



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: FSP

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) – 715, 717 & 718)			
Country(ies):	Indonesia	GEF Project ID:	9129
GEF Agency(ies):	World Wildlife Fund, Inc, Conservation International	GEF Agency Project ID:	G0009
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, KEHATI	Submission Date:	06/29/2016 12/29/2016 03/24/2017 04/19/2017 05/04/2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of Parent Program	Costal Fisheries Initiative Programme	Agency Fee (\$)	916,514

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
IW-3 Programme 7	Introduction of sustainable fishing practices into % of globally over-exploited fisheries	GEFTF	3,899,082	19,937,392
BD-4 Programme 9	Increased area of production seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management	GEFTF	6,284,404	32,134,391
Total project costs			10,183,486	52,071,783

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Contribute to coastal fisheries in Indonesian FMAs 715, 717, and 718 by delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrating effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance and effective incentives.						
Project Components/ Objectives	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Component A: Implementing Enabling Conditions for EAFM in FMA 715, 717 & 718. Component A Objective: Improved capacity	TA	1. Enabling policy: National and local policy and institutional frameworks (including Fisheries Management Plans – FMPs) amended to contribute to the implementation of a holistic ecosystem approach to fisheries	1.1 FMPs for small pelagics and reef fisheries in FMAs 715, 717 and 718 reflect EAFM (including RBFM) principles, including co-management and stakeholder participation through multi-stakeholder Fisheries Management Committees 1.2 Local fisheries license and gear regulations and policies are harmonized with national policies to	GEFTF	2,488,231	14,938,585

and compliance of coastal fisheries stakeholders to EAFM policies and regulations by applying relevant rights-based and collaborative management mechanisms and financial incentive schemes at specific sites within FMAs.		<p>management (EAFM).</p> <p>2. Enabling awareness: Holistic EAFM based plans in place demonstrating the benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and province level managers.</p> <p>3. Enabling incentives: Locally based medium scale financial mechanisms established to demonstrate coastal ecosystem conservation as part of a holistic EAFM.</p> <p>4. Enabling skills: Capacity of fishers, fish workers, and provincial and district government agencies enhanced to effectively participate in the implementation of holistic EAFM approaches.</p>	<p>support EAFM (including RBFM) as per FMPs.</p> <p>1.3 Ministerial Decrees supporting EAFM (and RBFM) for FMAs prepared in collaboration with provincial government, adopted and implemented.</p> <p>2.1 White paper on management structure options for FMAs 715, 717 & 718 describe legal options for the application of government harvest control policy and the collaborative management of coastal fisheries.</p> <p>2.2 Two EAFM pilot projects expanded based on expanded plans (in Koon and Wondama Bay) to further demonstrate the benefits of collaborative rights-based management including harvest control and log-book monitoring for improved EAFM compliance.</p> <p>3.1 Collaborative funding agreements established in Koon between multiple levels of government, private sector, and resource users to fund coastal ecosystem conservation.</p> <p>3.2 Two pilot projects are initiated using financial mechanisms (Payment for Environmental Services (PES) for coastal conservation.</p> <p>4.1 EAFM training program adapted based on existing models and implemented for various coastal community stakeholders and government staff.</p> <p>4.2 Five training of trainers for project outcomes implemented.</p> <p>4.3 Continue to build the capacity of local learning centers in each FMA established as a platform for MMAF and other partner training.</p>			
Component B: Implementing EAFM Tools to support EAFM in FMA 715, 717 and 718.	TA	1. Improved planning and management of MPAs for cross-sectoral collaboration implemented as part of a holistic EAFM	1.1 Select MPAs in FMAs 715, 717 and 718, each covering critical spawning areas and productive coastal ecosystems (mangroves and coral reefs) and designed to enhance fisheries productivity are under improved management.	GEFTF	2,448,745	13,082,891

<p>Component B Objective: Select coastal fisheries improved using MPAs, FIPs, and BMPs as well as the application of EAFM principles at key locations in FMA 715, 717 & 718.</p>		<p>approach that includes ecosystem restoration and conservation strategies and other innovative approaches.</p> <p>2. Small scale business sector investment increases in coastal fisheries management.</p> <p>3. Business sector invests and implements FIPs.</p>	<p>1.2 Key lessons from West Papua Province's existing MPA network (including 12 MPAs covering 3.6 million hectares) on MPA design and management to achieve fisheries outcomes for small scale local fishers are collected and integrated with learnings from the select target MPAs to provide guidance to FMA management authorities on holistic approaches to integrating MPAs into their EAFM plans.</p> <p>2.1 Five fisheries improved through the application and adoption of FIPs and EAFM principles at pilot sites (1/FMA).</p> <p>2.2 Waste and post-harvest losses reduced in at least 5 FIP fisheries in the three project sites.</p> <p>2.3 Initial steps taken towards improved or stabilized business performance of coastal fisheries as a part of each FIP.</p> <p>3.1 At least 2 companies per sector (purchasing, fishing practices, processing) adopt standard operating procedures aligned with EAFM policies in FMAs 715, 717 and 718.</p>			
<p>Component C: Sustainably financing the protection of coastal ecosystems and EAFM activities in FMA 715 and 717.</p> <p>Component C Objective: Through the capitalization the Blue Abadi Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), permanently support a network of local institutions working to protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries</p>	TA	<p>1. Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia's first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities.</p>	<p>1.1 The Blue Abadi Fund and the broader sustainable financing strategy for the Bird's Head Seascape in West Papua Province provide reliable funding in perpetuity for a network of local institutions working towards conservation and fisheries management in West Papua Province and generate important lessons learned on sustainable financing for marine resource management across Indonesia's FMAs and nationally.</p> <p>1.2 Governed by a local governing body and administered by KEHATI, the Blue Abadi Fund makes annual funding disbursements to local Indonesian institutions in West Papua Province (in FMA 715 and 717) to support fisheries production through the direct protection of critical marine ecosystems and the advancement of local EAFM for small-scale coastal fisheries.</p>	GEFTF	2,635,211	8,461,750

production, and enhance EAFM for the benefit of small-scale local fishers and their communities.						
<p>Component D: Implementing knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation for sustainable coastal fisheries in FMA 715, 717 and 718.</p> <p>Component D Objective: Platforms established for project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and knowledge management promote data sharing, communication of lessons learned and adaptive management.</p>	TA	<p>1. Results-based performance monitoring used to track project status and inform governance and management of project sites to support EAFM in FMAs 715, 717 and 718.</p> <p>2. Existing and new data and information management systems established, maintained and updated so that information is secure and available.</p> <p>3. EAFM information for coastal fisheries management available and disseminated in the respective FMAs, the CFI Programme and other interested national/regional/global audiences.</p>	<p>1.1 Lessons, gaps and weaknesses for participatory design and application of EAFM and FIPs for prevalent coastal fisheries in the FMAs are analyzed with results shared with relevant national and international audiences.</p> <p>1.2 Progress reports on project objectives inform adaptive management for FMAs 715, 717 and 718.</p> <p>2.1 A data-sharing platform is created for coastal fisheries management allowing data to be shared among individuals, private sector and public institutions.</p> <p>2.2 Extension officers actively contribute information to existing BPSDM knowledge management systems for project outcomes.</p> <p>2.3 Existing research programs strengthened to support the improvement of coastal fisheries in FMAs 715, 717 and 718 based on recommendations from the FKPPS meetings.</p> <p>2.4 Sharing network established and supported among all stakeholders and resource users, men and women.</p> <p>3.1 Dissemination website launched for government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>3.2 Extension officers empowered, strengthened and supported for two-way communication of EAFM and FIP between project beneficiaries and community.</p> <p>3.3 Project progress and lessons learned communicated to Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs Fisheries and Food security (CTI-CFF) EAFM Technical Working Group and contribute to CTI-CFF</p>	GEFTF	2,125,943	12,867,549

			government structure in national & regional levels. 3.4 Fisheries exchanges organized between CFI global / national/ local partners.			
Subtotal					9,698,130	49,350,775
Project Management Cost (PMC)					485,356	2,721,008
Total project costs					10,183,486	52,071,783

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO	In Kind	250,000
GEF Agency	World Wildlife Fund Inc	In Kind	1,360,033
CSO	WWF Indonesia	In Kind	3,000,000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In Kind	1,461,750
Government	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	In Kind	36,697,160
Government	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Cash/Grant	2,302,840
Foundation	Walton Family Foundation	Cash/Grant	7,000,000
Total Co-financing			52,071,783

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	GEFTF	Indonesia	IW		3,899,082	350,918	4,250,000
World Wildlife Fund, Inc.	GEFTF	Indonesia	BD		3,532,110	317,890	3,850,000
Conservation International	GEFTF	Indonesia	BD		2,752,294	247,706	3,000,000
Total Grant Resources					10,183,486	916,514	11,100,000

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	5.5 million ha
2. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	39,329 tons of globally over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) has been developed based on the recognition of the importance of coastal fisheries, the richness of initiatives and experiences in coastal fisheries but also that there is still no globally agreed solution to how to make them environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. Because many actors work independently from one and other and because there is limited capacity in many countries, and in particular in

developing countries, to analyze, coordinate and effectively steer various initiatives towards a similar outcome, there is a great need to improve collaboration and to identify and refine agreed best practices.

As a Program consisting of five interlinked Projects, the CFI will play an important role in catalyzing greater collaboration and fostering knowledge sharing in coastal fisheries. The CFI will examine how different approaches work in different situations – at the same time as impact is generated on the ground – through its regional/national child projects and in bringing this new knowledge to the international arena to be examined, shared, understood and replicated, as appropriate. The CFI will also examine existing initiatives and results generated by such programs and projects with a view to identify good (and bad) practices, including from ongoing Large Marine Ecoregion (LME) projects. The CFI will work towards a more harmonized view on what different approaches and concepts in coastal fisheries mean and can do and promote a more holistic process for and integrated perspective on sustainable management. This implies an integration of approaches and priorities in respect of sector-focused management, safeguarding of human well-being, biodiversity and ecosystem health, postharvest and value chain, and wealth and investments. The CFI as a Program will therefore deliver much more than just the sum of its Projects; while individually, the Projects will deliver valuable outputs in their geographies, aggregation of the knowledge gained from activities across a range of projects and contexts, together with the synthesis and dissemination of that knowledge, is something that can only be done at the global level, and thus the CFI is somewhat unique in this respect.

The Program consists of five inter-linked Projects that benefit from, and contribute, to each other to ensure a Program that is greater than the sum of its individual parts. At the core of the Program are three regional projects (West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia – involving six countries), which are structured to test and pilot frontier tools and approaches in these three geographies. Each regional project is tailored to its own regional context, and contains unique elements. There are also some similar or common elements such as integrating “ecosystem based management” into fisheries policies, promoting marine protected areas and furthering gender equality. The outcomes of these elements will be shared between projects, creating opportunities to learn from each other’s unique experiences as well as draw lessons across common elements – so that each project will benefit from, and contribute to, the other projects.

The CFI Indonesia project will focus on the application of EAFM across a vast seascape of three Fishery Management Areas (FMAs) that involves a broad array of stakeholders. The CFI Indonesia project includes strong monitoring and evaluation and knowledge sharing component that will facilitate the sharing of lessons learned (positive and negative) as it advances towards these goals particularly as it relates to the implementation of financial mechanisms and the integration of gender into programming. This information and knowledge will be shared with and contribute to the CFI Global Partnership Program – one of the five CFI Programme projects. At the same time, the project will use lessons learned from the CFI Latin America project (especially on the development of traceability systems, tuna production and mangroves) and the CFI West Africa project (with a focus on their experiences with the implementation of rights based management approaches, mangrove plantings and improved work conditions for processors) to inform and ideally accelerate the implementation and adoption of project strategies and activities. Meanwhile, the CFI Challenge Fund with its innovative financial mechanism will foster private investment into sustainable fisheries management and provide additional resources to complement and accelerate the adoption of EAFM elements in Indonesia while ensuring a nexus between sustainability of fish stocks and financial viability.

These three regional projects are supported by the Challenge Fund, which will provide technical assistance for the development of a pipeline of investable projects, while providing a platform for interested investors to engage early and adequately assess—and address—potential investment risks. The ultimate outcomes are private investments made in the fisheries of the three regions. The Challenge Fund will benefit the regional projects by providing access to technical assistance for developing investable projects and ties to potential investors. At the same time, the regional projects will contribute to the Challenge Fund by providing local knowledge and context, including fisheries assessment information.

Coordination of CFI, including ensuring the projects are working together as a Program, assessing fisheries management performance (via the Fisheries Performance Assessment (FPA)), conducting analyses of the four projects’ outcomes and M&E activities, and sharing knowledge within and beyond the CFI Programme, will be managed through the Global Partnership Project. The FPA project will develop a methodology for fisheries assessments from a social, economic and environmental perspective specific to data poor contexts. It will be piloted in the three regions to

consolidate the tool for wider dissemination globally. It will benefit the projects by providing access to the latest tools for assessing the status of their fisheries and the projects will contribute to FPA by serving as a testing ground for the tool. The CFI Indonesia project will provide a wealth of information on the integration of women and smaller scale fishers and into decision-making and resource allocation.

Similarly, the Partnership Project will play a key role in knowledge sharing and analyses of outputs and outcomes across the three regions and with coastal fisheries globally for the production of global knowledge products and coordination of dissemination mechanisms (e.g. listserv, webinars, knowledge products, website, workshops, newsletters, blogs, stakeholder exchanges, conferences). Contributions from the other four projects to these CFI communication mechanisms will provide guidance and ideas that will help accelerate the application and adoption of EAFM in Indonesia. Given the importance of M&E and KS, for each project a total of 25 percent of funds have been allocated to these components, including 5-10 percent for M&E, 10-15 percent for KS within the project and 10-15 percent for KS with the program. Towards this end, \$2,125,942 or 28 percent of the CFI Indonesia project activity budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation and knowledge sharing.

Overall guidance of the program will be provided by a Global Steering Committee and technical advice as needed through a Global Reference Group (Please see CFI Indonesia ProDoc Figure 1: CFI Global Program Institutional Structure). The CFI Programme is informed by the CFI Theory of Change (Please see CFI Indonesia ProDoc Figure 6, Section 2.1), which identified a series of tiered building blocks critical to achieving the program's outcomes. The projects are expected to progress through these tiers starting with establishing necessary enabling conditions (Tier 1), which will lead to implementing changes in practices (Tier 2), achieving benefits to fisheries and stakeholders (Tier 3) and ultimately leading to system sustainability (Tier 4). This Theory of Change, therefore, provides a program-level framework for the analysis of emerging challenges and learning across the various initiatives making up the CFI.

The Program Results Framework builds upon the CFI Theory of Change, specifically the Tier 1 enabling conditions, which are focused around conditions and incentives for stakeholders, institutions and collaboration. As noted in the first component, CFI will promote sustainability incentives in the value chain addressing the need for correct incentives at the harvesting stage, including new or amended management regimes, reduction in post-harvest losses, implementation of private-public partnerships and development of innovative market incentive systems. As noted in the second component, CFI will strengthen institutional structures and processes, including policy, legislation and institutions, including co-management and access rights regimes, and integrate MPAs into fisheries. Finally, as noted in the third component, CFI will share best practices, promote collaborate and strengthen fisheries performances measures and assessments.

The CFI Programme had an overall initial goal of bringing 3 million ha of coastal marine areas within EEZs under sustainable fisheries management and 8 percent (or 409,000 tonnes) of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels. Since the approval of the Programmatic Approach to the CFI and following up on STAP comments regarding the Theory of Change (TOC), the partners have developed a much more articulate and robust TOC for the CFI. In developing this ToC it was evident by all partners that much more effort is needed in creating the enabling conditions for governments and stakeholders to move towards more sustainable fisheries management. Consequently, resources have been shifted to these activities resulting in interventions in fewer fisheries, in particular those of Ecuador and Peru where the anchovetta fisheries made up a large proportion of the originally targeted fisheries (initially approximately 4 percent of global fisheries). Through this analysis, the target of 3 million ha of coastal marine areas with EEZs under sustainable fisheries management regimes across the three regional projects will be reached, however, the target of 8 percent (409,000 tonnes)¹ of fisheries being shifted to more sustainable levels will not. The three projects will now address 111,029 tonnes (LAC = 25,700 t; WA = 46,000 t and Indonesia = 39,329 t) which represents approximately 2.2% of the replenishment target.¹

Linkages with the CFI Global Program and other CFI Child Projects

The objective of the CFI Global Programme is to demonstrate holistic ecosystem based management and improved

¹ The GEF replenishment target of 20 percent of overexploited fisheries moved to sustainable levels is the equivalent of 5.1 Million tonnes of capture fisheries. Please note of the 81.5 M tonnes of capture marine fisheries (as per FAO-SOFIA 2016) 31.4% or (25.6 M tonnes) are overfished fisheries and therefore 20 percent of these overfished fisheries is 5.1 Million tonnes while 8% of these fisheries (the CFI Programme target) is equivalent to 409,000 tonnes of CFI fisheries. GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-Dec2015

governance of coastal fisheries. There are clear linkages between the overall CFI Global Coastal Fisheries Initiative Programme focus and the CFI Indonesia Child Project. These complementarities are presented in the table below. As one of the three Child Project geographies, the CFI Indonesia Child Project will benefit from learning and sharing of successes – and failures – across three of the world’s most important fishing geographies located in the waters of developing countries. The CFI Global Partnership and IW:LEARN will provide important venues for this knowledge sharing while the CFI CF will provide opportunities to broaden the application of successful strategies across a wider geography in Indonesia. At the same time, MMAF will look for opportunities to share information and lessons learned with regional and other international initiatives.

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

A.1. Project Description.

1) The global environmental problems, root causes, and barriers to be addressed;

Coral reefs provide habitat for the majority of fish caught by coastal fishers and support millions of jobs and subsistence livelihoods in Indonesia. Unfortunately, nearly 95 percent of the country’s coral reefs are threatened by local human activities, with overfishing and destructive fishing being the greatest threats. When the influence of recent thermal stress and coral bleaching is combined with local threats, more than 45 percent of Indonesia’s reefs can be considered under high or very high threat. Most Indonesian fisheries are defined as fully exploited or over exploited. The number of fishing vessels continues to expand with clear signs of declining Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE’s) in many fisheries including many tuna species as well as small pelagic fish (scad, sardines and anchovies), Arafura shrimp and coastal reef fish. An estimated 80 percent of Indonesia’s marine capture fisheries production is consumed domestically ².

Barriers to achieving environmentally, economic and socially sustainable coastal fisheries in Indonesia mirror those identified by the CFI Global Program and include: a) inappropriate incentives for responsible resource utilization; b) lack of an enabling environment to allow for transitioning coastal fisheries to sustainability; c) diversity of approaches to coastal fisheries governance and management, and; d) A lack of data on the status of fish stocks. For more information on global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers, please see the ProDoc Section 1.2.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects;

MMAF was established in 1999 and its functions include: a) The development of national policy, within the Marine and Fisheries sector; b) Governance within the Marine and Fisheries Sector; c) Management of state-owned properties under MMAF; d) Supervision of MMAF mission implementation, and; e) Reporting to the President on all aspects of MMAF mission and function.

Currently MMAF is one of four ministries under the Coordinator Ministry of Maritime Affairs that also includes the Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. MMAF oversees six international fishing ports and 20 national fishing ports. Indonesia’s waters include 11 FMAs which are to be managed by Fisheries Management Councils (FMC), though none are currently functioning. In addition to the FMAs Indonesia’s land area is divided into 34 provinces. Each province has a fishery and marine agency which serves as an extension of MMAF. Under the new Law 23 which will come in force in October 2016, MMAF is responsible for issuing fishing licenses for vessels larger than 30 GT, while provincial governments are responsible for issuing fishing licenses for vessels of 5-30 GT, and recording vessels of less than 5 GT.

In 2010, an EAFM Roadmap was established and endorsed by the Government, however, to date, there has been little if any comprehensive application of the many processes and training required. Significant resources are needed to develop, test and apply EAFM tools and training models. While many organizations are working on aspects of marine conservation and EAFM, there is no one project or organization applying a focused and comprehensive EAFM approach that includes all stakeholders – coastal peoples, local, provincial, and national government, fishers and fisher associations, universities, and the seafood industry – or all components of the approach – policy frameworks and

² Ilona Stobutzki, Mary Stephan and Kasia Mazur Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences; Overview of Indonesia’s Capture Fisheries, 2013 http://aci-ar.gov.au/files/app5_indonesian_capture_fisheries.pdf
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capacity building, technical instruments such as MPAs and Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs), sustainable financing, and monitoring and knowledge sharing. Given the importance of Indonesia's fish stocks for the nation's coastal peoples and world food source, there is an absolute and critical need to establish and apply a standard fisheries management scheme across the archipelago.

Gaps for the institutionalization of EAFM in Indonesia fall into four broad categories and include: 1) lack of regulatory frameworks supporting EAFM and a lack of adoption and enforcement of existing regulatory frameworks supporting EAFM; 2) lack of tools and the application of tools to support EAFM adoption; 3) lack of financing to support EAFM investment, and; 4) lack of knowledge sharing of best practices and lessons learned to help expedite the application of EAFM in Indonesia, across the CFI Global Program and across marine geographies worldwide. For more baseline information and an overview of existing projects and how the CFI Indonesia Child Project will work with these, please see Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the ProDoc.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The CFI Indonesia Child Project represents the first comprehensive opportunity to integrate the full suite of EAFM components (enabling conditions: policy, regulations, and capacity building; enabling tools: MPAs, FIPs, BMPs; sustainable financing: the Blue Abadi Fund; and Knowledge Management and Information sharing) across a wide geography in Indonesia's coastal waters. The outcomes and learning generated from this project and informed by the broader CFI Global Program and other Child Projects will expedite the implementation of EAFM across Indonesia and across the Asia Pacific region. Alternatively and without this project the implementation of EAFM in Indonesia and elsewhere will continue (for the foreseeable future) to be piecemeal in approach and lacking the urgent and comprehensive action that is needed to address the world's fisheries for coastal peoples as well as national and international seafood markets.

The CFI Indonesia Child Project receives funding from both the GEF Biodiversity and the International Waters focal areas, and project strategies are designed to further the objectives of both. An explanation of the relationship and supporting roles the CFI Indonesia project plays is explained below:

The Biodiversity focal area includes four project objectives and the CFI Indonesia Child Project has been designed to support the Objective 3 supported by Program 9: **mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors**. The Project has been designed to work and coordinate with a wide and diverse array of stakeholders including the national government, local governments, artisanal fishers, commercial fishermen and fisher associations to promote and implement a full suite of EAFM activities including policy frameworks and regulations, tools including MPAs, FIPs, harvest control and new licensing agreements and BMPs for key fisheries and sustainable financing for conservation and sustainable fisheries initiatives.

Though the CFI Indonesia Child Project is contained within the country's national waters, the project is part of the larger predominately funded GEF IW CFI Programme and will contribute significantly towards global fisheries recovery. Additionally, two of the FMAs (717 and 718) in the project geography adjoin international waters and Indonesian waters play a significant economic role in regional and global commercial fisheries. Under the IW Focal area, the CFI Indonesia Child Project aligns with IW Objective 3, Program 7, aiming to: **(1) Catalyse sustainable management of transboundary water systems by supporting multi-state cooperation through foundational capacity building, targeted research, and portfolio learning:** Monitoring, Learning and Knowledge Sharing represent a cornerstone of the project and Component D focuses on that work. The project will develop materials and mechanisms (websites and e-bulletins) to facilitate information exchange. All materials developed will be aligned with IW Learn principles and the CFI Global Partnership Project. Annual exchanges will be organized among the CFI Child Project to further facilitate learning and information exchange among and between the CFI Child Projects. Lessons learned from the other Child Projects will help shape CFI Indonesia strategies and planning. **(2) Enhance multi-state cooperation and catalyse investments to foster sustainable fisheries, restore and protect coastal habitats, and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs:** As a part of its implementation strategy and as noted in Section 1.4.4, the project will liaise with a number of projects and entities operating in Indonesia and in the broader Asia Pacific region including ATSEA 2, COREMAP- CTI, the CTI-CFF, USAID SEA project, RARE and the Meloy Fund, and support the

other five Coral Triangle countries in their implementation of EAFM by sharing lessons learned. There will also be considerable two-way learning and information exchange with the other CFI Child Projects, the CFI Global Program in general and IW-LEARN.

The CFI Indonesia Child Project will support and contribute to Indonesia's commitments to the Aichi Targets developed as a part of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and as a part of the CBD. Indonesia's targets and the corresponding CFI Indonesia contributions to these targets are stated below:

- **To increase marine conservation areas from 4.7 million ha in 2003 to 10 million ha in 2010, and to 20 million ha in 2020.** (To date, 17 million hectares have been demarcated and 5.5 million hectares have been brought under management plans. The CFI Indonesia Child Project will help with the establishment of an additional 12,000 has (in Koon Neiden MPA) and provide improved management capacity and planning in approximately 3.6 million has).
- **To reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at national, regional and local levels within 2003-2020, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts.** (The CFI Indonesia Child Project will assist with this goal by establishing harvest control limits, reducing mangrove destruction and maintaining populations of vulnerable and critically endangered species (whale sharks and leatherback turtles).

The proposed CFI Indonesia Child Project seeks to improve coastal fisheries in Indonesian Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) 715, 717 and 718 by delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrating effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance, and applicable sustainable financing models for biodiversity conservation especially in the BHS region. The Project will accomplish this objective through the implementation of four Components.

There are objectives and outcomes associated with each component and these are presented in the table below.

CFI Indonesia Child Project Components			
Component A: Implementing Enabling Conditions for EAFM in FMA 715, 717 & 718.	Component B: Implementing EAFM Tools to support EAFM in FMA 715, 717 and 718.	Component C: Sustainably financing the protection of coastal ecosystems and EAFM activities in FMA 715 and 717.	Component D: Implementing knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation for sustainable coastal fisheries in FMA 715, 717 and 718.
Component Objectives			
Improved capacity and compliance of coastal fisheries stakeholders to EAFM policies and regulations by applying relevant rights-based and collaborative management mechanisms and financial incentive schemes at specific sites within FMAs	Select coastal fisheries improved using MPAs, FIPs, and BMPs as well as the application of EAFM principles at key locations in FMA 715, 717 & 718.	Through the capitalization the Blue Abadi Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), permanently support a network of local institutions working to protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries production, and enhance EAFM for the benefit of small-scale local fishers and their communities.	Platforms established for project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and knowledge management promote data sharing, communication of lessons learned and adaptive management.
Component Outcomes			

<p><i>1. Enabling policy:</i> National and local policy and institutional frameworks (including Fisheries Management Plans – FMPs) amended to contribute to the implementation of a holistic ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM).</p> <p><i>2. Enabling awareness:</i> Holistic EAFM based plans in place demonstrating the benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and province level managers.</p> <p><i>3. Enabling incentives:</i> Locally based financial mechanisms established to demonstrate coastal ecosystem conservation as part of a holistic EAFM.</p> <p><i>4. Enabling skills:</i> Capacity of fishers, fish workers, and provincial and district government agencies enhanced to effectively participate in the implementation of holistic EAFM approaches.</p>	<p>1. Improved planning and management of MPAs for cross-sectoral collaboration implemented as part of a holistic EAFM approach that includes ecosystem restoration and conservation strategies and other innovative approaches.</p> <p>2. Small scale business sector investment increases in coastal fisheries management.</p> <p>3. Business sector invests and implements FIPs.</p>	<p>1. Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia's first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities.</p>	<p>1. Results-based performance monitoring used to track project status and inform governance and management of project sites to support EAFM in FMAs 715, 717 and 718.</p> <p>2. Existing and new data and information management systems established, maintained and updated so that information is secure and available.</p> <p>3. EAFM information for coastal fisheries management available and disseminated in the respective FMAs, the CFI Programme and other interested national/regional/global audiences.</p>
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More detailed description of the project interventions are in Section 2 of the project document.

4) The incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing;

The objective of the GEF CFI Indonesia Child Project is to contribute to coastal fisheries in FMAs 715, 717 and 718 delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrating effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance and effective incentives. The Project's suite of four components that include policy, tools, financing, and knowledge and monitoring are designed to address the full needs of EAFM implementation.

This project will be the first of its kind in Indonesia to engage the spectrum of stakeholders – communities, local, regional, and national government, fisher associations, universities and industry – in the adoption of EAFM. This project will provide a complete suite of elements needed for the full integration of EAFM, namely: enabling conditions, applicable tools, sustainable financing and monitoring and knowledge sharing. Over time, this project will contribute to the sustainable development of Indonesia's entire coastal region by delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrate effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance and effective incentives. Over five years, the Project will build upon and expand existing M&E efforts to develop and share measures and lessons learned that will expedite the adoption of EAFM across other FMAs. At the same time, the CFI Indonesia project will look to the other CFI projects and use their experiences and learning to guide and accelerate the application of EAFM in these waters and across Indonesia FMAs. Over time, this project will contribute to the sustainable development of Indonesia's entire coastal region by delivering sustainable environmental, social and economic benefits and demonstrate effective, integrated, sustainable and replicable models of coastal fisheries management characterized by good governance and effective incentives.

Through the application of the suite of EAFM components, this Indonesia GEF Child Project will accelerate the implementation of EAFM in Indonesia by establishing pilot projects in FMAs 715, 717, and 718 and documenting lessons learned for replication across Indonesia's FMAs. The Blue Abadi Fund for the Bird's Head Seascape will not only help fund sustainable small-scale fisheries management and biodiversity conservation, but it will also be the first endowment dedicated to sustainable marine conservation initiatives in Indonesia and will serve as a model for fund design, fundraising, prioritization/alignment, and administrative/disbursement elements for other such funds in Indonesia and beyond. Building from previously successful models and through a selection of pilot projects, new

partnerships will demonstrate how a more integrated, collaborative and ecosystem-based approach to coastal fisheries management can achieve faster and longer-lasting impact on the ground.

The CFI Indonesia project supports both the national and local governments with innovative strategies in their implementation of management plans for these FMAs. While other projects have addressed aspects of EAFM implementation, the CFI Indonesia is the first project to apply a comprehensive approach that addresses policy needs, tools (such as FIPs and MPAs), sustainable financing and knowledge sharing. The implementation of EAFM in the absence of this Child Project would be piecemeal and uncoordinated across marine conservation and fishing efforts.

The Indonesia government has demonstrated a commitment to EAFM. Thanks to the efforts of the government, NGOs and other stakeholders, there is a solid baseline for EAFM implementation in the country. However, given Indonesia's vast marine geography and the various interests of the many stakeholders involved in the country's marine resources, the application of EAFM has been slow. Without this project, the implementation and institutionalization of EAFM across Indonesia will continue to progress this slow pace. GEF funding through the CFI Child Project will provide much needed and additional resources to MMAF for the integrated application of EAFM components: policy frameworks, tools, financing and learning in Indonesia's most biodiverse marine waters. While making a substantial contribution to the GEF's GEB, the CFI Indonesia Child Project will provide a unique opportunity to institutionalize the full suite of EAFM components in three pilot sites; thereby providing the government and NGOs with opportunities to analyze, compare, and learn how to best ensure the adoption of EAFM by various stakeholder groups. Learning through this Indonesia Child Project will be shared across the Coastal Fisheries Initiative Global Program, the CFI Global Partnership (a CFI Child Project focusing on learning) and with IW:LEARN. These learning programs will allow for two way learning between and among the various CFI Child Projects as well as the analysis, comparison, and knowledge sharing that will be available stakeholders worldwide. For additional information on this topic, please see Section 2.4.2 and Section of the ProDoc.

5) The Global Environmental Benefits (GEFTF)

The CFI Indonesia Child Project will contribute to Global Environmental Benefits identified by the GEF in both the BioDiversity and International Waters sectors. A brief description of this contribution is included below:

RELEVANT GEF BIODIVERSITY GEBs	CFI INDONESIA CHILD PROJECT CONTRIBUTION
Conservation of globally significant biodiversity	The CFI Indonesia Child Project will be implemented in FMAs 715, 717, and 718, an area covering 1.6 million km ² of ocean. These waters include the most biodiverse marine habitat on Earth including over 600 different species of reef-building corals and 2000 species of reef fish important that are important for biodiversity value as well as for world fisheries resources.
Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity	The Project will promote the adoption of EAFM principles that are founded in the sustainable use of marine biodiversity that will help secure the fisheries resources of the area. Specifically, the CFI Indonesia project will move at least 39,329 tons of globally over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels.
RELEVANT GEF INTERNATIONAL WATERS GEBs	CFI INDONESIA CHILD PROJECT CONTRIBUTION
Restored and sustained freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems goods and services, including globally significant biodiversity, as well as maintained capacity of natural systems to sequester carbon.	The Project area includes 12 MPAs covering more than 5.5M ha of ocean. Project activities will include MPA creation and improved management effectiveness that will help sustain critical marine habitat needed to sustain marine ecosystem goods and services including viable fish stocks and their associated habitat.
Reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks, and increased ecosystem resilience.	The Project's focus on mangrove habitats will contribute to increased ecosystem resilience to climate change.

This project will also support and contribute to Indonesia's commitments to the Aichi Targets developed as a part of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and as a part of the CBD.

Please see Section 2.4.4 of the ProDoc for additional information on these contributions.

6) Project innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

This CFI Indonesia Child Project is one of the first to foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and innovative incentives for the implementation of the fisheries management plans for these geographies. New partnerships and incentives will be created that demonstrate the value of integrated ecosystem-based fisheries management. Progress on these new approaches will be immediately relevant for improved coastal fisheries in other parts of Indonesia and the project strives to create policy and legislation that will ensure sustainability of the investments. Furthermore, while many countries have adopted EAFM as a management approach, there is not widespread implementation of the tools and mechanisms on the ground. The CFI Indonesia Child Project will provide one of the first examples of the actual application of EAFM in the Coral Triangle. The methodology and mechanisms developed will serve as models for the region and for other fishery nations around the world. At the same time, the project will seek to share with and learn from other EAFM models being implemented within the broader CFI Programme and within other projects and networks.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The objective of the CFI Global Programme is to demonstrate holistic ecosystem based management and improved governance of coastal fisheries. There are clear linkages between the overall CFI Global Coastal Fisheries Initiative Programme focus and the CFI Indonesia Child Project. These complementarities are presented in the table below. As one of the three Child Project geographies, the CFI Indonesia Child Project will benefit from learning and sharing of successes – and failures – across three of the world's most important fishing geographies located in the waters of developing countries. The CFI Global Partnership and IW:LEARN will provide important venues for this knowledge sharing while the CFI CF will provide opportunities to broaden the application of successful strategies across a wider geography in Indonesia. At the same time, MMAF will look for opportunities to share information and lessons learned with regional and other international initiatives.

Complementarity between CFI Global Programming and the CFI Indonesia Project.

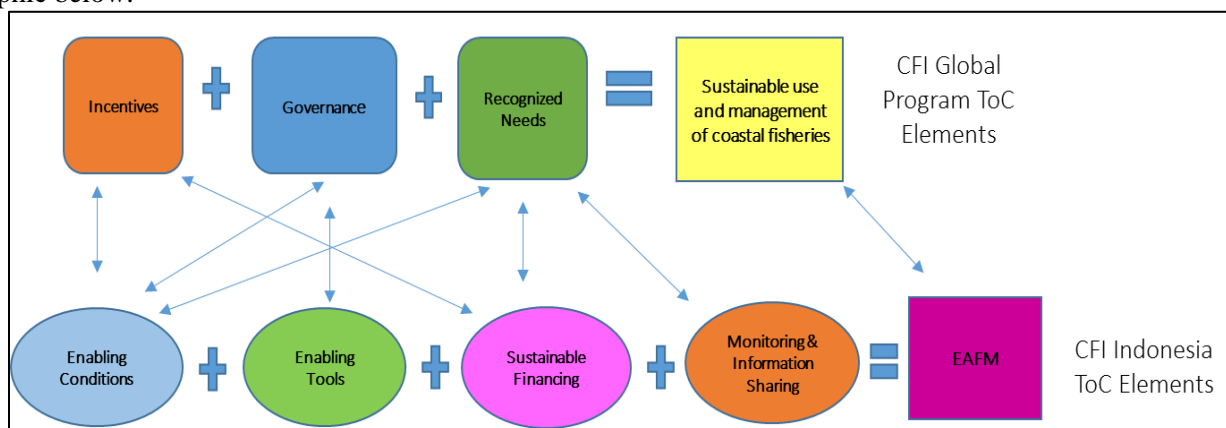
CFI Global Program Components	CFI Global Program Targets	CFI Indonesia Related Outcomes
PROGRAM COMPONENT 1: Sustainability incentives in the value chain	Outcome 1: a) In XX fisheries in at least XX CFI countries, new or amended management regimes – including co-management and secure tenure and access rights regimes, as appropriate - are implemented successfully.	Component A Outcome 2. Enabling awareness: Holistic EAFM based plans in place demonstrating the benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and provincial and national level managers.
	b) Post-harvest losses in at least XX value chains in the CFI geographies have been decreased by XX % and fuel wood consumption reduced in all fish smoking value chains covered by the CFI.	Component B Outcome 2. Small scale business sector investment increases in coastal fisheries management. Component B Outcome 3. Business sector invests and implements FIPs.
	c.1) PPPs implemented for, for example, improved landing site management, information sharing and market access. c.2) Innovative market incentive systems implemented for improved environmental, economic and social sustainability of coastal fisheries.	Component C Outcome 1. Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia's first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities. Component A Outcome 3. Enabling incentives: Locally based financial mechanisms established to

CFI Global Program Components	CFI Global Program Targets	CFI Indonesia Related Outcomes
		demonstrate coastal ecosystem conservation as part of a holistic EAFM.
PROGRAM COMPONENT 2: Institutional structures and processes	Outcome 2: a.1) Policy, legislation and institutions in at least XX CFI countries amended as required to allow for implementation of revised fisheries management approaches, including co-management and revised tenure and access rights regimes as appropriate.	Component A Outcome 1. Enabling policy: National and local policy and institutional frameworks (including Fisheries Management Plans – FMPs) amended to contribute to the implementation of a holistic ecosystem approach to fisheries management.
	a.2) The SSF Guidelines are reflected in national policy in at least XX CFI countries.	Component B Outcome 1. Improved planning and management of MPAs for cross-sectoral collaboration in place as part of a holistic EAFM approach that includes ecosystem restoration and conservation strategies and other innovative approaches.
	b) At least XX MPAs in the CFI geographies have functioning multiple use legally recognized co-management plans (including protection of vulnerable habitats and marine ecosystems) and are integrated into broader fisheries management/EAF(M) frameworks.	Component B Outcome 1. Improved planning and management of MPAs for cross-sectoral collaboration in place as part of a holistic EAFM approach that includes ecosystem restoration and conservation strategies and other innovative approaches. Component C Outcome 1. Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia's first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities.
	d) The capacity of XX fishers, fish workers and local and national government staff (XX men and XX women) strengthened through training (formal and on-the-job) on key topics related to, among other things, EAF(M) and co-management (identified through needs assessments) in XX CFI countries.	Component A Outcome 4. Enabling skills: Capacity of fishers, fish workers, and provincial and district government agencies enhanced to effectively participate in the implementation of holistic EAFM approaches. Component C Outcome 1. Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia's first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities.
PROGRAM COMPONENT 3: Best practices, collaboration and performance assessment	Outcome 3: a.1) Best practices are shared through IW:LEARN activities and other learning mechanisms.	Component D: Outcome 2. Existing and new data and information management systems established, maintained and updated so that information is secure and available.
	a.2) At least XX new national and/or regional project/programme proposals by GEF Agencies, other partners and governments are based on CFI best practices and include strong collaboration between different GEF Agencies and other partners.	Component D Outcome 3. EAFM information for coastal fisheries management available and disseminated in the respective FMAs.

CFI Global Program Components	CFI Global Program Targets	CFI Indonesia Related Outcomes
	b.1) All fisheries/value chains supported through CFI are assessed by agreed performance evaluation system and information is available on key environmental, economic and social aspects.	Component D Outcome 1. Results-based performance monitoring used to track project status and inform governance and management of project sites to support EAFM in FMAs 715, 717 and 718.
	b.2) CFI best practices reflected in relevant fisheries policies and strategies in at least XX CFI countries.	Component A Outcome 1. Enabling policy: National and local policy and institutional frameworks (including Fisheries Management Plans – FMPs) amended to contribute to the implementation of a holistic ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Component A Outcome 2. Enabling awareness: Holistic EAFM based plans in place demonstrating the benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and provincial and national level managers. Component A Outcome 4. Enabling skills: Capacity of fishers, fish workers, and provincial and district government agencies enhanced to effectively participate in the implementation of holistic EAFM approaches. Component B Outcome 3. Business sector invests and implements FIPs.

In addition to these programmatic linkages, the project will maintain additional linkages to the CFI Global Program and the Child Projects through: a) regular reporting on CFI Programme standard indicators; b) reporting on GEF Tracking Tools; c) visits and exchanges from and to other CFI Child Projects, and; d) coordination of information dissemination with IW:LEARN and the CFI Global Partnership Project. This information exchange will be two-way, and lessons learned from the other Child Projects and the CFI Global Program will help guide the evolution of the CFI Indonesia Project.

Linkages between the CFI Global Program Theory of Change and the CFI Indonesia Theory of Change are depicted in the graphic below:



The CFI Global Program Theory of Change establishes that coastal fisheries can be effectively and sustainably managed when three conditions are met:

- **Resource users have the right incentives to manage those resources and related ecosystems / habitats**
The CFI Indonesia Child Project will provide funding to institutions as the District, Provincial and Community level that are investing in sustainable fisheries and sustainable development initiatives. The Project will also work with local communities and stakeholders to conduct stock assessments and develop Rights Based Management initiatives that will establish tenure, thereby reducing pressure on fish stocks.

- **Effective systems of governance are in place; and**
The CFI Indonesia Child Project will work with local governments to ensure that they understand and are trained in the application of existing EAFM regulations and new regulations that may be developed. The Project will also work with a wide group of stakeholders including local governments, fishers, industry, and community organizations to ensure that they understand the rationale behind these regulations and their linkages to EAFM. Given the biodiversity importance of the area, the Project will work with MPA staff to monitor and improve management effectiveness across MPAs using the government's E-KKP3K Management Effectiveness Tool for Marine Protected Areas.
- **Governments, private sector and other actors recognize the need for holistic ecosystem based fisheries management based on environmental, social and economic sustainability.**
The Indonesia Child Project includes a wide array of stakeholders that includes local government officials, fishing industry representatives, small scale fishers and community groups. Information and knowledge sharing within and among these groups will be cornerstones of the Project. It is essential that stakeholders recognize the rationale behind EAFM and its associated policy framework (regulations, laws) and tools (FIPs, MPAs, and BMPs). With Indonesia's vast marine area and limited resources, stakeholder buy in to EAFM is essential if it is to be institutionalized across Indonesia's waters.

For additional information on the linkages between the CFI Global Program and the CFI Indonesia project, please see section 2.4 of the ProDoc.

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes X /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes X /no)?

Collaboration and coordination among a wide range of stakeholders is essential for EAFM to be effectively implemented and sustained in Indonesia. As such, stakeholders at the national, provincial, and district level represent key players, implementers and recipients of this project. For the purposes of this document, stakeholders have been divided into categories: 1) those primary stakeholders who will be an active participant in the project's implementation and 2) those secondary stakeholders whose support will be important for the successful implementation of the project and will be informed regularly about its progress). Below is a list of the stakeholders involved in the CFI Indonesia Child Project at the national, provincial, and district level. Those organizations noted in italicized font are civil society and/or indigenous peoples groups. The roles of all stakeholders within the project is noted as "*primary*" or "*secondary*" accordingly. For additional information on project stakeholders, please see the ProDoc Section 4.

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
National Level Stakeholders				
Secretariat General of Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries (<i>Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Kelautan & Perikanan</i>)	Collects information for marine planning and budgeting. This office will ensure the integration of CFI into MMAF strategic planning.	TBD	MMAF will nominate a representative from a TBD Directorate to serve on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee.	PRIMARY
		Bureau of Planning (<i>Biro Perencanaan</i>)	Ensures sufficient cofinancing is in place.	SECONDARY
		Bureau of Finance (<i>Biro Keuangan</i>)	Assists with the development and oversight of the CFI Indonesia project budget.	
		Bureau of Cooperation and Public Relations (<i>Biro Kerjasama dan Hubungan Masyarakat</i>)	Serves as the umbrella agency for collaborative agreements between MMAF and other partner organizations including those involved with the CFI Indonesia project.	
		Bureau of Policy, Regulation and Organization (<i>Biro</i>	Ensures that the project is aligned with existing policies and regulations	

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
		<i>Hukum dan Organisasi)</i>		
EA (<i>Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap</i>)	Manages capture fisheries establishing catch limits, quotas, etc.	Secretariat Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (<i>Sekretariat Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap</i>)	Role on PSC and provides management and administrative support to project and PMU.	PRIMARY
		Directorate of Fish Resources Management (<i>Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Ikan</i>)	The Technical Director is the liaison with the Indonesia GEF Agency. The agency sets standards and regulations for fisheries management within EEZs and FMAs and implements fisheries management planning.	PRIMARY
		Directorate of Fishermen Affairs (<i>Direktorat Kenelayanan</i>)	Empowers and governs fishers. They will be involved in fishing licensing activities.	
		Directorate of Fishing Ports (<i>Direktorat Pelabuhan Perikanan</i>)	Regulates fish landing sites. They will be involved in governance of landing sites in project FMAs.	
		Directorate of Fishing Vessels and Gear (<i>Direktorat Kapal Perikanan dan Alat Penangkapan Ikan</i>)	Regulates fishing fleets and gear. They will be involved in development and application of gear regulations.	
		Directorate of Fisheries Licensing Control (<i>Direktorat Pengendalian Penangkapan Ikan</i>)	Issues fishing licenses and permits and will be involved in this aspect of the project.	
Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (<i>Direktorat Jenderal Pengawasan Sumberdaya Kelautan dan Perikanan</i>)	Establishes and regulates fisheries surveillance, law enforcement and IUU. Integrates FMP w/ MCS activities.	Directorate of Fisheries Resources Surveillance (<i>Direktorat Pengawasan Sumber Daya Perikanan</i>)	Oversees the implementation of FIPs, EAFM and surveillance activities at a national level and will be involved in project FIPs.	PRIMARY
		Directorate of Fisheries Law Enforcement (<i>Penanganan Pelanggaran</i>)	Determines how fisheries laws will be enforced. They will be involved in the development and implementation of harvest control and licensing regulations.	PRIMARY
		Directorate of Marine Resources Surveillance (<i>Direktorat Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan</i>)	Oversee surveillance activities in MPAs. They will help ensure enforcement of regulations inside MPAs in the project area.	PRIMARY
Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management	Regulates marine conservation	Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity (<i>Direktorat</i>	Regulates and manages MPAs. Integrates marine spatial planning and marine conservation areas within FMAs – including the 3 project FMAs.	

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
(Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut)	and spatial planning.	Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut)		PRIMARY
		Directorate of Marine Spatial Planning (Direktorat Perencanaan Ruang Laut)	Regulates and manages marine spatial planning at the national and provincial level and will be involved in the project's conservation planning initiatives.	
Marine and Fisheries Research and Development Agency (Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kelautan dan Perikanan)	Establishes research priorities and provides scientific guidance.	Center for Fisheries Research and Development (Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Perikanan)	Conducts and provides scientific guidance for fisheries management. They will provide information on stock assessments, harvest control limit recommendations and BMPs.	PRIMARY
		Center for Marine and Fisheries Socio Economic Research (Pusat Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan dan Perikanan)	Conducts and provides socioeconomic guidance for fisheries. They will provide information on possible socioeconomic impacts of regulations and harvest control limits on small scale fishers.	
Marine and Fisheries Human Resources Development Agency (Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Kelautan dan Perikanan.	Develops standard capacity and skills for fisheries management. Establishes standardized competencies for EAFM in Indonesia.	Center for Marine and Fisheries Training (Pusat Pelatihan Kelautan dan Perikanan)	Conducts training and issues competency certificates for E-KKP3K, MMAF's Management Effectiveness Tool for Marine Protected Areas that will be supported by the Project.	SECONDARY
		Center for Training and Empowerment of Marine and Fishing Communities (Pusat Penyuluhan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kelautan dan Perikanan)	Provides fisheries extension services for local communities. They will promote EAFM application in communities.	
Directorate General for the Competitive Enhancement of Marine and Fisheries Products (Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Daya Saing Produk Kelautan dan Perikanan)	Establishes product standards and provides quality control.	Directorate of Fisheries Quality Control and Product Diversification (Direktorat Bina Mutu dan Diversifikasi Produk Perikanan)	Ensures commodities meet quality control standards and develop and communicate BMPs that will be supported by the Project as a part of EAFM.	PRIMARY
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Kementerian	Regulates forest and some marine protected areas	Directorate for International Cooperation (Direktorat	Serves as umbrella organization for collaborative agreements with MMAF and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This office will provide	

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan	(including Cenderawasih).	<i>Kerjasama Internasional</i>	important linkages between MMAF and MoEF as Cenderawasih National Marine Park is under MoEF jurisdiction.	PRIMARY
		Directorate for Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem Management (<i>Direktorat Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem</i>)	Manage and oversee Cenderawasih National Marine Park – a project focal area.	
		Directorate for Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem Management (<i>Direktorat Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem</i>)	MoEF will nominate a representative to serve on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee.	
NGOs	Support marine conservation and sustainable fishing initiatives in Indonesia and specifically in the CFI Indonesia geography	CI	Acts as the Implementing Agency for Component C of the CFI Indonesia project. Instrumental in the establishment of Blue Abadi Trust Fund as well as marine conservation initiatives in West Papua. Will have a representative on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee.	PRIMARY
		KEHATI	Serves as Executing Partner for Component C within their capacity as fund administrator for the Blue Abadi Fund.	PRIMARY
		RARE	Builds capacity of local communities to implement best practices and policies designed to support EAFM and improve sustainable fisheries management in FMAs 712 and 715. They will help promote EAFM beyond the specific Project sites.	SECONDARY
		TNC	Works with local government, communities and other partners primarily in southern Raja Ampat (FMA 715). They will be an important coordinating partner for promoting EAFM in other sites in this geography. They will also have a shared representative (along with WWF) on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee.	SECONDARY
		WWF Indonesia	As requested, systems and administrative project management	PRIMARY

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
			support. Delivery of project activities through offices in three FMAs.	
ATSEA			Source of information and lessons learned about EAFM application based on their work in FMA 718.	SECONDARY
COREMAP-CTI			Source of information and lessons learned about EAFM based on their work in FMAs 711, 715 and 718.	SECONDARY
NCC CTI-CFF Indonesia			Represents an information and lesson learning sharing source for marine and fisheries conservation initiatives across the Coral Triangle region. Lessons learned from the Project about the application of EAFM will be shared with them.	SECONDARY
USAID Indonesia SEA			Source of information, coordination and lessons learned based on their application of EAFM in FMA 715.	SECONDARY
Bogor University (<i>Universitas Bogor</i>)			Act as the national center for marine learning and will assist with the implementation of project EAFM activities.	PRIMARY
National Commission on Fish Stock Assessments (<i>Komisi Nasional Pengkajian Stok Sumberdaya Ikan</i>)			Provides scientific justification for catch limits based on stock assessments and will determine ideal limits in the Project FMAs.	PRIMARY
Ministry of Transportation (<i>Kementerian Perhubungan</i>)			Oversees marine transportation, shipping lanes and provide specifications for boats greater than 5GT. They will be an important Project resource as many Project fishers operate boats between 5-30GT.	SECONDARY
Ministry of Internal Affairs (<i>Kementerian Dalam Negeri</i>)			Manages, regulates and coordinates between provincial and district and sub district governments. They will be an important Project ally as Law 26 comes into vigilance in late 2016.	SECONDARY
Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Resources (<i>Kementerian Koordinator Maritim dan Sumberdaya</i>)			Coordinates all issues under the Ministry of Maritime Resources. They will be an important Project ally for the implementation of EAFM activities in the Project area and for sharing this work in other regions of Indonesia.	SECONDARY
Indonesia Fishermen's Association (<i>Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia/HNSI</i>)			Union for artisanal scale fishers. The Project will inform this national level group about EAFM activities in the Project area and provide lessons learned and BMP for the application in other Indonesia geographies.	SECONDARY
Indonesia Traditional Fishermen's Association (<i>Kesatuan Nelayan Tradisional Indonesia/KNTI</i>)			Union for subsistence fishers. The Project will inform this national level group about EAFM activities in the Project area and provide lessons	SECONDARY

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
			learned and BMP for the application in other Indonesia geographies.	
PROVINCIAL LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS				
FMA 715 and 718: Maluku Province				
Provincial Planning and Development Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Provinsi)			Integrates planning and development and will assist with the implementation of Project EAFM activities.	PRIMARY
Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi)			Manages and regulates fishery affairs at the provincial level and will assist with the implementation of Project EAFM activities.	PRIMARY
University of Pattimura (Universitas Pattimura) P Maluku			Project partner which will disseminate learning for EAFM, FIPs and fisheries BMPs in FMAs 715 and 718.	PRIMARY
Tual Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic Institute (Politeknik Kelautan dan Perikanan Tual)			Project partner which will disseminate learning for EAFM, FIPs and fisheries BMPs in FMA 718.	PRIMARY
FMA 717: West Papua Province				
West Papua Provincial Government (Office of the Governor)			Will nominate a representative to serve on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee.	PRIMARY
Papuan People's Assembly			Will nominate a representative to serve on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee representing indigenous communities.	PRIMARY
Provincial Planning and Development Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Provinsi)			Integrates planning and development at the provincial level and will assist with the implementation of Project EAFM activities. .	PRIMARY
Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi)			Manages and regulates fishery affairs at the provincial level and will assist with the implementation of Project EAFM activities.	PRIMARY
Bird's Head Seascape Secretariat			Supports provincial level marine resource management policy advancement and manages internal and external communications for the BHS coalition and the Blue Abadi Trust Fund.	PRIMARY
University of Papua (Universitas Papua)			Project partner which will disseminate learning for EAFM, FIP and fisheries BMPs in FMA 717. Conducts all monitoring and evaluation for the BHS.	PRIMARY
Sorong Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic Institute (Politeknik Kelautan dan Perikanan Sorong)			Project partner which will disseminate learning for EAFM, FIP and fisheries BMPs in FMA 717.	PRIMARY
North Maluku Province				
Khairun University (Universitas Khairun)			Project partner which will help disseminate learning for EAFM, FIP and fisheries BMPs in FMA 715.	SECONDARY
DISTRICT LEVEL STAKEHOLDERS				
FMA 715: East Seram				

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
District Fisheries Office (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten)			Empowers fisher folk at the district level. They will be an important ally for the application and adoption of EAFM.	PRIMARY
District Development Planning Bureau (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Kabupaten)			Integrates planning and development at the district level. They will be an important ally for the application and adoption of EAFM.	PRIMARY
Pulau Mas			Potential purchaser of quality seafood.	PRIMARY
Community Group-Based Fish Commodity Businesses (Kelompok Usaha Bersama)			Project grantee. There are several such groups in the District.	PRIMARY
Lembaga Wanu Ataloe Community Organization			Project grantee. Local community fisher groups.	PRIMARY
FMA 717: Wondama Bay				
District Fisheries Office (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten)			Empowers fisher folk at the district level. They will be an important ally for the application and adoption of EAFM.	PRIMARY
District Development Planning Bureau (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Kabupaten)			Integrates planning and development at the district level. They will be an important ally for the application and adoption of EAFM.	PRIMARY
Cenderwasih Bay National Park Agency (Balai Besar Taman Nasional Teluk Cenderawasih)			Manages Cenderwasih National Park a project focal area.	PRIMARY
Community Group-Based Fish Commodity Businesses (Kelompok Usaha Bersama)			Project grantee. There are several such groups in the District.	PRIMARY
Women's Seaweed Growers Group (Kelompok Budidaya Rumput Laut Wanita)			Project grantee. Women's seaweed growing cooperative.	PRIMARY
FMA 718: Southeast Maluku				
District Fisheries Office (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten)			Empowers fisher folk at the District level. They will be an important ally for the application and adoption of EAFM.	PRIMARY
District Development Planning Bureau (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Kabupaten)			Integrates planning and development at the district level. They will be an important ally for the application and adoption of EAFM.	PRIMARY
Pulau Mas			Potential purchaser of quality seafood rendered from the project.	PRIMARY
Community Group-Based Fish Commodity Businesses (Kelompok Usaha Bersama)			Project grantee. There are several such groups in the District.	PRIMARY
Kelompok Pemanfaat Kepiting Evu (CSO)			Project grantee. Local crab fisher groups found throughout the District.	PRIMARY
Women's Group for Sustainable Tourism			Project grantee. Local women's group focusing on ecotourism opportunities.	PRIMARY
FMA 715 & 717: Raja Ampat, Kaimana, Tambrow, Wondama, Nabire (via Blue Abadi)				
District Fisheries Offices for Raja Ampat, Kaimana, Tambrow, Wondama, and Nabire (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten)			Responsible for MPA and fisheries management. A representative will sit on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee Advisory Committee.	SECONDARY
Traditional Indigenous Councils for Raja Ampat and Kaimana (Dewan Adat)			A representative will sit on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee Advisory Committee.	SECONDARY
Raja Ampat MPA Management Authority and Public Service Board			Directly responsible for the management of the Raja Ampat MPA	PRIMARY

Agency	Role	Sub Agency	CFI Indonesia Project Role	Stakeholder Group
<i>(Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah dan Badan Layanan Umum Daerah)</i>			network and a planned recipient of funds from the Blue Abadi Fund.	
Kaimana MPA Management Authority <i>(Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah)</i>			Directly responsible for the management of the Kaimana MPA network and a planned recipient of funds from the Blue Abadi Fund.	PRIMARY
Kaimana MPA Network Community Patrol Group <i>(Pokmaswas Kaimana)</i>			Patrols Kaimana MPA network and a planned recipient of funds from the Blue Abadi Fund.	PRIMARY
Kalabia Foundation <i>(Yayasan Kalabia Indonesia)</i>			Conducts environmental education throughout West Papua and is a planned recipient of funds from the Blue Abadi Fund.	SECONDARY
Misool Baseftin <i>(Yayasan Misool Baseftin)</i>			Conducts community patrols in SE Misool MPA in Raja Ampat and is a planned recipient of funds from the Blue Abadi Fund.	SECONDARY
Papuan Sea Turtle Foundation <i>(Yayasan Penyu Papua)</i>			Project grantee. Manages sea turtle nesting beach protection and monitoring programs and is a planned recipient of funds from the Blue Abadi Fund.	SECONDARY
Raja Ampat Tour Operators Network and Homestay Association			Private sector stakeholders in tourism industry. They will either have a direct representative on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee and/or on the advisory committee.	SECONDARY
Fisheries Cooperatives (existing and to be developed)			Private sector stakeholders in fisheries industry. They will either have a direct representative on the Blue Abadi Fund Committee and/or on the advisory committee.	SECONDARY
Additional Papuan civil society conservation organizations			Eligible to apply for Blue Abadi's small grants innovation fund for local conservation and fisheries projects.	SECONDARY

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes X /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes X /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 25%, men 75%)?

The CFI Indonesia project design team has recognized the importance of integrating gender considerations into the project design from the onset of the project. Gender considerations have been incorporated in to each project component, and into many project activities. The project will work to promote and attain the active participation of all genders in activities at the site, community, district and provincial level. An overview of the role women could play in each project outcome is provided below.

Project Outcome		Opportunities to include Gender
Component A: Implementing Enabling Conditions for EAFM in FMA 715, 717 & 718 Objective: Improved capacity and compliance of coastal fisheries stakeholders to EAFM policies and regulations exist through the application of relevant rights-based and collaborative management mechanisms and financial incentive schemes at specific sites within FMAs.		
A.1	Enabling policy: National and local policy and institutional frameworks (including Fisheries Management Plans – FMPs) amended to contribute to the implementation of holistic EAFM.	To ensure the successful implementation of EAFM, policy and frameworks should recognize and include the role that stakeholders of different socioeconomic levels and gender play in fisheries.
A.2	Enabling awareness: Holistic EAFM based plans in place demonstrating the benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and province level managers.	“Holistic” EAFM includes considerations of commercial, subsistence and women’s and traditional groups in fisheries.
A.3	Enabling incentives: Locally based financial mechanisms established to demonstrate coastal ecosystem conservation as part of a holistic EAFM.	Financial mechanisms should be designed to respond to the needs of stakeholders of various socioeconomic levels and men and women.
A.4	Enabling skills: Capacity of fishers, fish workers, and provincial and district government agencies enhanced to effectively participate in the implementation of holistic EAFM approaches.	Capacity development should be tailored to the needs and capacity of various stakeholder socioeconomic and gender groups.
Component B: Implementing EAFM Tools in FMA 715, 717 and 718 Objective: Select coastal fisheries are improved using MPA, FIP, and BMPs tools to support the application of EAFM principles at key locations in FMA 715, 717 & 718.		
B.1	Improved planning and management of MPAs for cross-sectoral collaboration in place as part of a holistic EAFM approach that includes ecosystem restoration and conservation strategies and other innovative approaches.	Planning and MPA management should include considerations for and consultations with all stakeholder groups, including women and small scale fishers.
B.2	Small scale business sector investment increases in coastal fisheries management.	The project will ensure that capacity building efforts understands and addresses women and tradition fisheries group needs and their roles in ensuring sustainable fisheries.
B.3	Business sector invests and implements FIPs.	NA
Component C: Sustainably Financing the Protection of Coastal Ecosystems and EAFM Activities in FMA 715 and 717 Objective: Through the capitalization the Blue Abadi Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), permanently support a network of local institutions working to protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries production, and enhance EAFM for the benefit of small-scale local fishers and their communities.		
C.1	Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia’s first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities.	The Blue Abadi Fund Committee and Advisory Committee will be designed with equitable representation of both women and men to ensure balanced decision-making surrounding the prioritization of fund expenditures.
		Relevant Blue Abadi governance and administration documents including the Blue Abadi Operations Manual, Strategic Plan, grant administration and reporting procedures will include provisions for gender-sensitive management strategies, funding prioritization and collection of sex disaggregated data.
		Blue Abadi Fund and Advisory Committees, administrator (KEHATI) and grantees will receive training on designing and implementing gender-inclusive programs.
		Project monitoring will include sex disaggregated data, whenever possible, to understand the project’s gender implications at institutional and impacts levels. Data will be used to ensure that funds reach all members of target communities equitably and project funding prioritization and allocation is given to the most vulnerable groups.

Project Outcome		Opportunities to include Gender
Component D: Implementing knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation for sustainable coastal fisheries in FMA 715, 717 and 718, the CFI Programme and other interested national/regional/global audiences. Objective: Platforms are established for project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and knowledge management promote data sharing, communication of lessons learned and adaptive management.		
D.1	Results-based performance monitoring used to track project status and inform governance and management of project sites to support EAFM in FMAs 715, 717 and 718.	Project monitoring will include documentation of women's participation in project activities.
D.2	Existing and new data and information management systems established, maintained and updated so that information is secure and available.	Data management systems will include gender disaggregated information.
D.3	EAFM information for coastal fisheries management available and disseminated in the respective FMAs.	Information gathered and trends discerned by the project will be shared with all stakeholder groups.

Documenting gender disaggregated data in the project is an intrinsic part of the project design. To ensure that women are adequately addressed within the program framework, many project indicators have been disaggregated by gender (see Annex A: CFI Indonesia Project Framework Monitoring and Evaluation Plan). Additionally, project staff will be trained in gender issues and ways to adapt activities to ensure not only the presence but also the active participation of women and any other marginalized groups in the project. For additional information as to how gender issues have been considered and incorporated into the CFI Indonesia Child Project design, please see Section 6 of the ProDoc.

A.5 Risk

A table of identified risks is provided below. Please see Section 2.4.3 of the ProDoc for further information on risk:

RISK	RATING*	MITIGATION MEASURES	NOTES
FMP implementation is not harmonized across FMAs.	H	Project established fisheries management body will work with provinces to analyze and develop recommendations to best implement FMPs.	There may be a lack of support from FMPs from local provinces who want resources for implementation to be provided by the national government.
Conflicts between district and provincial fishing agencies due to the implementation of Fisheries Act 23 of 2014.	H	The project will implement mitigation measures identified through stakeholder consultations and workshops	This law will be implemented in October 2016 transferring management of natural resources from the District to Provincial government. The law will have substantial impacts on natural resources management in Indonesia.
A coral bleaching event occurs.	H	Scientific evidence indicates that bleaching may not impact fish populations.	An event could have a large impact in Wondama Bay. East Seram (FMA 715) and Southeast Maluku (FMA 718) are more resilient.
There is no common agreement on a definition for Harvest Control Rules (HRC).	S	The project will: 1) bridge communication between MMAF and scientists; 2) work with industry to get their support for HRC; and 3) provide alternative/ supplemental livelihood options (eg., seaweed/salt farming) for impacted coastal communities.	
The seafood industry does not implement FIP/ (Aquaculture	S	Through existing programs (SeaFood Savers and Fish'nBlues, WWF ID will continue to urge buyers to	Companies may not apply AIP/FIP guidelines as buyers

RISK	RATING*	MITIGATION MEASURES	NOTES
Improvement Project (AIP) guidelines.		ask producers to work towards MSC and seek sustainable seafood markets in Hong Kong and China.	aren't requiring better practices.
Inadequate funds raised for the Blue Abadi Fund	M	The Blue Abadi Fund is scheduled to be capitalized in a single closed deal in January 2017. If less than \$30 million has been committed, the deal close will be postponed until the target is reached and terms will be renegotiated with each Blue Abadi investor. A contingency plan will include —a) agree to a 1-year postponement of fund capitalization as additional funds are raised; or b) have Kehati issue grants with the GEF funds to the same local Papuan partners that would have been funded via Blue Abadi, thus directly funding the same activities for a two-year period.	
Blue Abadi Fund generates insufficient returns to cover annual MPA funding gaps	M	The Blue Abadi fund will be managed by professional and experienced investment managers who will work closely with stakeholders to establish investment guidelines that take into account near-term and long-term needs, balance risk and security, and take advantage of a wide array of investment vehicles to hedge and otherwise minimize exposure to systemic and idiosyncratic risk.	
The project is delayed due to administrative issues.	M	Funds from other sources could be used for a short term.	The project is projected to begin in October 2016, but delays in startup could occur beyond the control of the CFI Indonesia Child Project team.
Difficulties in hiring/retaining qualified staff.	M	Existing qualified staff could be seconded to area until qualified staff can be hired.	It can be difficult to find qualified staff willing to work in remote sites where there are a lack of amenities and regular transportation.
A lack of demand for premium and sustainable fish in international markets.	M	The WWF network will continue to promote the purchase of sustainable seafood. This may result in premium prices in the long term.	There is usually a premium price for sustainable seafood during the Christmas, New Year's and Chinese New Year season that can subsidize the remainder of the year. There was no premium price during the 2015/2016 season.
Local communities refuse to work with project.	L	The project will work with communities to understand why they don't want to work with the project and adapt/address these concerns where possible.	
Indigenous communities refuse to work with the project.	L	The project will also ensure that traditional sustainable fishing, resource management and cultural practices of indigenous communities are integrated into project implementation strategies.	

*H = High; S = Substantial; M = Moderate; L = Low

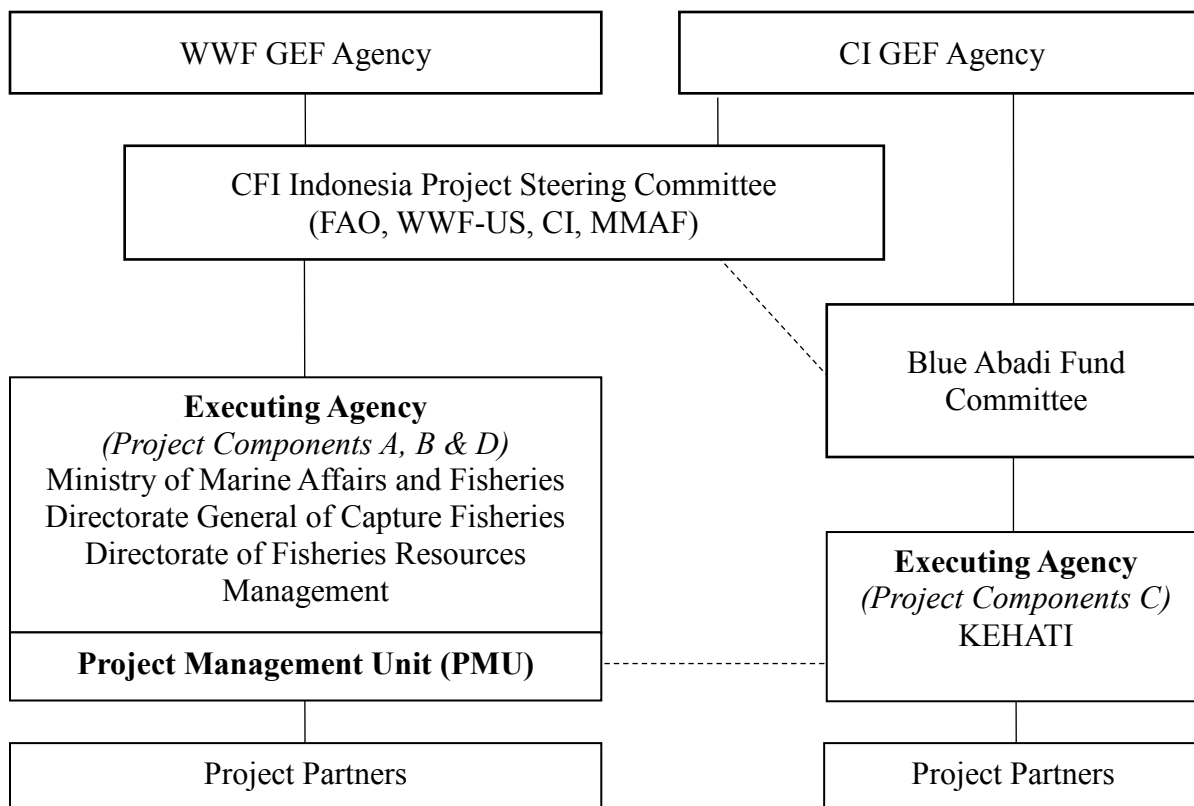
A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be co-implemented by World Wildlife Fund and Conservation International. World Wildlife Fund, as the lead GEF Project Agency, will supervise overall project implementation and reporting as presented in the project documentation and within the indicated timeframes. CI's role as an Implementing Agency will focus on Project Component C—the development and oversight of the Blue Abadi Fund for the Bird's Head Seascape (see more information on the execution of the fund in Section 3 and Appendices 5 and 6 of the ProDoc. The GEF Project Agencies and the lead project executing partners will enter into respective executing agreements, in which the functions and responsibilities of both organizations will be outlined, including reporting procedures, legal accountability, financial reporting of GEF funds expenses, and other issues. The overall project operational elements will include a Project Steering Committee (PSC) , an Executing Agency EA), the Blue Abadi Fund Committee, a Project Management Unit (PMU) and project partners. The roles of each element are briefly described in the below diagram as well as in Appendix 10 of the ProDoc.

The CFI Indonesia **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will provide overall direction and supervision to the project Executing Agency (EA). The PSC oversees MMAF as the GEF Executing Agency for the overall project execution according to the WWF GEF ProDoc and takes necessary decisions based on MMAF documentation provided in advance of PSC meetings, including annual work plans and budgets. The PSC approves project reporting before submission to the GEF Implementing Agency. The PSC is composed of the WWF GEF Agency, CI, and MMAF Directors from relevant Directorates. In addition to the Project Steering Committee, a **Blue Abadi Fund Committee** will provide specific governance oversight to the Blue Abadi Fund. A Chair will be elected annually to lead this committee and will serve as a member of the Project Steering Committee. The exact composition of this committee will be determined once the Fund is funded. The Chair of the Blue Abadi Fund Committee will also serve as a member of the PSC.

The primary **Executing Agency (EA)** for the project is the Directorate of Fisheries Resources Management under the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries within MMAF. The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI) will serve as the **Executing Agency (EA)** for component C of the project. The project will be overseen by MMAF which will nominate the Deputy Director Directorate General of Capture Fisheries as the Project Director of the **Project Management Unit (PMU)** under EA supervision. The PMU will include experts in sustainable fisheries, project management, and administration. Through the EA, the PMU will receive, disburse and account for core project funding. The EA will delegate authority to the PMU for day-to-day execution, planning and budgeting, procurement, issue and monitor sub-agreements to project partners, disbursement, monitoring, reporting. The PMU will coordinate on project implementation with Site Technical Committee at Fisheries Management Areas level regrouping fisheries management institutions and all necessary stakeholders -Learning Center Staff (Universities) Provincial and District governments, Private sector and Community/Indigenous Groups; As requested, WWF Indonesia systems and administrative support will be made available to the PMU to ensure strong project management..

As the executing agency for Component C of the project, KEHATI, will be responsible for coordinating directly with the PMU to ensure communication and alignment. CI Indonesia will additionally have a part time employee based in Indonesia who will facilitate communication between KEHATI and the PMU and ensure that learning from component C of the project gets integrated in the knowledge management systems implemented by the PMU for the full project. This coordination will be especially important in those project sites where both Blue Abadi and the other project components are being implemented, namely East Seram (FMA 715) and Wondama Bay (FMA 717).



A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits?

The CFI Indonesia Child Project will provide socioeconomic benefits to coastal peoples in the FMAs. Coastal residents of the three FMAs will see socioeconomic benefits through the institutionalization and application of EAFM – initially in the project sites, and eventually across the FMAs and Indonesia. The application of EAFM should render more sustainable fish stocks for coastal peoples and for fishers in general, thereby providing more income and benefits to stakeholders. At the same time, the CFI Indonesia Child Project will benefit from lessons learned through the application of socioeconomic focused activities implemented by the other Child Projects and adapt these to the Indonesia context.

Specifically, Under Component A the project will support establish locally based financial mechanisms designed to demonstrate coastal ecosystem conservation. Trial mechanisms, such as Payment for Environmental Services (PES) models, will be developed based on the outcomes of the feasibility study and potential stakeholders for collaborative funding agreements between multiple levels of government, private sector, and resource users will be developed to fund coastal ecosystem conservation initiatives. Component A will also develop training modules for fishers, fish workers – including women and community groups- and provincial and district government agencies to promote EAFM, BMPs, Good Handling Practices, and marine conservation competencies.

Under Component B and following the FAO's [Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries](#) recommendations, the project will develop the capacity and skills of harvest and postharvest stakeholders (including women and traditional fisheries groups) by promoting increased business sector investment in coastal fisheries management, coastal ecosystem recovery, reductions in waste and post-harvest loss. The Project will conduct training assessments for postharvest stakeholders and conducting trainings on Seafood Ecolabel Certification and a training on Good Handling Practices. FIPs will be established in each FMA and waste and post-harvest losses will be reduced in at least five of the FIP fisheries which will lead to increased socioeconomic benefits for fishers. The project will also work with local fisher groups from the project geography and neighboring Provinces to develop buyer agreements and organize business fairs to ensure that relevant fisheries purchasing, practices and processing operating procedures are

recognized and harmonized with national EAFM policies.

Component C will focus on provision of sustainable financing for EAFM initiatives through the operationalization of the Blue Abadi Trust Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717). The Blue Abadi Fund and the broader sustainable financing strategy for the Bird's Head Seascape in West Papua Province will provide reliable funding in perpetuity for a network of local institutions working towards conservation and fisheries management in West Papua Province, while generating important lessons learned on sustainable financing for marine resource management across Indonesia's FMAs and nationally. As Indonesia's first sustainably finance MPA network, the West Papua's MPA network will be a critical model nationally and globally. Once operational, the Blue Abadi Fund will make annual funding disbursements to local Indonesian institutions in West Papua Province (in FMA 715 and 717) in order to support fisheries production through the direct protection of critical marine ecosystems and the advancement of local EAFM for small-scale coastal fisheries. Together, these activities will contribute to GEBs by promoting the sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity and reducing vulnerability to climate change risk. Considering that the Blue Abadi fund is focused on ecosystem-wide protections to enhance multiple fisheries, rather than discreet interventions for target fisheries, FPAs are not applicable as a monitoring tool for this work and will thus not be applied in Blue Abadi funded sites.

Component D focuses on Knowledge Management and is described in Section A.8 below.

A.8 Knowledge Management.

CFI Indonesia Component D (GEF: \$2,125,943; Cofinancing: \$12,867,549) will focus on improved knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation for sustainable coastal fisheries with the objective: Platforms established for project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and knowledge management promote data sharing, communication of lessons learned and adaptive management. The project budget for component D will support the participation of relevant project staff and stakeholders working towards components A, B, and C as relevant to specific knowledge sharing and learning activities. The specific activities and budget will be determined annually by the Project Steering Committee.

This component will focus on three primary Outcomes:

- 1) The development of a functioning and maintained results-based publicly available EAFM performance monitoring system and network that will include the application of the FPA in at least one fishery ;
- 2) The gathering, processing and sharing of biological and socially based information, learning, gaps and weaknesses for the application of all aspects of this EAFM focused project (including the Blue Abadi fund and its recipients) with national/regional entities and through national, regional and CFI Programme fisheries exchanges and relevant international audiences; and
- 3) The gathering, sharing (and receiving) and dissemination of information with stakeholders within the project area, within the broader CFI Programme and other national and international audiences.

Knowledge Management, Communications, and M&E are cornerstones of the CFI Programme and the CFI Indonesia project. To ensure regular and fluid interaction with the other Child Projects of the CFI Programme as well as with other regional and international networks, this component will be overseen by a staff person with excellent English reading, writing and speaking skills. Recognizing the importance of this Component, Project staff will participate in communications training exercises that will facilitate the gathering and documentation of this information from the field sites. The project will employ a wide variety of information sharing tools that will include but are not limited to participatory fora, a project website, social media, webinars, e-bulletins, videos and list-serves to convey lessons learned. For all project components, listening, documentation and sharing of experiences from the project's diverse stakeholder group (men, women, business leaders, indigenous peoples, small and large scale fishers, post-harvest processors, etc) will be extracted through a variety of fora including community meetings, one on one interviews, participatory mapping exercises, trainings, etc. Importantly, learning will be two-way, as lessons learned from the CFI

Global Programme and the other Child Projects and other relevant national, regional and international projects will help guide the development of the CFI Indonesia Child Project.

The project will contribute to various CFI Programme M&E and Communication tools – particularly as it relates to the implementation of financial mechanisms and gender integration into programming - and also access these tools as a means of informing project design and accelerating the adoption of EAFM in Indonesia. CI, as the lead on all activities related to the Blue Abadi Fund, is fully committed to drawing out lessons from the development and implementation of the Blue Abadi Fund and sharing them with the other CFI program partners and beyond. Annual cross visits to other CFI Child Project sites have been budgeted to ensure two-way learning across the CFI Global Program. The CFI Indonesia Project will also look to the CFI Global Partnership Child Project and IW:LEARN to establish mechanisms for two-way information sharing. More information on the Programme commitment – and the CFI Indonesia interaction with that is provided in [Section 2.9](#). The CFI Indonesia team has agreed to use the FPA on one fishery in Indonesia at this time. Further application of the tool may be agreed to once the FPA tool is finalized, circulated and compared to MMAF's EAFM monitoring tool and discussed with MMAF and stakeholders. To this end, FAO will be invited to the CFI Indonesia Inception Workshop to discuss the FPA. The meeting may include decisions to increase the number of fisheries monitored under the FPA, and any needed budget adjustments will be made.

The **EAFM performance monitoring system and network** in Outcome 1 will track project status and inform the governance and management of the CFI Indonesia Project sites. This outcome will include the application of the FPA in at least one fishery. Lessons learned, gaps and weaknesses will be identified for the participatory design and application of EAFM for various coastal fisheries in the three FMAs with the results be shared with relevant provincial, national and international audiences. Activities will also include regular monitoring of various stakeholder groups to track the participatory design and implementation of EAFM. Lessons learned will document experiences (both positive and negative) garnered during the implementation of the EAFM tools: enabling conditions (experiences from the development and implementation policy and regulatory frameworks); enabling tools (experiences and learning from the establishment, management and/or implementation of MPAs, FIPs, BMPs); and sustainable financing mechanisms (including the development and operationalization of the Blue Abadi Trust Fund and PES schemes). The Project will also provide opportunities for learning in other areas that are related to EAFM in themes such as but not limited to:

- Gender and EAFM;
- Rights based management;
- methods for reducing post-harvest losses;
- and other supplemental income generating activities that can offset pressure on local fisheries.

This learning will be mapped back to both the Project's and the CFI Programme's Theory of Change to ensure that strategies being implemented are yielding expected results. Fisheries data will be mapped to the Fisheries Performance Assessment (FPA), a broadly applicable and flexible tool that is being developed through GEF funding for assessing performance in individual fisheries, and for establishing cross-sectional links between enabling conditions, management strategies and triple bottom line outcomes³. Information will be shared through participatory fora designed to share lessons learned, gaps and weaknesses of participatory design and implementation with stakeholders and document project progress, advancement and barriers to EAFM.

Outcome 2 will focus on data and information management systems including baseline data for project learning on the EAFM related themes mentioned above. No later than three months after the confirmation of the precise Project activities and locations, a socio-economic survey to spell out the socio economic conditions of PAPs in each of the Project areas and to confirm the identify of vulnerable PAPs (including women, IPs and the poor) that would require livelihood restoration measures. The results of this survey will serve as the benchmark for subsequent safeguards monitoring activities. The project team will then develop a database of key variables across each of the three sites to be used as a basis for monitoring. The data management system for the project will incorporate existing baseline ecological and social data collected by the State University of Papua (UNIPA) for the project sites supported by Blue Abadi. As a sub-grantee of the Blue Abadi fund, UNIPA will be funded to continue this robust monitoring Programme during the life of the project and results from their annual assessments will be incorporated by Kehati into the project

³ Anderson JL, Anderson CM, Chu J, Meredith J, Asche F, Sylvia G, et al. (2015) The Fishery Performance Indicators: A Management Tool for Triple Bottom Line Outcomes. PLoS ONE 10(5): e0122809. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0122809
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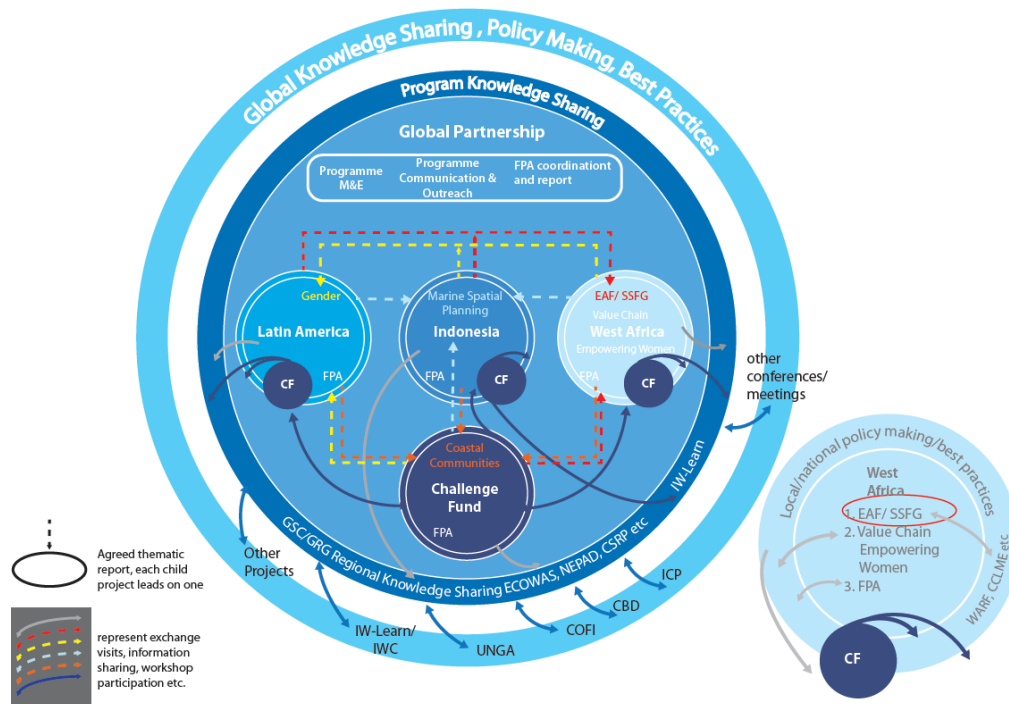
data management system. Needed socio-economic baseline data will also be gathered as a part of this Outcome. New monitoring systems will be established and these, along with existing MMAF data tracking systems, will be maintained and updated so that information is secure and publicly available. A coastal fisheries management data-sharing platform will be created allowing data to be shared among individuals, the private sector and public institutions. Importantly, data collection will allow various fisher groups to collect and share information on fish landings, fishing areas and prices. Project staff will collaborate with *Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia* – MMAF’s Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) extension officers at the District level to develop and implement standardized monitoring protocols that will include the documentation of women’s participation in project activities. Meanwhile existing research programs will be strengthened to support the improvement of coastal fisheries across the three FMAs based on recommendations from the *Forum Koordinasi Pengelolaan dan Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya Perikanan* (Coordination Forum for Fisheries Management (FKPPS) meetings. A research needs assessment will be conducted of various fisher groups in select sites to support the improvement of coastal fisheries in and additional research will be conducted to fill identified gaps.

Outcome 3 will focus on sharing information and lessons learned with interested groups within and beyond immediate project stakeholders. Information generated from project components A, B, and C on coastal fisheries management, EAFM, sustainable financing, as well as on cross cutting themes such as gender, community engagement, and working with indigenous cultures will be disseminated (and received) through a wide variety of CFI Programme and project communications tools. The enhancement and restructuring of the existing EAFM data portal (www.eafm-indonesia.net) will ensure that project information is shared with government and other regional and international interest groups. Technical exchanges will be organized with other CFI Child Projects and information will also be shared and disseminated through IW:LEARN as well as with other relevant national, regional, and international networks. Information will be shared through a variety of mechanisms including a project website, social media, webinars, e-bulletins, listserves/email groups, project experience/result notes, synthesis reports, training workshops, conferences, blogs, stakeholder exchanges and videos. The project will look for and solicit opportunities for two-way learning to improve project implementation and strategies.

As appropriate, the project will provide updates to the CFI website that may include publications, annual reports and midterm review documents. CFI Indonesia will also contribute to any Twitter, Facebook and other social media and participate in relevant global fora including annual CFI meetings, cross-visits, IWC biannual conferences and LME annual conferences. Activities will also include “Reflection exercises” that will review prior to each annual report whereby the Steering Committee will review the project theory of change (results chains), monitoring and evaluation plans, alignment between project components (including Blue Abadi), and tracking tools to determine effectiveness of strategies and needs for adaptively managing the project and redesigning workplans. Finally, and as a part of this component, the project will also contribute to Programme wide M&E efforts including the Biodiversity and International Waters Tracking Tools and the FPA.

Additional information on the Knowledge Management mechanisms within the CFI Indonesia Project, broader CFI Programme and other audiences is provided below.

Knowledge management, communications (including Knowledge Sharing (KS)) and M&E are essential project and program components that together, will facilitate learning, accelerate the application and adoption of sustainable fisheries practices among a wide and diverse stakeholder base. This work represents a cornerstone of the CFI Programme that is depicted in the figure below.



Within the CFI Indonesia project, these tools will be used to build commitment and raise awareness among relevant local and national stakeholders about the full suite of EAFM in Indonesia. While learning and knowledge sharing will focus on project components: enabling conditions (policy and regulatory frameworks); enabling tools (MPAs, FIPs, BMPs); and sustainable financing mechanisms (trust funds and PES schemes) the Project will also provide opportunities for learning in other areas that are related to EAFM in themes such as but not limited to: (i) Gender and EAFM; (ii) Rights based management; (iii) Sustainable financing; (iv) methods for reducing post-harvest losses; (v) and other supplemental income generating activities that can offset pressure on local fisheries. Target audiences for these activities will be tailored to three geographic groups: 1) stakeholders located within the project areas; 2) stakeholders located in other coastal areas in Indonesia, and; 3) interested parties outside of Indonesia who stand to learn from the project including the other two CFI regions i.e. West Africa and Latin America as well as sites beyond the CFI sites.

The project will ensure that the appropriate mechanisms are used so that information can be received among and between interested parties. The CFI Indonesia Child Project will develop a wide variety of communication tools to ensure that information about the project – its successes and failures – are shared. Tools to be developed include but are not limited to participatory fora, a project website, social media, webinars, e-bulletins and list serves to convey lessons learned. As mentioned, annual cross visits to other CFI Child Project sites have been budgeted to ensure two-way learning across the CFI Global Program. The CFI Indonesia Child Project will also look to the CFI Global Partnership Child Project and IW:LEARN to establish mechanisms for information sharing. All external communication efforts will be developed in accordance with the GEF IW:LEARN and their [WebSite Toolkit](#) and [Web Guidelines](#). The project will also ensure that communication materials are developed, branded and shared according to guidelines that will be established under the Knowledge Sharing Child Project of the broader CFI Programme.

Internally to the project, customized communication materials will be published for specific subgroups under each geographic category as appropriate with a focus on messaging materials designed for: a) fishers, including local communities and women; b) local governments; c) MMAF representatives at the national and regional level; d) seafood and tourism industry representatives; e) learning institutions and NGOs, and; f) International NGOs and multi/bilateral institutions. Communications materials will be designed using a gender lens ensuring information is available and easily understood by both women and men.

Knowledge Management

Learning is a key element of the overall CFI Programme and to that end, knowledge sharing and the dissemination of lessons learned will be represent key project components. The CFI Indonesia Project will also look to the CFI Global Partnership Child Project and IW:LEARN to establish mechanisms for information sharing. Using the Semi Annual Project Progress Reports (PPR) and FPA as tools for gathering project advancements, information will be shared:

- **Internally within the project:** As the project is implemented, information on project activities and progress will be shared monthly among the team members as well as through cross visits and meetings. Communication tools to be used include “Reflection Exercises” that will be held annually and as a part of workplan development to review and document project progress per the Theory of Change of both the CFI Indonesia Child Project as well as the CFI Global Program to ensure alignment and make any adaptive management adjustments as needed.
- **Within Indonesia:** Information will be shared quarterly with other stakeholders and within MMAF and CI and to keep all parties apprised of project developments and to facilitate and expedite the implementation of EAFM across the country. Communications tools to be employed include participatory fora about the project that will be organized in the project area and in Jakarta to discuss project advances. Updates on the project will also be available through a project website, social media, webinars, e-bulletins and listservs that will convey lessons learned from local stakeholders and other CFI projects. Both the project website and quarterly e-bulletins will be published in Bahasa Indonesia and English to ensure that project information is available to a wide audience.
- **Outside of Indonesia:** Information on best practices and two-way learning will be disseminated to national and international stakeholders including to the two other CFI geographic regions mentioned above through the CFI Global Partnership Child Project (one of the five CFI Child Projects which will include annual meetings and cross visits) and through IW:LEARN. Information on project progress and lessons learned will also be available through a project website and e-bulletins mentioned above. At the same time, information on best practices and learning generated from the other CFI Child Projects will help guide the evolution of the CFI Indonesia project.

Communication Activities

Communication activities will help ensure that the project objective and outcomes are achieved. As such, the CFI Indonesia communication strategy will seek to: a) enhance the understanding and awareness of key stakeholders regarding the implementation of EAFM, including policy, MPAs, FIPs, BMPs, sustainable financing, gender mainstreaming, etc, in the three project sites; b) provide knowledge and influence attitudes and behavior of targeted audiences to encourage individuals promote and adopt EAFM practices; c) strengthen the voices of local and indigenous communities in the sustainable management of their marine resources; d) promote two-way learning; e) facilitate the engagement of key stakeholders and government representatives in decision making processes to promote EAFM, and; f) document and share project successes, lessons learned and best practices with wider audiences located in Indonesia and in other countries.

Communication activities will be implemented throughout the duration of the project. As mentioned, communication products will include publication and dissemination of outreach materials, such as a quarterly e-bulletin and thematic brochures to provide information on the project, areas of work, and core components. Primary audiences, namely rural communities with lack of access to digital technology, may be most responsive to traditional mass media including television, radio, and print, while secondary audiences may be reached effectively via online media platforms including listservs, meetings, workshops, and webinars which will ensure and promote two-way learning. The CFI Indonesia team will provide regular electronic updates highlighting progress on project activities and to document achievements, stories, and lessons learned. Other outreach tools such as announcements, invitations, agendas and reports of discussion fora, and community interaction programs, as well as maps, work plans, data analyses, reports, training materials and project documents will also be produced to promote the project and its progress. The project will also develop and disseminate communication materials such as fact sheets, videos and other publications. All communications activities will be designed and implemented taking into account gender and diversity perspectives ensuring project information is delivered clearly and appropriately for both men and women, as well as members of indigenous groups. The CFI Indonesia Project will also look to the CFI Global Partnership Child Project and IW:LEARN to establish mechanisms for information sharing. Finally, the CFI Indonesia Child Project will work through the CFI Global Program and the CFI Global Partnership Child Project to help determine the best mechanisms that will allow for the CFI Indonesia Project to learn from and share information with the other CFI Child Projects.

In terms of contractual communications, the CFI Indonesia Team will provide quarterly PPRs as required by the WWF GEF Agency Unit. In accordance with GEF standards, the project will also undergo a midterm and final evaluation. In accordance with the Communication and Visibility Policy of the GEF, all contractual agreements will include a clear reference to the GEF on the cover page. In addition, the GEF logo will be applied in all outreach materials. Documents and publications related to the project will contain the GEF logo, and the cover page will have the phrase: “This project/program is funded by the Global Environment Facility”. All material produced in paper form will be made available in electronic form, and a link to the GEF website will be included in website content related to the GEF-funded project/activity.

The PMU will work with CI and WWF US to develop a joint press release with GEF at the start and completion of the project. Any press conferences regarding the project will be organized in cooperation with the GEF Secretariat. Visits by government officials to project areas will be prepared in coordination with the Country Relations Officer of the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Focal Point for Indonesia. Additional information on the CFI Indonesia Child Project Knowledge Management activities can be found in the ProDoc under Section 2.4.1.

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities:

MMAF was established in 1998. In 2010, Indonesia, along with other Coral Triangle countries began considering EAFM as a framework for national fishery policy. As a part of the adoption of EAFM, at the Plenary Session of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, 2012, the then President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, announced a marine conservation policy based on the principles of Blue Economy. These elements were included in a NPoA and the RPoA for the Coral Triangle. EAFM represents an integral part of a Blue Economy which promotes integrated ocean governance that strives to meet current demands without compromising the needs of future generations by balancing economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection. As the Indonesian government embraces EAFM, the government will need to ensure that current laws and regulations are in line with EAFM. A table outlining the most relevant laws and decrees for this project is included in the CFI Indonesia ProDoc Figure 14.

This project will also support and contribute to Indonesia’s commitments to the Aichi Targets developed as a part of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and as a part of the CBD. Indonesia’s targets and the corresponding CFI Indonesia contributions to these targets are stated below:

- **To increase marine conservation areas from 4.7 million ha in 2003 to 10 million ha in 2010, and to 20 million ha in 2020.** (To date, 17 million hectares have been demarcated and 5.5 million hectares have been brought under management plans. The CFI Indonesia Child Project will help with the establishment of an additional 12,000 has (in Koon Neiden MPA) and provide improved management capacity and planning in approximately 3.6 million has).
- **To reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at national, regional and local levels within 2003-2020, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts.** (The CFI Indonesia Child Project will assist with this goal by establishing harvest control limits, reducing mangrove destruction and maintaining populations of vulnerable and critically endangered species (whale sharks and leatherback turtles).

Finally, and with close coordination with the ATSEA2 project, the CFI Indonesia Child Project will contribute to the SAP that has been developed for Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste as a part of that project’s evolution.

Figure 2: Relevant Indonesian Fisheries and Marine Regulations.

Indonesia Government Regulation	Implications for the Project
Law No. 23 of 2014 Concerning Local Government	This law will become vigilant in October 2016 and impact the governance of marine resources within 12 nautical miles (NM) of shore. Currently, District governments currently manage resources including marine areas from 0-4NM offshore. Under this new legislation, oversight will move to the Provincial level which will manage resources from 0-12NM of shore.
MMAF Decree No. 17 of 2008 regulates MPAs in coastal zones and small islands.	This decree establishes regulations for MPAs in Indonesia. Some MPAs in the project area are governed by this decree.
MMAF Decree No. 2 of 2009 sets protocols for	This decree establishes protocols for MPAs established across the country,

Indonesia Government Regulation	Implications for the Project
MPA establishment.	and some MPAs in the project area are governed by this decree.
MMAF Decree No. 30 of 2010 provides regulations for MPA Management Planning & Zoning.	This decree will impact any new MPAs developed within Indonesia.
MMAF Decree No. 2 of 2011 provides regulations for Fishing Zones, Placement of Fishing Gear and Auxiliary Fishing Gear in FMAs.	This decree will impact gear use within the FMAs. The project will need to ensure that these regulations are in line with EAFM.
MMAF Decree No. 29 of 2012 provides guidance for the development of FMPs.	This decree will guide the development of FMPs for the three project FMAs.
MMAF Decree No. 44 of 2012 outlines protocols for the development of MPA Management Effectiveness Document Guidance.	This decree sets standards for management effectiveness in MPAs.
MMAF Decree No.01 of 2013 mandates the presence of observers on fishing larger vessels.	While this decree will not impact the project directly, the presence of observers on larger fishing vessels is an important aspect of EAFM.
MMAF Decree No. 18 of 2014 addresses FMA regulation in Indonesia.	This decree will govern the three project FMAs and EAFM measures will need to be harmonized with this regulation.
Director General Capture Fisheries Decree No. 18 of 2014 provides technical guidance for EAFM indicator assessment.	This decree reflects MMAF's support for EAFM. The project will need to ensure that activities are in line with this guidance.
MMAF Decree No. 26 of 2014 provides regulations for FADs. (<i>rumpon</i>)	FADs are often used by local communities as a tradeoff to reduce/prohibit fishing in other areas. The project will need to ensure that any FAD placement is in line with this legislation.
MMAF Decree No. 36 of 2014 provides guidance for migrating fish populations (<i>andon penangkapan ikan</i>).	The project will promote this decree with project stakeholders.
MMAF Decree No. 48 of 2014 addresses data to be documented in fishing log books.	The project will promote this decree with local governments and fisher groups and associations as a part of EAFM.
MMAF Decree No. 56 of 2014 and Decree 10 of 2015 dictates a fishing licence moratorium within Indonesia FMAs.	The project will promote this decree and help ensure that the regulation is enforced.
MMAF Decree No. 57 of 2014 , prohibits transshipment at sea.	The project will promote this decree and help ensure that the regulation is enforced.
MMAF Decree No. 59 of 2014 prohibits export (but not necessarily capture) of oceanic whitetip shark and hammerhead sharks from Indonesian waters.	This decree seeks to protect populations of shark species while still allowing for local consumption and sale.
MMAF Decree No. 1 of 2015 outlaws capture of pregnant ("berried", or egg-carrying) lobster (<i>Panulirus</i> spp, spiny lobsters), crab (<i>Scylla</i> spp, crabs including mud crab), and blue swimming crab (<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>). It also establishes a minimum legal sizes for the three species as well as catch and release practices for pregnant and undersized lobsters and crabs.	This decree will help maintain populations of species that represent an important food source for coastal communities and national markets. Mud crabs are a target species for this project.
MMAF Decree No. 2 of 2015 prohibits trawls " <i>pukat tarik</i> " and seine nets " <i>pukat hela</i> " in Indonesia.	The project will communicate this decree and build capacity to enforce the regulations.
MMAF Decree No. 4 of 2015 prohibits fishing in breeding and spawning grounds within FMA 714 (the Banda Sea fishery management area, stretching from East Sulawesi to the Kei islands) though any licenses already issued for FMA 714 remain valid until they expire.	This decree impacts adjacent waters to the project area but not the project area per se.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

Please see Section 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the Project Document for a description of the project's monitoring and evaluation activities. The specific project Framework and M&E plan can be found in Annex A of this document. The M&E budget can be found in Section 8 of the CFI Indonesia ProDoc: Project Financing and Budget of the Project Document.

The project's monitoring and evaluation plan is based on the project conservation targets viability assessment (Annex 2 of the Project Document) and conceptual model (Annex 3 of the Project Document) and designed to help project team plan, execute, monitor and report progress towards achieving objectives in a consistent and routine manner. Performance indicators have been selected and clearly defined to enable uniform data collection and analysis. The frequency and schedule of data collection is defined for the project, as well as the roles and responsibilities of project team members. Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a cornerstone of WWF organizational standards and deeply embedded within this project.

Blue Abadi is an integral part of the CFI Indonesia project, there are three levels of monitoring for this mechanism.

1. **CFI Indonesia project monitoring:** As executing agency, KEHATI will be responsible for monitoring progress against grant outcomes established in the project M&E framework to be reported to the GEF via CI and WWF as project implementing agencies. These outcomes focus on the establishment, capitalization, and operationalization of the Blue Abadi Fund.
2. **Blue Abadi Fund performance monitoring:** As the fund administrator and executing agency, KEHATI will be responsible for monitoring and reporting annually on the performance of each of the Blue Abadi Fund sub-grantees and on their collective progress against indicators outlined in the Blue Abadi 5-year strategic plan.
3. **Ecological and social impact monitoring:** The Blue Abadi Fund will provide an annual sub-grant to a local academic partner to continue robust ecological and social impact monitoring for the BHS MPA network and to produce an annual report on the state of the Seascape. The State University of Papua (UNIPA), has been selected as the preferred partner for this work and has been extensively trained by WWF-US in all relevant monitoring protocols, data management procedures, and required analysis.

GEF Project M&E framework is designed for the Project Management Unit (PMU) to follow the project progress to expected outputs and outcomes. The framework include monitoring of activities, outputs, outcomes, national and regional contexts and risks, and finance using a system of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART) indicators. Four types of indicators will be used for monitoring and evaluation of the project results: 1) Output Indicators; 2) Outcome Indicators; 3) Mid-Term Project Impact Indicators (reduced threats); 4) Objective/Long-Term Project Impact Indicators (status of Conservation Targets). Measuring effectiveness and efficiency of the project is a key part of the M&E framework. Effectiveness is a measure of usefulness of project activities to achieve project outputs and outcomes, while efficiency measures quality of an activity implementation. Based on this definition the PMU will use following tools to ensure that the project is effective:

- Project Logical Framework and Result Chains are used to be sure that planned activities will bring expected outputs, and outputs will materialize in expected outcomes, which will lead to desirable impacts;
- Bi-annual (WWF Project Progress Report) and Mid-Term Project Reports will be the means for assessment of the project effectiveness on the regular basis;
- Annual project supervision missions by the Implementing Agencies;
- Mid-Term and Terminal Project Evaluation will provide PMU with external and independent assessment of the project effectiveness and valuable recommendations.

To ensure efficiency of the project activities the PMU will use the following:

- Annual work plans and quarterly financial project reports will help the PMU to follow planned timelines and budgets and correct these items if necessary.
- Activity planning: all planned activities will be discussed in details between PMU and project partners (sub-contractors) to achieve the best performance of proposed actions and obtain the best results in optimal time period and reasonable price.

- Activity reports prepared by the project partners will help to understand how well the activities were implemented and what quality of output was achieved.



Adaptive management is a systematic process for continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of operational programs. M&E framework is key part of WWF adaptive management approach as a keystone of PPMS. The PMU will use adaptive management approach in learning from the experience it gain during the project.

The project team will use Results-Based Management Approach to ensure that project outputs lead to expected project outcomes and impacts. Therefore, the WWF Project Progress Report will be a mean of internal formative evaluation of the project effectiveness and efficiency. While compiling the report, PMU will investigate the links between inputs (resources) and activities, between activities and produced outputs, and between outputs and expected outcomes using M&E data.

Two external evaluations will be performed during the project lifetime according the GEF standards: Mid-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation. Both evaluation should answer the question “Does the project achieve the expected outcomes?” and test the robustness of the project design and logic, efficiency and effectiveness of the project investments, sustainability of the project achievements and their usefulness for conservation of big cat populations and habitats. Both evaluations will be conducted by independent consultants or organization to obtain unbiased assessment of the project effectiveness. The results of Mid-Term Evaluation will be used by PMU to practice Adaptive Management and increase effectiveness of the project strategies. Also this evaluation will help the GEF and other stakeholders to understand overall project performance on the way to expected outcomes, impacts and GEBs. Terminal Evaluation is summative and represents final assessment of the project achievements according the project Logical Framework. The results of Terminal Evaluation will be shared with all project partners, the IW:LEARN community, and the GEF IEO to improve overall performance and effectiveness of further conservation programs and projects.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Herve Lefevre, World Wildlife Fund, Inc.		12/29/2016	Andrew Hume	202-495-4161	Andrew.hume@wwfus.org
Miguel Morales, Conservation International		12/29/2016	Orissa Samaroo	202-510-4667	osamaroo@conservation.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

CFI Indonesia Project Framework Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Notes: EAFM is defined by the FAO as "an ecosystem approach to fisheries strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries". The implementation of EAFM implies the development, application and adaptation of a series of tools including by not limited to marine protected areas, financial schemes, and fishery improvement projects that support, balance and harmonize sustainable livelihoods (especially of coastal peoples) and marine ecosystems.

Objective/ Component/ Outcome	Indicator / Unit	Definition	Disaggregation	Method/ Source	Frequency	Responsible	Baseline	Midterm (2018) Target	Project End (2021) (cumulative) Target	Assumptions
Component A: Implementing Enabling Conditions for EAFM in FMA 715, 717 & 718 Objective: Improved capacity and compliance of coastal fisheries stakeholders to EAFM policies and regulations by applying relevant rights-based and collaborative management mechanisms and financial incentive schemes at specific sites within FMAs.										
1. Enabling policy: National and local policy and institutional frameworks (including Fisheries Management Plans – FMPs) amended to contribute to the implementation of a holistic ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). (Supports Program-level Output 2.1.)	# of national frameworks (FMPs for each FMA) amended.	FMP amendments (which are part of national policy) contribute to EAFM (including MPA management, rights based mechanisms and financial schemes).		Existence of amended documents.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	0	1	3	FMPs are endorsed by GOI.
	# of Provincial frameworks amended based on corresponding FMPs for each FMA.		District level frameworks will be disaggregated by species within FMA.	Existence of amended documents.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	715	0	1	
							717	0	1	
							718	0	1	
	# of FMA decrees adopted and implemented with provincial governments.	FMPs must be formally approved by the National Government. This can take time and may not occur within the life of project. However, during the life of project, Provincial governments will implement elements of the FMP decrees.					715	0	1	
							717	0	1	
							718	1	1	

2. Enabling awareness: Holistic EAFM based plans in place demonstrating the benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and province level managers. (Supports Program-level Output 1.1)	# of EAFM plans developed and operational demonstrating benefits of controls and management to fisheries/Managers.	A “developed” plan is one that is available in writing. An “operational” plan is one that is in the process of being implemented. A written plan will include language on benefits of harvest controls and co-management to fishers and province level managers.	Plans will be disaggregated by FMA.	Existence of plans.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	715		0	1		2		There is common agreement on a definition for Harvest Control Regulations.
							717		0	1		2		
							718		0	1		2		
								♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	
3. Enabling incentives: Locally based medium scale financial mechanisms established to demonstrate coastal ecosystem conservation as part of a holistic EAFM. (Supports Program-level Output 1.3)	# of financial mechanism projects established and operational that are benefiting marine ecosystems and coastal people.	These financial mechanisms are defined as medium scale (<\$75K/project) Payment for Environmental Services schemes that fund coastal ecosystem conservation as part of a holistic EAFM.	These projects will only be implemented in FMA 715 as Blue Abadi (Component C) will be implemented in the other two FMAs.	Existence of functioning financial schemes.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	715	0	0	1	1	2	2	Funding sources and financial mechanisms are available.
4. Enabling skills: Capacity of fishers, fish workers, and provincial and district government agencies enhanced to effectively participate in the implementation of holistic EAFM approaches.(Supports Program-level Output 2.4).	# of MMAF National, Provincial and District staff trained on Specific Competence Standards for Work (SK3) for EAFM.	“Trained” is defined as those “passing” (providing correct answers to at least 60% of questions) in a post training test.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA and by gender.	Attendance sheets from trainings.	Annual	PMU	715	4	2	7	3	1 2	28	Stakeholders are willing to participate in the project and are committed to implementing training results.
							717	1	1	7	3	1 2	28	
							718	0	0	7	3	1 2	28	
	# of fisher folk applying BMP.	BMPs include improved fishing, fish handling and post harvest practices to maintain fish quality.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA and by gender.	Survey of fisher folk who have participate in project BMP trainings.	Midterm and EOP		715	0	0	13	7	3 9	21	
							717	0	0	17	8	5 1	24	
							718	0	0	13	3	3 6	9	

Component B: Implementing EAFM Tools to support EAFM in FMA 715, 717 and 718. Objective: Select coastal fisheries improved using MPAs, FIPs, and BMPs as well as the application of EAFM principles at key locations in FMA 715, 717 & 718 – aligned with Program Component A & C																	
1. Improved planning and management of MPAs for cross-sectoral collaboration implemented as part of a holistic EAFM approach that includes ecosystem restoration and conservation strategies and other innovative approaches. (Supports Program-level Output 2.2)	# of ha of new MPAs established.	These MPAs include Provincial and National level.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA.	Existence of Decrees	Midterm and EOP		715	0	25,000 ha	150,000ha							
							717	0	30,000 ha	100,000 ha							
							718	0	150,000 ha	800,000 ha							
								Yellow (%)			Green (%)			Blue (%)			
								B	M	EoP	B	MT	EoP	B	MT	EoP	
	% of ha of existing MPAs under improved management.	# of National or Provincial MPAs having a “blue” ranking per the MPA management effectiveness E-KKP3K/MPA scorecard.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA.	MMAF effectiveness E-KKP3K/MPA scorecard results.	Baseline (B) Midterm (MT) and End of Project (EoP)		715	100	100	100	75	85	90	75	85	90	MMAF’s E-KKP3K measures are based on % of existing MPAs falling under each category and progressing from yellow to green to blue) Note that FMA 715 ~ =2.1Mha FMA 717=3Mha and FMA 718 = 150,000ha
							717	41	75	100	0	35	90	0	15	30	
							718	100	100	100	71	80	90	76	85	90	
	# of FMAs with 20% improvement in fisheries management performance over project baseline.	EAFM performance is measured using the six domain indicators for (Fisheries Resources, Habitat and Ecosystem, Capture Fisheries Technique, Economic, Social, and Governance) as defined by the Indonesian government.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA.	MMAF EAFM performance indicators.	Midterm and EOP	PMU		0			1			3			
	# of whale sharks	Whale sharks IUCN	Whale shark	WWF ID	Annual	PMU	717	60			60			60			

	in FMA 717.	Vulnerable and are a project conservation target.	populations are found in FMA 717 and are regularly monitored.	population monitoring data.										
	# of leatherback turtles legally permitted to be traditionally hunted per year.	Leatherback turtles are IUCN Critically Endangered and a project conservation target.	Leatherback populations are found in FMA 718 and are regularly monitored.	WWF ID population satellite monitoring data.	Annual	PMU	718	60	30	5				
								♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	
2. Small scale business sector investment increases in coastal fisheries management. (Supports Program-level Output 1.2)	# of small scale fisheries enterprises investing in EAFM (including BMPs).	Small scale businesses include community level enterprises (such as mud crab fisheries) that are operated by men and women. Investments will include coastal fisheries management, coastal ecosystem recovery, and methods for reducing waste and post-harvest loss.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA and gender.	Project surveys.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	715	0	0	14	6	28	12	Small scale businesses are committed to implementing FIP/AIP guidelines.
							717	0	0	14	6	28	12	
							718	0	0	14	6	28	12	
	% women residing in project sites benefitting from activities designed to address and reduce losses in post-harvest fisheries.	Training activities will focus on women’s role in post-harvest fisheries and ways to reduce waste/loss. “Benefitting” actively engaging in training event activities and discussion and applying new skills to their post harvest fishery activities.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA.	Project surveys.	Annual	PMU	715	10%	20%	20%			Women are willing to participate in the trainings.	
							717	10%	20%	20%				
							718	10%	20%	20%				
3. Business sector invests and implements FIPs.	# of FIPs established.	FIPs are formal agreements established between the project and a fishery business that	Data will be disaggregated by FMA.	Signed FIP agreements.	Annual	PMU	715	0	1	2				
							717	0	1	1				

		defines a set of practices to be adopted to ensure the longterm viability of a specific fish stock.					718	0	1	2	
	# of businesses using revised procedures/practices that support EAFM.	“Supporting EAFM” includes abiding by licensing requirements, harvest control limits, respecting MPA regulations, etc. Relevant operating procedures will include fisheries purchasing, practices and processing.	Data will be disaggregated by FMA.	Existence of Operating procedures supporting EAFM	Midterm and EOP	PMU	715	0	1	3	The seafood industry is committed to implementing EAFM policies.
							717	0	1	3	
							718	0	1	3	
Component C: Sustainably financing the protection of coastal ecosystems and EAFM activities in FMA 715 and 717. Objective: Through the capitalization the Blue Abadi Fund in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), permanently support a network of local institutions working to protect coastal ecosystems, increase fisheries production, and enhance EAFM for the benefit of small-scale local fishers and their communities.											
1. Financing provided to the Blue Abadi Fund for critical coastal ecosystem protection and EAFM in West Papua Province (FMA 715 and 717), results in Indonesia’s first sustainably financed MPA network, serving as a national and regional model for sustained marine resource management, as well as in positive impacts to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and the livelihoods and food security of local fishers and their communities.	The Blue Abadi Fund is capitalized.	The Blue Abadi Fund has been capitalized at a minimum amount of USD \$30 million	N/A	Annual Blue Abadi Report from Kehati	Once	CI	0	1	1		
	Blue Abadi Fund is fully operational.	Operations are in compliance with the Blue Abadi Operations Manual. Funds are being disbursed annually to Indonesian organizations in West Papua for activities consistent with the Blue Abadi Strategic Plan.	N/A	Annual Blue Abadi Report from Kehati	Annual	CI	0	1	1		
Component D: Implementing knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation for sustainable coastal fisheries in FMA 715, 717 and 718. Objective: Platforms established for project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and knowledge management promote data sharing, communication of lessons learned and adaptive management.											

1. Results-based performance monitoring used to track project status and inform governance and management of project sites to support EAFM in FMAs 715, 717 and 718. (Supports Program-level Output 3.2)	Existence and use of a comprehensive results-based project monitoring tool for the CFI Indonesia project compatible with other CFI Child monitoring programs.	Monitoring plan will be implemented at the site level in each FMA over the life of the project.	Data will be disaggregated at the site level.	Existence and use of a results-based performance monitoring tool compatible with other CFI Child Projects.	Within 6 mos. of project start up	PMU and CI	0	1	1	ProDoc monitoring plan will provide baseline for the project monitoring scheme Required data and tools are available.
2. Existing and new data and information management systems established, maintained and updated so that information is secure and available. (Supports Program-level Output 3.1)	# of secure information management systems updated and publicly available.			Existence of updated and available EAFM management systems.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	0	1	1	Stakeholders are willing to participate and are committed to implementing a data sharing mechanism.
3. EAFM information for coastal fisheries management available and disseminated in the respective FMAs, the CFI Programme and other interested national/regional/global audiences. (Supports Program-level Output 3.1)	# of websites documenting project available on line.			Documentation of websites and in hard copy.	Midterm and EOP	PMU	0	2	3	
	# of reflection exercises held during PSC meetings incorporated into AWP formulation.	“Reflection exercise” includes the review and documentation of progress towards the Program Theory of Change, progress towards implementation of work plans and results, and lessons learned. Incorporation of the reflection exercise into AWP means lessons learned and revised project logic result in adaptations to strategies/ activities of annual work plans.					0	2	5	

	# of contributions to CFI Programme Communication Tools	“Contributions” include stories, lessons learned on EAFM but also Xcutting themes such as community engagement, gender, etc that are shared through print or media with the CFI Programme and other international fora.						TBD after project start up	TBD after project start up	TBD after project start up	
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The agency response to project review has been presented in a separate document.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁴

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PFD: \$300,000 (\$275,230 PPG, \$24,770 PPG FEE)			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Salaries and Benefits	73,627	80,900	-7,273
Third Party Fees	48,506	52,033	-3,527
Travel	9,400	11,415	-2,015
Workshops	117,869	108,790	9,079
Office Running costs	10,092	6,356	3,736
Management Costs	15,736	15,736	0
Total	275,230	275,230	0

⁴ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A