and 712 and blue swimming crab in FMA 712 completed. This was followed EAFM mapping for the selected fishery commodities and initiatives in synchronizing EAFM approaches of central, province and regency governments followed by planning for EAFM implementation in pilot sites in Indonesia. Six new modules were developed for EAFM training in Indonesia and 25 officers trained as trainers on EAFM. Review of marine habitat management in Indonesia completed and the follow-up being planned. The pilot activity on Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) also is in planning stage in West Nusa Tenggara in Indonesia. The innovative approach of Community Based Integrated Multi Trophic Aquaculture (CB-IMTA) in feasibility study stage in West Nusa Tenggara area. In Timor-Leste, a fishery survey of northern waters done. 26 trainees trained in EAFM in Timor-Leste along with 8 trained as trainers. Draft EAFM plan in two pilot sites developed. Review of the aquaculture decree and proposed revised decree incorporating EAA concepts in Timor-Leste. Scoping study for fisheries and aquaculture interventions in the three pilot sites of Batugade, Beacau and Metinaro completed. Fish post-harvest processing training for women in three pilot sites done.

Under Component 3, a detailed focus group discussion on IUU fishing carried out in Indonesia followed by a workshop to discuss effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in FMA 713 including combating IUU fishing. National Project Steering committee and Project Steering Committee meetings carried out in 2019. The Mid-Term review of the project is almost in the final stage. Communication strategy workshop organized and a communication strategy developed. Two newsletters of the project were released. Third newsletter under preparation. Many activities covered in the local and national media as well as FAO Indonesia twitter.

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

The major delays for the project during the reporting period were delays due to COVID-19 pandemic, which had affected the timeline of the project seriously. But towards the end of the reporting period this issue was addressed to a great extent by adopting more online meetings/workshops, having hybrid meeting of online and partly face-to-face, and also face-to-face meetings and field missions following COVID 19 protocols.

The TDA process was delayed due to some quality issues from one service provider needing repeated reviews and revisions, busy schedules and health issues of some international consultants. The activities related to capacity building on Port State Measures Agreement and the interventions specifically addressing small-scale fisheries were delayed as the project wanted to work closely with specific projects led by FAO headquarters. The activities are taking off now.

The long delays in the administrative and financial reporting in Indonesia through handover reports had issues due to different reporting systems demanded by FAO and the Government. This was addressed to some extent by revising the implementation arrangement to address most of the issues. Considering all the delays, the project period has been extended to 31 Dec 2022 and the budget being revised accordingly.

### 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.

	<b>FY2021 Development Objective rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>FY2021 Implementation Progress rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	The project activities that were delayed are now moving ahead, though at a slower pace than expected towards achieving the project objectives including the global environment objectives set in the project document. The project implementation was delayed due to certain unanticipated procedural and process delays in the beginning and seriously affected by COVID-19 pandemic. But the project has now adapted to the changes and implementation speeded up and expected to be completed successfully with an extended NTE.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	In spite of the delays caused by the COVID 19 pandemic the project is now back on track to achieve its development objectives by NTE, which has been extended at no cost to 31 December 2022. The Mid Term Review that is getting completed now will also give clear directions on how best to adjust the project implementation to achieve the objectives in the given time and circumstances. The regional/national project team with support of all stakeholders are doing the best that they can.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point Indonesia</b>			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point Timor -Leste</b>			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>

<sup>16</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	The project is on track to achieve its development objectives by NTE, which has been extended at no cost to 31 December 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused serious delays in the implementation of activities, workshops, and meetings. The regional coordination unit has addressed these issues to the best that they can.
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<i>The overall progress towards the project Outcomes is and also for the progress in the reporting period are both rated MS, despite good work by the project team. This is because the project has not caught up to the level of progress expected my mid term of the project. The reasons for this have been due to late full start in project implementation than originally planned for the Outcome level results and for the annual progress COVID19 has had impact on the project's ability to deliver, as already noted by other reviewers above. The project has just completed its mid term review (although the final report was not available by this PIR period) and the project needs to show that it has taken aboard the recommendations by the MTR team for the next review period.</i>

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<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

#### 4. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)**

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. 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 add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	The Environment and Social risk classification is still valid.

<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>
No grievances received.

#### 5. Risks

**Risk ratings**

<b>RISK TABLE</b>
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<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.



The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Lack of ownership / responsibility by flag states for activities of fishing vessels limits the effectiveness of IUU cooperation activities	Medium (ProDoc)	<p>The project will facilitate communications between MMAF and MAF with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) such as the Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), and other IUU fishing and MCS networks (RPOA, SEAFDEC), to increase pressure on flag states to perform their responsibilities. FAO may be able to assist in coordinating with other flag countries to establish regional dialogues.</p> <p>Gol has adopted PSMA in 2009, and entry into force in 2016 (PERPRES 43/2016). Being implemented in 4 fishing ports: PPS Nizam Zaman, Bitung, Bungus and Benoa. FAO may be able to assist in increasing capacity of the implementation of the PSMA through any possible way of support available.</p>	<p>A detailed national level Focus Group Discussion held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting also flagged need of bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Further actions in the pipeline. The project will concentrate on what can be done within each country to address the same, focussing on surveillance measures. A workshop in this regard was also organized for the MCS in FMA 713. Aligning the ISLME project with the FAO technical assistance</p>	<p>This is now rated as Low.</p> <p>Indonesia and Timor-Leste are playing active roles in the RPOA on combating IUU fishing and stringent actions taken against foreign vessels on violations.</p>

<sup>21</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

<sup>22</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

				under the Global PSMA Capacity Development Programme. The program has been initiated since 2018. Series of assessment and meetings have been conducted since.	
2	Involvement of private sector, for example in the decommissioning of oil rigs, is limited, and oil and gas sector does not cooperate in information gathering on potential pollution impacts to fisheries	Low (Prodoc)	The project will engage the oil and gas sector early in the project to explain the focus of the advisory work to be developed and how it will support their business interest. High level support to the dialogue is canvassed by the project from NDFA and MMAF. More focus to be given to pollution from vessels and marine plastic litter and debris	<p>This to be reviewed in the NPSC meeting and later in PSC meeting on its relevance and strategies if needed.</p> <p>The issue and threat is being examined in Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis.(TDA). Based on the result of the TDA, strategies for involving them in the Strategic Action Programme will be developed.</p>	

<p>3</p>	<p>Low capacity of sub-national management authorities requires extended capacity building and slow delivery of pilot fishery management plans</p>	<p>Medium (ProDoc)</p>	<p>Under Component 2, the project is devoting significant attention and resources to training of sub-national (provincial and district level) fisheries authorities. This capacity building will include focused technical training in EAFM and EAA practices that will include the development of EAFM-based Fisheries Management Plans and EAA-based Aquaculture Management Plans for the project pilot sites as an integral part (and product) of the training. In addition, EAFM and EAA experts will provide on-going mentoring to provincial and district authorities in implementing the pilot level FMPs and AMPs.</p>	<p>The capacity needs assessment for fisheries management flagged the capacity gaps at provincial level and sub-provincial level. The EAFM assessments for lobster, mud crab, and demersal fisheries, have involved stakeholders at province level and local level to understand the specific gaps to be addressed. EAFM planning and follow up are involving province level officers. 25 MMAF officers are provided Training of Trainers in EAFM and they are in turn providing training to provincial officers. Review of fisheries management plans (FMPs) of the fisheries management areas (FMAs) was undertaken based on the EAFM indicators endorsed by MMAF.</p>	<p>This is now rated as Low.</p>
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<p>4</p>	<p>Relevant institutions and projects are reluctant to share data</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Extensive consultation with partner institutions and projects was carried out during the project preparation phase, and the project design includes strategies for collaboration with key projects such as the ATSEA II, Shoreline Resilience, OFMP II, COREMAP-CTI III, CTI-SEA, Coastal Fisheries Initiative, and others (see Appendix 10). Equally importantly, the project executing agencies MMAF and MAF are the lead authorities in Indonesia and Timor-Leste respectively for management of coastal and marine resources, and thus have the authority and responsibility to engage with stakeholders during the project to procure relevant information and data. Finally, to the greatest extent possible, the project will build on existing national and regional data sharing mechanisms and cooperation activities.</p>	<p>Regional partners participated in the regional inception workshop. Interaction and information exchange between relevant development agencies and programmes ongoing. The TDA thematic study worked closely with MMAF and MAF along with other resource agencies to make the most relevant data available. The TDA stakeholder consultations in both countries provided various sources of data. The NSAG members also helped in providing relevant data. The MMAF and province authorities fully involved for providing data for the review of Fisheries management plans of four FMAs.</p>	
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5	Climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, coastal inundation, severe storms, flooding, tropical cyclones and drought could complicate transboundary cooperation and negate the positive benefits of the project's pilot site activities	Medium	Most potential climate change impacts are unlikely to produce widespread or sustained effects during the lifetime of the proposed project, although localized impact from storms, changes in rainfall patterns, and coral bleaching events could impact some site level activities and the achievement of site level targets. In these cases, project activities will be adjusted to accommodate short-term impacts, based in part on the climate change resilience assessments that will be carried out for each pilot site.	No action taken during this reporting period.	Climate risk assessment as part of TDA.
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6	Failure to agree on common frameworks for EAFM and EAA within the ISLME	Low (Prodoc)	Both an “Essential” EAFM training course and an EAA training program have been developed in Indonesia; during the project preparation phase, both MMAF and MAF agreed to use these programs to extend training to relevant fisheries authorities (Provincial and District authorities in Indonesia, and National, Provincial and Local authorities in Timor-Leste). Regional ICM/EBM training is also available through PEMSEA programme.	The capacity of Indonesia on EAFM is well recognized. The EAFM assessment work developed in Indonesia is used for all the assessments in fisheries in Indonesia. A detailed essential EAFM training was organized in Timor-Leste and the government officials, academicians and development workers brought on common understanding. A workshop to develop EAFM modules and then a training of trainers on EAFM was organized in Indonesia. The EAFM and EAA frameworks are being discussed with province-level officials.	No risk in Indonesia (since EAFM is being adopted in fisheries management as explicitly mentioned in FMPs of the FMAs), and MMAF as the leading institution of EAFM has used this instrument for all management of the fisheries resources reflected in the FMPs.
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7	Fragmentation of effort between countries and between international donors within the ISLME	Medium (ProDoc)	Due to its archipelagic nature, there is a wealth of marine focused initiatives in the ISLME. A key feature of the project will be reaching out to coordinate with relevant partners to achieve the project outcomes; this process began during the project preparation phase, as described in Section 1.1.3 on Stakeholders and in Appendix 10 on Major Related Projects. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring that existing data collection, analysis and knowledge sharing processes are effectively engaged to support the development of the TDA and SAP.	Dialogue with relevant partners initiated. Interaction and information exchange between relevant development agencies and programmes initiated. The TDA thematic study worked closely with MMAF and MAF along with other resource agencies to make the most relevant data available. ISLME is also part of the Indonesia Oceans Development partners network where information is being exchanged.	This is now rated as Low.
8	Limited availability of scientific data	Low	This risk principally applies to Timor-Leste where specific needs for primary data collection will be assessed. The project will develop some simple fisheries assessments based on participatory tools and the collection of secondary data, including local ecological knowledge and monitoring of catches. The project will also engage in risk-assessment type planning approaches (i.e. EAFM) that take into account limited knowledge of fisheries resources and attempt to build in monitoring of resources into the management plans developed.	The project supported the fishery survey of the North Coast waters of Timor-Leste conducted by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand. Collaboration with agencies like WorldFish, Conservation International and UNDP and UNTL being developed in Timor-Leste. All available scientific works being explored for the TDA work.	

9	<p>MMAF rescinds Ministerial Decrees 1 and 2, which could impact the project's ability to deliver activities in North Java, East Kalimantan and Lombok. A related risk is that fishermen may ignore the new rules and that the Govt. won't have the will or capacity to enforce them, so that the project is developing management strategies that comply with the FMPs and Decrees but actually are infeasible given conditions on the ground.</p> <p>This risk will be revised after consultation with MMAF.</p>	Medium	<p>Ministerial Decrees 1 and 2 were issued in early 2015; any changes to these decrees are likely to be made before the project starts implementation in early 2016, and the pilot site activities (and selection of sites) can be adjusted if necessary. In fact, the design of the project calls for extensive training, as well as marine spatial planning, activities to take place prior to the implementation of fisheries / aquaculture management activities, which won't begin until early-mid 2017, allowing further time for adjustment to any changes in the regulatory and policy environment.</p>	<p>The capacity needs assessment under output 2.1.1 included a review of policies related to the implementation of Fisheries Improvement Programs and have advised on the project's intervention. The EAFM assessments for selected fisheries commodities done are also advising the best interventions based on the current situation.</p>	
10	<p>Different priorities and interests from local governments in managing marine resources might reduce willingness to adopt policy recommendations on small-scale fisheries.</p>	Low	<p>This will be addressed by strong collaboration with local governments, not only the marine and fisheries officers but also the members of local government parliaments and the head of local government; the project will assess local government interests and integrate these interests in developing policies to manage small-scale fisheries.</p>	<p>Strategies to involve local governments being developed in all pilot-level interventions.</p>	



11	Existing public views and cultural barriers with regard to the role of women in fisheries and aquaculture may affect the willingness of some stakeholders to mainstream gender considerations into these sectors.	Low	The project will work to improve awareness of and support for the role of women in both fisheries and aquaculture at the management level and in livelihoods activities, targeting both the general public and decision makers.	A gender analysis of the sector is being planned to recommend the best approaches.	
12	Lack of political commitment from national or provincial authorities to effectively implement stronger port controls	Low	If serious port of convenience or other IUU issues related to port controls emerge, FAO and RCU will work closely with national agencies to raise awareness of the importance of effective Port Control. There is strong interest of MMAF and MAF to implement the Port State Measures Agreement. The project and other FAO interventions will help the ministries convince their political leadership	A detailed national level focus group discussion was held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting also flagged the need for bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Further actions in the pipeline. A MCS workshop in East Kalimantan also addressed this issue. A separate PSMA capacity building project by FAO HQ and further supportive interventions under ISLME project is to address this issue.	

13	Lack of political will to (i) cooperate on IUU issues across borders and (ii) to provide greater authority for IUU risk assessment and response at local levels, could impact activities to strengthen monitoring and reporting of transboundary IUU fishing	Low	During the project preparation phase, both MMAF and MAF expressed their interest in and intention to explore mechanisms for transboundary cooperation on IUU fishing. To further this goal, Output 3.1.2 of the project includes activities to support the two countries in creating a formal agreement for cooperation in using the INDESO system, as well as establishing communication and data transfer arrangements and arranging for training of Timor-Leste operators. The project also will encourage MMAF and MAF to grant more authority to local agencies to participate in monitoring and response to IUU fishing activities, and will pilot this approach at the transboundary project pilot site.	A detailed national level focus group discussion was held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting also flagged the need for bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Further actions in the pipeline. A MCS workshop in East Kalimantan also addressed this issue.	
14	The special conditions due to the COVID 19 pandemic affect the delivery of the project work by affecting meetings, trainings and field visits. During 2020 the government priority shifted to rehabilitation works from fisheries and ecosystem management.	Low	More strategic planning by rearranging desk studies prior to meetings and field visits and streamlining the activities to help sustainable livelihoods and vulnerability reduction. Extension of the project period to complete delayed activities. Conducting as many inclusive online or hybrid meetings and workshops involving all stakeholders	Many of the current activities are rearranged to start with desk studies and meeting conducted online and being successfully organized. Field visits postponed or being done with minimum required personnel. The project is extended to December 2022.	

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Low	The risk rating has come down from Medium to Low compared to 2020 reporting as more mitigation measures are put in place. These include measures (listed in the matrix above) to address the delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic as well. Also because the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste are bringing in more conducive policy changes and implementation mechanisms. The Mid-Term Review in the final stages also gives direction for the corrective steps. The project is given a no cost extension till 31 December 2022 to compensate for the implementation delays.

## 6. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

### Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	Yes	No changes during the reporting year. But changes made during the first year. Indonesia is already implementing the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, so national activities under Outputs 2.1.1 to 2.1.5 were revised and adapted to the national context. In addition, Indonesia added new outputs under 2.2, namely, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. Under component 2 in Timor-Leste, a Fishery Survey of the northern waters of Indonesia was carried out as per the request of the Government.

<b>Project Indicators/Targets</b>	Yes	The indicators and targets are developed in the results framework according to the changed outputs. For other outputs, the timeline has been extended. Due to the various delays in the activities, the timings of the outputs may have to be changed during the Mid-Term Review.

**Adjustments to Project Time Frame**

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project extension</b>	Original NTE: 19 Jul 2021      Revised NTE: 31 Dec 2022  Justification: The delays in implementation caused initially by procedural delays and later by the COVID-19 pandemic. But all the activities are now picking up which means the project needs more time to be implemented, which is the reason for the no-cost extension.

## 7. Stakeholders Engagement

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

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

The project document mentions the different stakeholders to be involved in different consultations and studies. In Indonesia, at national context of the implementation of the activities to achieve the project's outputs, the project introduced resource management approaches including EAFM, EAA, MCS, and MSP. The approaches are exercised specifically for the management of fisheries resources in specific fisheries management areas (FMA 712, 713, 714 and 573). Fisheries resources including blue swimming crab in FMA 712, mud crab in FMA 713, snapper/grouper in FMA 712 and 713, lobster in FMA 573 and small pelagic fishes in FMA 714. Each of the approaches engages specific stakeholders relevant to the scope of the approach including fisheries commodity-based stakeholders involving fishers of those commodities, local governments (at provincial and district level), government partners, non-government organizations, research institutes and universities, and the private sector. In Timor-Leste, too, in all activities, stakeholders from the ministry level at horizontal level and vertically down to District level and fisher level are engaged.

In Timor-Leste, the project realizes that various stakeholder engagements are required for the implementation of the ISLME Project, including EAFM, EAA, MCS, etc.

- The major stakeholders were engaged including:
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in Indonesia.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Timor-Leste
- Secretary of State for Environment, MCI Authority of Municipality
- Universities and Academic/Research institutions engaged in fisheries
- International and National Non-Governmental Organizations
- Community representatives from fisher and aquaculture communities including women
- UN and other International agencies

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project
- please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

For the year being reported, different stakeholders are engaged in various field and desk studies, consultations, workshops, trainings and focus group discussions (FGDs). Annex 1 gives the details. The major stakeholders engaged are:

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in Indonesia. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) and Ministry of Environment (MoE) from Timor-Leste
- Province level and district level officers
- Universities and Academic/Research institutions engaged in Marine science and fisheries work
- International and National Non-Governmental Organizations
- Community representatives from fisher and aqua-farming communities including women
- UN and other International agencies
- Fisher groups and fishery associations

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

The private sector has been engaged only to a limited extent as in the case of focus group discussion in the EAFM assessments and national stakeholder consultation on harvest strategy. The private sector is also planned to be engaged in several implementation of the project activities including the development of community-based Integrated Multi-trophic Aquaculture System (IMTAS) in the framework of Blue Growth initiative and management of marine debris at fishing port/fisher village.

In Timor-Leste the private sector is also engaged in some of ISLME project implementation including aquaculture activities and draft of Aquaculture Decree Law development.

## 8. Gender Mainstreaming

### Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

The gender analysis is part of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and almost completed. The TDA thematic study in Indonesia and Timor-Leste recognizes the major role played by women in the

fisheries sector and appreciates that the GOI has started to address gender inequality through gender mainstreaming (*Pengarusutamaan Gender/PUG*). The gender issues have been implicitly taken into consideration throughout the implementation of the ISLME national activities. Gender mainstreaming also becomes a major concern of the MMAF Indonesia as highlighted in the MMAF Strategic Plan (2014 – 2019): to increase the role and representation of women in politics and development, and increase institutional capacity to mainstream gender in MMAF. Whereas, in Timor-Leste, the gender implementation strategy is currently set at various National and sector levels including in the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2020, Agriculture Sector Development Medium Term Investment Plan (2014-2018), Agriculture Sector Development Medium Term Operation Plan (2014-2018), MAF Strategic Plan (2014-2020) and Annual Action Plan. The project will further build on this. Gender mainstreaming will be one of the considerations in the activities taken up in the pilot sites.

Moreover, the project is trying to get alignment with other relevant international projects i.e., NOR-FMM SSF project from FAO HQ, which is aimed to empower small-scale fisheries communities including gender dimension with a view to contribute to more sustainable and climate resilient livelihoods and food systems. The SSF project will start in 2021, and at this stage is in the preparation of implementation in both Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

Yes the stakeholders involved in different meetings workshops and extension programmes are recorded in gender-disaggregated manner. Details given in Annex 1

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

The project staff does not have gender expertise. But consultants having gender expertise are recruited for specific studies especially on TDA.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

Output 1.1.3: Significant socio-economic drivers and trends that create environmental pressure on ecosystem resources and services in the ISLME region are assessed.

Output 2.1.3: Strengthened capacities in EBM (multi-sectoral planning) and EAFM planning is developed on the job through two (2) national pilots at province level and creation of six (6) EAFM-based fisheries management plans at the site level

Output 2.4.4: Capacity building in gender mainstreaming for alternative livelihoods undertaken in four (4) provinces targeting thirty (30) government officers and sixty (60) representatives of women's groups, private sector and NGOs. The proposed activity will contribute to increase capacity of women in fisheries activities at the pilot sites including to improve their participation in access to and control of the marine and fisheries resources, environmental management, supply-chain, and alternative livelihood through a blue economy

In Timor-Leste, the livelihoods enhancement training in three different locations by involving more women than men aimed to address gender gap by giving more opportunity to women to address and discuss their issues, while supporting them by providing technical training to support diversification of fish /seafood products into value-added product for income generation. This opportunity also gave a



space to women access and control over their natural resources by accessing fish and other products to support their family and reduce dependency in the future, as well as generating socio-economic benefits to women. For the 3 trainings in 3 different locations, 50 women benefited.

The EAFM training and EAFM plan development also provided an opportunity for both men and women to jointly identify the gaps and establish a plan based on the needs in their community. This part is more on gender empowerment in the planning process on how both voices of men and women can be heard equally. Currently MAF Timor-Leste in collaboration with UN WOMEN has developed draft MAF Gender Policy to be validated.

In Indonesia, the focus group discussions carried out as part of the five EAFM assessments had good women participation.

## 9. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- 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.

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is the best strategy now within the project to analyse the information from available projects, programmes (through stakeholder consultations) and secondary literature on the threats and issues affecting the ISLME and inform all stakeholders in a demystified manner before developing a Strategic Action Programme based on that. The service providers and consultants have almost completed three thematic studies. As for the national activities, the best advice and lessons from pilot interventions will be brought out as policy briefs. The project website is under development.

- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

The project has developed its communication strategy, which was finalised in a regional workshop involving both countries and FAO. Based on the communication strategy:

- There is good media coverage of the project activities and also in FAO Indonesia twitter account
- Two project newsletters have been released and widely circulated. Third newsletter under development.
- The project website is being developed.
- The key technical reports are converted to FAO style and being brought out as FAO reports for wider dissemination.
- Based on some of the completed reports Policy briefs are being planned.

- 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. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

### **Mustain, promoter of sustainable blue swimming crab fisheries management from Kauman**

On a day-to-day basis, Mustain (46 years), a fisher from Kauman Jepara, Central Jawa, observes how many of the crabs (locally called *Rajungan*) he catches are laden with eggs. The reddish eggs stick to the crab's abdomen (berried females). Mustain realized that the crabs he catches and sells to collectors are only for white meat.

"I've been thinking about it for a long time, those eggs, if left in nature, will produce millions of new blue-swimming crabs," said Mustain when contacted by the Communication Consultant of GEF/FAO ISLME Project, Kamaruddin Azis,. "Finally, using my own funds, I bought bamboo, nets and kept the berried female in a rearing cage," he explained. He knew that residents or fishers in Jepara saw his efforts as strange. "Some even called it crazy idea. You're crazy, Mus," recalled Mustain.



Mustain, *blue-swimming crab fighter from Kauman* (dok: ©Mustain/Forkom)

Gradually, his efforts had a positive impact. As time passed, residents conveyed directly to Mustain that since the shelter for hatching of the eggs were deployed, the population of blue swimming crabs continued to be maintained and even increased. "The blue-swimming crab catch is still good and even tends to increase," he said again.

Mustain called his efforts to secure and raise the eggs that were still attached to the crab's stomach as a quarantine effort. "The eggs are quarantined, and restocked to increase the population. I hope it will be followed not only in Jepara, but in other places as well, so that it will have a wide impact," he hoped. Jepara crab fishermen operate on the outskirts of the coast or about a mile from the coast. "It doesn't have to be far if this restocking effort is complied with."

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, through the Directorate of Fish Resource Management (PSDI) appreciated Mustain's initiative. In March 2020, MMAF in collaboration with GEF FAO ISLME project invited Mustain and other blue-swimming crab fishers from Jepara to Jakarta and they met the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Edy Prabowo. The Jepara waters, where Mustain and local fishers fish for blue swimming crab, are a part of Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 712, one of the four FMAs supported by GEF FAO ISLME project.

"We are happy because the Government sees the establishment of the Rajungan Fishermen's Forum as a management partner, We also shared what we have done regarding management of blue swimming crab in Jepara," he said. Within two years of establishing the forum, Mustain established good communication with small crab fishermen in Jepara, including neighboring regencies and even Lampung regency in Sumetra.

"We are, of course aware that there are many problems faced by small crab fishers. One of them is the use of fishing gear that destroys our fishing area. This is what needs to be set," he explained. What Mustain and his group have done on protecting the crab eggs for hatching had caught the attention of many parties. Not only the MMAF as mentioned above, but the Marine and Fisheries Service in neighboring provinces and districts as well. "We were once invited by the East Java Marine and Fisheries Service to participate in a meeting and share experiences there. To educate them on how we quarantine the crabs," he said.

"In 2019, the Indonesian Crab Management Association (APRI) invited me to share knowledge in Madura. We have also been invited by Bappenas in Pamekasan," he added. "We always encourage fishers to maintain the crab population. Thank God fit's abundant in Jepara,". What makes Mustain happy is that his efforts have gained attention from the central government, provincial and local governments including the company's CSR fund.



*Mustain and his 'quarantine' cages for blue-swimming crab (photo: ©Mustain/Forkom)*

"With the state electricity company or PLN, we have an environmental conservation program. I offer tourism education to see crabs and it is supported. Received funding in 2019 and 2020 to support the livelihood development of women's groups to make small crab derivative products, crackers and others," he explained.

This will be one of the good practices that ISLME project will promote as part of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management for blue swimming crab.

- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

The project website is under development. The Google drive links to the key reports brought out so far are given below.

## **ISLME project key reports and outputs as of May 2021**

### **Newsletters**

1. First newsletter

<http://www.fao.org/3/ca9922en/ca9922en.pdf>

2. Second newsletter

<https://s.id/ISLME-NL2>

### **Trasboundary Diagnostic Analysis**

1. Report on First ISLME regional TDA consultation

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HzVEERrGxJZjir4HdEDdMRYrU8b8RxQ-/view?usp=sharing>

2. Indonesia ISLME National TDA stakeholders consultation Report

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZbqhQG-YgZRe7UrIKUMajMjk9PSfOdTJ/view?usp=sharing>

3. ISLME TDA Thematic Assessment Report Indonesia

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YC6T6xNBwxKZIW1bXG0CcdOtY-RebyWh/view?usp=sharing>

### **Indonesia reports**

1. ISLME Capacity Need Assessment Report – Indonesia (PKSPL – IPB)

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hBXF\\_YQb7StXB\\_cuUeusEEDuL4J66cKS/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hBXF_YQb7StXB_cuUeusEEDuL4J66cKS/view?usp=sharing)

2. Report on EAFM Assessment for Lobster Fisheries and Proposed Intervention Management Actions (Unram)

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vRt1V5ph\\_qKdSVn-4kS-fgOQjflFYMFH/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vRt1V5ph_qKdSVn-4kS-fgOQjflFYMFH/view?usp=sharing)

3. E-logbook assessment report and recommendation by DFW Indonesia <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jDtIvannLbOVQl6bCLTUnMSAeZSNm2FX/view?usp=sharing>
4. E-logbook user guideline by DFW <https://drive.google.com/file/d/10aBY7H2EsdSmx1KeR4T3qujZn5aiDWXL/view?usp=sharing>
5. E-logbook Users Guidelines IND version <https://drive.google.com/file/d/10aBY7H2EsdSmx1KeR4T3qujZn5aiDWXL/view?usp=sharing>
6. E-logbook Users Guidelines ENG version <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QOnH5KqpVuhKispw7bVEGAs7CihfzmGw/view?usp=sharing>
7. Format Fishing Logbook (DFW) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pfDBf7rP3sTEW3srcBEjdCBLdBXi1zgY/view?usp=sharing>
8. Format Penangkapan Ikan (DFW) [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rntWQgowv\\_1wAMjqAfX1GI-XOiKgXE\\_t/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rntWQgowv_1wAMjqAfX1GI-XOiKgXE_t/view?usp=sharing)
9. ISLME Marine Habitat Review Indonesia [https://drive.google.com/file/d/167IpatYX-NdURVPETIB1KyqZPBvNFyC\\_/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/167IpatYX-NdURVPETIB1KyqZPBvNFyC_/view?usp=sharing)
  
10. EAFM assessment of snapper and grouper FMA 713 Indonesia : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aasatRVCEmxSQo6XpDZqD17SuTcCWdTU/view?usp=sharing>
11. EAFM assessment of mud crab FMA 713 report: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LlKuz6llprW6N1-rVPkIzXF\\_oH2KtgLp/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LlKuz6llprW6N1-rVPkIzXF_oH2KtgLp/view?usp=sharing)

### **Timor-Leste reports**

1. Timor-Leste Fishery Survey Report [https://drive.google.com/file/d/17FNTC23XoFCs6UP4TVp3\\_wFNiIX4R0-0/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/17FNTC23XoFCs6UP4TVp3_wFNiIX4R0-0/view?usp=sharing)
2. Timor-Leste Guidelines EAFM Curriculum Development [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1q3lCuQe0R6tcuvvVwq1C1\\_3mTKmEk9Ue/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1q3lCuQe0R6tcuvvVwq1C1_3mTKmEk9Ue/view?usp=sharing)
3. Timor-Leste Module EAFM Development <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UgsuJ3DD-7RsXGlbAMWvjM85lOdzfbvu/view?usp=sharing>
4. Course Report EAFM and TOT Timor-Leste [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mPOcetB4cgYu5TEWVa0e\\_3Oe-D\\_D3M6i/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mPOcetB4cgYu5TEWVa0e_3Oe-D_D3M6i/view?usp=sharing)
5. Capacity needs assessment study Timor Leste <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YgvyPXBxU686vxGSR1W2qgdMFUE-Wlsm/view?usp=sharing>
6. Post Harvest Fisheries Training Report <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VUJkRCzucnscG2lfH2qMc7p2eNjOk7S7/view?usp=sharing>

**Other regional reports**

1. Communication Strategy ISLME Project.  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lgrYl7bi59DWy7zJgHrra\\_mdro73Qxs5/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lgrYl7bi59DWy7zJgHrra_mdro73Qxs5/view?usp=sharing)
2. ISLME poster  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Er9NG9tjSnZ1jl8poo2pv-KxrrbT3w6B/view?usp=sharing>
3. ISLME project brochure  
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dIQ9FoAF\\_56rLCWc87\\_fLdjYr5Rck9u/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dIQ9FoAF_56rLCWc87_fLdjYr5Rck9u/view?usp=sharing)
- 
- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses

The project communication project consultant is Mr Azis Kamaruddin,  
[Kamaruddin.Azis@fao.org](mailto:Kamaruddin.Azis@fao.org)

## Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

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

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

There is no involvement of indigenous peoples so far in the project.

## 10. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>23</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

Under the framework of the Ecosystem approach to Aquaculture (EAA), the project is developing a pilot of the **Community-based Integrated Multi-trophic Aquaculture System (CB-IMTAS)** in West Nusa Tenggara province (FMA 573), one of the selected pilot sites. The innovation is to be delivered through a systematic process to develop a pilot activity. The MMAF staff together with FAO ISLME team undertook a rapid field assessment, seeing the possibility to engage the private sector in developing the pilot activity. A service provider, the Learning Centre for EAFM of the University of Mataram (Unram) has now started the feasibility study of the possible integration of culture of seaweed with lobster and fish culture to mitigate any environmental issues created by any one species culture. They are developing the feasibility and business model of the proposed CB-IMTAS in the remaining months prior to implementation.

The Unram team noted that there were about 40 fisher households who were interested in implementing this integrated cultivation technique. The target is fishers who already have floating net cages, and who know how to cultivate seaweed and are experienced in growing lobsters. In addition, local residents also hope that there will be a combination with the rearing of pompano (*Trachinotus blochii*).

## 11. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.

The outcomes/outputs were not achievable within the previous NTE of 19 Jul 2021 due to slow implementation of the field activities and face-to-face meetings due to COVID-19 ban on fieldwork in mid-2020. The fieldwork activities have just resumed by late 2020 up to mid-2021.

- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?

The MTR is delayed. The MTR is just carried out by 2nd quarter of 2021. The project requested and obtained a no cost extension till 31 Dec 2022, as recommended and approved by the PSC meeting in 2019.

- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.

The livelihoods activities of the primary project beneficiaries i.e. the fishers and those in the fish value chain were affected during 2020. But they are coping up with more safe working strategies to carry out fishing and marketing.

<sup>23</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

The project personnel are under risk of being infected by COVID-19 during fieldwork, meetings, and other face-to-face activities. Precautionary approaches are strictly followed in the activities, during the mission, and other high-risk activities. Vaccination of personnel is prioritized. The Regional Project Coordinator had to go back to India and have to telework till the conditions are conducive to get a visa and travel back to Jakarta.

- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

Since online meeting is the safest option, it has not always effectively achieved the outputs due to many possible reasons including time availability and other routine work for MMAF and MAF staff, as well as problems regarding connectivity. A combination of on- and offline (hybrid) mode of meeting and workshop is found more effective. This mode still limits the possible interaction of people directly involved while effectively achieving the set outputs of the designed activities.



**12. Co-Financing Table ( under compilation and calculation)**

Sources of Co-financing <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
		<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

<sup>24</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

## Annexure 1

## Desegregated information of stakeholders involved

*Please provide information on composition of beneficiaries, geographical coverage, breakdown by gender and age of beneficiaries reached during the reporting period.*

**Indonesia**

Sl no	Dates	Event	Stakeholders participated	Number of men participants	Number of women participants
1	16 July 2020	Local area FGD on Review of Policy, Regulatory, Coordination, Management, and Monitoring Framework for Coastal and Marine Habitat Protection, Restoration, and Enhancement in the Indonesian Sea Large Marine Ecoregion (ISLME) Region	KKHL KKP, BKKPN KUPANG KKP, DINAS KP NTB, DINAS KP NTT, KEMENDAGRI, UNIVERSITAS MATARAM, PSDI KKP, BHO KKP, PSDKP KKP, KKI DJPB KKP, UNIVERSITAS CENDANA, PUSRISKEL KKP, FAO, PTHI	25	20
2	18 Aug 2020	First Indonesian Sea LME TDA Regional Technical Workshop	MMAF Indonesia, MAF and MoEF Timor- Leste including NSAG members, FAO, ISLME, ISLME TDA service providers/consultants	17	11
3	19 August 2020	FGD National Review of Policy, Regulatory, Coordination, Management, and Monitoring Framework for Coastal and Marine Habitat Protection, Restoration, and Enhancement in the Indonesian Sea Large Marine Ecoregion (ISLME) Region	KKHL KKP, BHO KKP, BHKLN KKP, PSDI KKP, PUSRISKAN KKP, FAO, PTHI	11	5
4	3-4 Sep 2020	ISLME TDA National Stakeholder consultation	MMAF Indonesia including NSAG members, FAO, ISLME, ISLME TDA service providers/consultants, INGOs, Academic institutions, Other UN	21	19

			agencies and bilateral support agencies		
5	2-5 November 2020	Development of EAFM Advance Training Modules	MMAF, IPB University, Jakarta Fisheries University (STP- AUP)	31	11
6	23-30 November 2020	Sub-activity #2: EAFM Advance Training for EAFM Planner	MMAF, IPB University, STP-AUP	19	6
7	15-18 December 2020	Workshop to Map Out The EAFM Assessments Results for Demersal, Mud Crabs, Lobster and Blue Swimming Crabs Fisheries of selected FMAs of Indonesia	MMAF, IPB University, UNHAS, UNRAM, Lambung Mangkurat University, FAO	21	12
8	4-5 Feb 2021	O.2.1.2_ Synchronization and Harmonization of the Implementation of GEF-5 Grants for Crab and Snapper / Grouper Commodities at WPPNRI 712	MMAF Jakarta, Marine and Fisheries in FMA 712, APRI, SFP, EDF, Starling Eesources, ADI, WCS, YKAN	20	12
9	5-9 April 2021	MMAF Mission to Demak, Central Jawa Province, Indonesia FMA 712 for the preparedness of the implementation of EAFM intervention for improving blue swimming crab (Rajungan) fisheries at the ISLME project pilot sites in Demak	MMAF Jakarta, DKP Central Java Province, DKP Demak, Head of Puwerejo Village, Head of Tambak Polo Village	37	6
10	28-30 April 2021	Focus group discussion on blue swimming crab (Rajungan) data consolidation for the Indonesia FMA 712, an implementation of EAFM intervention for	MMAF Jakarta, APRI, SFP, EDF, ADI, WCS, YKAN, LTPPK, PA, PD, ZEEI, PPN Berondong, PPN Untia, PPN Mayangan, PPN Pekalongan, PPN Muara Angke, PPN Kejawanan, PPN Bajomulyo, PPN Morodemak, PPN Batulicin, BPPI Semarang	20	7

		improving fisheries performance			
<b>Timor-Leste</b>					
<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Stakeholders participated</b>	<b>Number of men participants</b>	<b>Number of women participants</b>
1	18 Aug 2020	First Indonesian Sea LME TDA Regional Technical Workshop	MMAF Indonesia, MAF and MoEF Timor- Leste including NSAG members, FAO, ISLME, ISLME TDA service providers/consultants	17	11
2	17 Sep 2020	TDA Stakeholder Consultation Workshop	Government Agencies including DGF-MAF and SSE including NSAG Members, MTP, MTW, ToD, MTTI, MOI, MBO, MPM,ANPM, SSE&I, Academic/Researchers, International Partners, National Partners, FAO staff, and ISLME Project Team	31	12
3	16 Nov 2021	Online 13th RPOA-IUU Regional Plan of Action- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing	11 countries including Timor-Leste and Indonesia)	9	2
4	17 Nov 2020	Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment Validation	Government Agencies including DGF-MAF and SSE including NSAG Members, Academic/Researchers, International Partners, National Partners, FAO staff, and ISLME Project Team	22	6
5	14 Dec 2020	Monthly Review meeting (ISLME Project)	DGF-MAF , FAO Team and ISLME project Team	8	2
6	8 Mar 2021	2 <sup>nd</sup> Monthly Review Meeting (ISLME Project)	DGF-MAF, FAO Team, ISLME Project Team and Office of Secretary of State for Fisheries	4	3
7	17-16 Jan	Pilot project site Visit for EAFM & EAA Scoping Study.	DGF-MAF and ISLME Project team	5	1

Annex 2

ISLME Project Information No Country Name of Project locations Coordinates

1 Indonesia Java North Sea S 5° 0' 0" E 110° 0' 0"

2 East Kalimantan N 0°30'0'' E 116° 30' 0''

3 East Flores - Flores Timur S 8° 14'32'' E 122°58'5''

4 Lombok S 8° 40' 37" E 116° 19' 58"

5 Timor-Leste Batugade – Atapupu S 8° 57' 47'' E 124° 59' 12"

6 Biacou S 8° 50' 0"E 125° 3' 0"

7 Metinaro S 8° 31' 59" E 125° 45'

Country, name of project location and geotag based on geonames.org