

ANNUAL REPORT

The Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs, Second Phase of the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Approach Phase II (ATSEA-2)

Period: January - December 2019



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CLERANCE

Program Manager for NRM: Iwan Kurniawan UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		National Project Director: Waluyo Sejati Abutohir, SH., M.M CENTER FOR FISHERIES RESEARCH, MMAF	
Signature	Date	Signature	Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ATS is part of the North Australian Shelf large marine ecosystem (LME), which hosts the world's highest marine biodiversity and contains some of the most pristine and highly threatened coastal and marine ecosystems. The ATS region is extremely rich in living and non-living marine resources, including major fisheries and oil and gas reserves. It has strong connectivity in oceanographic and ecological processes, such as the movement of pelagic and migratory species. Significantly, the ATS region exhibits high productivity that sustains both small- and large-scale fisheries, including several high-value, shared transboundary fish stocks, with industrial-scale fisheries, such as finfish trawl fishery, shrimp trawl fishery, and bottom long-line fishery. These fisheries provide livelihoods for millions of people in the region, and make significant contributions to food security for both regional communities and, large populations in export market countries. However, many of the ATS fisheries are fully exploited or over exploited.

Continuing Phases 1 of the ATSEA Program implementation, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in partnership with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) works together to manage marine and fisheries in the Arafura and Timor waters through ATSEA Phase 2 (2019-2024). The ATSEA-2 program aims to promote sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas region to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation, and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems. In the second phase of ATSEA-2 project implementation, the littoral countries of Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Australia demonstrated joint commitment to a regional response for improving management and governance of the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) ecosystems. Overall medium-term (10-year) environmental quality and governance objectives of the ATS regional strategic action program will focus to (1) recovering and sustaining fisheries, (2) restoring degraded habitats for sustainable provision of ecosystem services, (3) reducing land-based and marine sources of pollution, (4) protecting key marine species, (5) adaptation to the impacts of climate change, and (6) strengthening of ATS regional governance.

In the first year, ATSEA-2 project implementation in Indonesia has demonstrated progress in some project's output. From 16 project's output that implemented under Indonesia component, 9 outputs have been implemented with different level of progress. Four outputs have been monitored at implementation level, including (1) improve the stakeholder participation at the regional and national levels for the Arafura and Timor Seas management, (2) increase the capacity of local's stakeholder's knowledge related to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, (3) increase the effectiveness management of Southeast Aru MPA and support the establishment of new MPA in Kolepon, and (4) improve the dissemination of project information through digital platform. While, the

others outputs have been monitored at planning level, including (1) recruiting of third party for EAFM and FIP implementation, and recruiting individual consultant for (2) fisheries commodities specialist, (3) fisheries compliance specialist, (4) biodiversity specialist, and (5) marine pollution specialist. Overall, the development of SOP and technical guidebook for resources monitoring in the Southeast Aru MPA and prepared the capacity of human resources for managing new MPA in Kolepon has become most prominent project intervention during the first year. Through this intervention (combined with SOP implementation in 2020), the project will contribute to improve the score of effectiveness management in the Southeast Aru MPA from 58% to 64% and for the development new MPA in Kolepon has contributed 9% of yellow ranking. Moreover, project also support the target of MMAF's key performance indicator to manage the fish resources in the FMA 718, increase the effectiveness management of MPA, and increase the capacity of local's stakeholder on marine and fisheries management. Meanwhile, based on financial report per 25 December 2019, the project has spent 89.56 % (\$192,938) from total budget (\$215,425) that allocated for project implementation in 2019.

We acknowledge that for the next coming year, the project should improve the communication strategy to ensure the involvement of local's stakeholders in the project implementation and provide more benefits to them.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATION

- There is a gap of 5 years in the implementation phase 1 to phase 2. While, the structure of local stakeholder and the fisheries issue has been changing. Thus, the PMU need to re-socialize the ATSEA-2 project and adjust some project indicators to fit with the current issue in the field.
- In the process of developing an annual work plan, it is important for the project and implementing partners to agree on programs and funding that will be implemented independently and which will be supported by the project.
- Strengthen the concept of FMA-based fisheries management, especially encourage the FMA 718 as a pilot project to integrate all sectors, including capture fisheries, aquaculture, conservation, and tourism.
- Increase the project implementation in the field to provide a direct impact to the community.
- Establish intensive communication with local stakeholder (province and district government) about project implementation and project monitoring
- Integrating the government performance indicator from the MMAF to project annual work plan to ensure the activity that plans significantly contributes to national achievement.
- Develop gender strategy for the ATSEA-2 project to ensure the gender mainstreaming in the project implementation.
- The level of understanding related to fisheries and marine issues in each region has different in the Arafura waters. The timing of implementation might be different in each district. Need to develop capacity building in the implementation process to increase the knowledge equality.

PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title	Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs (ATSEA-2); Second Phase of the Arafura Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) Program: Indonesia National Component
Planned start date:	February 2019
Planned end date:	Dec 2024 (operational closed date) Dec 2025 (financial closed date, to be registered to the Ministry of Finance, The Government of Indonesia)
Budget	<p>GEF (National Indonesia Component): \$3,180,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total budget for national Indonesia component: \$3,180,000 <p>Total co-financing: \$16,382,761</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Indonesia: 16,382,761 Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), In-Kind: 16,345,61
Expected Output (Indonesia)	<p>Component 1: Regional, National and Local Governance for Large Marine Ecosystem Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1.1.2) Improved stakeholder participation at the regional and national levels through the establishment of a Stakeholder Partnership Forum for the implementation of the SAP and NAPs with representation of local people and women’s groups. (1.1.3) Improved inter-sectoral coordination at the national and local levels in support of the implementation of integrated approaches to NRM, water resources, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, through national inter-ministry committees (NIMCs) in Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea. (1.1.4) Financial mechanisms in place to support the implementation of the SAP and NAPs and the replication and upscaling of demonstration projects. (1.2.1) Harmonization of national and local policy in Indonesia and Timor-Leste to strengthen the regulatory and institutional frameworks in support of SAP/NAP implementation and linkages to NBSAPs through support to national inter-ministerial committees (1.2.2) Localization and translation of guidelines and/or handbook on integrated approaches to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation in local language by building on existing/completed initiatives; implementation of training of trainers benefitting at least 100 participants in Indonesia, 60 in Timor-Leste, and 10 in Papua New Guinea. (1.4.3) National responses to the priority actions agreed upon in the updated SAP are formulated into national action programs and mainstreamed into national planning and budgetary frameworks <p>Component 2: Improving LME Carrying Capacity to Sustain Provisioning, Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (2.1.1) Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) targeting women and men fishers implemented at the LME level for shared stocks and in area-specific fisheries. (2.1.2) Development of profiles of 3 fisheries in the ATSEA, value-chain analysis and pre-assessment to move selected fisheries towards certification/eco-labelling. (2.1.3) Regional and national actions strengthened in support of the Regional Plan of Action for Responsible Fishing Practices Including

	<p>Combating IUU Fishing in the Region and the Indonesian Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal Fishing, e.g., through better surveillance, enforcement, and monitoring, resulting in a further reduction of IUU fishing in the ATS by 10%, around 150,000 tons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. (2.2.1) Enhanced data and information regarding the sources and sinks of contaminants in the ATS; pollution hotspots identified; appropriate controls of point and non-point sources of pollution initiated; oil spill early warning systems and capacities strengthened. 11. (2.3.1) Updated information and database on coral, mangrove, and seagrass beds in the ATS, supported by ecosystem valuation studies; priority conservation areas identified in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. 12. (2.3.2) New MPAs designated in Indonesia and Timor-Leste; covering about 645,000 ha in area, including approximately 220,000 ha of mangrove ecosystems; with corresponding management plans prepared and implemented; and regional ATS MPA network designed. 13. (2.3.3) Endangered marine turtles protected through an agreed regional action plan. 14. (2.4.1) Integrated coastal management plans (ICM) that support SAP/NAP implementation through alternative livelihood generation, in particular for women, developed and implemented through formulation and enactment of local regulations. 15. (2.4.3) Climate Change adaptation, with a particular focus on ecosystem-based adaptation, incorporated in ICM plans and demonstrations implemented for two at-risk coastal sites in Indonesia. <p>Component 3: Knowledge Management (Global)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. (3.1.2) Improved monitoring of the status of the ATS and dissemination of information.
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project brief

The Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) is part of the North Australian Shelf large marine ecosystem (LME), which is a tropical sea lying between the Pacific and Indian Oceans and extending from the Timor Sea to the Torres Strait and including the Arafura Sea and Gulf of Carpentaria (Figure 1). The Indonesian Throughflow, a warm-water current flowing through the ATS, delivers up to 10 million cubic meters per second from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, playing a crucial role in influencing the world's climate system. Global climate patterns are also affected by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon and the Indian Pacific Warm Pool that exists in these seas. The region is adjacent to the Coral Triangle which hosts the world's highest marine biodiversity and contains some of the most pristine and highly threatened coastal and marine ecosystems. ATS habitats are diverse, having 25% of the worldwide mangroves and 90% of mangrove tree species, with up to 45 species reported. Seagrass beds in the region are also diverse, with up to 15 species of recorded in Australian waters and 11 in Indonesian waters. Coral reefs surround the offshore islands of eastern Indonesia and Timor-Leste, and the Timor Sea has 160 species of coral that provide habitat for 350 species of reef fish. The ATS habitats are also critical for supporting migratory, rare, threatened, and endangered marine species, such as nesting colonies of shorebirds and seabirds, cetaceans, dugongs, sharks and rays, turtles, and sea snakes. The most commonly found marine turtles in the Arafura and Timor Seas are the green turtle, hawksbill turtle, and leatherback turtle. Marine turtles of the Cheloniidae Family and Dermochelidae Family are among those species most endangered, listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).



Figure 1: Map of the ATS Region

The ATS region is extremely rich in living and non-living marine resources, including major fisheries and oil and gas reserves. It has strong connectivity in oceanographic and ecological processes, such as the movement of pelagic and migratory species. Significantly, the ATS region exhibits high productivity that sustains both small- and large-scale fisheries, including several high-value, shared transboundary fish stocks, with industrial-scale fisheries, such as finfish trawl fishery, shrimp trawl fishery, and bottom long-line fishery. These fisheries provide livelihoods for millions of people in the region, and make significant contributions to food security for both regional communities and, large populations in export market countries to the north, including China. However, many of the ATS fisheries are fully exploited or over exploited. The marine environment in the ATS region is in serious decline, primarily as a result of over-harvesting and other direct and indirect impacts of anthropogenic stresses and global climatic changes.

The littoral countries of Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Australia demonstrated joint commitment to a regional response for improving management and governance of the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) ecosystems, through signing of a Ministerial Declaration 2014 that formalizes support of the long-term objective and vision of the ATS regional strategic action program (SAP) “to promote sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas region to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems”. The ATSEA-2 project is the second phase of the GEF-financed, UNDP-supported ATSEA program, and is designed to enhance regional collaboration and coordination in the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) region. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) alternative establishes a regional governance mechanism that strengthens the enabling policies and capacities of institutions and individuals, including the integration of Papua New Guinea, resulting in a sustained transboundary response to over-exploited fisheries and increased pressures on the globally significant biodiversity in the ATS region, including the impacts of climate change. Integrated approaches are designed to incentivize local communities to more sustainably use coastal and marine resources, enhancing their own livelihoods while safeguarding the ecosystem goods and services that are the backbone of their socio-economic well-being.

Expected achievements include:

- A functioning regional governance mechanism, endorsed through a Ministerial Declaration by the four littoral countries of Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste, and supported by a representative stakeholder partnership forum and national inter-ministerial committees;
- Approximately 125 km of coastline under integrated coastal management, with scalable demonstration activities implemented, offering alternative, climate adaptive, livelihood opportunities and strengthening the resilience of local coastal communities;
- Up to 25% of over-exploited fisheries in the ATS region moved to more sustainable levels (this represents approximately 0.25% globally by volume), by building on the concerted efforts of the Government of Indonesia to address Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- Improved scientific knowledge regarding climate change impacts on ATS ecosystem goods and services, and strengthened adaptive capacity of local communities;
- Ecosystem health improved as a result of implementing the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, both regionally, on a large marine ecosystem scale, and locally, for fisheries in Indonesia;

- Improved fisheries management of red snapper and shrimp fisheries in Kabupaten Aru and for barramundi fisheries in Kabupaten Merauke, Indonesia;
- Design and designation of two new marine protected areas (MPAs): a 350,000 ha MPA off the coast of Papua Province in Indonesia; and a 90,000 ha MPA off the south coast of Timor-Leste;
- Inclusion of oil spill response systems and procedures are included in the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plans of Rote Ndao in Indonesia and Município Manatuto in Timor-Leste;
- Design of a regional MPA network, and a regional action plan on enhanced protection of endangered marine turtles endorsed through Ministerial Declaration.

Marine and fisheries management in ATS have been very dynamic in the past 5 years, changes in policy direction in supporting the 3 pillars of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries namely Sovereignty, Sustainability and Prosperity have brought management to a new era. The portrait of national and regional policies in supporting the interests of the National and its people is expected to be the foundation of sustainable development in the period of future government. Through the ATSEA - 2 Project which has been supported by the GEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and UNDP it is expected to be a catalyst for the Government of Indonesia programs that have been launched in the ATS area.

1.2. Scope of project

The project goal is to sustain the flow of ecosystem goods and services from the Arafura and Timor Seas through a transboundary governance strategy that is rooted in national development priorities.

The project objective is to enhance sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas (ATS) region to protect biodiversity and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems (as indicated in the SAP).

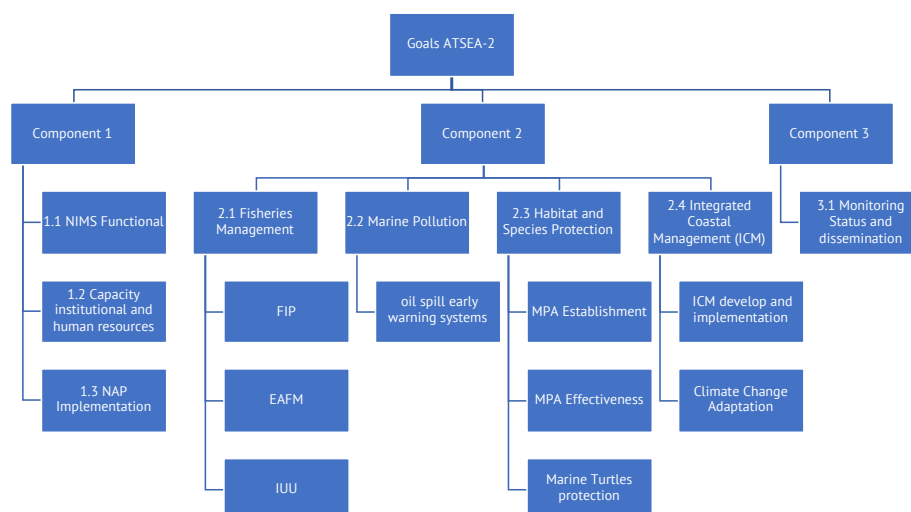


Figure 2: Strategic planning structure of ATSEA-2 Project.

COMPONENT 1: Regional, national, and local governance for large marine ecosystem management

The objective of this component is to strengthen regional and national governance structures by establishing participatory mechanisms for facilitating implementation of priority actions under the SAP and NAPs. These efforts will be supported by a Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) and a Secretariat which will function in conjunction with broader environmental governance mechanisms in the region. The RCC will be composed of government officials from key ministries and line agencies, and also representatives of regional and national UNDP offices. Enhanced regional governance is envisaged to include adoption of a formal regional cooperation agreement that will be implemented in a stepwise manner, with the RCC being constituted first, followed by creation of the ATS Secretariat and strengthened stakeholder partnership structures.

COMPONENT 2: Improving LME carrying capacity to sustain provisioning, regulating, and supporting ecosystem services

Under this component, actions in response to the priority environmental objectives identified in the ATS SAP and the Indonesia and Timor-Leste NAPs will be implemented, with the overall objective of improving the status of ATS ecosystems through improved management of fisheries and other coastal resources for livelihoods, nutrition, and ecosystem health, and implementation of Integrated Coastal Management plans.

COMPONENT 3: Knowledge management

The objective of this component is to support replication and scaling up of experiences and best practices generated by the project and the implementation of the SAP and NAPs. This will be achieved through improved monitoring of the status of the ATS and dissemination of knowledge gained.

Introduction to project site intervention in Indonesia	
Location	Activity
Maluku Province Kabupaten Aru Islands (District)	EAFM: red snapper and shrimp
	FIP: Fisheries improvement projects: red snapper and shrimp fisheries
	MPA: Strengthening management effectiveness of existing Southeast Aru MPA (Kepulauan Aru Tenggara)
	MPA: Community activities (Sasi, community conservation agreement)
Papua Province Kabupaten Merauke (District)	FIP: Fisheries improvement project: barramundi fisheries
	MPA: Designation of Pulau Kolepon (new MPA)
	MPA: Community activities
NTT Province Kabupaten Rote Ndao (District)	ICM plan (focusing on south coast of Kabupaten Rote Ndao)
	ICM with ecosystem-based adaptation
	ICM implementation: Alternative livelihood interventions, capacity building
	Pollution: oil and gas sector, training, and regional exchange

Key output or achievement for ATSEA-2 in Indonesia

Output 1	:	Improved of Fisheries database and the performance of community-based surveillance in the ATS region to support the eradication of IUU Fishing.
Output 2	:	A new conservation area in the Kolepon Island (350,000 ha) is established.
Output 3	:	The availability of marine pollution hotspot analysis in the ATS region and the mechanism of controlling and preventing marine debris in Rote Ndao as pilot project site.
Output 4	:	Regional Governance is implemented
Output 5	:	Fisheries improvement project (FIP) for red-snapper and shrimp in southeast Aru Islands, and Barramundi in Kabupaten Merauke is implemented
Output 6	:	EAFM-based fisheries management in the FMA 718 is implemented
Output 7	:	The effectiveness of southeast Aru Island MPA is increased, from green level to blue level.
Output 8	:	The availability of business feasibility studies to reduce the utilization of illegal animals through economic empowerment (Aru, Rote Ndao and Merauke)
Output 9	:	The availability of vulnerability analysis to climate change.

2. PROJECT PROGRESS

2.1. Narrative of project progress in 2019

2.1.1. Component 1: Regional, National and Local Governance for Large Marine Ecosystem Management

2.1.1.1. (1.1.2) Improved stakeholder participation at the regional and national levels through the establishment of a Stakeholder Partnership Forum for the implementation of the SAP and NAPs with representation of local people and women's groups.

Overall, activities under Output 1.1.2 are designed to provide better inclusion of the wider stakeholder base in the ATS region, including representatives of local people and women's groups. Since 2002, the Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum (ATSEF) has functioned as a non-formal, less binding expert communication forum to discuss sustainable development of ATS. The activities in this output will build upon the experience and lessons learned since 2002, to establish a Stakeholder Partnership Forum (SPF) as a formal mechanism for inclusive engagement of regional stakeholders that will develop into the Regional Coordination Committee (RCC's) main partner for sustainable development of the ATS. In Indonesia, the project will support the establishment of a management body for FMP 718, represent ATS issues on the Forum Coordination for Fisheries Resources Utilization Management (FKPPS - *Forum Koordinasi Pengelolaan Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya*), and also coordinate with the national Task Force on IUU Fishing.

In 2019, the ATSEA-2 project (Indonesia) was conducted several activities that designed to support the activities under output 1.1.2, there are including (1.1.2-4.) identify and agree on the national representation on the SPF and their roles; (1.1.2-7.) support the establishment of a fisheries management body according to the model proposed in FMP 718. Overall, the current progress from the Indonesian ATSEA-2 project has been socialize and encourage local stockholder's of Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara for the implementation of the project and identify potential representatives of local people for the SPF. Furthermore, draft of fisheries management plan for the FMA 718 have been

developed. Through this support, the fisheries management body of FMA 718 will be equipped by updated fisheries management issue and fisheries management plan for the implementation period 2020-2024. Moreover, the ATSEA-2 project activities that mentioned above also support the MMAF's key performance indicator to (1) increase the governance effectiveness of marine and fisheries management, and (2) support the establishment of fisheries management body.

In the regional level, the first Regional Steering Committee Meeting was conducted to support activities (1.1.2-3.), which was exclusive to the country partners (Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Australia), UNDP and PEMSEA. The first Regional Steering Committee (RSC) firmed out the proposed Work Plans and Budgets both at the national and regional components of the Project for the year 2020. The RSC also reviewed and adopted the Terms of Reference of the RSC, and provided suggestions to guide the development of the TOR for the National Project Boards. Throughout the discussions, the meeting emphasized the importance of strong in-country and cross-country collaboration to achieving the regional goals and targets set by the project. The Meeting expressed hope for ATSEA-2, given its strong country components, to effect more meaningful impacts on the ground. The next Regional Steering Committee Meeting in 2020 is tentatively set in October or November 2020 in Timor-Leste, subject to formal confirmation from the Government of Timor-Leste through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF).

1.1.1.1. (1.2.2.) Localization and translation of guidelines and/or handbook on integrated approaches to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation in local language by building on existing/completed initiatives; implementation of training of trainers benefitting at least 100 participants in Indonesia; 60 in Timor-Leste, and 10 in Papua New Guinea.

Activities under Output 1.2.2 are designed to provide tools, guidance, and lessons learned from other relevant projects and programs within the four littoral countries, the region, and internationally, that will support the strengthening of institutional and human resource capacity required for implementing integrated approaches in natural resource management. Before delivering trainings and other capacity building activities, it will be important to assess current capacities and to identify gaps and priorities for action. Also, important will be ensuring that capacity building initiatives developed under ATSEA-2 will be sustained beyond the lifespan of the project, e.g., by integrating into the professional development programs of national and subnational government, and be linked with other capacity building programs sponsored by regional organizations, NGOs, and others. Recognizing that regional and local trainers are positioned to be important change agents, the activities under this output will include developing and delivering training for trainers in each of the three beneficiary littoral countries, and supported, as much as practicable, by qualified Australian institutional stakeholders who can provide guidance on best practice and lessons learned there. The training of trainers activities are slated to benefit at least 100 participants in Indonesia, 60 in Timor-Leste, and 10 in Papua New Guinea. Where possible, regional training will be undertaken.

In 2019, the ATSEA-2 project in Indonesia was support activities 1.2.2-1. through facilitating the capacity building program of MPA 101 for the local stakeholders from Kolepon, Southeast Aru MPA, and BPSPL Makassar. This capacity building program aims to increase the awareness of local government on the importance of conservation and how

the MPA authority role and function in managing the MPA. Through this program, 13 staff of Papua Stakeholders, 2 staff of Southeast Aru MPA, and 1 staff of Makassar stakeholder has been certified as “Senior officer of Marine Protected Area Management Planning”. Furthermore, this activity has related to MMAF’s performance indicator to increase the capacity of local’s stakeholder on marine and fisheries management.

1.1.2. Component 2: Improving LME Carrying Capacity to Sustain Provisioning, Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services

1.1.2.1. (2.1.1) Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) targeting women and men fishers implemented at the LME level for shared stocks and in area-specific fisheries.

Activities under Output 2.1.1 are designed to improve the management of fisheries and other coastal livelihood, nutrition, and ecosystem health through the implementation of EAFM in several selected fisheries, including red snapper and shrimp in Aru district and barramundi in Papua Province. In Indonesia, the EAFM implementation in the proposed study area has been articulated in the Fisheries Management Plan 718. This management plan has not yet been fully implemented by the stakeholders in the region due to lack of scientific information to support the plan, coupled with minimum consultations. The project will address these shortcomings, assisted with scientific data collection, and supporting integration of climate change considerations into fisheries management. Particular emphasis will be put on stakeholder consultations that include relevant groups of society, including women and socially excluded groups.

In 2019, the project has facilitated several meetings with the Fisheries Resource Directorate of MMAF and partners to support activities (2.1.1-8.) on developing a work plan for the EAFM planning in the FMA 718’s fisheries management plan. Furthermore, the project has been developed ToR for EAFM and Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) to support activities 2.1.1-9. and 2.1.1-10. This EAFM and FIP will be implemented for three commodities, including red snapper and shrimp in Aru district and barramundi in Papua Province. These ToR has been advertised to seek the best candidate (proposal) for the implementation of EAFM and FIP by third party. Moreover, this activities will support the MMAF’s KPI to manage fish resources in the internal waters, territorial sea and archipelago water.

1.1.2.2. (2.1.2) Development of profiles of 3 fisheries in the ATSEA, value-chain analysis and pre-assessment to move selected fisheries towards certification/eco-labelling.

Activities under Output 2.1.2 are designed to improve the practice of selected fisheries towards environmental sustainability and better recognition in the marketplace. The first step in such a process is termed a fisheries improvement project. A FIP brings together multiple fishery stakeholders, including fishers, the private sector, fishery managers, researchers, and NGO, who collaborate to improve fishing practices and management. The involvement of multiple stakeholders with varying perspectives and backgrounds ensures that the FIP activities are appropriate for the socio-political context of the fishery.

Overall, in 2019 the ATSEA-2 project recruit the individual consultant fisheries commodities specialist that expected support the project implementation in 2020. The IC

for fisheries commodities specialist will address activities 2.1.2-2. “*Conduct Value-Chain Analysis on red snapper, shrimp and barramundi fisheries in ATS region*” through identify local seafood consumption’s level as local demand to better know about food security aspect, assessment for value chain in priority commodities such as Red snapper, shrimp and Barramundi and develop business plan for fisheries commodities in Aru and Merauke Regency. Furthermore, activities 2.1.2-3. “*Develop Fisheries profile of red snapper and shrimp fisheries in Aru, and of barramundi fishery in Merauke*” will addressed by third party that implementing EAFM and FIP. Moreover, this activities will support the MMAF’s KPIs to fish resources in the internal waters, territorial sea and archipelago water; and provide value-chain report to maps supply and demand.

1.1.2.3. (2.1.3) Regional and national actions strengthened in support of the Regional Plan of Action for Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region and the Indonesian Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal Fishing, e.g., through better surveillance, enforcement, and monitoring, resulting in a further reduction of IUU fishing in the ATS by 10%, around 150,000 tons

Activities under Output 2.1.3 are designed to assist the implementation of RPoA-IUU fishing in the ATS-wide region in increasing the capacity of people and institutions involved in marine capture fisheries for Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea to develop their abilities, individually and collectively, to ensure the sustainable development of the region’s marine capture fisheries, based on current and emerging trends, challenges and needs. Activities in this output will also take as a baseline the results from earlier studies by ATSEF to be updated. In the review study conducted in 2007, the total amount of IUU fishing from Arafura Sea was at 1.5 million tons / year between the years of 2001-2005. The baseline IUU fishing figures will be updated at project inception phase. The project will provide incremental support to the regional and national efforts aimed at reducing IUU fishing, including building upon the national responses to the RPoA-IUU, and also the ramped up efforts in Indonesia since 2014, when the newly appointed Minister of MMAF spearheaded a nationwide program at combating IUU fishing, with a particular focus on the Arafura Sea.

The progress of ATSEA-2 project in 2019 has recruit the IC for fisheries compliance specialist that expected support the project implementation in 2020. Overall, the IC for fisheries compliance specialist will support activities 2.1.3-2, 2.1.3-8, 2.1.3-9; and 2.1.3-11 through (1) updating data and information of fisheries profile in Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS), (2) analysing and evaluating the number of IUU Fisheries in ATS, (3) providing report for conflict analysis in fisheries practice in ATS, (4) conducting a study of the level of threat to ETP Marine species in ATS, (5) developing fisheries surveillance strategies in ATS specifically based on community or customary institution in Arafura Seas. Through this activities, the ATSEA-2 project will support the MMAF’s KPIs to monitor and analyse the fish resources management in the FMA; and empower community-based surveillance that targeted for communities of Aru and Kolepon.

1.1.2.4. (2.2.1) Enhanced data and information regarding the sources and sinks of contaminants in the ATS; pollution hotspots identified; appropriate controls of point and non-point sources of pollution initiated oil spill early warning systems and capacities strengthened.

Activities under Output 2.2.1 are focused on data gathering of point and non-point sources of pollution through a hotspots analysis. In response to Target 3.2 of the ATSEA SAP which reads “Reduction in the incidence and impacts of marine-based pollution from base year”, baseline conditions on marine pollution will be estimated as part of the hotspots analysis. The results of the hotspots analysis will be presented workshop, that follows by training on development of Pollution Prevention and Control Plans for local communities, and also information will be presented to the participants on oil spill preparedness and response and also impacts of land-based, small-scale mining activities. The discussion will also cover how climate change might exacerbate the risks and resulting impacts of pollution, and what actions could be included in national and subnational adaptation plans to improve resilience and preparedness. As part of the integrated coastal management activities under Outcome 2.4, the Kabupaten Rote Ndao in NTT Province in Indonesia will be supported by preparing Pollution Prevention and Control Plans and by delivering training to local authorities and relevant community groups.

Progress in 2019, the ATSEA-2 project has developed ToR for the individual consultant (IC) of marine pollution specialist that expected support the project implementation in 2020. Overall, the IC for marine pollution specialist will support the activity 2.2.1-5. and 2.2.1-6. through (1) identify data and information of marine pollution hot spot in Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) from land based and ocean based (fisheries, cruise and tourism), (2) identify level of understanding and awareness from key stakeholder to reduce marine pollution in ATS, (3) analyse the gap of national and local regulations to control marine and land-based pollution, (4) analyse and evaluate the potential impact loss from economic and social aspect from oil spill in Timor Seas to biodiversity, fisheries, tourism. Furthermore, based on consolidation meeting of ATSEA-2 implementation project in East Nusa Tenggara find that Pantai Selatan Timor (Belu district, Malaka – Atapupu district) is suggested to be considered for potential location for oil spill response and preparedness training. Through this study, the project will support the MMAF’s KPI to support the recovery of damaged coastal area.

1.1.2.5. (2.3.1) Updated information and database on coral, mangrove, and seagrass beds in the ATS, supported by ecosystem valuation studies; priority conservation areas identified in Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

Activities under Output 2.3.1 are designed to improve knowledge and understanding of baseline data to inform the management of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds in the ATS. Key activities will focus on supporting existing projects that are updating or undertaking mapping of the extent of key ecosystems in the ATS through aerial surveys, followed with a ground truth survey to identify species and condition. Activities under this output will also include an ecosystem valuation, addressing the unique conditions in the ATS region, building upon lessons learned among CTI countries, and taking into account similar valuations made for LMEs. The activities under this output will also be closely linked with Outcome 3.1, i.e., establishment of a transboundary ATS monitoring and

reporting system for SAP implementation. In Indonesia, this project will identify priority conservation area through the information from the regional surveys and ecosystem valuation, to inform the development and management of MPAs in the region for Output 2.3.2. Working through and with local government offices and communities will be essential to ensure that the stakeholders of the area are fully engaged in the process to the highest degree possible. Using existing tools, such as the Coral Triangle Atlas, regional information management systems will be strengthened, promoting further transboundary data sharing, and supporting the establishment of a regional MPA Network for the ATS and those MPAs identified at the national level.

Currently the IC for biodiversity specialist have been recruited based on UNDP procurement process and expected to join in 2020. Overall, in this activity the IC for biodiversity specialist will support regional and national (Indonesia) activities related to 2.3.1-2, 2.3.1-3, by developing Ocean and Habitat to describe update data and information for coral reef, seagrass and Mangrove's and critical habitat for ETP in ATS, and calculate economic valuation of ATS ecosystem especially in Aru and Merauke regency. Through this study, ATSEA-2 project will support MMAF's KPI to increase the effectiveness management of MPA.

1.1.2.6. (2.3.2) New MPAs designated in Indonesia and Timor-Leste; covering about 645,000 ha in area, including approximately 220,000 ha of mangrove ecosystems; with corresponding management plans prepared and implemented; and regional ATS MPA network designed.

Activities under Output 2.3.2 are designed to improve the management of existing MPAs in the ATS as well as extend the coverage of important biodiversity seascapes under MPAs in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, and on a regional scale. For Indonesia, national activities are focused on improving the management of the Southeast Area (Kepulauan Aru Tenggara) MPA into blue ranking in the EKKP3K and establishing a new MPA in Palau Colophon MPA (350,000 ha) with effectively managed in the yellow ranking.

In 2019, the project was supported the development of SOP and a guidebook for resources monitoring in the Southeast Aru MPA. This document supports the MPA authority to increase their capacity to measure the management intervention; through monitor the ecosystem (coral reef, seagrass, and mangrove), compliance (sharks and rays utilization, surveillance and monitoring), social-economic, and ETP species (sea turtle and marine mammals). By supporting the SOP development and implementation (in 2020), the effective management of the Southeast Aru MPA is estimated to reach 64% from the target at end of project (100%). Moreover, the project also facilitate the capacity building program of MPA 101 for the local stakeholders from Kolepon, Southeast Aru MPA, and BPSPL Makassar. This capacity building program aims to increase the awareness of local government on the importance of conservation and how the MPA authority role and function in managing the MPA. Through this program, 13 staff of Papua Stakeholders, 2 staff of Southeast Aru MPA, and 1 staff of Makassar stakeholder has been certified as "Senior officer of Marine Protected Area Management Planning". Thus, the development of the new MPA in Kolepon has been making progress, estimated 0% for red ranking and 9% for yellow ranking. Practically, in 2019 the activities for the development of new MPA in Kolepon is more than facilitating the capacity building program. A series focus group discussion/consultation public has been planned to be conducted in Papua to make the agreement for the new MPA establishment in Kolepon, specifically for the MPA design

and MPA governance. However, due to technical issue (riot in Papua) this activity rescheduled in 2020. Furthermore, the IC for biodiversity specialist also will support these activities by providing technical support for the development of rezonation in the Southeast Aru MPA and zonation plan for initial MPA in Kolepon. Moreover, this activities will support MMAF's KPI to increase the effectiveness management of MPA.

1.1.3. Component 3: Regional, National and Local Governance for Large Marine Ecosystem Management

1.1.3.1. (3.1.2) Improved dissemination of information and best practices through formulation and implementation of a communications strategy, including but not limited to an enhanced ATSEA project website, bulletins, publications and videos in English and national languages, and contributions to IW:LEARN activities allocating 1% of project grant.

ATSEA-2 will provide solution-based, actionable information to target user groups to inform decision-making and deliver messages in a cost-effective, concise way that utilizes a range of appropriate methods. The project will facilitate the provision of ATSEA-2 outputs to influence decision-making and program development in the area of coastal and marine ecosystems management in the ATS region. In order to successfully bridge the gap between ATSEA-2 program and policy, outputs will be translated into clear and concise products that transform knowledge into formats accessible to decision-makers at all levels, through various communication outputs such production of fact and information sheets, media releases, personal communication, contacts database. All these information can be share in the communication platform that planned by the project through dedicated interactive website, social media, general interest media face-to-face stakeholder workshops, networking events (exhibition), workshops, regional exchanges, and conferences.

In Indonesia the project was implement activities 3.1.2-9. The social media platform (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) has been created to increase the public knowledge and awareness related to ATSEA-2 project that implemented in Indonesia. Furthermore, through this platform the project also aims to deliver the progress of the project implementation. Based on the social media analytics tools, through 15 posts in Facebook the project was gotten post reach: 1,177 with 280 engagements; Instagram (22 posts, post reach: 845, and impressions: 4,928), and twitter (32 posts, post reach: 4,425, impressions: 4,928, and engagements: 54). Impressions is the total number of users saw the tweets/post, engagements is the total number of users interacted with the tweets (hashtag, link, avatar, username, follow, comment, retweets, replies, likes). Furthermore, the project also has distributed the first newsletter. Furthermore, project's newsletter has distributed to 56 people, and project' profile and infographic (marine pollution) has distributed to 230 people.

Moreover, the project also was implement activities 3.1.2-10. Quarterly e-newsletters was distributed to 56 contacts, including government agency and non-government agency. This quarterly e-newsletters was highlight ATSEA-2 project implementation in third quarter. In addition, the project also was conducted activities 3.1.2-6 to develop and publish information sheets such as project profile flyer and infographic of marine pollution. This information product was distributed to 230 people that engaged in the kick of meeting of ATSEA-2 project and the exhibition event in AIS forum Manado.

1.2. Progress on Strategic Results Framework for 2019

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
<p>Objective: To enhance sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas (ATS) region to protect biodiversity and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems (as indicated in the SAP).</p>	<p>To support gender mainstreaming in the implementation of ATSEA-2 Project, the individual consultant for gender project specialist will be hired by project. Currently ToR have been developed and processed based on UNDP procurement process. 16 person have been submitted. Overall, the gender project specialist are responsible for developing gender project plan for ATSEA-2 and will also define the gender mainstreaming strategy for all project operations. Strengthening understanding of the Gender Policy and its operational impact through discussions with partners, will be important aspects of this work. On the basis of the gender analysis, the Gender project specialist will also prepare the Gender Action Plan for National Action Plan (NAP) 2019-2023 and corresponding budget for the Country Office to transform the goal of the corporate gender policy into concrete and measurable actions and accountabilities to be implemented by ATSEA-2 project. The Gender Action Plan will include a gender capacity building plan. Link evidence or output (ToR gender project specialist https://bit.ly/2qy9kT4)</p>	<p>ProDoc: Number of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project activities</p> <p>MMAF:</p>	0	Cumulative total of direct beneficiaries: 55,000 women 60,000 men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports for field interventions Work plans 	Need to develop the gender mainstreaming strategy
	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by IC for fisheries compliance specialist. Currently the IC for fisheries compliance specialist have been selected based on UNDP procurement process. Link evidence or output (ToR fisheries compliance specialist https://bit.ly/2P6eJuh ; Proposal of fisheries compliance project https://bit.ly/2LACJDu)</p>	<p>ProDoc: Globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels</p> <p>MMAF:</p>	0	Up to 25% (by volume) for the ATS region, representing approximately 0.25% of global levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Compliance reports Capture fisheries statistics 	Overall, there are no further comments due to the project implementation just started. But based on the FGD of IUU fishing there are several concern/issues, including:

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<p>To support this activity, the FGD of IUU fishing was conducted in 21-22 May 2019. This FGD aims to review the status of IUU fishing in Indonesia, especially in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 718. Link evidence or output (supporting document; https://bit.ly/2PqRkCz); output: updated list of activities that suggested for ProDoc on inception meeting</p>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data and information in ProDoc are not updated (based on TDA 2011, SAP 2012, and NAP 2013). - Coordination among stakeholder is not optimal due to the project management unit (PMU) not establish yet. - There are no baseline data/information that agreed between stakeholder.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing roadmap (ToR) for the initiation of new MPA (Kolepon). However, the implementation of this activity will be started in 2020 due technical issue. Link evidence or output: (ToR series meeting; https://bit.ly/2P1azDG) • Facilitating the capacity building program of MPA 101 for the local stakeholders from Kolepon. Link evidence or output: (certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d); report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z. 13 staff from local stakeholder in Papua have been certified and competence as MPA authority. <p><u>List activity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 September 2019 (meeting preparation in Jakarta, MMAF Office). Link evidence: (MoM meeting); output: agreement on the preparation for MPA 101 certification - 7 – 11 October 2019 (MPA 101 training and certification in Kapoposang Island, South Celebes). Link evidence: 	<p>ProDoc: Landscapes and seascapes under improved biodiversity management.</p> <p>MMAF:</p>	0	800,000 ha	Ministerial decree	<p>A series meeting for the initiation of the new MPA (Kolepon, Papua) have been planned to be conducted in 2019. However, due to technical issue (riot in Papua) the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) release travel warning to Papua.</p>

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	(certification https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d ; report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z); output: 13 staff from local stakeholder in Papua, 1 staff from Southeast Aru, and 2 staff from BPSPL Makassar have been certified and competence as MPA authority.					
Component 1: Regional, National and Local Governance for Large Marine Ecosystem Management						
1.1: Regional and national mechanisms for cooperation in place and operational	Output: 1.1.2 Improved stakeholder participation at the regional and national levels through the establishment of a Stakeholder Partnership Forum for the implementation of the SAP and NAPs (SAP) with representation of local people and women's groups					
	<p>Not implemented yet by ATSEA-2 at regional level.</p> <p>However, in national level (Indonesia) the ATSEA-2 has been developed the SOP and structural project for the ATSEA-2 implementation in Indonesia. There are several activities that were conducted to mainstream the ATSEA-2 project in Indonesia. Including: (Link evidence or output: (supporting document; https://bit.ly/2PpUmH7))</p> <p><u>List activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21-22 February 2019 (technical meeting for the partnership of atsea-2 project implementation in Center for Fisheries Research Office). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/36l8GaD); output: updated data and proposal from echelon 1 for the annual workplan 2019 - 14 – 15 May 2019 (ATSEA-2 Workshop Preparation for Indonesia National Component in Hotel Aston Tropicana, Bandung). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; 	<p>ProDoc: Regional governance mechanism</p> <p>MMAF: - Effective governance of marine and fisheries resources use that fair, competitive and sustainable - Number of fisheries management body is established</p>	<p>ProDoc: Informal cooperation under ATSEF, and conceptualization of ATS governance mechanism outlined in Ministerial Declaration</p> <p>MMAF: - 2017: 70% - 2017: 2</p>	<p>ProDoc: Regional governance mechanism established and functioning with at least 2 of 4 countries contributing dues</p> <p>MMAF: - 2019: 72% - 2017: 11</p>	Ministerial decree	The implementation ATSEA-2 in PNG and Timor-Leste is not started yet.

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<p>https://bit.ly/344wlKY); output: recruiting PMU, AWP format.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 and 29 July 2019 (initial coordination of ATSEA-2 project implementation with implementing partner in Center for Fisheries Research Office).). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2rsiote); output: ToR of detail activity that proposed by MMAF for each echelon. - 3 - 4 August 2019 in Ambon (consolidation meeting of ATSEA-2 implementation project in Maluku Province). This activity aims to socialize the ATSEA-2 project that will be implemented in FMA 718, especially in Maluku Province.). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/3514WuY); output: integrating the implementation of ATSEA-2 with fisheries management program that have been initiated by Maluku government. - 7 - 9 August 2019 in Kupang (consolidation meeting of ATSEA-2 implementation project in East Nusa Tenggara). This activity aims to socialize the ATSEA-2 project that will be implemented in FMA 718, especially in East Nusa Tenggara.). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2RwtnfO); output: the local stakeholder suggest to scale-up the activity in East Nusa Tenggara, not only focus in Rote. - 19 - 20 August 2019 in Bogor (meeting of finalization guidance for the implementation of ATSEA-2 project). 					

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<p>Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2RxM8iR); output: structural and SOP for the implementation of ATSEA-2 project in Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 October 2019 (Kickoff meeting of ATSEA-2 project implementation in Indonesia). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/346I23L); output: input (output level) for the implementation of ATSEA-2 from Maluku, Papua, and East Nusa Tenggara. - 17 – 19 November 2019 (Project Inception Workshop & Regional Steering Committee -Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs ATSEA-2). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/341TIKE); output: (1) Agreed project strategy, project result framework (PRF), indicators, means of verification, assumptions and monitoring plan; (2) Agreed on roles and responsibilities in reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDP/GEF projects; (3) Updated risk log, Environmental and Social Screening, gender strategy and other relevant strategies; (4) Approved Annual Work Plan and budget 2019-2020. <p>Furthermore, as a support on develop regulation for fisheries management in the FMA 718, the ATSEA-2 have been support the development of Fisheries Management Plan for the FMA 718. There are several meeting that was conducted, including:</p>					

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 – 11 October 2019 in Bogor (initiation meeting for reviewing the draft of fisheries management plan of FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/38gK3hr) - 16 October 2019 in Jakarta (meeting coordination for the preparation of scientific workshop of FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/3404M5K) - 28 - 30 October 2019 in Depok (first scientific meeting for analysis of fisheries status in FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2qxBRYU) - 28 November 2019 in Bogor (second scientific meeting for analysis of fisheries status in FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2s4p54B) 					
1.2. Strengthened institutional and human resource capacity towards integrated approaches in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation	<p>Output: 1.2.2. Localization and translation of guidelines and/or handbook on integrated approaches to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation in local language by building on existing/completed initiatives; implementation of training of trainers benefitting at least 100 participants in Indonesia, 60 in Timor-Leste, and 10 in Papua New Guinea</p>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the capacity building program of MPA 101 for the local stakeholders from Kolepon and Southeast Aru MPA. This capacity building program aims to increase the awareness of local government on the importance of conservation and how the MPA authority role and function in managing the MPA. Link evidence or output: (certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d; report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z); 13 staff from local stakeholder in have been certified and competence as MPA authority <p><u>List activity:</u></p>	<p>ProDoc: Knowledge transferred from capacitated trainers to resource beneficiaries</p> <p>MMAF: Numbers of trained marine and fisheries community</p>	<p>ProDoc: Limited local knowledge on integrated approaches</p> <p>MMAF: 2017: 6,000</p>	<p>ProDoc: 100 resource beneficiaries receive training on integrated approaches from the capacitated trainers</p> <p>MMAF: 7,500</p>	Training records	There are no further comments

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 – 11 October 2019 (MPA 101 training and certification in Kapoposang Island, South Celebes). Link evidence: certification https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d; report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z; output: 13 staff from local stakeholder in Papua, 1 staff from Southeast Aru, and 2 staff from BPSPL Makassar have been certified and competence as MPA authority. 					
Component 2: Improving LME Carrying Capacity to Sustain Provisioning, Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services						
2.1. Improved management of fisheries and other coastal resources for livelihoods, nutrition and ecosystem health in Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea	Output: 2.1.1 Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) targeting women and men fishers implemented at the LME level for shared stocks and in area-specific fisheries					
	Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by third party. Currently the ToR for Accelerating EAFM implementation and Progress of Fisheries Improvement Project have been developed for three commodities, including red snapper and shrimp in Aru district and barramundi in Papua Province. Link evidence (supporting document: https://bit.ly/2t1KrQN) However, as a support on develop regulation for fisheries management in the FMA 718, the ATSEA-2 have been support the development of Fisheries Management Plan for the FMA 718. There are several meeting that was conducted, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 – 11 October 2019 in Bogor (initiation meeting for reviewing the draft of fisheries management plan of FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/38gK3hr) 	ProDoc: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of management plans and appropriate measures implemented for rebuilding or protecting fish stocks including alternative management approaches Number of targeted communities of fishers have adopted an ecosystem approach to fisheries management Reduced fishing pressure Improved 	ProDoc: 0 0 Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the red snapper and shrimp fisheries MMAF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: 9 2017: 6,000 2017: 70% 2017: 1,200 2017: 2,990 	ProDoc: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 - 5 MMAF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019: 11 - 2019: 7,500 - 2019: 73% - 2019: 2,000 - 2019: 3,000 	Draft local regulations and policies	There are no further comments due to the project implementation just started

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 October 2019 in Jakarta (meeting coordination for the preparation of scientific workshop of FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/3404M5K) - 28 - 30 October 2019 in Depok (first scientific meeting for analysis of fisheries status in FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2qxBRYU) - 28 November 2019 in Bogor (second scientific meeting for analysis of fisheries status in FMA 718). Link evidence or output: (supporting documents; https://bit.ly/2s4p54B) 	<p>use of fish gear/techniques</p> <p>MMAF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Internal waters, territorial sea and archipelago water has managed the fish resources - Numbers of trained marine and fisheries community - Effective governance of marine and fisheries resources use that fair, competitive and sustainable - Number of fishing households doing business diversification - Number of fishing gear and fishing aids that meet the requirements (regulation) 				
	<p>Output: 2.1.2 Development of profiles of 3 fisheries in the ATSEA, value-chain analysis and preassessment to move selected fisheries towards certification/eco-labelling</p>					
	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by third party. Currently the ToR for Accelerating EAFM implementation and Progress of Fisheries Improvement Project have been developed for three commodities, including red snapper and shrimp in Aru district and barramundi in Papua Province. Link</p>	<p>Number of targeted communities of fishers have adopted an ecosystem approach to</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed EAFM plans • Approved FIPs 	<p>There are no further comments due to the project implementation just started</p>

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<p>evidence (supporting document: https://bit.ly/2LCQhOV)</p> <p>Furthermore, this activity also will be supported by IC for fisheries commodities specialist. Currently the IC for fisheries commodities specialist have been selected based on UNDP procurement process and expected to join in 2020. Link evidence or output (ToR fisheries commodities specialist https://bit.ly/2LB4mMG; Proposal of fisheries commodities project https://bit.ly/2ruCOBH)</p>	fisheries management				
<p>Output: 2.1.3 Regional and national actions strengthened in support of the Regional Plan of Action for Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region and the Indonesian Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal Fishing, e.g., through better surveillance, enforcement, and monitoring, resulting in a further reduction of IUU fishing in the ATS by 10%, around 150,000 tons</p>						
	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by an individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist. Currently the IC for fisheries compliance specialist have been selected based on UNDP procurement process Link evidence or output (ToR fisheries compliance specialist https://bit.ly/2P2MQmv; Proposal of fisheries compliance project https://bit.ly/2Yv11Te)</p> <p>To support this activity, the FGD of IUU fishing was conducted in 21-22 May 2019. This FGD aims to review the status of IUU fishing in Indonesia, especially in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 718. Link evidence or output (supporting document; https://bit.ly/2PqRkCz); output: updated list of activities that suggested for ProDoc on inception meeting.</p>	Reduced fishing pressure	Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the red snapper and shrimp fisheries	Aru, Indonesia: 25% reduction in fleet size within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records kept by fishing ports, to be validated or updated during implementation Available compliance records Monitoring reports 	<p>Overall, there are no further comments due to the project implementation just started. But based on the FGD of IUU fishing there are several concern/issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and information in ProDoc are not updated (based on TDA 2011, SAP 2012, and NAP 2013). Coordination among stakeholder is not optimal due to the project management

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
						<p>unit (PMU) not establish yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no baseline data/information that agreed between stakeholder.
	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by an individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist. Currently the IC for fisheries compliance specialist have been selected based on UNDP procurement process. Link evidence or output (ToR fisheries compliance specialist https://bit.ly/2rstwX0 Proposal of fisheries compliance project https://bit.ly/38ol7Vk)</p> <p>To support this activity, the FGD of IUU fishing was conducted in 21-22 May 2019. This FGD aims to review the status of IUU fishing in Indonesia, especially in Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 718. Link evidence or output (supporting document; https://bit.ly/2PqRkCz); output: updated list of activities that suggested for ProDoc on inception meeting.</p>	<p>Improved use of fish gear/techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the shrimp and red snapper fisheries; 775 vessels (<30 GT) which do not have VMS; 1400 vessels using gillnet gear. • Merauke, Indonesia: Approx. 500 registered fishing vessels operating in the barramundi fishery in Merauke. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aru, Indonesia: 50% of vessels within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries using improved gear; 50% vessels using VMS; 25% vessels applying improved gear to reduce turtle bycatch. • Merauke, Indonesia: 50% barramundi fishers using improved gear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records kept by fishing ports, to be validated or updated during implementation • Available compliance records • Monitoring reports 	<p>Overall, there are no further comments due to the project implementation just started. But based on the FGD of IUU fishing there are several concern/issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data and information in ProDoc are not updated (based on TDA 2011, SAP 2012, and NAP 2013). - Coordination among stakeholder is not optimal due to the project management unit (PMU) not establish yet. - There are no baseline data/information that agreed between stakeholder.

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
2.2: Reduced marine pollution improves ecosystem health in coastal/ marine hotspots in the Arafura and Timor Seas	<p>Output: 2.2.1 Enhanced data and information regarding the sources and sinks of contaminants in the ATS; pollution hotspots identified; appropriate controls of point and non-point sources of pollution initiated oil spill early warning systems and capacities strengthened.</p>					
	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by an individual consultant (IC) for marine pollution specialist. Currently ToR have been developed and processed based on UNDP procurement process. 20 person have been submitted. Link evidence or output (ToR marine pollution specialist https://bit.ly/2PtyZ7Q)</p> <p>To support this activity, the consolidation meeting of ATSEA-2 implementation project in East Nusa Tenggara was conducted in 7 – 9 August 2019. Based on this meeting there are several recommendation that suggest to include Pantai Selatan Timor (Belu district, Malaka – Atapupu district) that potentially for oil spill project. Link evidence or output: (MoM; https://bit.ly/2RBUO7V)</p>	Strengthened oil spill oil response systems and capacities	Oil and gas development is expanding in the ATS region, but local communities lack awareness and capacity to respond to marine pollution incidents	Oil spill early response systems and procedures are included in the ICM plans of Rote Ndao in Indonesia and Município Manatuto in Timor-Leste	Approved ICM plans	
2.3: Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conserved through Protection of Habitats and Species	<p>Output: 2.3.1. Updated information and database on coral, mangrove, and seagrass beds in the ATS, supported by ecosystem valuation studies; priority conservation areas identified in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. 2.3.2 New MPAs designated in Indonesia and Timor-Leste; covering about 645,000 ha in area, including approximately 220,000 ha of mangrove ecosystems; with corresponding management plans prepared and implemented; and regional ATS MPA network designed.</p>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating series meeting for the development of SOP and a guidebook for resources monitoring that will help in achieving the criteria 14 for the MPA effectiveness assessment, question No B57 and B58. Link evidence or output: (SOP and technical guidebook;); The SOP and technical guidebook including: ecosystem monitoring (coral reef, seagrass, and 	Protected area management effectiveness score	Indonesia: Southeast Aru MPA METT: 39 MMAF Version Management level: Green	Indonesia: Southeast Aru MPA METT: 92 MMAF Version Management level: Blue 100%		

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<p>mangrove), sharks and rays utilization, surveillance and monitoring, sea turtle monitoring, social-economy, and marine mammals.</p> <p>List of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19 September 2019 in Jakarta (MMAF office). Initial meeting for the development of resources monitoring SOP in Southeast Aru MPA. Link evidence or output: (MoM; https://bit.ly/2qvlyLs). Output: list of SOP that need to be developed. - 13 – 15 November 2019 in Bogor (The Mirah Hotel). Drafting resources monitoring SOP for Southeast Aru MPA. Link evidence or output: (Draft SOP; https://bit.ly/2LAZbfl). Output: first draft of 8 SOP and technical guidebook have been developed. - 9 December 2019 in Jakarta (Akmani Hotel). Finalizing draft of resources monitoring SOP for Southeast Aru MPA. Link evidence or output: (Progress document; https://bit.ly/2E31dRE). Output: Final draft of 8 SOP and technical guidebook. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the capacity building program of MPA 101 for the local stakeholders from Kolepon and Southeast Aru MPA. This capacity building program aims to increase the awareness of local government on the importance of conservation and how the MPA authority role and function in managing the MPA. Link evidence or output: (certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d; report 		<p>100%; and blue 58%</p> <p>Indonesia: Kolepon MPA</p> <p>MMAF Version Management level: -</p>	<p>Indonesia: Kolepon MPA</p> <p>MMAF Version Management level: Yellow</p>		

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
	<p>https://bit.ly/38nnt6z); 13 staff from local stakeholder in have been certified and competence as MPA authority</p> <p><u>List activity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 September 2019 (meeting preparation in Jakarta, MMAF Office). Link evidence: (MoM meeting); output: agreement on the preparation for MPA 101 certification - 7 – 11 October 2019 (MPA 101 training and certification in Kapoposang Island, South Celebes). Link evidence: certification https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d; report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z); output: 13 staff from local stakeholder in Papua, 1 staff from Southeast Aru, and 2 staff from BPSPL Makassar have been certified and competence as MPA authority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing roadmap (ToR) for the initiation of new MPA (Kolepon). However, the implementation of this activity will be started in 2020 due technical issue. Link evidence or output: (ToR series meeting; https://bit.ly/2P1azDG) • Furthermore, this activity also will be supported by IC for biodiversity specialist. Currently the IC for fisheries commodities specialist have been selected based on UNDP procurement process. Link evidence or output (ToR marine biodiversity specialist https://bit.ly/38gRyER; Proposal of biodiversity project https://bit.ly/2LynQBp) 					
Component 3: Knowledge Management (Global)						

Project Objective/ Outcome	Link between update on activity in 2019 and key indicator or output	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline	End of Project target	Means of Verification (including evidence)	Comments and Problems when Delivering Output
3.1.2 Improved monitoring of the status of the ATS and dissemination of information.	Planned activity 3.1.2 Improved dissemination of information and best practices through formulation and implementation of a communications strategy, including but not limited to an enhanced ATSEA project website, bulletins, publications and videos in English and national languages, and contributions to IW: LEARN activities allocating 1% of the project grant.					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create social media platform (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) for ATSEA-2 project publication that implemented by Indonesia team. Facebook: https://bit.ly/2P46kHw Instagram: https://bit.ly/2RtX15o Twitter: http://bit.ly/35sfUtu • Newsletter for quarter 3 in 2019 for ATSEA-2 project publication https://bit.ly/2YuOPDi • Project profile flyer https://bit.ly/2YAVXhx • Banner https://bit.ly/2PpkQZm • Infographic – marine pollution http://bit.ly/38OqT2n • Kickoff meeting highlight video https://bit.ly/2RESzAZ • 30 October – 1 November. (Participate in exhibition AIS forum Manado). The project use this exhibition for dissemination of ATSEA-2 project in national level https://bit.ly/2DVXq8N 	Mechanism in place to produce a monitoring report on stress reduction measures	There are some indicators included in the ATS SAP, but there is no unified monitoring and reporting system	Monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators	Monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators	

1.3. Analysis of Progress at Output Level

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
<p>Objective: To enhance sustainable development of the Arafura-Timor Seas (ATS) region to protect biodiversity and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystems (as indicated in the SAP).</p>	<p>Number of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project activities</p> <p>Cumulative total of direct beneficiaries: 55,000 women, 60,000 men</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports for field interventions Work plans 	<p>Based on activity that supported/conducted by ATSEA-2 project in Indonesia</p> <p>(41%) 304 women (59%) 443 men</p> <p>Progress in 2019:</p> <p>Women: 0.5% from the target in the end of project Men: 0.7% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <p>Summary of activity in 2019 https://bit.ly/355rPgF ToR gender project specialist https://bit.ly/2qy9kT4</p>	<p>Short-term target for individual consultant (IC) for project gender specialist (duration 3 month)</p> <p>To mainstream gender equality and equity, the Gender project specialist need to prepare the Gender Action Plan for National Action Plan (NAP) 2019-2023 and corresponding budget for the Country Office to transform the goal of the corporate gender policy into concrete and measurable actions and accountabilities to be implemented by ATSEA-2 project. The Gender Action Plan will include a gender capacity building plan.</p> <p>The main recommendation/mandatory output, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender analysis report Document Action Plan based on Project document ATSEA-2 Capacity building to mainstreaming gender issues Gender project strategy implementation
	<p>Globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels</p> <p>Up to 25% (by volume) for the ATS region, representing approximately 0.25% of global levels</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Compliance reports Capture fisheries statistics 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by an individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist.</p> <p>Progress in 2019:</p> <p>0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>2.1.3-8. Conduct study to estimate IUU fishing (quantitatively - in tons) in FMA 718.</p> <p>Short-term target for individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist (duration 3 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update data and information of fisheries profile in Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) Analyzing and evaluating the number of IUU Fisheries in ATS Report for Conflict analysis in fisheries practice in ATS Conduct a study of the level of threat to ETP Marine species in ATS Develop Fisheries surveillance strategies in ATS specifically based on community or customary institution in Arafura Seas

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
	<p>Landscapes and seascapes under improved biodiversity management. 800,000 ha</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial decree 	<p>13 staff (Papua’s stakeholder) of has been certified as “Senior officer of Marine Protected Area Management Planning” that support the requirement for criteria No 4: Management and HR organizational units (Yellow ranking); Question K12 which related to training for basic knowledge of conservation.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: Red: 0% Yellow: 9%</p> <p>Source information/MoV: Certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d Report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z</p>	<p>Initiate the establishment of new MPA (Kolepon, Papua) To initiate the establishment of new MPA (Kolepon, Papua) into yellow ranking, there are several recommendations that need to be conducted, including:</p> <p>Red ranking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria 1: Proposed initiative <u>Question No M1 – M2</u> Criteria 2: Identification & Inventory of prospective MPA <u>Question No M3 – M7</u> Criteria 3: Reserve of conservation areas <u>Question No M8</u> <p>Total = 8 Question (100%)</p> <p>Yellow ranking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria 4: Management organizational units and HR <u>Question No K9 – K11</u> Criteria 5: Management planning and zoning <u>Question No K13 – K14</u> Criteria 6: Basic facility and Infrastructure <u>Question No K15 – K18</u> Criteria 7: <u>Question No M8</u> <p>Total = 10 Question (91%)</p>
Component 1: Regional, National and Local Governance for Large Marine Ecosystem Management			
1.1.2 Improved stakeholder participation at the regional and national levels through the establishment of a	<p>Regional governance mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional governance mechanism established and functioning with 	<p>Not implemented yet by project at regional level. Expected will be started in 2020.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.2-4. Identify and agree on the national representation on the SPF and their roles. 1.1.2-5. Through participation of the national coordinator, advocate for synergies between the NIMC and other bodies addressing regional cooperation, CTI-CFF, RPoA-IUU, etc.

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
Stakeholder Partnership Forum for the implementation of the SAP and NAPs (SAP) with representation of local people and women's groups	<p>at least 2 of 4 countries contributing dues</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Declaration 	<p>Source information/MoV:</p> <p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.2-6. Conduct an annual meeting of relevant stakeholders including the FKPPS (Forum Coordination for Fisheries Resources Utilization Management - Forum Koordinasi Pengelolaan Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya). 1.1.2-7. Support the establishment of a fisheries management body according to the model proposed in FMP 718.
1.1.3 Improved inter sectoral coordination at the national and local levels in support of the implementation of integrated approaches to NRM, water resources, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, through national inter-ministry committees in Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Papua New Guinea	<p>National Inter-Ministerial Committees (NIMCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIMCs established, functioning, and formalized through legal and/or institutional arrangements in each of the three beneficiary countries <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Declaration 	<p>Not implemented yet by project at regional level. Expected will be started in 2020.</p> <p>Progress in 2019:</p> <p>0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.3-2. Conduct an institutional assessment of relevant inter-ministerial agencies and subnational counterparts that would be involved in the NIMC, in line with recent institutional restructurings, and including similar existing frameworks such as CTI, PEMSEA, etc. 1.1.3-3. Develop a TOR outlining the NIMC objective, operational plan, and roles and responsibilities of the members. This TOR will be incorporated into the updated ATS national action program (NAP), to be endorsed by the NIMC and national project board by the end of the project. 1.1.3-4. Facilitate an annual meeting of the NIMC in conjunction with the annual national project board meeting. 1.1.3-5. Engage in regular consultation and communication with other relevant programs and initiatives at the national level, such as: CTI-CFF, RPoA-IUU, PEMSEA, COREMAP-CTI, etc.
1.1.4 Financial mechanisms in place to support the implementation of the SAP and NAPs and the replication and upscaling of	<p>SAP implementation finance secured by governments and development partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% <p>Source information/MoV:</p>	<p>Not implemented yet by project at regional level. Expected will be started in 2020.</p> <p>Progress in 2019:</p> <p>0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV:</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>1.1.4-4. Develop a 5-year cost estimate and financing plan for implementation of the NAP following its completion. The financing plan will include estimated contributions from national and subnational budgets; identification of financing gaps; and an outline of alternative financing opportunities through public-private partnerships, donor funding, and other arrangements.</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
demonstration projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral annual work plans • Medium term development plans 	-	
<p>1.2.1 Harmonization of national and local policy in Indonesia and Timor-Leste to strengthen the regulatory and institutional frameworks in support of SAP/NAP implementation and linkages to NBSAPs through support to national inter-ministerial committees</p>	<p>Number of local regulations issued to support implementation of NAP that reflect regional harmonization of national and subnational policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft of three local regulations (PERDA) developed and submitted to the provincial government to support implementation of NAP <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft local regulations and policies 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>1.2.1-2. Conduct an assessment of national and subnational policies and regulations related to fisheries and biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, with emphasis towards identifying inadequacies and opportunities for strengthening provisions in support of integrated approaches, such as EAFM, EbA, etc., taking into account the regional context of the LME approach.</p>
<p>1.2.2 Localization and translation of guidelines and/or handbook on integrated approaches to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation and climate change</p>	<p>Knowledge transferred from capacitated trainers to resource beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 resource beneficiaries receive training on integrated approaches from the capacitated trainers 	<p>16 staff (Papua's stakeholder) of has been certified as “Senior officer of Marine Protected Area Management Planning”</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 16% from the target in the end of project (Indonesia; 100 participants)</p> <p>Source information/MoV: Certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d Report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2.2-1. Undertake a capacity assessment to identify needs and priorities with respect to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation for those charged with planning, design, and implementation roles. This will include stocktaking of existing handbooks and guidelines of relevance." • 1.2.2-2. Develop a capacity building program on addressing the recommendations from the capacity assessment undertaken and building activities into

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
adaptation in local language by building on existing/completed initiatives; implementation of training of trainers benefitting at least 100 participants in Indonesia; 60 in Timor-Leste, and 10 in Papua New Guinea	Source information/MoV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training records 		<p>capacity building programmes of key governmental and non-government organizations."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2.2-3. Roll out a train the trainer program, a tailored capacity building program. The "change agents" trained under this activity will be enabled to lead the broader capacity building program." • 1.2.2-4. Adapt key training materials identified in the capacity assessment according to local language and social circumstances."
1.4.3 National responses to the priority actions agreed upon in the updated SAP are formulated into national action programs and mainstreamed into national planning and budgetary framework	Proportion of countries that are implementing specific measures from the SAP (i.e. adopted national policies, laws, budgeted plans) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority actions under ATS NAP mainstreamed into national development programs and budgets Source information/MoV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and subnational development programming and budgetary frameworks 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.4.3-1. Renew the ATS NAP for Indonesia in response to the updated ATS SAP. • 1.4.3-2. Validate the renewed Indonesia NAP through a special session with the NIMC and the national project board. Following validation, the NAP is endorsed by the national project board and NIMC." • 1.4.3-3. Facilitate stakeholder consultations with the NIMC and national and subnational planning authorities, advocating for inclusion of specific actions included in the ATS NAP into national and subnational development planning and budgetary frameworks.
Component 2: Improving LME Carrying Capacity to Sustain Provisioning, Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services			
2.1.1 Ecosystem approach to fisheries	Number of management plans and appropriate measures	Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by third party for implementing EAFM and FIP.	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.1-8. In collaboration with the FMP 718 fisheries management body, the project will facilitate

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
<p>management (EAFM) targeting women and men fishers implemented at the LME level for shared stocks and in area-specific fisheries</p>	<p>implemented for rebuilding or protecting fish stocks including alternative management approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 draft local regulations and policies <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft local regulations and policies 	<p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>development of a work plan for the EAFM planning steps required for realizing EAFM plans for red snapper and shrimp fisheries in Aru Islands District, Maluku Province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.1-9. In conjunction with Activity 2.1.2-3, carry out profiling of the red snapper, shrimp, and barramundi fisheries. • 2.1.1-10. Based upon the results of the fisheries profile, develop the EAFM plan through: (1) identifying and prioritizing issues and goals, through stakeholder consultations; (2) developing objectives, indicators, benchmarks, and monitoring and evaluation tools; and (3) design a set of management measures and outreach programs to implement over the course of the ATSEA-2 project. • 2.1.1-11. Facilitate approval of the EAFM plans through provisioning of draft provincial decision (PERDA) to be submitted to the Government of Maluku Province. • 2.1.1-12. Education. Conduct training on EAFM certified by the Agency for Human Resource Development (BPSDM) for at least 20 Fisheries Resource Managers on Demersal and shrimp Fisheries. • 2.1.1-13. Catch Control. Support the newly launched Data and Statistic Improvement Program towards catch-based data at the Directorate of Fisheries Resource Management of MMAF by piloting the implementation of a new method of data collection at targeted villages in Aru and Merauke. • 2.1.1-14. (Strengthening Women's Forum for Customary Communities in Aru). Strengthening sustainable fisheries management for improved livelihoods." • 2.1.1-15. Incentives, Marine Turtle Bycatch Release (Aru, Merauke, Tual/Lanngur. In collaboration with other interventions, working with fishers to reduce net entanglement and bycatch of marine turtles through improved gear technology and handling practices.

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
			<p>Short-term target for third party</p> <p>Pre-assessment in Barramundi Fisheries Towards MSC certification in Merauke District, Papua Province (duration: 3 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries profile for Barramundi • Pre-assessment for Barramundi fisheries <p>Accelerating EAFM implementation and Progress of Fisheries Improvement Project in Red Snapper Fisheries Towards MSC certification in Aru District, Maluku Province (duration: 21 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAFM assessment for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper EAFM's implementation • Fisheries profile of Red snapper • Pre-assessment for Red Snapper • FIP Strategy and Action Plan for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper FIPs implementation <p>Accelerating EAFM assessment and Pre-assessment in Shrimp Fisheries Towards MSC certification in Aru District, Maluku Province (duration: 5 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAFM assessment for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper EAFM's implementation • Fisheries profile of Red snapper • Pre-assessment for Red Snapper • FIP Strategy and Action Plan for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper FIPs implementation
<p>2.1.2 Development of profiles of 3 fisheries in the ATSEA, value-chain analysis and</p>	<p>Number of targeted communities of fishers have adopted an ecosystem approach to fisheries management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by third party and IC for fisheries commodities for implementing EAFM and FIP.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.2-1. Prepare a detailed work plan for the activities under this output, through consultations with relevant regional and national ATS stakeholders, including members of the SPF and other existing expert and policy related forums.

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
preassessment to move selected fisheries towards certification/eco-labelling	Source information/MoV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed EAFM plans • Approved FIPs 	Source information/MoV: -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.2-2. Conduct Value-Chain Analysis on red snapper, shrimp and barramundi fisheries in ATS region. • 2.1.2-3. Develop Fisheries profile of red snapper and shrimp fisheries in Aru, and of barramundi fishery in Merauke. • 2.1.2-4. Facilitate legal framework at district, provincial and national levels to assure the endorsement by “DG Penguatan Daya Saing Produk Kelautan dan Perikanan” (DG Competitive Strengthening of Marine and Fisheries Products) on action plan for improvement of the three fisheries. " • 2.1.2-5. Develop guidance tools for sustainable fisheries operation of the three fisheries in cooperation with private sector (export companies), including options for sustainable financial mechanisms for achieving and maintaining eventual MSC certification. • 2.1.2-6. Training of fisheries managers, conservation authorities, non-governmental organizations, and fishermen of shrimp in Aru and barramundi in Merauke using MSC guidelines. • 2.1.2-7. Establish electronic database linking to traceability and trade at district and national levels. • 2.1.2-8. Facilitate and conduct pre-assessment activities based on the MSC guidelines on shrimp fishery in Aru and barramundi fishery in Merauke. <p>Short-term target for third party Pre-assessment in Barramundi Fisheries Towards MSC certification in Merauke District, Papua Province (duration: 3 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries profile for Barramundi • Pre-assessment for Barramundi fisheries <p>Accelerating EAFM implementation and Progress of Fisheries Improvement Project in Red Snapper Fisheries Towards MSC certification in Aru District, Maluku Province (duration: 21 month)</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAFM assessment for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper EAFM's implementation • Fisheries profile of Red snapper • Pre-assessment for Red Snapper • FIP Strategy and Action Plan for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper FIPs implementation <p>Accelerating EAFM assessment and Pre-assessment in Shrimp Fisheries Towards MSC certification in Aru District, Maluku Province (duration: 5 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAFM assessment for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper EAFM's implementation • Fisheries profile of Red snapper • Pre-assessment for Red Snapper • FIP Strategy and Action Plan for Red Snapper • Progress Report of Red Snapper FIPs implementation <p>Individual Consultant for Fisheries Commodities Specialist (duration: 3 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment report for local Seafood consumption's level in Aru and Merauke regency • Assessment report for Value chain from Red snapper and shrimp in Aru Regency and Barramundi in Merauke regency • Business plan analysis for fisheries commodities in Aru and Merauke regency to support livelihood in local communities
2.1.3 Regional and national actions strengthened in support of the Regional Plan of Action for Responsible	<p>Reduced fishing pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aru, Indonesia: 25% reduction in fleet size within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries. 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by an individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc 2.1.3-8. Conduct study to estimate IUU fishing (quantitatively - in tons) in FMA 718.</p> <p>Short-term target for individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist (duration 3 month)</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region and the Indonesian Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal Fishing, e.g., through better surveillance, enforcement, and monitoring, resulting in a further reduction of IUU fishing in the ATS by 10%, around 150,000 tons	Source information/MoV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records kept by fishing ports, to be validated or updated during implementation Available compliance records Monitoring reports 	Source information/MoV: -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update data and information of fisheries profile in Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) Analyzing and evaluating the number of IUU Fisheries in ATS Report for Conflict analysis in fisheries practice in ATS Conduct a study of the level of threat to ETP Marine species in ATS Develop Fisheries surveillance strategies in ATS specifically based on community or customary institution in Arafura Seas
	Improved use of fish gear/techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aru, Indonesia: 50% of vessels within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries using improved gear; 50% vessels using VMS; 25% vessels applying improved gear to reduce turtle bycatch. Merauke, Indonesia: 50% barramundi fishers using improved gear. Source information/MoV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records kept by fishing ports, to be validated or 	Not implemented yet by project. Expected will be started in 2020 by an individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist. Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project Source information/MoV: -	Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.3-9. Conduct assessment of IUU fishing (mostly as unreported) of small-scale fishers (< 30 GT) in Aru, Merauke, Tanimbar, and Rote Ndao with the results feeding into Activity 2.1.3-2. 2.1.3-10. Improve Registered Vessels System. In collaboration with MMAF, support the program of “Registered vessels from Indonesian Archipelagic Waters (R-VIA) that has been implemented in the Arafura Sea. 2.1.3-11. Community based Surveillance. Coordinate program with RPoA-IUU secretariat in Jakarta to strengthen community-based surveillance (Kelompok Pengawasan Masyarakat - PokWasMas) in Aru and Merauke. Short-term target for individual consultant (IC) for fisheries compliance specialist (duration 3 month) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update data and information of fisheries profile in Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) Analyzing and evaluating the number of IUU Fisheries in ATS Report for Conflict analysis in fisheries practice in ATS

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
	<p>updated during implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available compliance records • Monitoring reports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a study of the level of threat to ETP Marine species in ATS • Develop Fisheries surveillance strategies in ATS specifically based on community or customary institution in Arafura Seas
<p>2.2.1 Enhanced data and information regarding the sources and sinks of contaminants in the ATS; pollution hotspots identified; appropriate controls of point and non-point sources of pollution-initiated oil spill early warning systems and capacities strengthened</p>	<p>Strengthened oil spill oil response systems and capacities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil spill early response systems and procedures are included in the ICM plans of Rote Ndao in Indonesia and Município Manatuto in Timor-Leste <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved ICM plans 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. But, in 2020 the individual consultant for marine pollution specialist is expected to deliver background study of marine pollution in the ATS region. This scientific document will support the development the ICM plans and local regulations.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.2.1-5. Undertake a pollution hotspot analysis for the Indonesia portion of the ATS region; with results feeding into the regional assessment under Activity 2.2.1-2. • 2.2.1-6. Using ICM multi-sectoral coordination structures formed under Outcome 2.4, develop a Pollution Prevention and Control Plan as a part of the ICM process in Kabupaten Rote Ndao. This activity will include Stakeholder engagement to determine goals, scope and priorities for action for managing point and non-point source pollution. • 2.2.1-7. Oil Spill Response and Preparedness Training. Training on oil spill response and preparedness for stakeholders in the district of Kabupaten Rote Ndao. This will include establishing and testing communication links to villages regarding critical information, such as health impacts, whether safe to fish/harvest seaweed, etc., that will need to be communicated in a disaster response situation. <p>Short-term target for individual consultant (IC) for marine pollution specialist (duration 3 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified data and information for Marine pollution Hot spot in Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) from land based and ocean based (fisheries, cruise and tourism) • Identified level of understanding and awareness from key stakeholder to reduce marine pollution in ATS • Gap analysis of national and local regulations to control marine and land-based pollution • Analyzing and evaluating the potential impact loss from economic and social aspect from oil spill in Timor Seas to biodiversity, fisheries, tourism

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
<p>2.3.1 Updated information and database on coral, mangrove, and seagrass beds in the ATS, supported by ecosystem valuation studies; priority conservation areas identified in Indonesia and Timor-Leste</p> <p>2.3.2 New MPAs designated in Indonesia and Timor-Leste; covering about 645,000 ha in area, including approximately 220,000 ha of mangrove ecosystems; with corresponding management plans prepared and implemented; and regional ATS MPA network designed</p>	<p>Protected area management effectiveness score</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia: Southeast Aru MPA= METT: 92 MMAF Version (E-KKP3K) Management level: Blue 100% <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EKKP3K report 	<p>Baseline in blue level; before intervention of ATSEA-2 implementation</p> <p>The management progresses of Southeast Aru MPA in the blue ranking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria 4: Management and HR organizational units <u>Question No B41</u> Criteria 5: Management plan and zoning <u>Question No B42</u> Criteria No 6: Management Financing Support <u>Question: B43</u> Criteria 9: Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for management <u>Question: B44 – B47</u> Criteria 13: Institutionalization <u>Question No B51 – B53, B55 – B56</u> Criteria 15: The management of social, economy, and culture <u>Question No B61 – B62</u> <p>Total = 16 Question (58%)</p> <p>Source information/MoV: EKKP3K report</p> <p>Progress in 2019: Estimated reach 64% from the target in the end of project <i>Predicted progress by ATSEA-2 (blue ranking) based on the availability of SOP and guidebook that support the resources monitoring program: 64%</i></p> <p>Support the development of SOP and a guidebook for resources monitoring that will help in achieving the criteria 14, question No B57 and B58. The SOP and technical guidebook including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coral reef, seagrass, and mangrove Sharks and rays utilization Surveillance and monitoring Sea turtle monitoring Social-economy Marine mammals <p>Source information/MoV:</p>	<p>Effective Management of Southeast Aru MPA</p> <p>To increase the effectiveness management of Southeast Aru MPA into blue ranking, there are several recommendations that need to be conducted, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria 12: MPA boundary arrangement <u>Question No B49</u> Criteria 13: Institutionalization <u>Question No B50 and B54</u> Criteria 14: MPA Resources Management <u>Question No B57 – B60</u> Criteria 15: The management of social, economy, and culture <u>Question No B63 – B68</u> <p>Total = 12 Question (42%)</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
		Certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d Report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z Link of SOP and technical guidebook for six resources monitoring program: xxx	
	Establishment of new MPA (Kolepon, Papua); 350,000 ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMAF Version (E-KKP3K) Management level: Yellow 100% Source information/MoV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EKKP3K report 	<p>Baseline progress: The document of proposed initiative for new MPA (Kolepon, Papua) have been drafted by LPSPL Sorong.</p> <p>Progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToR for the initiation of new MPA (Kolepon) have been developed between by MMAF and ATSEA-2. However, this activity will be implemented in 2020 due technical issue. • 16 staff of has been certified as “Senior officer of Marine Protected Area Management Planning” that support the requirement for criteria No 4: Management and HR organizational units (Yellow ranking); Question K12 which related to training for basic knowledge of conservation. <p>Progress in 2019: Red: 0% from the target in the end of project Yellow: 9% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: Certificate https://bit.ly/2qxGu5d Report https://bit.ly/38nnt6z</p>	<p>Initiate the establishment of new MPA (Kolepon, Papua) To initiate the establishment of new MPA (Kolepon, Papua) into basic level yellow ranking, there are several recommendations that need to be conducted, including:</p> <p>Red ranking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Criteria 1: Proposed initiative <u>Question No M1 – M2</u> 5. Criteria 2: Identification & Inventory of prospective MPA <u>Question No M3 – M7</u> 6. Criteria 3: Reserve of conservation areas <u>Question No M8</u> <p>Total = 8 Question (100%)</p> <p>Yellow ranking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Criteria 4: Management organizational units and HR <u>Question No K9 – K11</u> 6. Criteria 5: Management planning and zoning <u>Question No K13 – K14</u> 7. Criteria 6: Basic facility and Infrastructure <u>Question No K15 – K18</u> 8. Criteria 7: <u>Question No M8</u> <p>Total = 10 Question (91%)</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
2.3.3 Endangered marine turtles protected through an agreed regional action plan	<p>Number of threatened species under enhanced protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (marine turtle) <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endorsed regional action plan 	<p>Not implemented yet by project. But, in 2020 the individual consultant for biodiversity is expected to deliver ATLAS of marine habitat of turtle. This scientific document will support the regional action plan.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>2.3.3-5. Implementation of the Regional Action Plan through undertaking national activities funded by each country, as identified in national turtle recovery plans."</p> <p>2.3.3-6. Feasibility study to explore alternate livelihood tourism opportunities for communities in Aru Islands, Rote, and Merauke and possibly other sites based around turtles.</p> <p>2.3.3-7. Pilot project in Indonesia for establishing tourism opportunities subject to outcomes from Feasibility study. This project will focus on reducing direct illegal harvesting of marine turtles, marine turtle eggs and dugongs. Partner with projects under way to reduce bycatch of turtles. In collaboration with the EAFM efforts under Outcome 2.1, activities will include support for trials of bycatch reduction devices, capacity and awareness building with fishers and improving regulations and compliance.</p> <p>Short-term target for individual consultant (IC) for biodiversity specialist (duration 3 month)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide ocean and habitat and ecosystem ATLAS in Arafura And Timor Seas Provide report on ecosystem economic valuation assessment in Aru and Merauke Report progress Report on Technical support to develop rezonation in SAP Aru Tenggara and zonation plan for initial MPA in Kolepom
2.4.1 Integrated coastal management plans (ICM) that support SAP/NAP implementation developed and implemented through formulation and enactment of local regulations	<p>Adoption and implementation of ICM plans and reforms to protect coastal zones in LMEs – Number of beneficiary countries adopting and applying ICM within ATS region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 <p>Source information/MoV:</p>	<p>Not implemented yet by project.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>2.4.1-1. Prepare a detailed work plan for the activities under this output, through consultations with relevant stakeholders, including members of the SPF and other existing expert and policy related forums, such as the existing Rote Ndao cross-sectoral committee.</p> <p>2.4.1-2. Undertake a gap analysis to understand what baseline assessment information exists and undertake a study to integrate the management of coastal management in marine spatial planning. This will complement the existing Marine Spatial Planning zoning map prepared by TNC under the "Planning for Sustainable Use: Developing coastal and marine</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local decisions 		<p>spatial plan to inform investment plan and sustainable use of marine resources that benefits people and biodiversity in south coast area of Rote Ndao.</p> <p>2.4.1-3. Carry out a climate change vulnerability assessment for the target areas within Kabupaten Rote Ndao. This could include downscaling information available in a province level vulnerability assessment sponsored by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.</p> <p>2.4.1-4. Preparation and adoption of an integrated management plan for the south coast of Rote Ndao. The project will work with provincial and district officials to identify a cluster of villages/communities or implementation of the pilot ICM activities.</p> <p>2.4.1-5. Improved Access to the Market for Women-Run Seaweed Growing and/or Processing Enterprises. Establishing and strengthening alternative resilient livelihoods.</p> <p>2.4.1-6. Business and Financial Management Training for Women-Run Home-Based Small Business Activities. Establishing and strengthening alternative resilient livelihoods.</p>
<p>2.4.3 Climate Change adaptation, with a particular focus on ecosystem-based adaptation, incorporated in ICM plans and demonstrations implemented for two at-risk coastal sites in Indonesia</p>	<p>Number of women and men supported with alternative livelihoods that contribute to improved management of natural resources and increased resilience of their local communities with respect to the impacts of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 1500, including 850 women and 650 men <p>Source information/MoV:</p>	<p>Not implemented yet by project.</p> <p>Progress in 2019: 0% from the target in the end of project</p> <p>Source information/MoV: -</p>	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>2.4.2-1. Develop EbA key priorities and activities, and support local government unit stakeholders in integrating these activities into the ICM plan."</p> <p>2.4.2-2. Capacity building of scientists and policymakers in ecosystem based approach to adaptation. This will include knowledge exchange of good practices and experience in ecosystem-based adaptation at technical and policy levels. "</p> <p>"2.4.2-3. EbA measures implemented in select communities in Kabupaten Rote Ndao, including implementing good practices for mangrove and other coastal vegetation restoration together with local communities. "</p> <p>"2.1.4-4. Technical Training for Maintenance and Repair of the Solar-powered Water Desalination Units. Establishing alternative resilient livelihoods and strengthening climate change adaptive capacity within the larger aim of integrated"</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field surveys, monitoring reports 		
Component 3: Knowledge Management			
<p>3.1.2 Improved dissemination of information and best practices through formulation and implementation of a communications strategy, including but not limited to an enhanced ATSEA project website, bulletins, publications and videos in English and national languages, and contributions to IW: LEARN activities allocating 1% of the project grant.</p>	<p>Mechanism in place to produce a monitoring report on stress reduction measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring mechanisms in place for some of the project related indicators <p>Source information/MoV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCC memorandum Monitoring reports 	<p>Facebook Period: 2 October to 10 December 2019 Number of posts: 15 Post reach: 1,177 Engagements: 280</p> <p>Instagram Period: 2 October to 9 December 2019 Number of posts: 22 Post reach: 845 Impressions: 4,928</p> <p>Twitter Period: 2 October to 9 December 2019 Number of posts: 32 Post reach: 4,425 Impressions: 4,928 Engagements: 54</p> <p>Impressions: total number of users saw the tweets/post Engagements: total number of users interacted with the tweets (hashtag, link, avatar, username, follow, comment, retweets, replies, likes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newsletter distributed to 56 people Project profile and Infographic – marine pollution distributed to 230 people 	<p>Overall recommendation/gap by Prodoc</p> <p>3.1.2-1. Develop a Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan based on the existing Strategies (more information on Stakeholder Engagement can be found in Part IV of the project document)</p> <p>3.1.2-2. Maintain and regularly update the Stakeholder Engagement and Communications Plan</p> <p>3.1.2-3. Communicate Project Findings at Annual RCC and SPF Meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge generated each year will be packaged into useful products to communicate findings and discuss strategic direction of ATSEA-2 at each year’s RCC and SPF meetings. Prepare and present specific briefings for outputs and outcomes/impacts. Collaboratively develop program priorities and Program Plan with the RCC. <p>3.1.2-4. Workshops, meetings and networking events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize or facilitate targeted workshops, meetings and networking events in coordination with the annual SPF meeting that will communicate and promote specific project outputs. Ensure that such events target relevant audiences, as per Stakeholder Engagement Plan, cater for end-user needs, and address identified engagement milestones and deliverables. <p>3.1.2-5. Contacts database / “Community of practice”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on previous networks (under ATSEA1 and the PPG stage) to develop a contacts

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
			<p>database for ATSEA-2, a virtual “community of practice” for the practitioners and government officials with an interest in ATSEA and regional biodiversity and conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the database with end-users and make it available for their access • Maintain and update contacts database 6-monthly <p>3.1.2-6. Information Sheets / Infographics / Press releases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop information sheets/Infographics for each output/activity in English, Bahasa and Tetun as appropriate. • Publish Information sheets/ Infographics developed for each output/ activity on the website, social media and in the newsletter. • Work with the participating governments to draft media releases based on the information sheets/Infographics, reporting on topical and novel findings in local language. <p>3.1.2-7. Regional Exchange activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In coordination with the annual meetings of the RCC and SPF where possible, ATSEA-2 will organize and deliver regional exchange activities planned under various project Outputs, including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change Knowledge Workshop (Outcome 1.3) - EAFM Training (Outcome 2.1) - Monitoring Control Surveillance (MCS) Training (Outcome 2.1) - Pollution Hotspot Workshop (Outcome 2.2) - Oil Spill Response Training (Outcome 2.2)

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPA Network Workshop (Outcome 2.3) - Megafauna Action Plan Workshop (Outcome 2.3) - Megafauna Action Plan, Cross Project Exchange (Outcome 2.3) - Training on SAP monitoring and reporting system (Outcome 3.1) <p>3.1.2-8. ATSEA-2 website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within first 6 months of the project, launch ATSEA-2 website in English, Bahasa and Tetun – building on the base of the existing ATSEA website and ensuring an efficient system to build a database of relevant knowledge products relevant to ATS management • Update website and add new information and/or project publications as it is available, at least quarterly, throughout the project • Inform project contact list/community of practice of website updates via the newsletter <p>3.1.2-9. Social media presence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within first 6 months of the project, establish ATSEA-2 social media presence in English, and possibly in local languages, including Bahasa, Tetun, Tok Pisin • Maintain ATSEA-2 social media presence throughout the project, ensuring postings are updated at least weekly • Support discussions and exchanges between program ‘community of practice’ participants" <p>3.1.2-10. e-Newsletter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare quarterly e-newsletters in consultation with the UNDP, in English, Bahasa, and Tetun • Circulate e-Newsletter to all contacts/ community of practice members <p>3.1.2-11. IW:LEARN</p>

Output	Key Indicator and End of Project Target	Progress by evidence	Gap/recommendation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATSEA-2 will keep abreast of IW:LEARN, posting project newsletter stories, publications and other media to IW:LEARN while linking any useful IW:LEARN postings to the ATSEA-2 website/E-newsletter for the edification of the wider stakeholder community • Participation in relevant IW:LEARN meetings and activities <p>3.1.2-12. Participation at meetings and forums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in CTI, GEF and other international and regional meetings and forums, as required, to present the ATSEA-2 progress and key findings.

1.4. Project Shortcomings and Risk Management

In the first year of project implementation in Indonesia, ATSEA-2 need to increase the coordination/communication with local stakeholder in Papua, Maluku, and NTT. The project has designed to provide more benefit for local's stakeholders. Thus, the project needs to be more engaging the local's stakeholders and design the program implementation that provide a direct impact to local's stakeholder. Furthermore, the project needs to crosscheck some indicators of project that no longer relevant to the current issue in the field. Another shortcoming is project need to re-build/re-socialize the ATSEA-2 project to new leader (echelon 1 and 2) in the MMAF.

2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time frame	Date of implementation
Kickoff meeting (Indonesia) Inception Workshop (Regional)	Regional Project Manager, National Implementation Partners, UNDP Country Offices, UNDP GEF	Within first three months of project start up	3 – 4 October 2019 17 - 19 November

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time frame	Date of implementation
Kickoff meeting Report (Indonesia) Inception Report (Regional)	Project Team, UNDP Country Offices	Immediately following inception workshop	2019 15 October 2019
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators	Regional Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members	Start, mid and end of project	
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Regional Project Manager, Project team	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans	
ARR and PIR	Project Team, UNDP Country Offices, UNDP-GEF	Annually	June/July 2020
Quarterly progress reports/PAR	Project team	Quarterly	December 2019
CDRs	Regional Project Manager	Quarterly	
Issues Log	Regional Project Manager UNDP Country Office Programme Staff	Quarterly	
Risks Log	Project Manager UNDP Country Office Programme Staff	Quarterly	
Lessons Learned Log	Regional Project Manager UNDP Country Office Programme Staff	Quarterly	
Midterm Review	Project team, UNDP Country Offices, UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, External Consultants (i.e., evaluation team)	At the mid-point of project implementation.	Will implanted in the mid of project implementation
Terminal Evaluation	Project team, UNDP Country Offices, UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit, External Consultants (i.e., evaluation team)	At the end of project implementation	Will implanted in the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	Project team, UNDP Country Offices, Local consultant	At least one month before the end of the project	Will implanted in the end of project implementation
Lessons learned	Project team,	Yearly	December 2019

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time frame	Date of implementation
	UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)		
Audit	UNDP Country Offices, Project team	Yearly	Not implemented yet

3. FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial report for the period January – December 2019 is on separated attachment.

4. APPENDIX – LINK PROJECT’S INDICATOR TO GOVERNMENT’S INDICATOR

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
1.1.2-4. Identify and agree on the national representation on the SPF and their roles	Regional governance mechanism established and functioning with at least 2 of 4 countries contributing dues Baseline: Informal cooperation under ATSEF, and conceptualization of ATS governance mechanism outlined in Ministerial Declaration End of project: Regional governance mechanism established and functioning with at least 2 of 4 countries contributing dues	Effective governance of marine and fisheries resources use that fair, competitive and sustainable 2017: 70% 2019: 72%
1.1.2-5. Through participation of the national coordinator, advocate for synergies between the NIMC and other bodies addressing regional cooperation, CTI-CFF, RPoA-IUU, etc.		
1.1.2-6. Conduct an annual meeting of relevant stakeholders including the FKPPS (Forum Coordination for Fisheries Resources Utilization Management - <i>Forum Koordinasi Pengelolaan Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya</i>).		Number of fisheries management body is established 2017: 2 2019: 11
1.1.2-7. Support the establishment of a fisheries management body according to the model proposed in FMP 718.		
1.1.3-2. Conduct an institutional assessment of relevant inter-ministerial agencies and subnational counterparts that would be involved in the NIMC, in line with recent institutional restructurings, and including similar existing frameworks such as CTI, PEMSEA, etc.	National Inter-Ministerial Committees (NIMCs) Baseline: NIMCs loosely formed, with no clear mandate for ATS priority concerns End of project: NIMCs established, functioning, and formalized thru legal and/or institutional arrangements in each of the three beneficiary countries	Effective governance of marine and fisheries resources use that fair, competitive and sustainable 2017: 70% 2019: 72%
1.1.3-3. Develop a TOR outlining the NIMC objective, operational plan, and roles and responsibilities of the members. This TOR will be incorporated into the updated ATS national action program (NAP), to be endorsed by the NIMC and national project board by the end of the project.		
1.1.3-4. Facilitate an annual meeting of the NIMC in conjunction with the annual national project board meeting.		
1.1.3-5. Engage in regular consultation and communication with other relevant programs and initiatives at the national		

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
level, such as: CTI-CFF, RPoA-IUU, PEMSEA, COREMAP-CTI, etc.	<p>Baseline: Informal cooperation under ATSEF, and conceptualization of ATS governance mechanism outlined in Ministerial Declaration</p> <p>End of project: Regional governance mechanism established and functioning with at least 2 of 4 countries contributing dues</p>	
1.1.4-4. Develop a 5-year cost estimate and financing plan for implementation of the NAP following its completion. The financing plan will include estimated contributions from national and subnational budgets; identification of financing gaps; and an outline of alternative financing opportunities through public-private partnerships, donor funding, and other arrangements.	<p>SAP implementation finance secured by governments and development partners</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>End of project: 25%</p>	Documents of planning, budgeting, performance, and reporting
1.2.1-2. Conduct an assessment of national and subnational policies and regulations related to fisheries and biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, with emphasis towards identifying inadequacies and opportunities for strengthening provisions in support of integrated approaches, such as EAFM, EbA, etc., taking into account the regional context of the LME approach.	<p>Number of local regulations issued to support implementation of NAP that reflect regional harmonization of national and subnational policies</p> <p>Baseline: Priority actions in the NAPs are not mainstreamed in national and local policy and programming frameworks</p> <p>End of project: Draft of three local regulations (PERDA) developed and submitted to the provincial government to support implementation of NAP</p>	<p>Government policy effectiveness index (index)</p> <p>2017: 7.7</p> <p>2019: 7.9</p>
1.2.1-3. Based upon the regional and national assessments, in Activities 1.2.1-1 and 1.2.1-2, respectively, facilitate expert discussion on integrating enabling policies and incentives into national and provincial regulatory and development frameworks, in particular Act No. 23/2014 on Regional Governance, in order to advance the priority actions of the NAP.		
1.2.2-1. Undertake a capacity assessment to identify needs and priorities with respect to marine and coastal management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation for those charged with planning, design, and implementation roles. This will include stocktaking of existing handbooks and guidelines of relevance.	<p>Knowledge transferred from capacitated trainers to resource beneficiaries</p> <p>Baseline: Limited local knowledge on integrated approaches</p> <p>End of project: 100 resource beneficiaries receive training on integrated approaches from the capacitated trainers</p>	<p>Numbers of trained marine and fisheries community</p> <p>2017: 6,000</p> <p>2019: 7,500</p>
1.2.2-2. Develop a capacity building program on addressing the recommendations from the capacity assessment		

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
undertaken and building activities into capacity building programmes of key governmental and non-government organizations.		
1.2.2-3. Roll out a train the trainer program, a tailored capacity building program. The “change agents” trained under this activity will be enabled to lead the broader capacity building program.		
1.2.2-4. Adapt key training materials identified in the capacity assessment according to local language and social circumstances.		
1.4.3-1. Renew the ATS NAP for Indonesia in response to the updated ATS SAP.	Proportion of countries that are implementing specific measures from the SAP (i.e. adopted national policies, laws, budgeted plans) Baseline: Limited local knowledge on integrated approaches End of project: 100 resource beneficiaries receive training on integrated approaches from the capacitated trainers	Documents of planning, budgeting, performance, and reporting
1.4.3-2. Validate the renewed Indonesia NAP through a special session with the NIMC and the national project board. Following validation, the NAP is endorsed by the national project board and NIMC.		
1.4.3-3. Facilitate stakeholder consultations with the NIMC and national and subnational planning authorities, advocating for inclusion of specific actions included in the ATS NAP into national and subnational development planning and budgetary frameworks.		
2.1.1-8. In collaboration with the FMP 718 fisheries management body, the project will facilitate development of a work plan for the EAFM planning steps required for realizing EAFM plans for red snapper and shrimp fisheries in Aru Islands District, Maluku Province.	Number of management plans and appropriate measures implemented for rebuilding or protecting fish stocks including alternative management approaches Baseline: 0 End of project: 5	Numbers of Internal waters, territorial sea and archipelago water has managed the fish resources 2017: 9 2019: 11
2.1.1-9. In conjunction with Activity 2.1.2-3, carry out profiling of the red snapper, shrimp, and barramundi fisheries.		
2.1.1-10. Based upon the results of the fisheries profile, develop the EAFM plan through: (1) identifying and prioritizing issues and goals, through stakeholder consultations; (2) developing objectives, indicators, benchmarks, and monitoring and evaluation tools; and (3) design a set of management measures and outreach		

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
programs to implement over the course of the ATSEA-2 project.		
2.1.1-11. Facilitate approval of the EAFM plans through provisioning of draft provincial decision (PERDA) to be submitted to the Government of Maluku Province.		
2.1.1-12. <u>Education</u> . Conduct training on EAFM certified by the Agency for Human Resource Development (BPSDM) for at least 20 Fisheries Resource Managers on Demersal and shrimp Fisheries.	<p>Number of targeted communities of fishers have adopted an ecosystem approach to fisheries management</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>End of project: 5</p>	<p>Numbers of trained marine and fisheries community</p> <p>2017: 6,000</p> <p>2019: 7,500</p>
2.1.1-13. <u>Catch Control</u> . Support the newly launched Data and Statistic Improvement Program towards catch-based data at the Directorate of Fisheries Resource Management of MMAF by piloting the implementation of a new method of data collection at targeted villages in Aru and Merauke.	<p>Reduced fishing pressure Improved use of fish gear/techniques</p> <p>Baseline: Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the red snapper and shrimp fisheries</p>	<p>Effective governance of marine and fisheries resources use that fair, competitive and sustainable</p> <p>2017: 70%</p> <p>2019: 72%</p>
2.1.1-14. <u>(Strengthening Women’s Forum for Customary Communities in Aru)</u> . Strengthening sustainable fisheries management for improved livelihoods.	<p>End of project: Aru, Indonesia: 25% reduction in fleet size within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries.</p>	<p>Numbers of fishing households doing business diversification</p> <p>2017: 1,200</p> <p>2019: 2,000</p>
2.1.1-15. <u>Incentives, Marine Turtle Bycatch Release (Aru, Merauke, Tual/Lanngur)</u> . In collaboration with other interventions, working with fishers to reduce net entanglement and bycatch of marine turtles through improved gear technology and handling practices.	<p>Improved use of fish gear/techniques</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the shrimp and red snapper fisheries; 775 vessels (<30 GT) which do not have VMS; 1400 vessels using gillnet gear. • Merauke, Indonesia: Approx. 500 registered fishing vessels operating in the barramundi fishery in Merauke. 	<p>Numbers of fishing gear and fishing aids that meet the requirements (regulation)</p> <p>2017: 2,990</p> <p>2019: 3,000</p>

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
	<p>End of project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aru, Indonesia: 50% of vessels within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries using improved gear; 50% vessels using VMS; 25% vessels applying improved gear to reduce turtle bycatch. • Merauke, Indonesia: 50% barramundi fishers using improved gear. 	
2.1.2-1. Prepare a detailed work plan for the activities under this output, through consultations with relevant regional and national ATS stakeholders, including members of the SPF and other existing expert and policy related forums.	<p>Reduced fishing pressure Improved use of fish gear/techniques</p> <p>Baseline: Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the red snapper and shrimp fisheries</p> <p>End of project: Aru, Indonesia: 25% reduction in fleet size within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries.</p>	<p>Numbers of report for mapping the demand and availability of fish</p> <p>2017: 12</p> <p>2019: 12</p>
2.1.2-2. Conduct Value-Chain Analysis on red snapper, shrimp and barramundi fisheries in ATS region.		
2.1.2-3. Develop Fisheries profile of red snapper and shrimp fisheries in Aru, and of barramundi fishery in Merauke.		<p>Numbers of Internal waters, territorial sea and archipelago water has managed the fish resources</p> <p>2017: 9</p> <p>2019: 11</p>
2.1.2-4. Facilitate legal framework at district, provincial and national levels to assure the endorsement by “ <i>DG Penguatan Daya Saing Produk Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> ” (DG Competitive Strengthening of Marine and Fisheries Products) on action plan for improvement of the three fisheries.		
2.1.2-5. Develop guidance tools for sustainable fisheries operation of the three fisheries in cooperation with private sector (export companies), including options for sustainable financial mechanisms for achieving and maintaining eventual MSC certification.		
2.1.2-6. Training of fisheries managers, conservation authorities, non-governmental organizations, and fishermen of shrimp in Aru and barramundi in Merauke using MSC guidelines.		<p>Numbers of competent marine and fisheries apparatus training graduates</p> <p>2017: 1,750</p> <p>2019: 3,620</p> <p>Numbers of trained marine and fisheries community</p>

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
		<p>2017: 6,000</p> <p>2019: 7,500</p>
2.1.2-7. Establish electronic database linking to traceability and trade at district and national levels.		<p>Level of compliance on MMF's data management</p> <p>2017: 70</p> <p>2019: 75</p>
2.1.2-8. Facilitate and conduct pre-assessment activities based on the MSC guidelines on shrimp fishery in Aru and barramundi fishery in Merauke.		<p>Numbers of Internal waters, territorial sea and archipelago water has managed the fish resources</p> <p>2017: 9</p> <p>2019: 11</p>
2.1.3-8. Conduct study to estimate IUU fishing (quantitatively - in tons) in FMA 718.	Reduced fishing pressure Improved use of fish gear/techniques	
2.1.3-9. Conduct assessment of IUU fishing (mostly as unreported) of small-scale fishers (< 30 GT) in Aru, Merauke, Tanimbar, and Rote Ndao with the results feeding into Activity 2.1.3-2.	<p>Baseline: Aru, Indonesia: Approx. 775 registered fishing vessels in Aru operating in the red snapper and shrimp fisheries</p> <p>End of project: Aru, Indonesia: 25% reduction in fleet size within the shrimp and red snapper fisheries.</p>	<p>Numbers of monitored and analyzed FMA on fisheries resources management</p> <p>2017: 11</p> <p>2019: 11</p>
2.1.3-10. <u>Improve Registered Vessels System.</u> In collaboration with MMAF, support the program of "Registered vessels from Indonesian Archipelagic Waters (R-VIA) that has been implemented in the Arafura Sea.		n.a
2.1.3-11. <u>Community based Surveillance.</u> Coordinate program with RPoA-IUU secretariat in Jakarta to strengthen community-based surveillance (<i>Kelompok Pengawasan Masyarakat - PokWasMas</i>) in Aru and Merauke.		<p>Numbers of community-based surveillance that active for the marine and fisheries resources surveillance</p> <p>2017: 982</p>

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
		2019: 1010
2.2.1-5. Undertake a pollution hotspot analysis for the Indonesia portion of the ATS region; with results feeding into the regional assessment under Activity 2.2.1-2.	Strengthened oil spill oil response systems and capacities Baseline: Oil and gas development is expanding in the ATS region, but local communities lack awareness and capacity to respond to marine pollution incidents	Numbers of damaged coastal areas recovering 2017: 23 2019: 20
2.2.1-6. Using ICM multi-sectoral coordination structures formed under Outcome 2.4, develop a Pollution Prevention and Control Plan as a part of the ICM process in Kabupaten Rote Ndao. This activity will include Stakeholder engagement to determine goals, scope and priorities for action for managing point and non-point source pollution.	End of project: Oil spill early response systems and procedures are included in the ICM plans of Rote Ndao in Indonesia and Municipio Manatuto in Timor-Leste	Numbers of coastal regions and small islands is increasing resilience to disasters and the impact of climate change 2017: 18 2019: 11
2.2.1-7. <u>Oil Spill Response and Preparedness Training.</u> Training on oil spill response and preparedness for stakeholders in the district of Kabupaten Rote Ndao. This will include establishing and testing communication links to villages regarding critical information, such as health impacts, whether safe to fish/harvest seaweed, etc., that will need to be communicated in a disaster response situation.		Numbers of damaged coastal areas recovering 2017: 23 2019: 20
2.3.1-6. Building upon the results of the regional activities listed above and on those of CTI-CFF, work with relevant governmental, NGO, and institutional level stakeholders in identifying priority marine and coastal conservation areas.	Protected area management effectiveness score Baseline: Indonesia: Southeast Aru MPA METT: 39 MMAF Version: Green 100%; and blue 58% End of project: METT: 92 MMAF Version: Blue 100%	Numbers of conservation area, small islands have improved management effectiveness 2017: 30 2019: 35
2.3.2-5. Support the protected area management authority in updating and strengthening the management plan for the	Protected area management effectiveness score	

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
<p>Southeast Aru MPA, with the aim of improving management effectiveness. The project will also facilitate the process of approving the management plan by the MMAF.</p> <p>2.3.2-6. Develop an updated financial sustainability plan for the Southeast Aru MPA, based upon in-depth stakeholder consultations and a review of alternative financing options exploring use of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), community tourism models, and other mechanisms.</p> <p>2.3.2-7. Organize a donor workshop, possibly in conjunction with the annual RCC/SPF meeting, with the purpose of securing financing from private sector, the donor community, or other interested stakeholders.</p> <p>2.3.2-8. <u>Engage local communities.</u> Support implementation of the financial sustainability and updated management plan, with the focus on participatory integrated approaches engaging local communities, possibly the three villages nearest to the MPA (villages of Aparu, Longgar, and Baimun). Tentative implementation activities include: (a) alternative livelihood opportunities, e.g., fish and other marine resource processing within the buffer zone of the MPA, (b) community-led marine debris awareness and clean-up at Enu Island; (c) awareness building of traditional systems for MPA management; (d) and awareness building regarding oil spill preparedness and response.</p> <p>2.3.2-9. Support the protected area management authority in preparing supporting documentation for upgrading the status of the MPA from the current green to blue, under the Indonesian management effectiveness scale.</p>	<p>Baseline: Indonesia: Southeast Aru MPA METT: 39 MMAF Version: Green 100%; and blue 58%</p> <p>End of project: METT: 92 MMAF Version: Blue 100%</p>	<p>Numbers of conservation area, small islands have improved management effectiveness</p> <p>2017: 30</p> <p>2019: 35</p>
<p>2.3.2-10. Support the Protected Area Management Authority in the establishment of the legal framework, to a national level MPA by expanding the boundaries out to 12 nautical miles from the shoreline for the new MPA in Kolepon, ensuring alignment with EAFM approach for FMP 718 and ICM/marine spatial planning for Kolepon.</p>	<p>Protected area management effectiveness score</p> <p>Baseline: -</p> <p>End of project: Yellow (100%)</p>	<p>Numbers of provinces that have zoning plans</p> <p>2017: 8</p>

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
2.3.2-11. Sponsor capacity building for protected area management authority staff as well as provincial and district officials in MPA planning and management.		2019: 34
2.3.2-12. Support the gap analysis of baseline data and information (socio economic and environmental) and mapping.		
2.3.2-13. Facilitate stakeholder consultations, carry out biophysical and socio-economic studies, zonation and mapping, and compile the documentation required to apply for designation of the proposed MPA.		
2.3.2-14. Facilitate preparation, consultation, and endorsement of a draft management plan, building on the existing MPA being developed, and including extensive stakeholder consultation.		
2.3.2-15. Develop a financial sustainability plan for the expanded Kolepon MPA, based upon in-depth stakeholder consultations and a review of alternative financing options exploring use of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), community tourism models, and other mechanisms.		
2.3.2-16. Undertake a feasibility study for establishing ecotourism opportunities in Merauke, with a focus on the Kolepon MPA.		
2.3.2-17. Organize a donor workshop, possibly in conjunction with the annual RCC/SPF meeting, with the purpose of securing financing from private sector, the donor community, or other interested stakeholders.		
2.3.2-18. Support implementation of the financial sustainability and expanded management plans, with the focus on participatory integrated approaches engaging local communities.		
2.3.3-5. Implementation of the Regional Action Plan through undertaking national activities funded by each country, as identified in national turtle recovery plans.	Number of threatened species under enhanced protection	Numbers of marine biodiversity that protected and conserved
2.3.3-6. Feasibility study to explore alternate livelihood tourism opportunities for communities in Aru Islands, Rote, and Merauke and possibly other sites based around turtles.	Baseline: 0 End of project: 1	2017: 19

Activity	Key Performance Indicator	
	ATSEA-2	MMAF
2.3.3-7. Pilot project in Indonesia for establishing tourism opportunities subject to outcomes from Feasibility study. This project will focus on reducing direct illegal harvesting of marine turtles, marine turtle eggs and dugongs. Partner with projects under way to reduce bycatch of turtles. In collaboration with the EAFM efforts under Outcome 2.1, activities will include support for trials of bycatch reduction devices, capacity and awareness building with fishers and improving regulations and compliance.		2019: 20
2.4.2-1. Develop EbA key priorities and activities, and support local government unit stakeholders in integrating these activities into the ICM plan.	Number of women and men supported with alternative livelihoods that contribute to improved management of natural resources and increased resilience of their local communities with respect to the impacts of climate change Baseline: 0	Numbers of coastal regions and small islands is increasing resilience to disasters and the impact of climate change 2017: 18 2019: 11
2.4.2-2. Capacity building of scientists and policymakers in ecosystem based approach to adaptation. This will include knowledge exchange of good practices and experience in ecosystem-based adaptation at technical and policy levels.	End of project: 850 women and 650 men	Numbers of trained marine and fisheries community 2017: 6,000 2019: 7,500
2.4.2-3. EbA measures implemented in select communities in Kabupaten Rote Ndao, including implementing good practices for mangrove and other coastal vegetation restoration together with local communities.		Numbers of coastal regions and small islands is increasing resilience to disasters and the impact of climate change 2017: 18
2.1.4-4. <u>Technical Training for Maintenance and Repair of the Solar-powered Water Desalination Units</u> . Establishing alternative resilient livelihoods and strengthening climate change adaptive capacity within the larger aim of integrated coastal management for healthy communities.		2019: 11



For more information about ATSEA-2, reach us at:
Indonesian Research Center for Fisheries,
Jl. Pasir Putih II, Ancol Timur, Pademangan,
Jakarta Utara 14430
E-mail: atseaphase2@gmail.com

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