



**Governments of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste
and
United Nations Development Programme**

With the Government of Australia as SAP and cofinancing partner

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Primary Outcome

Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation

Secondary Outcome

Output Indicator 2.5.3: Number of countries implementing national and sub-national plans to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems

UNDAF Outcome(s):

INDONESIA: UNDAF 2011-2015

Outcome 5: Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities

TIMOR-LESTE: UNDAF 2015-2019

Sub-Outcome SO1.4: People of Timor-Leste, particularly those living in rural areas vulnerable to disasters and the impacts of climate change, are more resilient and benefit from improved risk and sustainable environment management

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: UNDAF 2012-2015 (extended to 2017)

Outcome 10: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Implementing Entity/ Responsibility Partners: PEMSEA Resource Facility

Brief Description

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. ATSEA-2 will specifically focus on supporting the implementation of the endorsed strategic action program (SAP), a 10-year vision for the Arafura-Timor Seas with the long-term objective “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 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 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, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste;
- 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 555,000 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 ICM plans of Rote Ndao in Indonesia and Municípios Manatuto in Timor-Leste and
- Design of a regional MPA network, and a regional action plan on enhanced protection of endangered marine turtles endorsed through Ministerial Declaration.

Programme Period:	2017-2021	Total resources required:	USD 69,946,835
Atlas Award ID:	00096036		
GEF Project ID:	00100050	Total allocated resources:	USD 69,946,835
UNDP PIMS ID:	5439	GEF:	USD 9,745,662
Start Date:	01 Jun 2017	UNDP Indonesia, Grant	USD 75,000
End Date:	31 May 2022	UNDP Indonesia, In-Kind	USD 25,000
Focal Areas (GEF-6):	International Waters: IW-3, Program 6 IW-3, Program 7 Biodiversity: BD-1, Program 2 BD-3, Program 6 BD-4, Program 9	UNDP Papua New Guinea, In-Kind	USD 25,000
		Other:	
		Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), In-Kind	USD 32,690,522
		Government of Indonesia, MMAF, Grant	USD 400,000
		LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), Grant	USD 300,000
		Government of Timor-Leste, in-kind	USD 20,000,000
Management Arrangements:	NGO Implementation	Government of Papua New Guinea, Grant	USD 1,500,000
		Government of Papua New Guinea, In-Kind	USD 500,000
PAC Meeting Date:	2-3 March 2016	Government of Australia, Ministry of Environment, Grant	USD 4,600,000
		USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific Program, In-Kind	USD 85,651

Agreed by Government of Indonesia:

Date/Month/Year

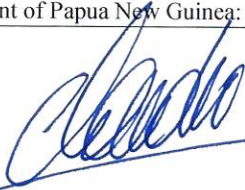
Agreed by Government of Timor-Leste:

Date/Month/Year



Agreed by Government of Papua New Guinea:

Date/Month/Year



Agreed by UNDP:

Date/Month/Year

27/2/2018