



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RAP
Country (ies):	Indonesia, Timor-Leste
Project Title:	Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Sea (ISLME)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/RAS/289/GFF
GEF ID:	5768
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) of Timor-Leste
Project Duration (years):	48 months
Project coordinates:	<i>Provided separately</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	6 September 2016 (CEO Endorsement)
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	20 July 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	19 July 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 December 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	4 000 000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	25 114 000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	1,973370
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	15,376,401

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

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

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

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	30 Sept 2019 National committee in Indonesia held on 24 Feb 2022 National Steering committee on Timor-Leste was held on 1 April 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	Sep- Oct 2020
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	19 Nov 2021 (completed)
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	June 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	LOW
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Chavakat Manghat Muralidharan, Regional Project Coordinator, FAO Indonesia	Muralidharan.ChavakatManghat@fao.org
Budget Holder	Simon FungeSmith, Sr Fishery officer, FAO RAP	Simon.FungeSmith@fao.org

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

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

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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
	Outcome 1.1 Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME	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 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)		The work completed include TDA work plan, developing table of contents, two national scientific advisory groups nominated and actively participated in the TDA process. The Indonesia TDA thematic study and thematic study on regional Ecosystem Services valuation completed and circulated. The Timor-Leste TDA thematic study working draft stage. 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 completed.	MU

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

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

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

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

						<p>Causal chain analysis discussed and in final draft stage. Regional TDA validation meeting completed. The working draft of TDA received but still incomplete as the TDA lead fell sick. National expert review of the working draft conducted in Indonesia. Alternate means of completing the TDA document initiated.</p>	
	<p>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</p>	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)	<p>By the end of year 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ISLME SAP is completed and signed off by the appropriate ministers in both countries. <p>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 medium and long-terms</p>	<p>Plan for the SAP work and ToR for the work developed and under rereview</p> <p>To commence soon</p>	MS
	Outcome 2						

	Outcome 2.1. Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) utilized for sustainable marine management	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	<p>INDONESIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 has been 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 supported MMAF in mega launch of harvest strategy of Blue swimming crab, snappers, and groupers. 6. EAFM mapping exercise carried for all the above commodities for which EAFM assessment completed. 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. 	S
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						<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> <p>10. Improvement compliance in fishing reporting. Capacity building on fisheries resource utilization through implementation of e-logbook: Training for MMAF Applications for Fishing Reporting and Data Collection Specific to Small-Scale Fisheries, Demak and Lamongan, FMA 712.</p> <p>11. Scientific panel convened who recommend measure for better harvest control rules for Blue Swimming Crab (BSC) in FMA 712</p> <p>12. MMAF Mission to Cirebon, Demak and Lamongan of respectively West, Central and East Jawa province, Indonesia FMA 712 for supporting the implementation of harvest strategy of the blue swimming crab fisheries at provincial level and of the measurable fisheries new concept of MMAF (increasing fisheries</p>	
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						<p>compliance incl. Data reporting through e logbook)</p> <p>13 Data collection process in Demak for BSC strengthened and a model developed</p> <p>14. Direct guidance to provincial and district governments on the implementation of EAFM of mud crab, snappers and groupers provided</p> <p>15. Initiating developing fisheries management plan (FMP) for mud crab (LOA development);</p> <p>16. Drafting FMP for Lobster (LOA development)</p> <p>17. Initiating provision and capacity building for use of Vessel Monitoring Devices among small scale fishers (LOA development and procurement process)</p> <p>18. Mission to West Nusa Tenggara (pilot sites) for strengthening EAFM process for lobster fisheries completed and developing fisheries management plan being initiated</p> <p>19. Work initiated for developing a technical plan for marine conservation in FMA 714 and a scientific forum on the same;</p> <p>20. Mission to East Kalimantan province (pilot sites) for consolidating EAFM implementation for mud crab, snappers, and groupers fisheries in FMA 713.</p>	
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						<p>TIMOR-LESTE</p> <p>21. Training on Essential EAFM conducted with 26 participants trained. 6 selected trainees were provided training of trainers.</p> <p>22. Those trained above on EAFM are now guiding EAFM planning on the ground and helping to develop university curriculum.</p> <p>23. As a follow in Batugade and Beacau, draft EAFM plans developed after field level orientation.</p> <p>24. Fisheries management planning ground work in Batugade, Beacau and Metinaro finalized through a scoping study</p> <p>25. Work on Fisheries management plan development in the three pilot areas getting initiated</p> <p>26. A review of the marine habitat management in the north coast of Timor- is getting initiated now</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2.2. Regional and national governance of fisheries and natural resource management (including legal and institutional frameworks) strengthened</p>	<p>Programs to control IUU fishing and management of fishing ports implemented</p>	<p>Existing systems for control of IUU fishing and management of fishing ports are ineffective (Indonesia) or virtually non-existent (Timor-Leste)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Training programs and enhanced institutional cooperation results in strengthened Port State controls and IUU monitoring by year three of the project</p>	<p>1. In Indonesia a review and capacity building on use of e-log book completed. 226 fisher members including 40 women trained from six locations. A manual developed.</p> <p>2. The review of fisheries management plans (FMP) of the FMA 712 and 573, and FMP of the FMA 713 and 714 completed. The reviewed/revised FMP</p>	<p>S</p>

						<p>proposed for endorsement as the FMP of the Fisheries Management Council (FMC) of respective FMA.</p> <p>3. Collaborating with FAO NORAD-funded PSMA capacity building project in Indonesia and identifying areas where supplementary support may be required.</p> <p>4.Provision of Technical Support System for Fisheries Management Council by providing high end laptops to support works of fisheries Management Councils</p> <p>5.Review of Fisheries Management Plan of Small Pelagic Lemuru Fishery (<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>) completed</p> <p>6.Initiating National Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) Stock Taking;</p> <p>7. Initiating a Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573) to support implementation of MMAF measurable fisheries</p> <p>TIMOR -LESTE</p> <p>7.Completed fisher-level training /Public information campaign in six locations in Timor-Leste to train around 328 fishers on the basics of identifying and preventing IUU fishing and to understand and follow fisheries regulations</p>	
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						8.Planning of Online training by FAO expert from HQ for Timor-Leste	
	<p>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</p>	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>INDONESIA</p> <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 feasibility study for planning EAA intervention completed and the implementation started</p> <p>TIMOR-LESTE</p> <p>3.The pilot EAA intervention on seaweed culture under implementation</p> <p>4. A scoping study for sustainable aquaculture in the pilot areas of Timor-Leste completed.</p> <p>5. Works initiating for promoting sustainable seaweed culture in two pilot sites and sea cucumber culture in one pilot site</p> <p>6. In Timor-Leste an international consultant was engaged to review the Timor-Leste draft Aquaculture Decree and help revise and redraft to make it comprehensive, also addressing the EAA requirements, completed. The final presentation to the Government remaining.</p>	S
	<p>Outcome 2.4: Development policies are guided to support innovative opportunities for alternative</p>	Revised policy framework developed.	Existing policies related to blue growth, sustainable small-scale	None	Policies to promote blue growth, sustainable	<p>1.The preparatory field assessment for developing Community Based- Integrated Multi Trophic</p>	MS

	<p>livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, especially those dependent upon fishing for their livelihoods</p>		<p>fisheries, climate change resilience and gender mainstreaming are insufficient and do not take account of transboundary issues or regional collaboration</p>		<p>small-scale fisheries, climate change resilience and gender mainstreaming for coastal and fishery dependent stakeholders are included in endorsed SAP</p>	<p>Aquaculture (CB-IMTAS) in NTB province completed. Feasibility study of CB-IMTAS in NTB, FMA 573 completed and implementation ongoing</p> <p>2. Interventions regarding small- fisheries (SSF) is by collaborating with FAO HQ colleagues on collaborating on another FMM project on SSF ongoing.</p> <p>3. For MMAF the priority is Blue growth for small-scale fisheries, including drafting a TOR for gender-specific activity to increase the involvement of women in fisheries economic growth.</p> <p>4. A gender strategy for the project will be finalized including integration to the TDA/SAP being addressed under the thematic study under 1.1.3.</p> <p>5. For Indonesia preparation of fish resource management materials is priority. To start based on ongoing studies and works under 2.1.</p> <p>6. In Indonesia work on building capacity to reduce marine and plastic debris from fisheries such as the cleaner harbors and gear marking initiatives starting off</p> <p>7. Assessment and Gap Analysis to Support MMAF-program of Kampung Nelayan Maju – KALAJU - (<i>advance fisher village</i>) in 11 villages in the ISLME region with a</p>	
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						<p>gender inclusive approach now getting initiated.</p> <p>TIMOR- LESTE</p> <p>8.In Timor-Leste fish processing training to women and fisher groups in Beacau, Batugade and Metinaro as enhanced and alternative livelihoods and food security completed.</p> <p>9.Supported validation meeting on Draft Gender Equality Policy of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that covers Fisheries sector too.</p> <p>10.Timor-Leste is planning climate change (CC) vulnerability assessment in Metinaro and Bobonaro, also considering work done so far. Scoping study for better habitat management and climate change vulnerability mitigation being initiated in the pilot sites.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2.5: Pilot projects demonstrate improved approaches for fisheries and aquaculture management</p>	<p>Ability of local level fisheries management to sustain fish stocks and fisheries operations, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Catch Per Unit Effort ▪ Compliance levels ▪ Fisher income 	<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</p>	None (Both)	1. By end of project, approved FMPs are producing positive effects on key fishery indicators (targets to be determined during	<p>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 followed by substantial planning for pilot fisheries. Same way EAA assessment are followed with the pilots on EAA interventions. Pilot projects are taken up in 7 districts of 5 provinces.</p>	S

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing effort / capacity <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"> ▪ No. of new aquaculture operations implementing Blue Growth production techniques ▪ % of existing aquaculture operations transitioned to Blue Growth production techniques <p>No. of persons employed in Blue Growth aquaculture operations</p>	ecologically unsustainable and producing declining levels of income for local residents (baseline to be determined during project inception)		<p>project inception)</p> <p>By end of project, approved AMPs are producing positive effects on key aquaculture indicators (targets to be determined during project inception)</p>	<p>TIMOR- LESTE</p> <p>2. Timor-Leste has undertaken pelagic stock assessment work in the ISLME to inform the development and implementation of their fishery management plans.</p> <p>4. The EAFM training organized had trained officers from the two pilot sites on EAFM plan development. The same officers are involved in development EAFM plans in Metinaro and Bobonaro. The initial fisheries management plans for Batugade developed.</p> <p>5.A scoping study of fisheries in the pilot areas completed.</p> <p>6.EAFM implementation getting started in three pilot areas.</p> <p>7. Sustainable seaweed culture and sea cucumber culture pilots are starting off in Timor-Leste</p> <p>8. In Timor-Leste the review of marine habitat management will be integrated into the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture taken up in the pilot sites.</p> <p>9. Marine Protected Area planning for Metinaro being initiated</p>	
	Outcome 3						

		Effective integration of information and monitoring networks in both countries to enable better management of marine and coastal resources	No existing collaboration / information sharing on IUU fishing within the ISLME, and limited collaboration on oceanographic and climate data	Coordination and information sharing networks strengthened by end of year 2	Cooperation arrangements in place by end of project	<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 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 Governments and other related institutions developed more clear strategies on fisheries management and surveillance including combating IUU fishing.</p> <p>3. Initiating Development of Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries</p>	MS
	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						

						<p>Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573)</p> <p>4. In Timor-Leste a national meeting to discuss transboundary issues on fisheries with Indonesia completed with recommendations</p> <p>5. A bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste on discussing Transboundary fisheries and marine ecosystem issues is in the pipeline</p> <p>6. Work initiating on Technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System in Indonesia</p>	
	<p>Outcome 3.2: Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholder</p>	<p>Information and scientific (natural and social) data sharing with other regional LME programs</p>	<p>No information sharing mechanisms exist</p>	<p>Initial sharing of information and a regional workshop with other LMEs convened by the end of year 2</p>	<p>Increased regional awareness about the objectives of, approach to, and “lessons-learned” derived from the ISLME project by the end of the project</p>	<p>1. Indonesia conducted two NPSC meetings Timor-Leste had organized three NPSC meetings.</p> <p>2. Project inception meeting, regional stakeholders meeting and 1st PSC meeting organized in 2018.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. The Mid Term Review of the project is completed in 2021 and management</p>	<p>MS</p>

						<p>responses developed and being attended to.</p> <p>4. Prepared and submitting PPR PIR reports as per schedule except the last ones.</p> <p>5. A regional communication strategy workshop was organized and the communication strategy developed.</p> <p>6. Good media coverage of works and the project.</p> <p>7. Website development in final stage</p> <p>8. A video on boat registration produced</p> <p>9. A policy brief on MCS in Indonesia in final stage of publication</p> <p>10. ISLME news coverage in FAO Indonesia website and twitter improved</p> <p>11. Also had an interview with Radio Indonesia.</p> <p>12. Four newsletters of the project were released and widely disseminated.</p> <p>13. Contacts made with ATSEA and other regional projects and will continue to share information.</p> <p>14. Participated in the inception workshop of the 2nd phase of ATSEA project.</p> <p>15. Information exchange also part of the Indonesia Ocean Development Partners Network.</p> <p>16. The project participated in the LME Data and Information Management</p>	
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						workshop in Paris and Bali and participated in selected webinars. 17. Article in IW Learn special Newsletter on World Oceans Day	

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

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1 Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME	Using all the outputs including the working draft of the TDA engage another agency to finalise the TDA incorporating expert advise from both countries. The national meeting for Indonesia for this carried out. The ToR for the work under MMAF review now	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	To be completed by Aug 2022
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	Without waiting for the TDA to be completed, to commence the SAP process based on the casual chain analysis and leverage points already developed. To engage a capable agency to do this. ToR developed and under MMAF review. Also in discussion with MMAF as they insist on an Indonesian agency to do it supported by an agency or consultant in Timor-Leste	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	To commence in July and end Nov 2022
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	The TDA finalisation process to recheck the aspects on Blue Growth small scale fisheries and gender mainstreaming and to ensure it is addressed in SAP process as well. SAP consultants to include a gender specialist. The CB-IMTAs activity as a pilot activity under blue growth already under implementation	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	Work already commenced. To be completed by Nov 2022

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

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	The advanced village programme in 13 villages to address SSF and gender aspects in village planning and set it as policy model		
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	Already the works commencing on the transboundary bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste and the developing road map for Monitoring Control and Surveillance in fisheries management to address the key aspects under the outcome	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	Commence by Jul 2022 and end by Nov 2022
Outcome 3.2: Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholder	To organise two more PSC meeting before end of the project To follow the MTR recommendations strictly New communication consultant with PMU to address the gaps in communication aspects	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	Already in operation and to continue till project completion

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME	Regional agreement (TDA) endorsed by stakeholders			
Output 1.1.1 Transboundary threats to marine resources and ecosystems and their root causes are identified Transboundary threats to marine resources and ecosystems and their root causes are identified	Review of transboundary threats to marine resources and ecosystems in the ISLME.	To have been completed	Detailed causal chain analysis done for five priority environment concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable Fisheries & Aquaculture • Degradation & Loss of Marine Habitats • Marine & Land-Based Pollution • Decline of Biodiversity & Key Species • Impacts of Climate Change Validated in national scientific advisory commitment meeting in Indonesia and Timor Leste and then in review meeting in Indonesia	Slow delivery of output by TDA lead consultant due to health issues reported. . But almost complete
Output 1.1.2 An ecosystem valuation analysis is undertaken and the benefits and services derived from the	Ecosystem services valuation in ISLME.	To have been completed	Ecosystem Services valuation study completed and finalised	Slow delivery of output by TDA lead. But complete

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

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

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

marine ecosystem are assessed and valued	Levels of contribution to knowledge of marine ecosystem benefits and services in the ISLME			
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. trends that create environmental pressure on ecosystem resources and services in the ISLME region are assessed.	Review of socio economic drivers in TL and INS (ISLME) ecosystems completed, including gender analysis (<i>GEF 6 gender indicator 1</i>)	To have been completed	This is addressed under the causal chain analysis and also in the thematic study for Indonesia, draft thematic study for Timor-Leste and working draft of TDA though not complete	Slow delivery of output by TDA lead. But almost complete
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.	Governance and institutional assessment (in the ISLME ecosystems).	To have been completed	<p>This is addressed partially in the thematic study for Indonesia, draft thematic study for Timor-Leste and working draft of TDA though not complete</p> <p>The institutional analysis process conducted for Both Indonesia and Timor-Leste under component 2.1.1 supported this process</p>	<p>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</p> <p>The TDA lead fell sick and the delivery of outputs seriously affected To remedy the situation, ToR is prepared to engage national level agencies to complete the TDA</p>

				from all the documents so far done and to undertake the Strategic Action Programme process. Under MMAF review and consideration now
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.	TDA signed (endorsed) by PSC.	To have been completed	The consolidated TDA report is still in a working draft format requiring many gaps filling, updating of data and policy back ground and editing	The TDA lead fell sick and the delivery of outputs seriously affected. To remedy the situation, ToR is prepared to engage national level agencies to complete the TDA and to undertake the Strategic Action Programme process. Under MMAF review and consideration now
<u>Outcome 1.2</u>	SAP endorsed by stakeholders			
<u>Output 1.2.1</u> The vision and the ecosystem quality objectives for the ISLME, together with the institutional arrangements for cooperation on monitoring and management of natural marine resources in the ISLME, are developed	Plan for monitoring and management of natural marine resources in the ISLME including transboundary areas	To have been completed	A detailed plan for the SAP process is developed and ToR developed for engaging service provider. ToR under review of MMAF Indonesia now	Significantly delayed due to delay in completion of the TDA. But planned to be initiated without further delay as the causal chain analysis and the leverage points developed part of the TDA as starting point of SAP process. Many of the National works under the Component 2 coming with

				recommendations are also good references
Output 1.2.2 Management actions and priorities to mitigate identified transboundary issues at the local, national and regional levels are agreed.	Strategy for effective management of transboundary issues at local, national and regional levels	To have been drafted		Do
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 the SAP are identified and a sustainable financing plan developed.	Inter and Intra-Ministerial Working Groups.	To have been in process		Being planned to be coupled with ATSEA2 who is working with a inter-ministerial committee
Output 1.2.4 SAP for the ISLME is completed and endorsed by the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste.	SAP document endorsed	Not planned		Has to be done in an intensive manner so as to complete the process in time before end 2022
Outcome 2.1 : Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) utilized for sustainable marine management	Number of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) based on EAFM under implementation, and that incorporate gender dimensions (GEF		Indonesia: This project has contributed to reviewing and drafting of several fisheries management plans (FMP) incl. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 FMPs for Fisheries Management Areas of 712, 713, 714 and 573; 2. FMP for Lemuru Sardinella 3. Starting drafting of 2 FMPs: Lobster and Mud Crabs 4. Supporting development and launching of interim Harvest Strategy and Harvest Control Rule for Blue Swimming Crab in FMA 712; snappers and groupers in FMA 713. 	

	6 gender indicator 4)		EAFM is one of principles of Indonesia FMPs. Gender mainstreaming is one of the MMAF policy directions.	
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	Institutional assessment completed in INS and TL.	Fisheries Improvement Program for Blue Swimming Crab fishery in Selected Area of FMA 712	National Coordination Meeting of Scientific Panel of Fisheries Management Unit for Development of Harvest Control Rule (HCR) for Blue Swimming Crab fisheries in FMA 712 set clear directions MMAF/FAO Mission to Demak, Lombok and Cirebon Indonesia FMA 712 for supporting the implementation of harvest strategy of the blue swimming crab fisheries at provincial level and of the measurable fisheries new concept of MMAF helped capacity building at province and stakeholders level Data collection and management of blue swimming crab fisheries in three pilot areas in FMA 712 at the i.e. Demak regency in Central Jawa supporting the Harvest strategy strengthend and capacities built	Achieved most of the objectives
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 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.	Number of fisheries management plans developed by target institutions.	Fisheries Improvement Program for Demersal and mud crab fishery in in Selected Area of FMA 712 and 713 Roll-out of EAFM training across the project area (harmonized with 2.5.1)	Direct technical assistances to provincial and district governments on the implementation of EAFM of mud crab, snappers and groupers provided taking in the local stakeholder view points also pre cursor for Mud crab fisheies management plan being developed in East Kalimantan The work on developing the Fisheries management plan of Mud crab for FMA of 712 and 714 is being initited Initiating improving Capacity of Small-Scale Fisheries through Introduction of the Use of Vessel Monitoring Device for <30 GT-boat: A pilot project in FMA 712	Instead of specific EAFM training EAFM capacity building at local level and vessel monitoring system to support EAFM being introduced. (Indonesia had taken up many EAFM trainings already)
Output 2.1.3 Strengthened capacities in EBM (multi-sectoral planning) and	Number of Fisheries Management	Fisheries Improvement Program for	Prepartory mission for the implementation of EAFM intervention for improving lobster fisheries West Nusa Tenggara province, Indonesia done.	Fisheries management plans for more FMAs and fishery

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	Plans (FMPs) based on EAFM under implementation, and that incorporate gender dimensions (<i>GEF 6 gender indicator 4</i>)	lobster fishery in NTB (in Selected Area of FMA 713 and 573) Scoping study for EAFM in pilot sites for Timor Leste	Initiating the work on Drafting of Fisheries Management Plan for Lobster (<i>Panulirus spp.</i>) Scoping study done for Fisheries management in three pilot areas in Timor-Leste and the draft Fisheries management plan developed earlier for two pilot areas in Timor-Leste will be further discussed with stakeholders and confirmed for all three pilot areas. Work initiating on village level planning exercise	commodities dealt in different other outputs also.
Output 2.1.4				
Output 2.1.4 Mainstreaming of capacity 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	Courses and curricula for training on EAFM and EBM in Indonesia and Timor-Leste	Management of Migratory Fishers (<i>Nelayan Andon</i>) In Timor-Leste supporting University curriculum on EAFM	Negotiations with UNTL and UNITAL to conduct an online planned out and to start soon incorporating EAFM curriculum into Under graduation	Indonesian Universities have EAFM curriculum already. Timor-Leste University capacities to be built
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	Policy guidelines for coastal and marine habitat restoration and enhancement in Indonesia and Timor-Leste	Workshop to present report findings and policy guidance Marine conservation plan development	Work getting initiated on providing technical assistance to MMAF in preparing and developing a technical plan for marine conservation to support measurable capture fisheries in the FMA 714. Work getting initiated to support for a scientific forum to discuss conservation and fisheries within the MMAF new concept of fishing zones A review of the marine habitat management in the north coast of Timor- is getting initiated now	Work on track though delayed

Outcome 2.2 Regional and national governance of fisheries and natural resource management (including legal and institutional frameworks) strengthened	Programs to control IUU fishing and management of fishing ports implemented			
<p>Output 2.2.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>Indonesia has added support to Implementation of Fisheries Management Council of WPPNRI 712, 713, 714, and 573</p>	Plans to combat IUU fishing among provincial and port-based DG Surveillance staff in Indonesia and relevant Govt. staff in Timor-Leste	<p>Implementation of Fisheries Management Council</p> <p>IUU and MCS stock-taking</p> <p>Development of training and other capacity-building interventions</p> <p>Implementation of training and other capacity-building in combatting IUU fishing Capacity building for fishers on combatting IUUFs</p>	<p>The project made detailed review of the Fisheries Management plan of the four Fisheries Management area 712, 573, 713 and 714 areas and proposed draft of revised plans which includes measure to improve MCS as well.</p> <p>Provision of Technical Support System for Fisheries Management Council by providing high end laptops to support works of fisheries Management Councils.</p> <p>Review of Fisheries Management Plan of Small Pelagic Lemuru Fishery (<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>) completed also coming up with improved management measures including MCS.</p> <p>Initiating National Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) Stock Taking for Strengthening Institutional Capacity in Supporting Measurable Fisheries management and Combating Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) Fishing at Provincial Level in Indonesia within the framework of Indonesia fishing zones (FMA 712, 713, 714, and 573).</p> <p>In Timor-Leste, a public Information Campaign (PIC) on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Safety at Sea in the Northern Coast of Timor-Leste was organize at six locations covering 328 participants</p>	Work well in progress but slow

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 forty (40) private sector port/fishing company representative. Indonesia adds two outputs Output 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. below	Plans to implement Port State Controls / Measures for fishing	Capacity building on fisheries resources utilization through implementation of e-log book	Planning of Online training by FAO expert from HQ for Timor-Leste	Not focused much in Indonesia as a separate FAO project under Norway support is taking care of this activity
Output 2.2.3 Improved capacity of fisher in combatting IUUF				Not focused much in Indonesia as a separate FAO project under Norway support is taking care of this activity
Output 2.2.4 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)		Implementation of Capture Fisheries Logbook for small scale fisheries (<10 GT)	The use of logbook especially among small scale fisheries are being promoted in 2.11 and 2.1.2	Well addressed
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	EAA-based Aquaculture Management Plans (AMPs) implemented.			
Output 2.3.1 : Existing, unsustainable aquaculture practices are identified in four (4) provincial	EAA plans to address unsustainable aquaculture	Fisheries management based on EAA:	A pre-assessment for Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture for seaweed culture in Nusa Tenggara was worked out and currently the implementation of a pilot is on.	Well in progress but slow

	practices developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Pre-assessment of EAA pilot site</i> 2. <i>Provision of EAA technical guidance editorial</i> 3. <i>Implementation of EAA management in the selected pilot site</i> <p><i>Assessment of EAA status</i></p> <p>Development of communication and awareness-building information</p>	<p>The draft Aquaculture decree developed under this project discussed in internal meeting of MAF Timor-Leste including working group) and validation meeting validation meeting and to finalise the draft Decree. Validation meeting. Translation to Portuguese before submission to Government</p> <p>The scoping study in Timor-Leste also identified the viable and sustainable interventions in the past also that are not that way</p>	
<p>Output 2.3.2</p> <p>Training in planning of sustainable aquaculture development provided to thirty (30) provincial officers and private sector producers through EAA (Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture); Creation of five EAA-based aquaculture management plans at the site level.</p>	EAA-based aquaculture management plans	<p>EAA (Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture)</p> <p>Training at 3 pilot sites (NTB, NTT, East Kalimantan)</p> <p>Roll-out of EAA training across the project area</p>	<p>Training on sustainable seaweed culture in two pilot sites in Timor-Leste is planned and to commence soon.</p> <p>The NTB training in Indonesia postponed to complete the EAA pilot implementation</p>	<p>In Indonesia to follow on the activity now being implemented under 2.3.1</p>

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	Revised policy framework developed.			
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).	Lessons learned reports and information	Blue growth on developing aquaculture: 1. IMTA Feasibility Study 2. IMTA Pilot Project IMTA Monitoring and Evaluation	A feasibility study for community based integrated multi trophic aquaculture system (CB-IMTAS) feasibility study and plan for implementation of an IMTA pilot project plan in proposed sites in the West Nusa Tenggara completed. The project is being implemented now	Well in progress but slow especially as it involved some complicated procurement issues. But sorted out now.
Output 2.4.2 Policy advice 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	Existence and effectiveness of policies for small-scale fisheries	Increasing the involvement of woman on fishery economic growth Policy advice for sustainable small-scale fisheries building on the draft VGSSF South East Asia	Initiating capacity Need Assessment and Gap Analysis to Support MMAF-program of <i>Kampung Nelayan Maju – KALAJU</i> - (advance fisher village) in 11 villages in the ISLME region with a gender inclusive approach	An innovative approach that matches the recent Indonesia policy on advanced villages being promoted The process of initiating the work was delayed

		Action Plan is developed and communicated		
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	Climate Change Adaptation plans developed with communities.	Blue growth on small scale fisheries	Initiating capacity Need Assessment and Gap Analysis to Support MMAF-program of <i>Kampung Nelayan Maju – KALAJU</i> - (advance fisher village) in the ISLME region with clear village level planning	Climate adaption plans to be incorporated within each of the 11 coastal village plans
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. Modified output for Indonesia preparation of fish resource management materials is priority Additional output 2.4.5 developed for Indonesia	Degree of participation and benefit sharing for women in the management of fisheries and other coastal resources, and to include GEF 6 gender indicators (3 and 4): 1. % Share of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project. 2. Number of national/regional policies, legislation, plan, and strategies that incorporate gender dimensions.	Preparation of fish resource management materials	Gender inclusive participation ensured in all EAFM related stakeholder consultations and specific indicator on gender being addressed in each of the EAFM Plan development and assessment. A policy brief of Fisheries MCS in the process of finalization ISLME supported the Gender Policy development of the Ministry Agriculture and Fisheries Timor-Leste	Well in progress but slow
Output 2.4.5		Management of Marine and	Initiating work on Management of Marine and Plastic Debris in (PPP Morodemak) Fishing Port of in Demak,	In progress but slow

Improved management of fishing port for plastic and marine debris (at pilot sites)		Plastic Debris in Fishing Ports	Central Java Province, Indonesia Fisheries Management Area of 712	
Outcome 2.5 Pilot projects demonstrate improved approaches for fisheries and aquaculture management	<p>Ability of local level fisheries management to sustain fish stocks and fisheries operations, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch Per Unit Effort • Compliance levels • Fisher income • Fishing effort/capacity <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"> • No. of new aquaculture operations implementing Blue Growth production techniques • % of existing aquaculture operations transitioned to 			

	Blue Growth production techniques No. of persons employed in Blue Growth aquaculture operations			
Output 2.5.1 Four (4) pilot fishery management plans developed and applied to the management of regional/sub-regional fishing areas (stocks).	Marine Spatial Plans in place for fisheries and fisheries-aquaculture pilot sites EAFM plans / FMPs under implementation within the ISLME	The plans for Indonesia are incorporated in 2.1,1,2.1.2 and 2,1.3 In Timor Leste the pilot EAFM interventions to be in operation	Based on scoping study done last year a fisheries planning exercise in three pilot sites in Timor-Leste initiated, In Indonesia the output is realised under different outputs of 2.1,1,2.1.2 and 2,1.3	Work in progress. But slow especially in Timor-Leste as MAF consent and action process takes lot of time
Output 2.5.2 Four (4) pilot plans for aquaculture development and management in provinces where aquaculture has strong potential to contribute to blue growth.	Aquaculture Management Plans (AMPs) based on EAA under implementation within the ISLME	The plans for Indonesia are incorporated in 2.3.1 In Timor Leste the pilot aquaculture interventions to be in operation	In Indonesia feasibility study on Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture for seaweed culture in Western Nusa Tenggara followed by a pilot intervention is ongoing, already reported under 2.3.1 In Timor-Leste Seaweed culture as a livelihoods support system in the pilot areas and a pilot trial of sustainable sea cucumber culture is planned and getting initiated	Work in progress. But slow especially in Timor-Leste as MAF consent process takes time
Output 2.5.3 Existing habitat enhancements, including artificial reef sites, evaluated and subject to management improvement plans developed.	Effective models / management plans for enhancement of coastal and marine habitats within the ISLME	In Timor Leste marine habitat review to be completed and MPA planning started	A Marine Protected Area (MPA) planning for Metinaro in Timor-Leste is being initiated.	Work in progress. But slow especially in Timor-Leste as MAF consent process takes time

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	Effective integration of information and monitoring networks in both countries to enable better management of marine and coastal resources			
Output 3.1.1 Improved monitoring and reporting of IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) and unsustainable fishing issues in the ISLME supports cooperation with neighboring LMEs & countries to combat IUU fishing. In Indonesia its also aligning coordination mechanisms of relevant institutions in combating IUUF	IUU fishing monitoring reports shared. Effective transboundary cooperation within the ISLME on IUU fishing issues	Coordination mechanisms on combating IUU Fishing Needs Analysis Pilot testing of transboundary cooperation on IUU at Batugade-Atapupu pilot area	Initiating Development of Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573) to support implementation of MMAF measurable fisheries In Timor-Leste, a national meeting to discuss transboundary issues on fisheries with Indonesia completed with recommendations A bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste on discussing Transboundary fisheries and marine ecosystem issues is in the pipeline	
Output 3.1.2 Coastal environmental remote sensing data generated by 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	Ecosystem based management of fisheries and coastal resources in the ISLME is enhanced and supported by remote sensing	Training in the application of INDESO data to managers at project pilot sites Cooperation and promotion on combating IUU Fishing in Indonesia	Work initiating on Technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System in Indonesia	

application of INDESCO data to monitor threats to coastal fisheries and coastal resources exploring mechanisms and to integrate Timor into INDESCO system				
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	Oceanographic information available to support sustainable management of marine ecosystems and fisheries in the ISLME region	Collaborate with INAGOOS and other programs on large-scale oceanographic processes and climate change Convene an ISLME Oceanographic Coordination Workshop Enhancing Fisheries Information Data System of the MMAF with the Oceanographic information	The work getting initiated under Technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System in Indonesia is also addressing this output.	
Outcome 3.2: Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholders	Information and scientific (natural and social) data sharing with other regional LME programs			

<p>Output 3.2.1 Project monitoring program established and under implementation.</p>	<p>Monitoring of project activities enables timely decisions to support adaptive project management</p>	<p>Regional Coordination 1. 2nd NPSC 2. PSC Meeting 3.MTR</p>	<p>The Mid Term Review of the project completed and the management responses developed and under implementation. Project task force meetings held to review MTR report and confirm management responses</p> <p>The National Steering committee meeting for Indonesia held on 2-24 Feb 2022, and for Timor-Leste organized on 1 Apr 2022. A project review meeting in Timor-Leste organised on 11 Aug 2021</p>	<p>Most activities delayed. But being speeded up now</p>
<p>Output 3.2.2 Communication and information management systems established for the overall ISLME project and the TDA and SAP.</p>	<p>Communications and information management systems in place to support the objectives of ISLME project, including assessment of gender equality and women's empowerment results/progress (GEF indicator 5).</p> <p>Scientific (natural and social) data contributed to MMAF architecture and NDFA Peskador website</p>	<p>Development of Communication Strategy 1. Overall communications strategy; 2. Establish and update project web-based tools; 3. Consolidate and disseminate technical and policy reports; Design and disseminate press and promotional materials</p>	<p>New communication consultant appointed. 3rd and 4th ISLME newsletters released More coverage of ISLME events in FAO Indonesia website and FAO Indonesia twitter. Also coverage in MMAF Indonesia website</p>	<p>Setting up and launch of FAO website getting delayed as the earlier communication consultant could not do it. The new consultant has just completed all the compilation and process for the same</p>
<p>Output 3.2.3 Policy Communications, based on outputs delivered under</p>	<p>Policy communications regarding key</p>	<p>Consolidation and Dissemination</p>	<p>Policy brief on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance in Surveillance at OCP approval stage</p>	<p>More policy briefs and video films in the pipeline</p>

project Component 2, developed and communicated to national stakeholders.	outputs of the ISLME project are widely available	of the Project Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidate key lessons and best practices generated by project activities under Component 2 2. Develop Policy Communications documents disseminate policy communications using systems established under Output 3.2.2 	Video on Boat registration part of fisheries management in Youtube	
Output 3.2.4 Information sharing with other LMEs in the region and the LME Regional Caucus	See Outcome level indicator	Coordination Mechanism and Regional Meeting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish coordination mechanisms with key partners Organize and carry out regional meetings	Video on Boat registration part of fisheries management in Youtube Article on blue swimming crab management in IW: LEARN newsletter on World oceans Day Information exchange mainly with ATSEA2 project	

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.	Information sharing and joint training with global LME programs	1. Participation in workshops and training modules of IW:LEARN 2. Updating of project information / materials in IWLEARN.net 3. Exchange of information and experiences with other LME experts Collaboration with other relevant regional and global programs	Participated on line in IW learn workshops and ATSEA 2 workshops	The COVID 19 pandemic gave little scope of organizing or participating in face to exchange forums

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), of ISLME had gone through the essential processes required and have come out with detailed causal chain analysis and leverage points and the supportive thematic studies. The Timor-Leste thematic study and the main TDA document covering the baseline analysis are still in a working draft stage with some gaps on updated data or policies also requiring many edits and formatting. This is due to the health issue faced by the TDA lead writer. An expert review meeting was done in Indonesia. Measures are now taken to mitigate this by engaging an Indonesian agency (with support of a consultant or agency in Timor-Leste) covering both countries to complete the TDA process and simultaneously do the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) in an intensive and rapid manner.

Under Component two most of the national activities related to Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAFM), Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) have progressed well except that it was slow. But now picked up speed. The highlights for the year are completion of the review of fisheries management plans of FMAs 712,713, 714 and 573, review of FMP of Bali sardine (Lemuru), feasibility study followed by initiation of implementation of the EAA and Integrated Multi trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) pilots. A series of capacity building processes for promoting EAFM and data collection and management of Blue swimming crab, snapper, and groupers were also the focus. The EAFM planning for mud crab and lobsters is commencing. Other initiatives to start off soon are the stock taking of Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS), pilot level marine litter management in fishing port, fisheries dashboard and support to small scale fishers to use vessel monitoring devices. Marine conservation plan for FMA 714 and also advance village planning for 13 fishers villages are also commencing. The challenge at this point is when ToRs for many works coming together and the unavoidable process delays in FAO and MMAF delaying commencement of many works.

In Timor-Leste a scoping study for taking up EAFM planning and sustainable seaweed and sea cucumber culture in pilot area completed and work commenced. A marine habitat review management review and Marine Protected Area (MPA) planning for one pilot area is to commence soon. A Public information campaign on MCS was taken up in 6 coastal areas villages. Also initiating pilot work on use of bottom long line for fishing. The challenge here is the time taken for consensus building and work initiation by MAF.

The pandemic delayed the conduct of National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) meeting and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. Now the NPSC meeting in both countries are completed and now the project steering committee is planned for July 2022. The Mid Term Review of the project was completed, and management response developed on the recommendation, being followed up.

Communication has improved this year after appointing a new communication consultant. The third and fourth Newsletter brought out. The website is under finalization. Media, web and video coverage improved. The transboundary fisheries issues discussed at both countries are now planned to be discussed in a bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

The overall challenge remains completing all main project activities especially the TDA and SAP before the end of 2022.

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

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

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	MS	<i>All efforts were made to bring up the MS level of last year to S level this year. But the major set back with delayed delivery and incomplete outputs from TDA lead had affected the overall project especially the initiation of the next important activity of Strategic Action Programme. Mitigation measures are being put in place to address this and complete both TDA and SAP. The procedural delay at MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and FAO especially when many activities come up together, continue to be a challenge</i>
Budget Holder	S	MU	<i>I subscribe to the comment made by the Lead Technical Officer and strongly support the No-Cost Extension (NCE) of the project. Without the NCE, the project will not be able to deliver the intended outputs.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁸	S	MU	<i>The project has been working hard to improve delivery and outputs following the setbacks of the COVID -19 period. However a major problem has been incurred with non performance of an international consultant and this has jeopardized the TDA-SAP development process. This is compounded with delays in counterpart Ministries in planning and approvals of activities. The project will require no cost extension if it is to deliver its expected outcomes and without an extension will almost certainly fail to deliver the TDA and SAP. .</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

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

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MU	MS	<i>The key intended results of this project – TDA and then SAP- have been significantly delayed due to several factors – including slow delivery by the lead international consultant. The project team has been actively trying to speed up deliveries but with not great success. However, national level activities in both countries have shown more progress in implementation, despite challenges of COVID19.</i>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

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

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

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Category C (Low)	Still valid

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.

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¹⁹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Lack of ownership / responsibility by flag states for activities of fishing vessels limits the effectiveness of IUU cooperation activities	Medium (ProDoc)	Y	The project is encouraging and facilitating 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 especially during the SAP phase 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 through a separate NORAD supported	A detailed national level Focus Group Discussion held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2 nd PSC meeting also flagged need of bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. A bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste will be taken up soon. The project is concentrating on what can be done within each country to address the same, focussing on surveillance measures. A workshop in this regard	This is now rated as Low. Indonesia and Timor-Leste are playing active roles in the RPOA on combating IUU fishing and stringent actions taken against foreign vessels on violations.

²⁰ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

				project is able to assist in increasing capacity of the implementation of the PSMA through any possible way of support available.	was also organized for the MCS in FMA 713. A stock taking and road map development for MCS is being initiated ` Aligning the ISLME project with the FAO technical assistance 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)	Y	The project to 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 is to be reviewed in the 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>	
3	Low capacity of sub-national management authorities requires extended capacity building and slow delivery of pilot fishery management plans	Medium (ProDoc)	Y	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 include focused technical training in EAFM and EAA practices that will	The capacity needs assessment for fisheries management flagged the capacity gaps at provincial level and sub-provincial level. The EAFM assessments for	This is now rated as Low.

				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.	lobster, mud crab, and demersal fisheries, have involved stakeholders at province level and local level to understand the specific gaps to be addressed. Intensive efforts are being made to involve and strengthen capacity of province and District officials in EAFM planning and follow up. 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.	
4	Relevant institutions and projects are reluctant to share data	Low	Y	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	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	

				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.	in both countries provided various sources of data. The NSAG members also helped in providing relevant data. The finalisation of TDA to further update with the data available from MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor Leste MMAF and province authorities fully involved for providing data for the review of Fisheries management plans of four FMAs.	
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	Y	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 causal chain analysis in TDA.
6	Failure to agree on common frameworks for EAFM and EAA within the ISLME	Low (Prodoc)	Y	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	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	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

				ICM/EBM training is also available through PEMSEA programme.	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.	fisheries resources reflected in the FMPs. In Timor Leste following the EAFM training and ToT the learnings are being taken to the pilot sites now. So low risk here too
7	Fragmentation of effort between countries and between international donors within the ISLME	Medium (ProDoc)	Y	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 ongoing. 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. 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	Y	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-	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	

				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.	and UNTL being developed in Timor-Leste. The scoping study on Fisheries and aquaculture provided some additional information and data 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	Y	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.	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 and the EAFM FMP review for four FMAs done are also advising the best interventions based on the current situation. Best efforts are made to involve province level , district level officials and primary stake holders in the capacity building process	
10	Different priorities and interests from local governments in managing marine resources might reduce willingness to adopt policy recommendations on small-scale fisheries.	Low	Y	This being 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	Strategies to involve local governments being developed in all pilot-level interventions. Province and District authorities well involved in the activities now	

				developing policies to manage small-scale fisheries.		
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	Y	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 is part of the 13 village planning exercises give greater focus to gender aspects	
12	Lack of political commitment from national or provincial authorities to effectively implement stronger port controls	Low	Y	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 nd PSC meeting also flagged the need for bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste and now to be taken up soon. 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. Online PSMA orientation planned for Timor-Leste	
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	Low	Y	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	A detailed national level focus group discussion was held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2 nd PSC	

	levels, could impact activities to strengthen monitoring and reporting of transboundary IUU fishing			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.	meeting also flagged the need for bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste and to take place soon. 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	N	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. The project is extended to December 2022. Soon after the intensive period of the pandemic intensive field missions and field activities initiated	
15	The delayed and incomplete delivery of the TDA outputs by the TDA lead due to personal problems including health issues had seriously affected the TDA SAP process of the project	Medium to high	N	Engage another agency to finalise the TDA based on the available outputs from the TDA lead and simultaneously starting the SAP process based on the causal chain analysis and leverage points already developed	ToR for finalisation of TDA and undertaking the SAP process developed and in discussion with MMAF Indonesia and to be discussed with MAF Timor-Leste before an intensive implementation of the activity	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Moderate	All the risks listed have 1 to 14 are being addressed and the risk remains low. But the delay and non completion of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis process (number 15) puts the project on a higher risk now demands immediate mitigation steps to compensate for the time lost

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: It is critical that the TDA and SAP processes are well coupled - ensure technical people are involved in both processes to ensure the SAP is evidence based and grounded in science, actions are at the right scale and there is strong ownership from relevant institutions, and they have an ability to be implemented.</p>	<p>The regional TDA validation carried out. As the TDA document was not completed and updated. an expert review meeting was organised in Indonesia to critically look into all TDA documents identify gaps and suggest next steps to complete the TDA. Accordingly a ToR developed to engage an agency to finalise the TDA in consultation with national experts along with initiation and completion for SAP in an intensive manner involving experts in both countries. To be grounded soon after MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor-Leste approve of it</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Going into the SAP development phase, steps should be taken to secure significant political will from Ministers in both countries to ensure the value of the Project is clearly understood and that senior officials understand that another project is to follow that will see the implementation of the SAP where the value will be realized, both within communities, at the national level and for transboundary issues. This can be achieved through regular briefings with relevant Ministers, beyond fisheries. Of most importance is ensuring there is strong political will and support (resources and stakeholder acceptance) to endorse the ISLME approach, collaborate on transboundary issues and adopt and implement the SAP using EBA/EAFM/EAA approaches.</p> <p>The Project should work to ensure transboundary and environmental issues are identified as priorities of fisheries ministries in both countries and linked to diplomatic actions by national ministries and embassies dealing</p>	<p>A detailed plan of the SAP process developed and the ToR for the process ready. During implementation of the SAP process which involve series of Stakeholder consultation process, and MMAF and MAF along with NSAG members will take responsibility to organize necessary meeting within the government and at inter ministerial level to ensure Governmental and political ownership for TDA and SAP</p> <p>During SAP finalization a high-level bilateral meeting involving Indonesia and Timor-Leste is planned to ensure joint ownership of SAP especially on transboundary issues</p>

with foreign affairs. Other actions to strengthen ties between implementing and diplomatic ministries are required to build rapport to secure ongoing ownership of the implementation of the SAP, both at the transboundary and national levels by each country.	
Recommendation 3: The ISLME project would greatly benefit from a dedicated ‘communications and knowledge management team’ – which understands the importance of communicating project activities, results, and also understands tools for project engagement/ participation (i.e. Facebook, webinars, email lists, ‘shared drives’ for sharing reports/resources) – and builds a ‘community of stakeholders’.	A well qualified and experience Communication consultant is appointed and she works closely with the project team and the partners especially MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor-Leste also with support of the FAO Indonesia communication officer and IT officer to address this recommendation
Recommendation 4: Increase the frequency of sharing of learnings and take more advantage of the transboundary nature of the Project to allow Timor-Leste to learn more about how Indonesia deals with issues and to work better together rather than working separately. Learning exchanges for government officials could be considered to help increase the capacity of Timor-Leste.	A online sharing platform is proposed to be commenced soon. An exposure visit of Timor-Leste officers to Indonesia is also planned
Recommendation 5 The most suitable approach to improve visibility of the Project with the Minister in Timor-Leste should be determined. For example, regular briefing and involvement at the Minister’s office level with advisors may be sufficient. Steps should be taken to allow for members to remain on the NSAG regardless of when their position changes within the government. This will require approval from the Minister based on a specific internal dispatch order in coordination with Director General of Fisheries at MAF.	The action to address this recommendation has already been initiated by involving the State Secretariat of Fisheries (SSF) in MAF Timor-Leste in all important meetings. The same NSAG members can continue for SAP phase with approval of MMAF in Indonesia and MAF in Timor-Leste.
Recommendation 6 Regular project task force meetings could be introduced by the Budget Holder, Lead Technical Officer and the funding liaison officer in Rome. The purpose would be to discuss managerial issues and key technical challenges or substance that effect managerial issues. This could allow, say quarterly forward planning to strengthen project planning and performance and allow Lead Technical Officer	Quarterly Project Task Force meeting will be organized. The PTF also to include the Assistant FAOR (Programme) of Indonesia and Timor-Leste may be considered for national perspective advice.

and Budget Holder to understand upcoming activities and then support technical teams to do the work without delays and review processes. This would also allow all participating in meetings to understand the bigger picture and streamline processes	
<p>Recommendation 7 The process for engaging and managing international and national consultants should be reviewed to ensure adequate reference checks are undertaken, the consultants put forward to undertake the work are the ones who do it and contractual obligations are met. Additional 'criteria' should be applied for companies/consultants/individuals, to be classified (and paid) as 'international' consultants, beyond employment history. For e.g. referee reports, recent publications, etc. For 'organisations' which consult, all projects should have a minimum percentage of time (days) performed by 'international consultants' on the project team to provide quality assurance. It is important to get the balance right between building capacity of national consultants and receiving high quality expert products, particularly where budgets for international consultants have been reduced. If capacity building of national consultants is a priority, then an adequate, separate budget item should be allocated, and it included in the project design as part of standard activities. It is important that the consulting company also ensures that there is quality assurance of the deliverable prior to submission</p>	When national expertise is available in many cases as in Indonesia, the proportion of international consultancy being reduced. But careful and transparent selection of service provider/ consultant is/will continue.
<p>Recommendation 8 A streamlined approach for collecting co-finance information is required for both countries. Introduce a national Project Management Unit (PMU) within MAF to coordinate program delivery and ensure co-financing commitments are adopted within government budgets and managed accordingly to assist in Timor-Leste. In Indonesia, have the responsibility for recording co-financing allocated to a senior officer within MMAF to provide for a coordinated approach.</p>	This is already conveyed to MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor-Leste. MMAF has already calculated Co Finance details till Dec 2021 and provided.
<p>Recommendation 9 Consideration should be given to employing a project assistant to assist the National Project Officer in Indonesia to allow</p>	Recruitment process initiated to appoint a project assistant

for improved processes and improve the timeliness of decision making	
Recommendation 10 With the delays experienced by the Project, as a matter of urgency the PSC should review and optimise the workplan to ensure that what is still to be done can be achieved within the extended timeframe. It will be important to ensure a strategic and flexible approach to implement a modified workplan to achieve the project goal, leverage adaptations to build sustainability (maximise production of virtual materials/systems), mainstream gender equity and human rights aspects and ensure value (by way of onground outcomes) are seen by governments. It will be important to balance spending the funds provided while maintaining quality outcomes that increase tangible benefits to beneficiaries and stakeholders wanting to participate.	This was discussed in the NPSC meeting in both countries. To be discussed and finalized in the PSC meeting during July 2022
Recommendation 11 Leadership and facilitation training should be undertaken for those leading meetings within government to ensure meetings are action oriented and outcome focussed, and decisions/actions documented. A formal 'outcome' and 'actions arising' system should be introduced for all meetings to record outcomes and decisions and actions, so that actions are not lost, and progress tracked. To better balance time spent on substance versus administration issues and improve alignment with departmental priorities (including co-financing), government officials at all levels need to be more actively engaged. Less reliance needs to be placed on one-on-one informal discussions. Monthly or quarterly meetings should be held for key project team members, led by MMAF in Indonesia and MAF in Timor-Leste, to understand progress, undertake forward planning, discuss budget and logistics implications and identify solutions to address issues effecting implementation. A set standard agenda should be used where administration issues are discussed last	The proposal for leadership and facilitation training was turned down by MMAF Indonesia and so not proceeded. But more structured meeting to review and advise work continuing
Recommendation 12 An exit strategy should be developed for the Project as a matter of urgency so that planning and activities can be amended and adapted as required to ensure	An exit strategy will be prepared and sent for approval to the PTF and PSC. This will be taken up simultaneous with SAP process

<p>transboundary and related national activities are included in ministerial/ government departmental budgets and programs, ongoing capacity is in place within governments and other stakeholders, and gaps in capacity are understood and can be addressed, such as in preparing proposals for funding to support implementation beyond the Project. Capacity needs and priorities that may affect implementation should also be identified and planned for</p>	<p>FAO in consultation with GEFSEC will develop a PIF under GEF8 for SAP implementation phase.</p>
<p>Recommendation 13 A gender strategy should be included in the SAP that emphasizes the importance of Indonesia and Timor-Leste Governments engaging national stakeholders in addressing challenges for women arising from the UN SDG 5 on Gender Equality; participation into combating SDG 13 on climate change; and addressing the threats to marine life when meeting SDG 14 on life below waters. Particularly for Timor-Leste and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province of Indonesia, it will be important to adopt specific mitigation and adaptation actions that compliment and benefit community initiatives. Sharing of information and resources between countries, strategic cooperation through the Women Leaders Forum of the Coral Triangle and tapping into broader regional cooperation with other women in the maritime sector in Asia will be important</p>	<p>The gender strategy will be addressed as a priority in the SAP development, with the engagement of a gender expert. The contribution to SDG 5, 13 and 14 would also be addressed.</p>
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>As a no cost extension is approved in the third PSC held on 23 Aug 2023. the exit strategy will be developed by June 2023</p>

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²¹. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	No changes during the reporting year. But changes made during 2019. 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.	January 2019	FAO and MMAF Indonesia
Components and cost	The Implementation Arrangement (IA) signed by FAO and MMAF Indonesia is an additional document to Project document. The changes mentioned above was made	January 2019	FAO and MMAF Indonesia
Institutional and implementation arrangements	NA		
Financial management	As per the IA signed by FAO with MMAF Indonesia, apart from the FAO finance reporting mechanisms, for Indonesia separate hand over note for Indonesia part of the expenses are made and submitted, earlier quarterly but now half yearly	January 2019	FAO and MMAF Indonesia
Implementation schedule	Project NTE extended to 31 Dec 2022	Mid 2021	FAO
Executing Entity			

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

Executing Entity Category	NA		
Minor project objective change	NA		
Safeguards			
Risk analysis	Only added risks related to COVID 19 pandemic and undue delay of TDA process due to delayed and incomplete output delivery by TDA lead	COVID 19 risk covered in last PIR Delayed TDA risk in this PIR	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	NA		
Co-financing			
Location of project activity	Among pilot sites only one site East Flores In Indonesia aimed at addressing small pelagic fisheries has changed. Instead sardinella fisheries in all FMAs are being assessed, and FMA714 is targeted for Marine habitat conservation review and recommendations based on the new Indonesian policies		
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia	Executing partner	Intensive engagement in planning and implementation of activities	Process and communication delays. The change in the officers in charge of the project also took some time for familiarisation of the project. Need to adopt to certain changes in the Government policies. But being addressed well
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Timor - Leste	Executing partner	Intensive engagement in planning and implementation of activities	Process and communication delays. The internal issues in the Ministry too some times affect the project
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Universities especially with Faculties of marine sciences and fisheries	Work partners as service providers and expert advisers and facilitators in different project activities	Good results with almost all universities engaged in ISLME work and quality outputs	Procedural delays both at SP and FAO some times also because of many works being handled by few on both sides
Non Governmental organisations having expertise in marine sciences and fishery sciences	Work partners as service providers and advisors as stakeholders in workshops and meetings	Good results with almost all universities engaged in ISLME work and quality outputs	Procedural delays both at SP and FAO sometimes also because of many works being handled by few on both sides
International NGOs and Developmental agencies including UN agencies engaged in similar works	Important stakeholders in information exchange and to ensure supplementing and complementing each others works. Some also as service partners	Good information exchange and working partnership	Difference in work priorities, work areas and timelines at times
Fisher associations	Take parts in different meetings and focus group discussions related to EAFM and other marine ecosystem issues and provides good feedback and ambassadors of good	Effectiveness and ownership of activities increased	Language, communication and access barriers

	practices being promoted		
Private sector entities			
Others[1]			
Fishermen and women	Take part in different meetings and focus group discussions related to EAFM and on the marine ecosystem issues and provides good feedback. Ambassadors of good practices being promoted. Beneficiaries to many field level capacity building process of pilot interventions	Effectiveness and ownership of activities increased	Language, communication and access barriers
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

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

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	No detailed Gender analysis is done yet. But brief gender analysis is made within the TDA thematic studies for both countries and also in the working draft of the TDA document. The SAP process is also to involve a gender specialist to do address gender perspective in SAP
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	This is being addressed in all EAMF assessments and Fisheries management plan and review or development as there are specific gender indicators
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	This is being addressed in all EAFM assessments and Fisheries management plan and review or development as there are specific gender indicators
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Most of the EAFM or other meetings encourages women participation
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	This is being addressed d in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and will be focussed also in the Strategic Action programme. This will also be a focus in the advance village planning being done for 11 villages in Indonesia. These are village profile development, institutional and human resource
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Gender disaggregated information of participants/beneficiaries in each meeting FGD activities collected
Staff with gender expertise	No	
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	The project's knowledge management (KM) is inherent in its communication strategy. Good practices in KM: (1.) ISLME conducts research and assessments. The findings are used for policy analysis and for planning and implementation to ensure evidence-based, well-targeted project activities and for adaptive project decision making. (2.) The wealth of knowledge from the research, stakeholder consultation and field activities serve as the basis for communications and knowledge management (C&KM) products development: research reports, web articles, videos, infographic, etc. (3.) These products are then shared or made available widely through FAO ISLME channels, international channel such as IW:Learn and stakeholders for wider sharing of expertise and experience.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The project developed in 2019 a joint communication strategy. Successes include: good collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), Indonesia and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries(MAF) Timor-Leste for planning and development of joint C&KM products and events: web articles, newsletter, video, etc.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	The article is provided in separate attachment (Annex 2)
Please provide links to related website, social media account	FAO in Indonesia Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations https://twitter.com/FAOIndonesia Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Home Facebook

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Reports:</p> <p>Video: Boat Registration in youtube: https://youtu.be/gbnfXHnrWDk</p> <p>Newsletters:</p> <p><i>Newsletter issue 1:</i> http://www.fao.org/3/ca9922en/ca9922en.pdf</p> <p><i>Newsletter issue 2:</i> http://www.fao.org/3/cb3838en/cb3838en.pdf</p> <p><i>Newsletter issue 3:</i> http://www.fao.org/3/cb8726en/cb8726en.pdf</p> <p><i>Newsletter issue 4:</i> Project News: The Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem, December 2021 - Issue #4 (fao.org)</p> <p>Ecosystem approach for fisheries management assessment for lobster fisheries and proposed intervention management actions in fisheries management area 573 in Indonesia (fao.org)</p> <p>National capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions needed for fisheries and coastal natural resource management in pilot areas (fao.org)</p> <p>The implementation of fishing e-logbook for small-scale fisheries in Indonesia (fao.org)</p> <p>Published in other media: Australia, UNDP dan FAO-ISLME Dukung Peran RPOA-IUU di Indonesia dan ASEAN AsiaToday.id</p> <p>KKP Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</p> <p>https://kkp.go.id/djpt/artikel/40798-komitmen-kkp-kelola-lobster-berkelanjutan</p> <p>KKP Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</p> <p>KKP Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Ms Maria Hulupi, ISLME communication consultant Maria.Hulupi@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

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

Not applicable as no indigenous communities are involved in the project pilot sites

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

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government,	Govt of Indonesia	Kind	12,550,000	12,461,364		
National Government,	Govt of Timor Leste (kind)	Kind	2,634,000	123,172	104,727	
National Government,	Govt of Timor Leste (kind)	Grant		640,067	269,787	
Bilateral	CSIRO	Kind	2,740,000	0	0	
INGO	WorldFish	Kind	1,200,000	1,208,296	1,196,746	
Bilateral	NZAID	Kind	2,450,000	110,381	105,381	
INGO	Wildlife Conservation Society	Kind	120,000	90,900	90,900	
GEF Agency	FAO (grant)	Kind	2,450,000	502,221	376,666	
GEF Agency	FAO (Kind)	Kind	120,000	240,000	90,900	

²² 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.

		TOTAL	25,114,000	15,376,401	2,235,107	

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

Since the project initiation was much delayed after the ProDoc was Prepared, the major interventions of envisaged from CSIRO and New Zealand Aid was already completed and during the ISLME project period the Co Finance from these two agencies are nil/minimum

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

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

Annex 2

Human Interest Story

Training on data empowered small fishers to report catch and help foster responsible fishing practices

As the head of 43-membered Bahri Jaya fisher group, Hakim took his responsibility of encouraging his members to report monthly catch and adhere to fisheries regulations seriously, knowing full well that failure to do so, would put their long-term livelihood at stake.

“It (catch reporting) is important to protect sustainability of fisheries stocks, not just *rajungan* (blue swimming crab (BSC) or *Portunus pelagicus*) but also other types of fishes. Fishers in my group diligently record their catch and at the end of the month, we organize a prayer gathering, followed with data reporting. Data, collected from the fishers is then submitted to the extension officer,” said Hakim, a small BSC fisher from Tambak Polo, a key BSC fishers hamlet in Demak, Central Java.

Hakim joined a training to strengthen BSC data collection in November 2021, conducted by Rekam Foundation. The training equipped local fishers, extension officers and collectors with skills and knowledge on the importance of BSC landing monitoring, allowable fishing practices and gears, sustainable BSC utilization and catch data reporting. He and other participants also had a hands-on experience to do data and image capture in the field and do data input (and upload photos).

The training was one of a series of activities to strengthen BSC data monitoring system from November 2021 to February 2022. Other activities included stakeholder coordination and consultation, workshop, time series data collection and analysis. This initiative, conducted under the GEF/FAO-supported ISLME project (Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Sea), is to improve BSC fisheries management by ensuring availability of quality data for policy analysis and inform future harvest strategy formulation.

“In the past, fishers knew that they had to report but it was not consistently done. But now that they are trained, they understand the need for proper reporting, the legal BSC size and fishing gears, not to overfish and often remind other fishers to adopt responsible fishing practices and adhere to the regulation,” he said.

The most commonly used fishing gears are gillnets as it’s environmentally friendly, not expensive and effective. The nets, he explained, are modified to ensure that smaller crabs can escape. During high BSC season, fishers work 25 days/month and on average, each member of his group is able to



Members of Bahri Jaya fishers group conduct routine data collection at the end of the month.

catch 2kilograms/fisher/day. During low BSC season, it's common for local fishers to catch other types of fishes, such as barracuda and *laosan* or work as boat crews.

“It is noticeable that there has been an increased awareness and behaviour change (more compliant) among members of fisher groups. We also actively reach out to members who need help with catch data recording, especially older fishers who are illiterate and no longer able to read well,” he said.

To ensure real-time, accurate data reporting and collection, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has been actively promoting the use of e-logbook, especially among small fishers. While admitting that e-logbook is practical and convenient for reporting, Hakim raised some challenges that fishers experience, including unreliable internet connection and the fact that not all fishers are using android phone. “...so the paper-based form is still useful and we encourage fishers (with problems using the e logbook) to use the form to report catch.”.

Ending the use of harmful fishing gears.

Fishers also learned about the impact of irresponsible fishing practices, including the use of harmful fishing gears. While gillnet is the most commonly used fishing gear however, he and local fishers are aware that there are fishers who are using harmful fishing gears such as *arad* net and *sodo* (push net).

Hakim and other fishers reminded those fishers to stop using harmful gears since these gears damage the ecosystem and will affect the fish resources and in turn, local fishers' long-term livelihood. “They only think about getting high catch but do not care about the short- and long-term impacts of their practice to the environment and to the livelihood of local fishers.”

“We can only remind them and flag it (the incident) to local extension officers. However, firm actions are needed to really end the use of harmful gears and irresponsible fishing practices,” Hakim explained.