



USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT QUARTERLY REPORT

FIRST Quarter of FY2020 (01 Oct – 31 Dec 2019)

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Submitted to : Celly Catharina, Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)
ccatharina@usaid.gov

Submitted by : Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Suite 300, Burlington, VT 05401, USA
Tel: 802-495-0282, Fax: 802 658-4247
www.tetrattech.com/intdev

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Tetra Tech Contacts:

Alan White, Chief of Party
Alan.White@sea-indonesia.org

Tiene Gunawan, Deputy Chief of Party
Tiene.Gunawan@sea-indonesia.org

Gina Green, Project Manager
Gina.Green@tetrattech.com

Cover photos: (Clockwise from top left) Community-based surveillance group (POKMASWAS Leawana Squad) aim to support the Koon-Neiden Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Area, in East Seram, Maluku (WWF / Veronica Louhenapessy); Fishing supports the livelihoods of families in South Sorong, West Papua (WWF / Siti Yasmira Enita); Results from the prioritization process at the Village Development Forum (Musrenbang) in Sawai, Maluku where POKMASWAS Toha Putih's proposal for operational support from the Community Fund was successful (WWF / Ratih Tianotak); A district-level public consultation in Sula Islands District, North Maluku, garnered support for the zoning plan for Sula Islands Marine Protected Area from local government, community members and other stakeholders in attendance (USAID SEA).

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFAF	Asian Fisheries Aquaculture Forum
AOI	Areas of Interest
AP2HI	<i>Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia</i> (Association of Pole & Line and Hand line Fisheries Indonesia)
BAPPEDA	<i>Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Regional Body for Planning and Development)
BCC	Behavior change communication
BPKP	<i>Bukti Pencatatan Kapal Perikanan</i> (proof of vessel registration)
BPRL	<i>Balai Riset Perikanan Laut</i> (Office of Marine Fisheries Research)
CI	Conservation International
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
DKP	<i>Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> (Department of Marine Fisheries)
DLBB	Dofoit-Lido Beach-Berlin
DMC	Data Management Committee
DQA	Data Quality Audit
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
E-KKP3K	<i>Pedoman teknis evaluasi efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan konservasi perairan, pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil</i> (Technical guidelines for evaluating the management effectiveness of aquatic coasts and small island conservation areas)
EER	Economic rate of return
ETP	Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species
FA	Fisher Association
FAD	Fish aggregating device
FGD	Focal Group Discussion
FIP	Fishery Improvement Projects
FMC	Fisheries Management Council
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FTC	Fair Trade Committees
GIS	Global Information System
GOI	Government of Indonesia
Ha	Hectares
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
ILMMA	Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation
JUKNIS	<i>Petunjuk Teknis</i> (Technical Guidelines)
KLHS	<i>Kajian lingkungan hidup strategis</i> (Strategic Environmental Assessment)
KEK	<i>Kawasan ekonomi khusus</i> (special economic zone representatives).
KKHL	<i>Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut</i> (Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity)
KKPN	<i>Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional</i> (National Marine Conservation Area)
KPA	<i>Kawasan Perikanan Adat</i> (Traditional Fishing Area)
LOP	Life of project
MDPI	<i>Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia</i> (Communities and Fisheries Indonesia)
MDPI	<i>Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia</i> (Foundation for Communities and Fisheries in Indonesia)
ME&L	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
MMAF	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine protected areas
MSP	Marine spatial planning

NGO	Non-Government Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NTZ	No-take zone
PerDa	<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> (local regulation)
PerGub	<i>Peraturan Gubernur</i> (Governor regulation)
PerMen	<i>Peraturan Menteri</i> (ministerial regulation)
PPP	Public-private partnership
PRL	<i>Pengelolaan Ruang Laut</i> (Marine Spatial Management)
POKMASWAS	<i>Kelompok masyarakat pengawas</i> (community surveillance groups)
PSDI	<i>Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan</i> (Directorate of Fish Resource Management)
PSDKP	<i>Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> (Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance)
PSM(A)	Port State Measures (Agreement)
PT	<i>Perikanan tangkap</i> (capture fisheries)
PTSP	<i>Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu</i> (provincial one-stop integrated service)
PURISKAN	<i>Pusat Riset Perikanan</i> (Fishery Research Center)
PUSDATIN	<i>Pusat Data dan Informasi</i> (Data and Information Center)
PT-LII	PT (limited company) Leadership Islands Indonesia
RCI	Reef Check Indonesia
RTRW	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah</i> (land-based spatial plan)
RUM	Resource use monitoring
RZWP-3-K	<i>Rencana zonasi wilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil</i> (Marine Spatial Planning for Coastal and Small Islands)
SA	Strategic approaches
SEA Project	Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced Project
SIMKADA	<i>Sistem Informasi Izin Kapal Daerah</i> (Licensing information system)
SISWASMAS	<i>Sistem Pengawasan oleh Masyarakat</i> (Community-based surveillance systems)
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i> (Decision statement)
SPAG	Spawning aggregation
TA	Technical approaches
TBD	To be determined
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOT	Training of Trainers
TURF	Territorial user rights for fisheries
USG	US Government
UKIP	<i>Universitas Kristen Papua</i>
UNIPA	<i>Universitas Negeri Papua</i>
UPTD	Technical implementing unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	US Government
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The five-year United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) Project supports the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to improve the governance of fisheries and marine resources, and to conserve biological diversity at local, district, provincial, and national levels. Using an ecosystem-based approach to management and engaging key stakeholders, the USAID SEA Project aims to: (1) enhance the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources by reforming fisheries management and promoting marine protected areas (MPAs) to enhance fisheries productivity, food security, and sustainable livelihoods within the target areas; and (2) strengthen the leadership role and capacity of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and local governments to promote marine conservation and sustainable fishing.

The USAID SEA Project is implemented by Tetra Tech and a consortium of 13 implementing partners. The project runs from March 2016 through to March 2021.

PROGRESS OVERVIEW — FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR 2020 (OCT – DEC 2019)

Overall, the USAID SEA Project is advancing well and in accordance with the work plan and target deliverables. Activities under the second strategic approach ('Improving Ecosystem Management') remain a central pillar of the project. In summary, the first quarter (Q1) of financial year 2020 (FY20) saw the following key accomplishments:

An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Under this technical approach, work this quarter focused at the national level on advancing fisheries governance through support to the national and provincial medium-term development plans and building national-level capacity for stock assessments and genetic analysis.

At the FMA and provincial scale, work continued on the development of four harvest strategies. The strategy for small pelagic species in FMA 715 was advanced through the launch of an economic survey to examine the economic benefits of improving fishery management and develop an estimation of the break-even price for small pelagic fish caught in the FMA. The reef fish harvest strategy in North Maluku was advanced through the identification of reference points this quarter, using length-based spawning potential ratio (LB-SPR) and length-based Bayesian biomass (LBB) methods in order to guide and inform the development of harvest control rules.

Vessel registration activities continued well, with a total of 1,386 vessels now inventoried to date, 70 percent of which have acquired full, verified registration documentation. The trialing of fisher logbooks has also continued, with the launch of pilots at select sites, and the completion of the draft Ministerial Decree for small-scale fisher logbooks.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

At the national level, efforts in this reporting period focused on developing three publications related to 'MPA and MPA Network design', including: a policy brief on Designing Marine Protected Areas and MPA Networks to Benefit People and Nature in Indonesia; A Framework for Designing Marine Protected Areas and Marine Protected Area Networks in Indonesia; and Biophysical Criteria for Designing Marine Protected Areas and Marine Protected Area Networks to Benefit People and Nature in Indonesia. The publications will be public domain documents.

At the site level, area designations for eight of the 14 MPA's in the USAID SEA Project portfolio were finalized and adjusted where necessary to align with the provincial marine spatial plans (*Rencana zonasi wilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil - RZWP-3-K*), resulting in the overall combined area of MPA's being supported by USAID SEA totaling 1,639,122 ha. In this quarter, Bintuni Bay has been removed from the MPA portfolio and

is now reported against under 'Incentives' (related to promoting preferential, managed and secure access to marine resources), as the site cannot be classified as a formal MPA in Indonesia.

Work progressed considerably on the development of site-based zoning and management plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan dan Zonasi - RPZ*) across the portfolio, following a four-step process. To date, three MPA's are in step 4 (Nusalasi, Teluk Berau, Koon MPAs), three of the MPA's have already completed step 3 (Morotai, Mare, Sula MPAs); a further three have completed step 2 (Buano, Lease, Sawai); and the remainder are in progress for step 1.

RPZ: 4-step process	
Step 1	RPZ is drafted
Step 2	RPZ draft is informally submitted to KKHL for review
Step 3	Revised RPZ final draft is submitted to Provincial Governor
Step 4	Governor-approved RPZ is submitted to MMAF

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

Work at the national level focused on coordinating preparations for the handover of the SEANODE geoportal from the USAID SEA Project's office to the MMAF Data & Information Centre, with further training providing and migration planning agreed (anticipated to be transferred in 2020).

At the provincial level, efforts continued toward the finalization of the West Papua RZWP-3-K, which is now successfully in its final stage (awaiting issuance of final PerDa and enactment), anticipated to be completed in Q2, 2020. In North Maluku and Maluku, support continued to be provided for the implementation of these provinces' marine spatial plans, following a seven-step process. North Maluku has achieved step 2 (socialization) and is now focusing on developing the KLHS (*Kajian lingkungan hidup strategis*), issuing the regulation and establishing the infrastructure and SOP's needed for implementation. Maluku is still working on socialization, regulation issuance and marine cadaster systems, as well as infrastructure and SOP development. In this quarter this province also took steps to get clarification with central government relating to tax retributions generated from permits issued under MSP regulations. This resulted in agreement from the national authorities to adjust local taxation laws to ensure benefits stream to provinces and not central government (this issue has now been prioritized for review under the 2020/2021 National Legislative Program (ProLegNas).

IMPLEMENTING MSP: 7-step process	
1	Regulation Issued
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized
3	Marine Cadastre System Established
4	MEL Policy Established
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place
7	Compliance and Control system implemented

Law Enforcement

At the national level further Port State Measures (PSM) Inspector Training was delivered this quarter, implemented collaboratively between USAID SEA Project, NOAA OLE and the MMAF Training Centers. The focus of this training was the institutionalization of instructor skills and training management within MMAF, such that continued PSM training can be provided by MMAF beyond the life of the USAID SEA project.

IMPLEMENTING SISWASMAS: 5-step process	
POKMASWAS are	
1	active and functional
2	utilizing logbooks (data to Village Heads)
3	integrating data into village data
4	funded and secure
5	contributing to village program

At the provincial level work focused on strengthening community-based surveillance systems (*Sistem Pengawasan oleh Masyarakat – SISWASMAS*) through the development of a five-step process intended to guide the progress of community surveillance groups (*Kelompok masyarakat pengawas – POKMASWAS*). The POKMASWAS in North Maluku and West Papua have all achieved steps 1 and 2, while groups in Maluku are reaching steps 3 and 4.

Training was provided this quarter to POKMASWAS in Maluku and West Papua, and assessments revealed that groups across all three provinces are highly active, engaged and undertaking patrol activities.

Providing Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Marine and Coastal Management

Creating Demand Through Awareness Raising and Advocacy

Efforts were focused on three key areas of work this quarter.

- (1) Behavior change communication (BCC) activities advanced and improved following the support provided by USAID SEA Core Comms Team to partners as outlined in previous reporting periods. USAID SEA Project partners have been deploying more site-based facilitators and working more proactively with wider site-based stakeholders, such as landing site enumerators and Fishery Extension Officers, to engage them in BCC activities. To date, there are 23 site-based facilitators, consisting of a combination of USAID SEA partners' (WWF, WCS, and CTC) field staff and fisheries enumerators.
- (2) Champions have been effectively engaged, with 11 new champions recruited this quarter (bringing the overall total to 495). A 'Driving for Action' training was delivered to 40 champions in October 2019 and a Strategic Campaign Design training was delivered to 24 champions in November (Rare). The champions WhatsApp group also continues to be very active, providing a peer-based platform for sharing, promoting a healthy competitiveness amongst members, and motivating proactive leadership at sites.
- (3) Exposure to USAID SEA messages resulted from a range of activities this quarter, with many partners capitalizing on World Fisheries Day (and the associated National Fish Day) as a platform for events. This included a six-day 'Marine Roadshow' held in Fakfak West Papua (CI), engaging students from seven communities in fun learning activities about marine ecosystems, coral reefs, endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. In North Maluku a week-long series of events were held across four regions, with activities including ETP sessions and traditional rowing competitions (MDPI). And in Raja Ampat the 'Love to Eat Fish' festival in Waisai provided an important platform for messaging through puppet shows, fun games and film screenings (Rare).

Increasing Incentives for Marine Stewardship

Work progressed through three workstreams this quarter.

- (1) Efforts to develop markets for sustainable fisheries continued to be implemented through two approaches: (a) Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIP's) advanced towards Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification this quarter, particularly for the shrimp FIP in South Sorong, where an additional community joined the scheme (bringing the total to three communities), and best management practices were reviewed in collaboration with private sector partner PT Irian Marine Product Development (PT IMPD). (b) Fair Trade activities continued this quarter, though faced set-back through a decision from key private sector partner (Anova) to reduce activities with five of the fisher associations due to financial and marketing limitations as they cannot absorb the current Fair Trade certified tuna. After discussion with the fishermen association, however, they will continue to practice the Fair Trade certification process. SEA partner MDPI will continue to provide technical assistance to the impacted fisher associations.
- (2) Sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood activities continued through a range of activities, including: (a) further exploration and development of public-private partnerships (PPP) in North Maluku (Morotai and Widi) and Maluku (Sawai, Lease and Ay-Rhun); (b) the establishment of a community-based tourism group, and implementation of marine tourism improvement programs in Sawai (Maluku); and (c) the implementation of a carrying capacity assessment for scuba diving in Morotai and the trialing of an associated 'app' (Ocean Eye) that auto-captures tourism payments when they see key charismatic species in the area.
- (3) Preferential, managed and secure access to marine resources continued to be promoted, with partners ILMMA supporting 22 locally managed marine areas in Central Maluku and West Seram (Maluku), and

partners Rare supporting 36 customary fisheries areas (CFA's) in Raja Ampat. For the West Papua CFA's work progressed this quarter towards acquiring formal recognition of the sites under district law. Meanwhile in Bintuni Bay work progressed on the establishment of a Traditional Community-Based Fisheries Management Area (TCBFM) through public consultations held this quarter. Combined, these traditionally managed areas in Maluku and West Papua cover an area of 423,926 ha.

Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations

Work progressed in two key areas this quarter.

- (1) Regulations related to law enforcement were advanced through support provided to two key policy documents: (a) the MMAF Ministerial Regulation on Guidance for PSM Implementation (which, after considerable work, was approved and endorsed this quarter), and (b) the Policy Paper on the Regional Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing in Maluku Province (for which revisions were made this quarter based on stakeholder consultations, ready for re-submission next quarter).
- (2) In support of marine and fisheries governance, efforts focused on: (a) supporting the incorporation of EAFM, MPA, MSP and Law Enforcement considerations into the Medium-Term Development Plans (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah – RPJMD*) for both North Maluku and West Papua; and (b) supporting the synchronization of the RPJMD with the DKP Strategic Plan in North Maluku. To this end stakeholder workshops were held in both provinces (October and November) and recommendations have been submitted for consideration in the on-going revisions of these plans.

Institutionalizing Training and Capacity Building

In this period a total of 424 people received training through support from the USAID SEA Project, of which nearly a quarter (23 percent) were women. These trainings were particularly focused around issues of EAFM (related to supporting village management systems for fishery interventions and the use of logbooks); MPA's and Law Enforcement (predominantly related to POKMASWAS training); and MSP (including training in advanced data analysis and marine cadaster establishment). In addition to this, Stage 2 of the POKMASWAS training curricula was completed this quarter, and proactive work was undertaken to institutionalize the PSM Inspector Training within MMAF (as outlined in the section on Law Enforcement).

Project Management

In this reporting period, one Ambon-based staff member resigned due to personal reasons, bringing the total number of SEA Project Core staff to 45. Due to the closing out of several subcontractor agreements in this period the total number of SEA supported staff now stands at 197 individuals. All staff continue to work under a single work plan and project structure. Public exposure to SEA Project messaging was advanced through 14 news articles, as well as on-going social media exposure through the platforms of Facebook and Instagram (which combined have more than 6,700 followers, with messages posted via these channels estimated to have reached more than 100,000 people).

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (ME&L)

Internal SEA Project Data Quality Assessments (DQA's) conducted this quarter revealed some on-going challenges among partners in terms of ME&L reporting, due in part to ME&L tasks often falling to technical staff due to the lack of ME&L dedicated personnel in partner organizations. Therefore, support has been provided, specific to each partner highlighting areas of reporting that remain to be addressed. In addition to this an 'outcome harvesting' activity was conducted with partners to help them identify, describe, verify and analyze changes that have occurred through the results of development interventions.

Of the 19 key performance management indicators (PMI's) to measure success in the USAID SEA Project, three (3) relate to biophysical impact changes that will only be reported against towards the end of the project. Of the remainder of the indicators more than half have already met, or surpassed, their Life of Project (LOP) targets, as shown in figure 1.

KEY INDICATORS	LOP Target	Achievement to date / % LOP
SA 1.1 Number of people demonstrating behaviors that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as a result of USG assistance	1,200 (people)	1,104 92%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000 (people)	45,275 906%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400 (people)	495 124%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200 (people)	712 59%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15 (fora)	62 413%
SA2.1a: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying EAFM	5,159,774 (hectares)	21,786,624 422%
SA2.1b: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MPA management	1,377,519 (hectares)	347,290 25%
SA2.1c: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MSP	17,199,246 (hectares)	17,282,948 100%
SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	1,000 (hectares)	0 0%
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200 (vessels)	1,386 116%
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	Steady or increase	0 n/a
SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs	Steady or increase	0 n/a
SA3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	450 (people)	421 94%
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	3 (million US dollars)	4 141%
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000 (people)	5,354 89%
SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by type/stage)	15 (laws, policies, etc)	3 20%
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000 (people)	2,095 105%
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12 (innovations)	11 92%
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240 (people)	142 59%

Figure 1: Progress towards project targets by Q1, 2020.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Proyek USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) yang berjangka waktu lima tahun mendukung Pemerintah Indonesia untuk menguatkan tata kelola sumber daya perikanan dan kelautan, serta menguatkan upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati di tingkat lokal, kabupaten, provinsi, dan nasional. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan pengelolaan sumber daya alam berbasis ekosistem dan pelibatan pemangku kepentingan yang utama, Proyek USAID SEA bertujuan untuk: (a) menguatkan upaya konservasi dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan sumber daya kelautan dengan mendorong upaya pengelolaan perikanan yang berkelanjutan dan pengelolaan efektif dari kawasan konservasi perairan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas perikanan, ketahanan pangan, dan mata pencaharian berkelanjutan di wilayah target; (b) menguatkan peran kepemimpinan dan kapasitas Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan serta Pemerintah Daerah dalam mendorong upaya konservasi laut dan perikanan yang berkelanjutan.

Proyek USAID SEA dilaksanakan oleh Tetra Tech dan konsortium yang terdiri dari 13 mitra. Proyek ini dimulai pada bulan Maret 2016 dan akan berakhir pada bulan Maret 2021.

RISALAH KEMAJUAN PEKERJAAN — KUARTAL PERTAMA TAHUN FISKAL 2020 (OKT – DES 2019)

Secara umum, Proyek USAID SEA mengalami kemajuan yang baik sejalan dengan rencana kerja dan target capaian. Kegiatan di bawah pendekatan strategi yang kedua (Penguatan Pengelolaan Ekosistem di WPP 715) masih menjadi pilar utama proyek ini. Ringkasnya, kuartal pertama (Q1) tahun fiskal 2020 (FY20), mencapai hasil kunci sebagai berikut:

Perikanan yang Berkelanjutan

Dalam pendekatan teknis ini, kegiatan berfokus pada tata kelola perikanan di tingkat nasional untuk mendukung Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah di tingkat provinsi, dan membangun kapasitas di tingkat nasional untuk pengkajian stok ikan dan analisis genetik.

Di tingkat WPP dan provinsi, kegiatan pengembangan empat strategi penangkapan/pengelolaan ikan (*harvest strategy*) terus dilakukan. Strategi pengelolaan untuk pelagis kecil di WPP 715 mengalami kemajuan dengan diluncurkannya kegiatan survei ekonomi untuk mendalami manfaat ekonomi dari perbaikan pengelolaan perikanan dimaksud dan mengembangkan perkiraan harga standar ikan pelagis kecil yang ditangkap di WPP ini. Pengelolaan perikanan karang di Maluku Utara mengalami kemajuan dengan diidentifikasinya titik referensi dalam kuartal ini, dengan menggunakan metode rasio potensi pemijahan berbasis panjang (*length-based spawning potential ratio – LB-SPR*) dan metode biomas Bayesian berbasis panjang (*length-based Bayesian biomass – LBB*) untuk memandu dan dasar bagi pengembangan pengaturan dan pengendalian penangkapan ikan (*harvest control rules*).

Kegiatan pendaftaran kapal terus berlangsung dan mencapai jumlah 1.386 kapal hingga saat ini. 70 persen dari jumlah tersebut telah memiliki surat-surat pendaratan penuh yang telah diverifikasi. Uji coba logbook nelayan juga terus berlangsung: kegiatan uji coba ini dilaksanakan di lokasi yang terpilih untuk pilot, dan penyelesaian draft Keputusan Menteri terkait dengan logbook bagi nelayan skala kecil.

Kawasan Konservasi Perairan

Di tingkat nasional, kegiatan di kuartal ini berfokus pada pengembangan tiga publikasi dalam domain publik yang terkait dengan 'Kawasan Konservasi Perairan (KKP) dan Perancangan Jaringan KKP' (. Di tingkat lokasi di lapangan, finalisasi dan penyesuaian alokasi ruang dilakukan untuk delapan dari 15 KKP dalam USAID SEA portofolio, sehingga sesuai dengan peruntukan ruang berdasarkan Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (RZWP-3-K) provinsi. Proses ini menghasilkan jumlah luasan KKP yang didukung USAID SEA sebesar 1,639,122 ha. Dalam kuartal ini, Teluk Bintuni dipisahkan dari portofolio KKP dan dalam periode ini dan selanjutnya akan dilaporkan dalam bagian Meningkatkan Insentif bagi pengelolaan sumber daya laut (SA3),

terkait dengan upaya akses yang terpilih, terkelola, dan pasti, kepada sumber daya laut, karena lokasi ini tidak dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai kawasan konservasi perairan yang formal di Indonesia.

Kegiatan pengembangan Rencana Pengelolaan dan Zonasi (RPZ) mengalami kemajuan pesat di seluruh portofolio. Proses pengembangan RPZ mengikuti empat tahap seperti berikut. Hingga saat ini, tiga KKP dalam tahap 4 (KKP Nusalasi, Teluk Berau, Koon) tiga KKP telah berhasil menyelesaikan tahap 3 (KKP Morotai, Mare, Sula); 3 KKP yang lain telah menyelesaikan tahap 2 (Buano, Lease, Sawai); dan sisanya dalam proses penyelesaian tahap 1.

RPZ: proses 4 tahap	
Step 1	RPZ dirancang dan ditulis
Step 2	Draft RPZ diajukan secara informal ke KKHL untuk direview
Step 3	Draft revisi final diajukan ke Gubernur
Step 4	Gubernur menyetujui RPZ dan mengajukan ke Kemen KP

Penataan Ruang Laut

Kegiatan di tingkat nasional berfokus pada koordinasi persiapan serah terima geoportal SEANODE dari USAID SEA ke Pusat Data dan Informasi (PUSDATIN) KemenKP. Pelatihan dan rencana migrasi telah disepakati dengan antisipasi bahwa kegiatan ini akan dilakukan di tahun kalender 2020.

Di tingkat provinsi, kegiatan terus dilaksanakan untuk penyelesaian RZWP-3-K Papua Barat, yang saat ini telah mencapai tahap akhirnya. Saat ini, USAID SEA sedang menunggu penerbitan Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Papua Barat yang diantisipasi akan terbit pada kuartal 2 FY20. Di Maluku Utara dan Maluku, dukungan terus dilakukan untuk implementasi rencana tata ruang laut di provinsi tersebut, dengan mengikuti tujuh tahap proses. Maluku Utara telah mencapai tahap 2 (Sosialisasi) dan saat ini berfokus pada pengembangan KLHS, penerbitan peraturan serta pengembangan infrastruktur, dan pengembangan SOP yang diperlukan bagi implementasi. Provinsi Maluku masih pada tahap sosialisasi tentang peraturan dan sistem kadaster laut, selain pengembangan prasarana dan SOP. Dalam kuartal ini, provinsi Maluku melaksanakan upaya klarifikasi ke pemerintah pusat tentang hal yang terkait dengan retribusi pajak yang dihasilkan oleh peraturan daerah RZWP-3-K. Upaya ini menghasilkan kesepakatan dari pemerintah pusat untuk menyesuaikan peraturan pajak pendapatan daerah, untuk memastikan manfaat diperoleh mengalir ke provinsi. Upaya penyesuaian ini merupakan prioritas dalam ProLegNas tahun 2020/2021.

IMPLEMENTASI TRL: proses 7 tahap	
1	Peraturan diterbitkan
2	RZWP-3-K disosialisasikan
3	Sistem Kadaster Laut dikembangkan
4	Kebijakan MONEV dikembangkan
5	KLHS diselesaikan
6	Prasarana dan SOP perijinan tersedia
7	Sistem pentaatan dan pengendalian diimplementasikan

Pengakuan Hukum

Di tingkat nasional kegiatan lanjutan Pelatihan Port State Measures (PSM) bagi Inspektur dilaksanakan pada kuartal ini, dilaksanakan secara kolaboratif oleh USAID SEA Project, NOAA OLE, dan Pusat Pelatihan Kemen KP. Fokus dari pelatihan ini adalah pelembagaan keahlian instruktur dan pengelolaan pelatihan di Kemen KP, sehingga pelatihan PSM dapat dilaksanakan oleh Kemen KP setelah proyek USAID SEA berakhir.

IMPLEMENTASI SISWASMAS: proses 5 tahap	
POKMASWAS:	
1	aktif dan fungsional
2	menggunakan logbooks (data disampaikan ke Kepala Kampung)
3	mengintegrasikan data ke data kampung
4	tersedia pendanaan
5	berkontribusi kepada program kampung

Di tingkat provinsi, kegiatan difokuskan pada penguatan Sistem Pengawasan oleh Masyarakat (SISWASMAS) melalui pengembangan proses lima tahap yang akan memandu kemajuan Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas (POKMASWAS). POKMASWAS di Maluku Utara dan Papua Barat telah mencapai tahap 1 dan 2, sedangkan

kelompok di Maluku telah mencapai tahap 3 dan 4. Pelatihan POKMASWAS dilaksanakan pada kuartal ini di Maluku dan Papua Barat. Dari kajian yang dilakukan, terlihat bahwa kelompok-kelompok di ketiga provinsi sangat aktif, berkomitmen, dan melaksanakan kegiatan patrolinya.

Kondisi Pemungkin bagi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan

Menciptakan Publik yang Berdaya melalui Penyadartahuan dan Advokasi

Dalam kuartal ini, kegiatan difokuskan pada tiga bidang utama.

- (1) Kegiatan Komunikasi Perubahan Perilaku (*Behavior change communication - BCC*) mengalami kemajuan dan pengembangan sejalan dengan dukungab yang diberikan oleh USAID SEA Core kepada mitra sebagaimana direncanakan dalam periode pelaporan yang lalu. Mitra Proyek USAID SEA meluncurkan fasilitator lapangan dan bekerja secara proaktif dengan pemangku kepentingan yang lebih luas, seperti enumerator perikanan di tempat pendaratan ikan dan peyuluh perikanan.
- (2) Para '*champion*' terus terlibat secara aktif. 11 *champion* baru direkrut kuartal ini sehingga jumlah total mencapai 495 orang. Pelatihan '*Mendorong Kegiatan*' (*Driving for Action*) dilaksanakan bagi 40 *champion* di bulan November (dilaksanakan oleh Rare). WhatsApp Group yang dibuat bagi para *champion*, terus aktif dan menyediakan sarana untuk berbagi dan mendorong kompetisi sehat antar anggota, serta memotivasi kepemimpinan di lapangan,
- (3) Paparan terhadap pesan USAID SEA dicapai melalui berbagai kegiatan dalam kuartal ini. Para mitra SEA memanfaatkan momentum Hari Perikanan Dunia dan Hari Ikan Nasional dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah Roadshow Kelautan selama enam hari yang dilaksanakan oleh CI di Fakfak, Papua Barat, melibatkan siswa dari masyarakat di tujuh wilayah dalam mempelajari ekosistem laut, terumbu karang, spesies yang hampir punah, terancam, dan dilindungi (ETP). Di Maluku Utara serangkaian program seminggu dilaksanakan oleh MDPI di empat wilayah dimana kegiatannya mencakup kegiatan penyadartahuan spesies ETP dan lomba dayung tradisional. Di Raja Ampat Papua Barat, Festival Cinta Makan Ikan di Waisai, memberikan kesempatan yang penting bagi menyampaikan pesan yang dilakukan oleh Rare melalui panggung boneka, permainan, dan pemutaran film.

Meningkatkan Insentif bagi pengelolaan sumber daya laut

Kemajuan terlihat dalam tiga kegiatan utama dalam kuartal ini.

- (1) Upaya pengembangan pasar bagi perikanan yang berkelanjutan terus berlanjut melalui pendekatan: (a) *Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIP's)* yang mengalami kemajuan dalam proses sertifikasi Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), terutama untuk FIP udang di Sorong, dengan tambahan kelompok masyarakat desa yang bergabung dalam skema ini dan praktik pengelolaan yang baik (BMP) sedang ditelaah dengan kolaborasi dengan mitra dari sektor swasta yaitu PT Irian Marine Product Development (PT IMPD). (b) Kegiatan Fair Trade terus berlanjut kuartal ini, meskipun mengalami kemunduran terkait dengan keputusan dari mitra sektor swasta yaitu Anova, untuk mengurangi kegiatan dengan lima kelompok nelayan, karena kondisi kelayakan keuangan yang tidak kondusif.
- (2) Kegiatan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan dan mata pencaharian alternative berlangsung dengan serangkaian kegiatan, yaitu: (a) kegiatan penjajagan dan pengembangan kemitraan publik-swasta (PPP) di Maluku Utara (Mortai dan Widi) dan Maluku (Sawai, Lease, dan Ay-Rhun); (b) pendirian kelompok sadar wisata (POKDARWIS) dan pelaksanaan program perbaikan kegiatan pariwisata bahari di Sawai (Maluku), dan (c) pelaksanaan kajian daya dukung kegiatan selam di Morotai dan uji coba Ocean Eye App yang merekam pembayaran oleh wisatawan secara otomatis saat mereka melihat spesies karismatik di wilayahnya.
- (3) Dukungan kepada upaya akses yang terpilih, terkelola, dan pasti kepada sumber daya laut terus didorong. Mitra ILMMA mendukung terbentuknya 22 kawasan laut yang dikelola secara lokal di Maluku Tengah dan Seram Barat (Maluku), dan mitra Rare mendukung terbentuknya 36 kawasan

perikanan adat (KPA) di Raja Ampat. Di Kawasan Perikanan Adat Papua Barat, kemajuan dicapai kuartal ini melalui upaya pengajuan pengakuan formal di bawah peraturan kabupaten. Sementara di Teluk Bintuni, kegiatan konsultasi publik dilakukan dalam proses pengembangan Pengelolaan Wilayah Perikanan Berbasis Masyarakat Tradisional dalam kuartal ini. Secara keseluruhan, wilayah yang dikelola secara tradisional di Maluku dan Papua Barat mencapai wilayah seluas 423,926 Ha.

Memajukan Pengembangan Kebijakan dan Peraturan Kelautan dan Perikanan

Kegiatan dalam pendekatan ini mencapai kemajuan di dua bidang dalam kuartal ini.

- (1) Peraturan terkait dengan penegakan hukum mengalami kemajuan melalui dukungan yang dilaksanakan bagi dua dokumen kebijakan yang penting: (a) Peraturan Menteri KP tentang Panduan bagi Implementasi PSM yang disahkan kuartal ini, dan (b) kertas kerja kebijakan terkait dengan Rencana Aksi Daerah (RAD) tentang Pemberantasan Penangkapan Ikan yang merusak di Provinsi Maluku. Revisi RAD telah dilakukan berdasarkan konsultasi pemangku kepentingan dan akan diajukan kembali dalam kuartal yang akan datang.
- (2) Dalam mendukung tata kelola perikanan dan kelautan, upaya dukungan difokuskan kepada: (a) memasukkan pertimbangan EAFM, KKP, Tata Ruang Laut, dan Penegakan Hukum ke dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) bagi Maluku Utara dan Papua Barat, dan (b) memberikan dukungan sinkronisasi RPJMD dengan Renstra DIP Maluku Utara. Dalam hal ini, workshop lokakarya telah dilakukan di kedua provinsi pada bulan Oktober dan November dan rekomendasi telah diajukan bagi pertimbangan dalam revisi rencana tersebut yang tengah berlangsung.

Melembagakan Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Kapasitas

Dalam kuartal ini, 424 orang menerima pelatihan dan sekitar 23 persen adalah perempuan. Pelatihan yang dilaksanakan mencakup topik-topik dalam EAFM (terkait dengan dukungan sistem pengelolaan desa bagi intervensi perikanan dan penggunaan logbook); KKP dan Penegakan Hukum (sebagian besar pelatihan POKMASWAS); dan Tata Ruang Laut (mencakup pelatihan analisis data lanjut dan pengembangan kadaster laut). Selain itu, kurikulum pelatihan POKMASWAS Tingkat 2 telah diselesaikan kuartal ini, dan kegiatan pelebagaan Pelatihan PSM bagi Inspektur di Kemen KP seperti dijelaskan dalam bagian Penegakan Hukum.

Manajemen Proyek

Dalam periode ini, satu staf di Ambon mengundurkan diri karena alasan pribadi sehingga jumlah total staff SEA Core menjadi 45 orang. Karena selesainya perjanjian kontrak dengan beberapa mitra, jumlah total staff yang mendukung proyek SEA menjadi 197 orang. Seluruh staff terus bekerja dalam satu rencana kerja dan struktur proyek. Secara operational, modifikasi kontrak disepakati untuk melaksanakan rencana kerja tahun ke empat untuk yang melingkup periode waktu 18 bulan (Oktober 1, 2019 hingga Maret 22, 2021). Paparan pesan SEA Project kepada publik terlaksana melalui 14 artikel berita, selain paparan sosial-media yang terus berlangsung melalui Facebook dan Instagram (secara keseluruhan mencapai lebih dari 6,000 pengikut) dan pesan tersebut mencapai lebih dari 100.000 orang.

Pemantauan, Evaluasi dan Pembelajaran (MEL)

Pengkajian kualitas data internal (SEA Project *Data Quality Assessments* — DQA) yang dilaksanakan kuartal ini mengungkap tantangan yang terus berlanjut dalam hal pelaporan ME&L dari mitra. Tantangan ini terus berlangsung karena sebagian besar organisasi mitra tidak memiliki staf ME&L yang ditugaskan khusus kepada Proyek USAID SEA, sehingga pelaporan menjadi tugas staff teknis yang bertanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan kegiatan. Karenanya, dukungan diberikan kepada masing-masing mitra dengan menjelaskan bagian-bagian pelaporan yang harus diselesaikan oleh mitra. Selain itu, kegiatan pengumpulan 'hasil' pelaporan dilaksanakan bersama mitra untuk membantu mereka dalam mengidentifikasi, menjelaskan secara deskriptif, memverifikasi, dan menganalisis perubahan yang terjadi sebagai hasil dari intervensi kegiatan Proyek.

Dari 19 indikator pengelolaan kinerja untuk mengukur sukses USAID SEA, ada tiga indikator yang terkait dengan perubahan biosifik yang akan dilaporkan pada akhir proyek. Selebihnya, lebih dari setengah target indikator telah tercapai, atau lebih dari target yang ditetapkan sepanjang proyek ini (*Life of Project –LOP*), sebagaimana ditampilkan dalam Gambar 2.

INDIKATOR UTAMA	Target LOP	Capaian pada saat ini / % LOP
SA1.1 Jumlah orang yang menunjukkan perilaku yang berkontribusi kepada upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati, sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	1.200 (orang)	1.104 92%
SA1.1: Tolok ukur 1: Jumlah orang yang terpapar pada pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA melalui penjangkauan kegiatan komunikasi dan media	5.000 (orang)	45.275 906%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 2: Jumlah tokoh perubahan (champion) yang memiliki kemampuan untuk menyampaikan pesan pesan Proyek USAID SEA	400 (orang)	495 124%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 3: Jumlah orang yang telah dipengaruhi oleh tokoh perubahan (champion)	1.200 (orang)	712 59%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 4: Jumlah forum yang terbangun dan berfungsi	15 (fora)	62 413%
SA2.1a: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologi berada dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat menerapkan pendekatan ekosistem bagi pengelolaan perikanan	5.159.774 (hektar)	21.786.624 422%
SA2.1b: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologi berada dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat, menerapkan pengelolaan kawasan konservasi perairan (MPA)	1.377.519 (hektar)	347.290 25%
SA2.1c: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologi berada dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat, menerapkan perencanaan ruang laut (MSP)	17.199.246 (hektar)	17.282.948 100%
SA2.2: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologis menunjukan perbaikan kondisi biosifik sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	1.000 (hektar)	0 0%
SA2.3: Jumlah kapal (skala kecil dan menengah) yang tercatat (terdaftar) atau memiliki ijin	1.200 (kapal)	1.386 116%
SA2.4: Hasil tangkapan per upaya (Catch per unit effort) untuk alat penangkap ikan dan lokasi yang dipilih	Stabil atau meningkat	0 n/a
SA2.5: Perubahan persentasi dalam biomas ikan karang di wilayah kawasan konservasi perairan yang dipilih	Stabil atau meningkat	0 n/a
SA3.1: Jumlah orang yang mendapat manfaat ekonomi dari pengelolaan sumber daya alam dan/atau upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	450 (orang)	421 94%
SA3.2: Jumlah investasi yang diungkit dalam dollar Amerika, dari sumber publik dan swasta (indikator khusus)	3 (juta dolar US)	4 141%
SA3.3: Jumlah orang dengan kepemilikan yang lebih pasti atau akses yang dikelola di wilayah target	6.000 (orang)	5.354 89%
SA4.1: Jumlah undang-undang, kebijakan, atau peraturan yang mengatur upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati dan/atau tema lingkungan secara resmi diusulkan, diadopsi, atau diimplementasikan sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	15 (undang-undang, dll)	3 20%
SA5.1: Jumlah orang yang terlatih dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan dan/atau upaya keanekaragaman hayati sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	2.000 (orang)	2.095 105%
SA5.2: Jumlah inovasi yang didukung oleh bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	12 (inovasi)	11 92%
SA5.3: Jumlah orang yang melaksanakan/menegakan peraturan terkait dengan upaya konservasi sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	240 (orang)	142 59%

Gambar 2: Capaian Kuartal 1, 2020 terhadap target proyek.

SECTION I. USAID SEA PROJECT OVERVIEW

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) Project aims to improve fisheries productivity, food security, and sustainable livelihoods through supporting the implementation of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) within Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 715 and several adjacent strategic sites. The primary focus of the project is site-based interventions, but efforts also focus on strengthening the leadership role of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), and the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) commitment to sustainable fisheries and effective MPA management. The project runs from March 2016 to March 2021.

OBJECTIVES AND KEY RESULTS

The USAID SEA Project aims to:

- Support enhanced conservation and the sustainable use of marine resources by reforming fisheries management and promoting MPAs to improve fisheries productivity, food security, and sustainable livelihoods within the target areas; and
- Support the strengthening of the leadership role and capacity of the MMAF and local governments to promote conservation and sustainable fishing.

At the end of five years, USAID's assistance will have improved the conservation and management of Indonesia's marine biodiversity through increased capacity and the application of marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management. Specifically, the project supports USAID's Biodiversity Conservation earmark, Feed the Future initiative, and Executive Order and National Strategy on Combating Wildlife Trafficking. High-level results that must be achieved by the completion of the project include:

- At least six million hectares in the target FMA or sub-FMA under improved fisheries management as a result of US Government (USG) assistance, measured through the MMAF EAFM and the MPA Effectiveness Index scores (or other approved national or international standards), disaggregated by national, provincial, and district jurisdiction, and by whether the managed area is within or outside MPAs;
- At least six policies, laws, regulations, and / or operational protocols in support of marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management created, strengthened, promulgated, and / or enforced at all levels; and
- Key drivers and highest-rated pressures to marine biodiversity on a declining trend in the target areas.

The project is being implemented through five core strategic approaches (SA), four key technical approaches (TA), and with management and cross-cutting support.

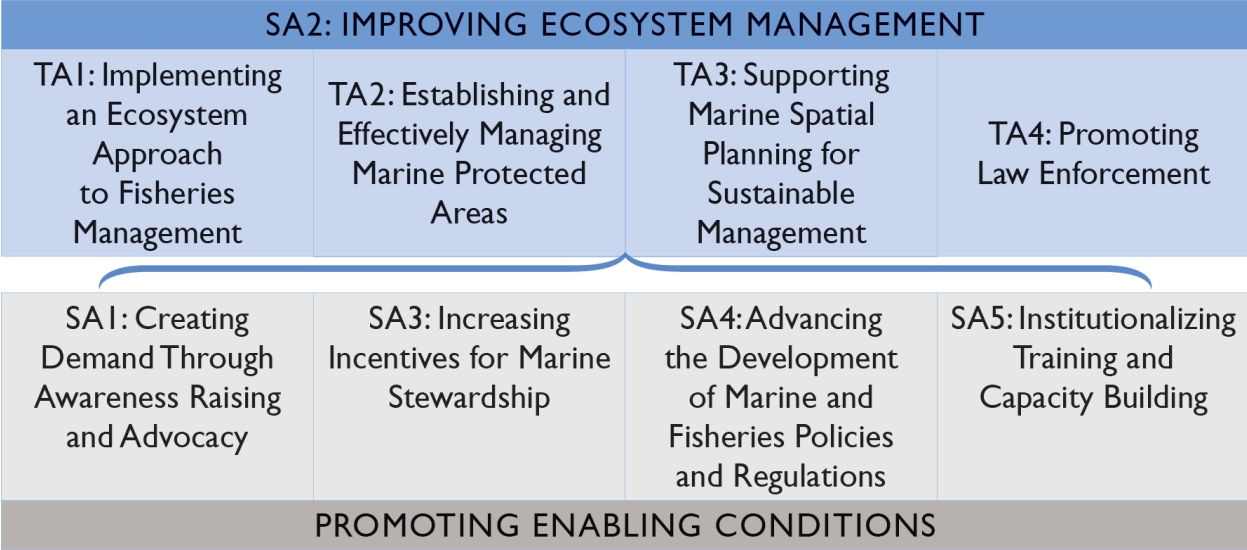


Figure 3: The core strategic and technical approaches implemented under the USAID SEA Project.

The project is implemented by Tetra Tech and a consortium of 13 partners, of which four are long-term (life of project), three had extensions issued beyond original contract term, and six finalized their deliverables in the last financial year (see table 1).

Table 1: USAID SEA Project subcontractors, updated end of FY19.

Long-term Subcontractors	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Indonesia)	End date: Jan 2021
	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Jan 2021
	Coral Triangle Center (CTC)	Jan 2021
	Marine Change	December 2020
Extension Issued	RARE (Extension issued)	30 September 2020
	Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation (ILMMA) (no cost extension issued)	30 September 2020
	Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) (in process)	30 June 2020
Subcontracting Term Completed	Reef Check Indonesia (RFCI)	June 2019 -closed
	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Sept 2019 -closed
	Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI)	June 2019 -closed
	Universitas Kristen Papua (UKIP)	July 2019 -closed
	Universitas Negeri Papua (UNIPA)	Aug 2019 -closed
	Conservation International (CI)	Sept 2019 -closed

Overall the project continues to support sustainable fisheries initiatives in 15 target areas, as well as 14 MPA sites – see table 2 and figure 4.

Table 2: Full list of USAID SEA Project sites (end of Q3, FY19).

PROJECT ACTIVITY	DISTRICT	SITE-ID	SITE NAME	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
NORTH MALUKU				
Fisheries	Morotai	112	Galo Galo / Kolorai / Daruba	WCS / AP2HI
	Ternate	131	Dufa-Dufa / Bastiong	WWF / WCS / AP2HI
	Tidore Islands	123	Guraping / Goto / Soasio / Galala / Tuguiha / Kayasa	WCS / WWF
	Central Halmahera	152	Weda / Fidi	WWF / WCS
	South Halmahera	143	Kayoa / Madapolo / Lelei / Luluin / Talimau	WCS / MDPI
		171	North Obi / Bisa Island / Madapolo / Waringin	MDPI
Sula Islands	162	Sanana	MDPI	
MPA	Morotai	111	Morotai	WCS / Marine Change / Reef Check
	Tidore Islands	121	Mare Island	WCS / Marine Change / Reef Check
	South Halmahera	142	Guraici	WCS
		141	Widi Island	WCS
		143	Makian/ Moti Islands	WCS
Sula Islands	161	Sula / Lifmatola / Sanana	CTC	
MALUKU				
Fisheries	West Seram	222	Huamual Belakang / Buano (North Buano & Kasuari)	WWF / ILMMA
		223	Kawa	WWF
	Central Maluku	212	North Seram / Parigi / Gale-Gale / Labuhan / Sawai / Aketernate / Kobisadar	MDPI / WWF / ILMMA
		241	Ambon / Tulehu / Tawiri	AP2HI
	East Seram	232	Bula	MDPI
232		Grogos & Gorom Islands	WWF	
MPA	West Seram	221	Buano (North Buano & South Buano)	CTC
	Central Maluku	211	Sawai	WWF
		243	Lease	CTC
		212	Ay & Rhun	CTC
	East Seram	231	Koon-Neiden	WWF
WEST PAPUA				
Fisheries	Sorong	321	Klademak Pantai	WWF
		332	Konda / Wamargege	WWF
	South Sorong	333	Inanwatan / Mugibi & Mate	WWF
		334	Teminabuan / Ampera & Sayolo	WWF
	Bintuni	342	Babo / Manimeri / Aroba / Tahiti / Banjar Ausoy / Kampung Nelayan / Sayolo	WWF
	Fakfak	352	Fakfak	UNIPA
	Raja Ampat	313	South Misool	UKIP
		311	Mayalibit Bay	RARE
312		Dampier Strait / Kabui	RARE / UKIP	
MPA	South Sorong	331	South Sorong	WWF
	Bintuni Bay	341	Bintuni Bay	WWF
	Fakfak	351	Berau Bay	CI
	Fakfak	351	Nusalasi Van den Bosch	CI

In this quarter some planned activities were hampered in Maluku following the devastating earthquake that hit Seram Island on September 26, 2019 (6.8 on the Richter Scale). Due to this, some field activities originally planned for this quarter were rescheduled.

USAID SEA PROJECT SITES: NORTH MALUKU, MALUKU AND WEST PAPUA

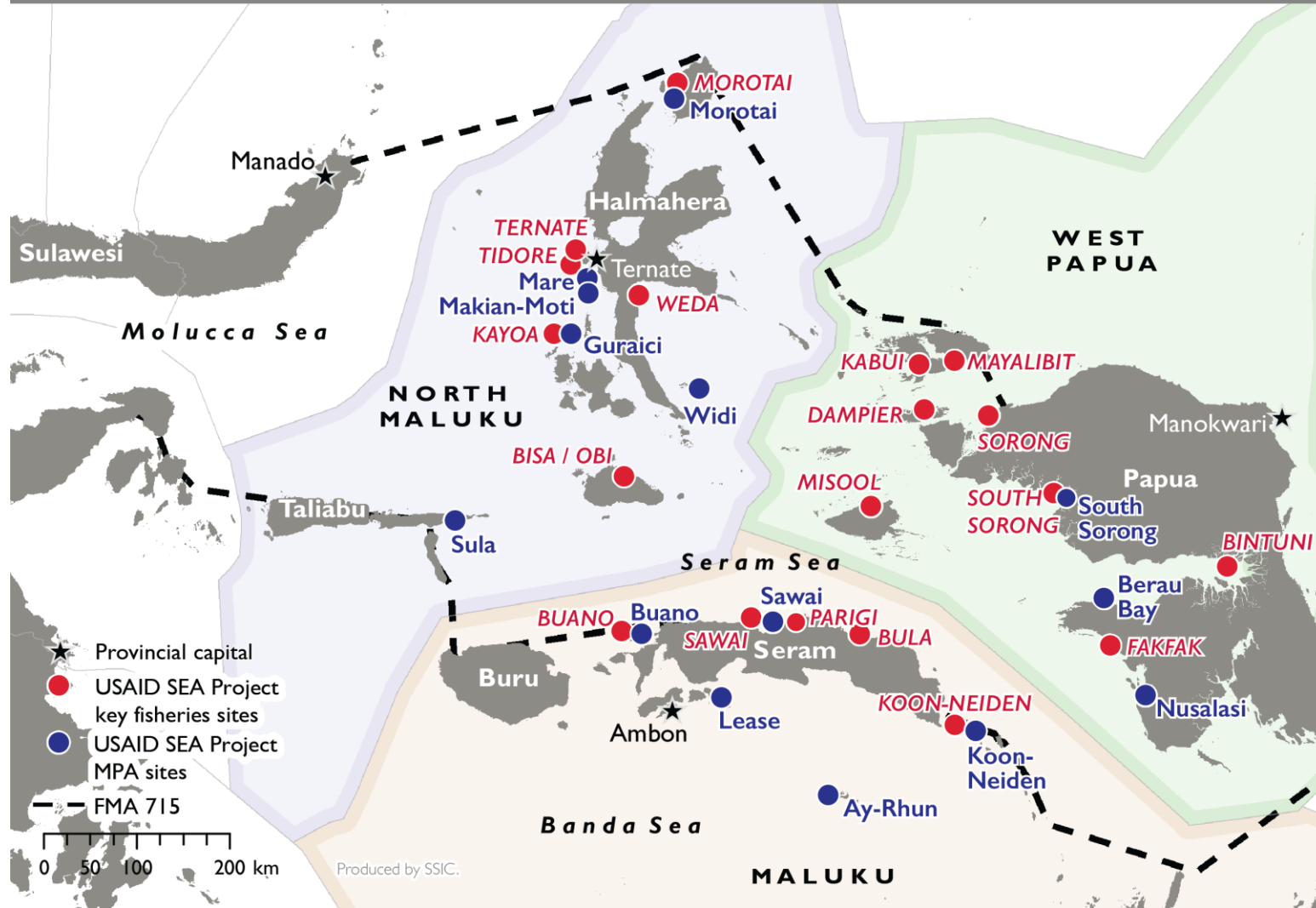


Figure 4: Map of all USAID SEA Project sites in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua.

SECTION 2. TECHNICAL APPROACHES FOR IMPROVED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Within this strategic approach, the USAID SEA Project is implementing four technical approaches at the national, regional, provincial, and local levels. Each of these approaches has distinct support teams and activities, and each has their own national and local / provincial counterparts. The four TAs that support this strategic approach are:

- TA1: An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
- TA2: Marine Protected Areas
- TA3: Marine Spatial Planning
- TA4: Law Enforcement

TECHNICAL APPROACH I: AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

During the first quarter of FY20, efforts under this technical approach focused on strengthening fisheries governance, supporting capacity building and furthering the implementation of EAFM objectives at the national and provincial levels. All activities under this TA have actively engaged the relevant government agencies to ensure mechanisms are appropriately and vertically integrated across institutions, and to promote ownership and leadership of fisheries management. Key activities are described below.

DEVELOPING & STRENGTHENING FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

NATIONAL

Strengthening Governance through the MMAF National Medium-Term Development Plan.

The USAID SEA Project provided support in this quarter for the institutionalization of a range of governance recommendations as developed through the life of project to date, for incorporation and reflection in MMAFs development plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional – RPJMN*). In addition to this complementary support was provided for provincial plans (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah – RPJMD*). This included internalizing small-scale fishing vessel registration, establishing management plans for local fish stocks (under 12 nautical miles), and establishing catch monitoring systems for small-scale fisheries through the use of fishing logbooks (for more information see section 3, sub-section on Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations).

PROVINCIAL

North Maluku

As part of the initiative to assist the strengthening of tuna management in Indonesia, USAID SEA Project partner MDPI supported the establishment of a tuna management committee for North Maluku, with operational guidelines supported and endorsed by DKP North Maluku. The committee is concerned with fisheries data and tuna fisheries management in a broad sense.

In this reporting period a coordination meeting for this committee was held in the DKP offices in Sofifi (November 20) to implement the endorsed guidelines for tuna co-management in the area. Participants included DKP North Maluku, MDPI and the North Maluku Tuna Fisheries Co-Management Committee (FCMC).

Maluku

In October MDPI facilitated a range of Tuna Data Management Committee (DMC) meetings and inter-sessional follow-up meetings with DKP Maluku. These meetings were targeted to acquire support from DKP for Fair Trade and Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification schemes as a component of tuna co-management in the province. These meetings resulted in an approval letter being issued by provincial DKP to support the initiative for obtaining MSC certification for the tuna fishery handlings under the supply chain of Harta Samudra.

STOCK ASSESSMENTS

As the USAID SEA Project enters its final year, work on stock assessments is now at the stage of refinement (for the development of reference points and management measures for harvest strategy development – see next section). Additionally, the project aims to institutionalize advanced skills for stock assessments within the personnel from the Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (*Balai Riset Perikanan Laut* – BRPL) and SEA Project partners.

USAID SEA – NOAA Webinar on Stock Assessment. On November 15 the USAID SEA Project, with expert partners from NOAA, facilitated a one-hour webinar to enhance the capacities of partners and scientists in undertaking continued stock assessments. The webinar was attended by representatives from UKIP, UNIP, RARE and WWF team. The subjects covered in-depth considerations for data-poor fisheries assessments and the relationship between length-based spawning potential ratio (LBSPR) and harvest strategy development. During the webinar the WWF team also presented their analysis results for the mud crab fisheries they are supporting.

Genetic study. This is a study to understand the genetic structure of grouper and red-snapper stocks in 715 FMA waters. Currently there is limited information on the genetic structure of both groups, and it is needed to identify the stock unity of these fisheries, which in turn will be used to inform the unit of management in the harvest strategy being developed. The BRPL team completed several analyses on the genetic samples collected from FMA 715 this quarter, including:

- (1) Amplification analysis using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method; and
- (2) DNA Sequencing (following the amplification analysis).

DNA sequencing is a method to identify the codes of nucleotides from one molecule of DNA. These codes determine the information of a gene (genome) that determines overall function of a living organism. (An example of the DNA sequencing result from grouper species is presented in figure 5). This analysis will help determine to what extent the different fish stocks are independent of each other and whether they need separate management strategies or not.

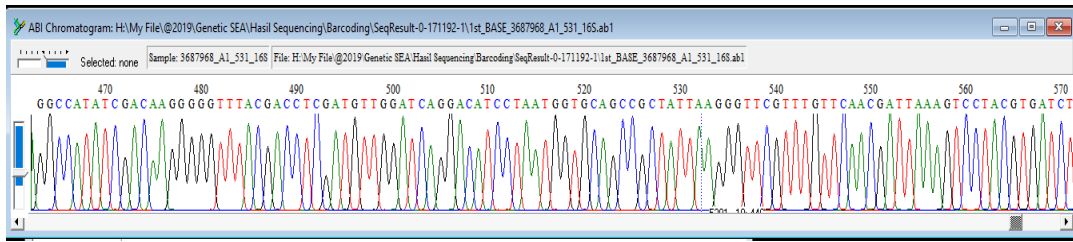
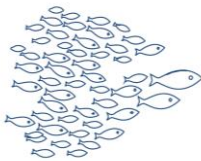


Figure 5: An example of the DNA sequencing results.

HARVEST STRATEGIES

Efforts have continued in support of seven key harvest strategies as shown in table 3. In this reporting period, work focused on the strategies for Small Pelagics in FMA 715, and Reef Fish in North Maluku.

Small Pelagic Harvest Strategy for FMA 715



This harvest strategy for mackerel scad (*Decapterus macarellus*) is being developed at the scale of the FMA due to the wide geography of the species and the movement of stocks across the provinces. As a part of this harvest strategy development it is important to examine the economic elements of this fishery, including: an estimation of the economic benefits of improving fishery management, and an estimation of the break-even price for small pelagic fish caught in FMA 715.

To this end, in this quarter (November 20-30) the USAID SEA Project initiated an economic survey of the fishery, collecting data on investment and operational costs from purse seiners (the main fishing fleet targeting small pelagic fish in the area). The survey is being conducted from end of November to early January, with enumerators collecting data particularly during new moon periods (the time when small pelagic fishers are predominantly active). The survey sites are in North Sulawesi (Bitung) and North Maluku (Ternate Island, Halmahera Island [Tobelo, Weda, Galala], Maitara Island, and Bacan Island [Panamboang, Babang, Wayau]). The surveys are utilizing a questionnaire prepared by the USAID SEA Project Fisheries Team. In this quarter the questionnaire was tested, the survey was socialized with local government, the enumerators were trained, and the survey was launched.




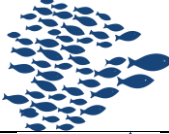


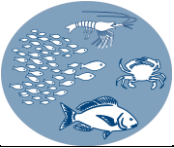
Reef Fish Harvest Strategy for North Maluku Province



This harvest strategy is being developed at the provincial scale (waters up to 12 nautical miles from shore) for grouper and snapper species, due to the reef-based coastal nature of the stock. In this quarter three key activities were undertaken to further the development and implementation of this strategy.

- (1) In October (22), the USAID SEA Project facilitated a public consultation on the draft harvest strategy. The consultation process was very thorough, and resulted in agreement for finalizing the strategy as follows:
 - December 2019 — to hold a Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting to finalize the compilation and agreement of reference points for the strategy.
 - January 2020 — draft strategy is finalized and goes for final consultation process.
 - Feb/Mar 2020 — finalized strategy will be submitted to DKP North Maluku for approval.

Table 3: Target fishery areas with USAID SEA Project support.

Fishery		Area (ha)	Description
Small Pelagics, FMA 715.		21,786,624	Based on the distribution / migration of small pelagic species in the area between the Weber line and Lydekker line.
Reef Fish, North Maluku.		41,600	Based on the area covered by coral reef around Halmahera Island (North Maluku)
Reef Fish, Maluku.		33,800	Based on the area covered by coral reef around Seram Island (Maluku).
Anchovies, Raja Ampat, West Papua.		75,593	Based on the fishing ground of anchovy in South Misool
Flying Fish, Fakfak, West Papua.		638,798	Based on the fishing ground areas of the flying fish.
Prawn & Mud Crab, S. Sorong & Bintuni, West Papua.		TBD	Area calculations in development.
Multi-species TURFs, Raja Ampat, West Papua.		261,156	Based on the combined TURF+ Reserve areas in Raja Ampat.

- (2) Following the above agreed timeline, a TWG workshop was held in December (9-11) for developing reference points and harvest control rules for the harvest strategy, using length-based spawning potential ratio (LB-SPR) and length-based Bayesian biomass (LBB) methods. The workshop was held in Bogor and was attended by researchers from the Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (*Balai Riset Perikanan Laut – BRPL*) and SEA Core team. The results of the analyses are presented in tables 4 and 5. The workshop also noted there has been an increase in the catch volume of juveniles and a decline in total catches in these waters due to declining fish stocks. These findings will be used in identifying the reference points for the strategy, with potential options for intervention including a size limitation on the reef fish.
- (3) The USAID SEA Project submitted the preliminary draft snapper-grouper fisheries management plan to DKP North Maluku as a resource for use in the development and revision of the DKP provincial five-year strategic plan (*Rencana Strategis – RENSTRA*). The key challenge for implementing this

management plan is the low awareness within local government on the need to manage local reef fisheries.

Table 4: Life history parameters and LB-SPR of key Lutjanidae and Serranidae species (Halmahera Island).

Family	Species	Life history parameters			L _c (cm)	L _M (cm)	Result of the analyses by using LB-SPR method, for year 2019				Remark	
		L _{inf} (cm)	K	M			Deterministic method	Stochastic method				
								Point estimate (50%)	Confidence limit		D	S
Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	85.5	0.37	0.45	42.20	41.35	0.23	0.18	0.06	0.58		
	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	52.6	0.28	0.44	21.96	23.54	0.28	0.16	0.06	0.46	C	O
	<i>Lutjanus bouton</i>	33.5	0.40	0.65	22.11	19.50	0.37	0.13	0.03	0.58	U	O
	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	42.5	0.36	0.57	24.67	20.84	0.28	0.20	0.09	0.51	C	F
	<i>Etelis radiosus</i>	109.4	0.25	0.32	40.35	56.86	0.04	0.02	0.003	0.09	O	O
	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	113.4	0.33	0.39	30.17	58.40	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.14	O	O
Serranidae	<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	70.1	0.20	0.32	35.60	34.80	0.21	0.17	0.05	0.67	C	O
	<i>Variola albimarginata</i>	52.6	0.41	0.56	23.66	25.82	0.16	0.17	0.06	0.46	O	O
	<i>Cephalopis cyanostigma</i>	39.2	0.30	0.53	25.45	22.50	0.24	0.16	0.03	0.61	C	O
	<i>Cephalopis boenak</i>	33.7	0.64	0.93	17.93	20.00	0.19	0.17	0.05	0.50	O	O
	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	47.4	0.20	0.39	23.22	26.50	0.37	0.13	0.04	0.43	U	O
	<i>Epinephelus ongus</i>	42.9	0.39	0.60	24.15	21.07	0.24	0.22	0.05	0.61	C	C
Lethrinidae	<i>Lethrinus lentjan</i>	53.4	0.29	0.45	23.61	20.26	0.381	0.377	0.21	0.90	U	U

Remarks: L_∞=asymptotic length; K=von Bertalanffy growth coefficient; M=natural mortality; LC=length of fish at first capture; LM=length of fish at first maturity; D=based on deterministic method; S= based on stochastic method; U=under-exploited; CF=close to fully-exploited; F=fully-exploited; O=over-exploited.

Table 5: Optimal length and stock status of stock of key Lutjanidae and Serranidae species (Halmaera).

Family	Species	Result of the analyses by using LBB method, for year 2019				Status	
		L _{c-Opt} (cm)	L _{Opt} (cm)	B/B _{MSY}	F/M	Biomass	Fishery
Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	37	54	2.40 (0.56-4.90)	0.06 (0.03-0.11)	U	U _f
	<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	29	35	1.00 (0.71-1.40)	0.8 (0.62-1.0)	F	U _f
	<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>	27	29	0.23 (0.16-0.31)	5.6 (4.6-7.2)	O	O _f
	<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	99	104	0.05 (0.04-0.06)	5.5 (4.7-6.4)	O	O _f
Serranidae	<i>Variola albimarginata</i>	33	36	0.30 (0.23-0.39)	3.6 (3.0-4.5)	O	O _f
	<i>Cephalopis cyanostigma</i>	24	25	0.27 (0.19-0.36)	5.8 (4.6-7.4)	O	O _f
	<i>Cephalopis boenak</i>	21	22	0.23 (0.17-0.33)	5.9 (4.8-7.9)	O	O _f
	<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	28	30	0.32 (0.25-0.41)	4.2 (3.5-5.1)	O	O _f
Lethrinidae	<i>Lethrinus lentjan</i>	26	34	2.20 (0.43-4.60)	0.16 (0.07-0.29)	U	U _f

Remarks: L_{c-Opt}=optimal length of fish at first capture; L_{Opt}=optimal mean length of fish; U=under-exploited; F=fully-exploited; O=over-exploited. U_f=under-fishing; O_f=over-fishing.

FISHING EFFORT MONITORING

Work has continued exploring other aspects of fishing effort necessary for the design and implementation of effective management interventions.

Fish Landing Data Collection

Work continues on fish landing data collection across the project sites that are being managed by both USAID SEA project partners and by BRPL and stored in the BRPL database. Sites led by MPDI and WCS have been continuing with the electronic-based data collection, with MDPI scaling this approach through 'I-FISH' in Dusun Parigi, Seram Utara Kab. Malteng, Maluku Desa Sesar.

Vessel Registration and Offline SIMKADA application

In this first quarter of FY20, the USAID SEA Project surpassed the life of project (LOP) target for the number of vessels registered, with 1,386 now inventoried, of which 70 percent have completed their full proof of vessel registration documentation (*Bukti Pencatatan Kapal Perikanan – BPKP*) and verified boat registration certificates (*Pas Kecil*). Key factors in this achievement have been the high levels of buy-in and support from local governments for the initiative as a result of strong leadership and collaboration facilitated by the USAID SEA Project. Vessel registration is essential for knowing the level of fishing effort so that harvest control rules can consider the impact of vessel numbers active in an area.

Key activities this quarter included the following:

- Support was provided to fishers in Bula island (West Madapolo, East Madapolo and Waringi Villages) to acquire and collate the documentation required to register 48 vessels (through partners MDPI); with all vessels being marked with a vessel identifier code (*Selar nomor*).
- Support was provided to fishers in Morotai (also by partners MDPI) to follow up registration documentation at Morotai UPP Class III in Daruba office. Of the 131 vessels proposed for *Pas Kecil*, 126 have now already been issued.
- Support was provided to socialize Maluku Governor Regulation No. 42a/2017 regarding the guidance of small-scale fisheries activities (including vessel registration scheme) with local fishers in Sawai Village (led by DKP cluster III Branch office and SEA partners WWF-Indonesia). This led to the physical measurement and verification of 38 vessels and the issuance of their BPKP and *Pas Kecil* documentation.
- Support was provided by partners WCS to 48 vessels in North Maluku (successful, but with documentation issuance hindered by a printing problem in the local provider [UPP], expected to be resolved in January 2020). In this period a coordination meeting with DKP Maluku also led to the extension of permits for a further 103 vessels.
- Support was provided for the measurement of 150 vessels from seven villages in Saparua. Measurements were undertaken by UPP officers from Ambon, with support from fishery extension officers and staff from DKP Maluku, and district offices, through a five-day event (November 25-30) that was also attended by village and sub-district (*Camat*) heads. During this event staff from DKP Maluku and the district DKP offices held several meetings with sub-district and village representatives to explore opportunities and local-level apparatus required for incorporating vessel registration activities into local and sub-district programs (recognizing this event would not be able to capture all small vessels in the area). These meetings led to agreements for village fund allocations (*Dana Desa*) to further support this work, coordinated and supported by sub-district collective oversight to promote cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

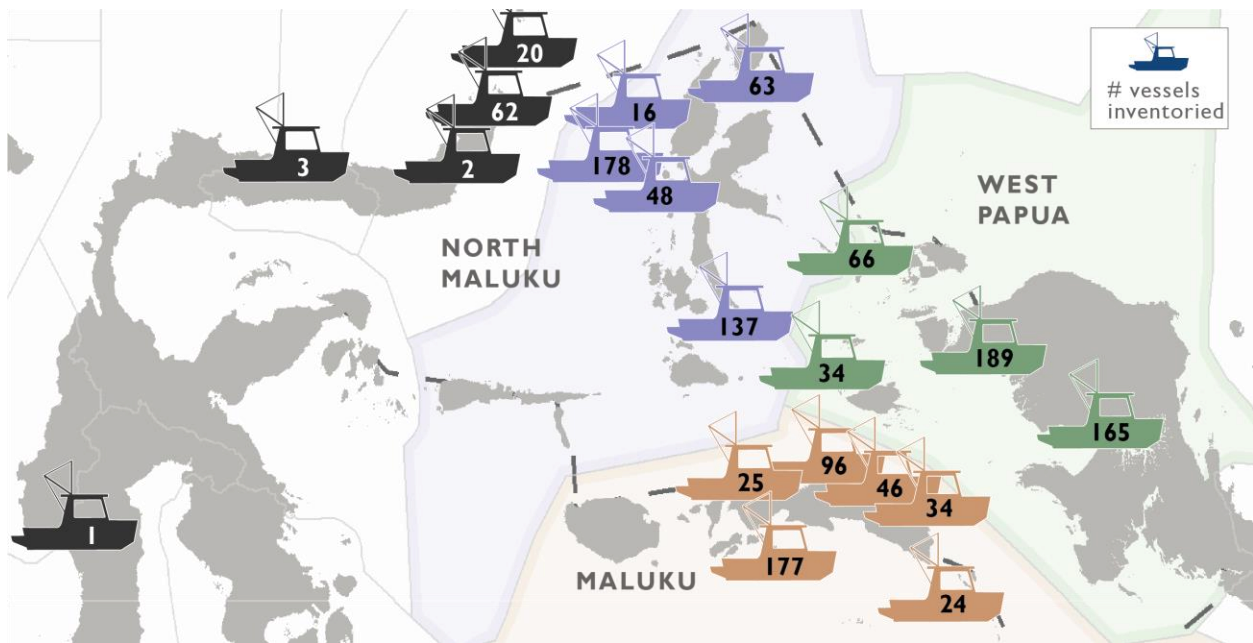


Figure 6: Graphic map of vessels inventoried to date across FMA 715.

Also, in this reporting period follow up technical support was provided to sites that received offline SIMKADA training in the last fiscal year in North Maluku (namely operators in Ternate, Tidore, Morotai; and North, Central and South Halmahera). To date DKP Morotai has already adopted offline SIMKADA as a mechanism for issuing BPKP's to tuna fishers (supported by SEA partners MDPI).

Small-scale Fisher Logbooks

Draft Ministerial Decree on Revisions of Fishing Logbook Finalized. Throughout this quarter meetings were held between SEA Core team and DG Capture Fisheries (CF) to finalize the draft Ministerial Decree. This included internal DGCF meetings held on October 15 and November 14 led by the Director of Fish Resource Management (*Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan – PSDI*) to clarify remaining key issues. This included discussions around small-scale fishers' responsibility to report using the fishing logbook, with the MMAF legal department recommending that obligations be related to the simplified form (rather than full logbook proposed previously). The Ministerial Decree draft was also revised to include e-logbook obligations for fishing vessels above 30 GT that can also be used by smaller fishing vessels, and explored systems for incentivizing compliance, with recommendations that fishers failing to comply should have their fishing permits (*Surat Izin Penangkapan Ikan - SIPI*) recalled. This measure will be promoted by the Director of PSDI to the Director of Capture Fisheries and / or provincial Governor to implement through their authority.

The revised and finalized draft has now been submitted and accepted by the Legal Department, and prioritized for regulatory development under MMAFs program of work, in readiness to submit to the MMAF Secretary General.

Logbook Trials Implemented in North Maluku and Maluku. Work has continued with the roll out of logbook trials across key sites as follows:

- Morotai, North Maluku — through support from SEA Project partners MDPI training in logbook recording for small-scale fishers was held on November 28-30 involving 24 fishers from Koperasi Tuna Pasifik in Sangowo Village and Koperasi Taruna Selatan in Daero Village. These fishers are now able to use the logbooks correctly and are aware of the importance of logbook completion, with trials ready to commence.
- Guraping (Oba) and Galala (Bisa), North Maluku — In October (19-21) SEA partners WCS conducted socialization activities on logbooks, fish weight measurement trials and monitoring for eight snapper and grouper fishers from these sites. Fish caught were measured for their weight and compared with enumerator weight-data to trial accuracy in reporting, with training providing on entering data into logbooks. While successful, some fishers were still found to object to the application of the logbook in these areas.
- Tidore Kota, North Maluku — a workshop was held in November (4-5) to launch the piloting of logbooks in this region. The workshop aimed to: (i) obtain commitment and support from local governments (at provincial and district levels), (ii) to identify sites for piloting the logbook, and (iii) to identify verifiable management mechanisms for the logbook tailored for Tidore district. This resulted in agreement to trial the logbook in two villages:
 - Dawora: In this village, SEA partners WCS have been working on reef fisheries data collection, and fisher trips are generally multi-day.
 - Gurabati: In this village, fishers are predominantly one-day trip fishers targeting tuna, and a fisher group is active, enabling the logbook trial to implement group-based modeling.
 The workshop and subsequent site visits by USAID SEA fisheries team in this period also provided training to participants from Dawora and Gurabati in filling the logbook effectively, and agreement was reached regarding a systematic process for reviewing and verifying data, as shown in table 6.
- Parigi, North Seram, Maluku — throughout October, SEA partners MDPI conducted piloting of fisher logbooks through small-scale fisher champions in Parigi. The champions were able to collect data independently upon their return to land after a fishing trip. The logbook being utilized by MDPI differs to the standardized logbook format, and for future full adoption it will be important to ensure all data points are integrated with the logbook format developed by MMAF.

Table 6: Verifiable management mechanism for trialing logbooks in Tidore Kota.

Roles	Description
Fishing logbook collector	Led by the extension service officers, together with the Kota Tidore Fisheries Office's staff. These staff will also act as the first-tier verifiers to make sure all information is filled correctly by fishers.
Data entry	Led by Tidore staff, using a database system for fishing logbooks known as SILOP (<i>Sistem Informasi Logbook Penangkapan Ikan</i>). MMAF will create an account for the district fisheries office so they can enter the data collected from the logbook and share it with national and provincial governments. The person in charge will also act as the verifier for any bias found during data entry.
Database at province	While this pilot will engage only one district, it is expected that a provincial level data hub will also be established for collating and overseeing data collection, managed by provincial fisheries staff.

Other Fishing Effort Monitoring Support

In this quarter support continued with other fishing effort monitoring innovation trials to understand the distribution and distance of the fishing grounds across USAID SEA Project sites. The information gathered by the tools being tested can enrich the understanding of the fisheries and fishing practices to inform management interventions.

Vessel Tracking. Using SPOT trace and Pelagic Data Systems (PDS) tracking device trials continued in Tidore region (through WCS) and Parigi (through MDPI). Some technical challenges were reported regarding the devices' ability to communicate information reliably. Therefore, in the coming quarter vessel tracking devices known as 'TrackFish' (developed by Institut Pertanian Bogor [IPB] and designed for small scale fishers) will be trialed.

Supply Chain Tracking. Trials continued for supply chain traceability innovations using TraceTales and Trafiz, technology innovations developed by RDMA OCEANS Project.

- 'Trafiz' technology — focuses on traceability through suppliers. It involves a downloadable app for cell phones used as an alternative to paper-based record keeping by middle-men and suppliers. All transactions conducted with fishers can be recorded within the app. In this quarter Trafiz was further rolled out to suppliers in Parigi, Ternate, Bacan and Bisa.
- 'TraceTales' technology — focuses on traceability through processors. It is a system for collecting and managing supply chain data at the processor level, through a user-friendly system based on touch screen input, with data automatically recorded from weighing scales and using a QR code scanner to quickly read and record all information from printed labels. TraceTales is now installed throughout processing company 'Harta Samudra's' supply chain in Maluku, at both the Buru and Ambon processing facilities; as well as their Morotai processing facility. Morotai is now using TraceTales for 100% of its processing, while Buru and Ambon continue to use a paper-based back-up system prior to full transition. Company PT Aneka Sumber Tata Bahari / Tulehu Ambon, another ANOVA supplier company, has also started adoption of this technology.

Fisher ID Cards. Through support from SEA partner MDPI, seven fishers from Parigi submitted all requirement to acquire their fisher ID cards issued by the Government of Indonesia (*Kartu Kusuka*) this quarter, with SEA support focused on coordination with the extension services office. *Kartu Kusuka* provide not only an identify card for the fishers, but also an insurance. This support will be rolled each month to a different village.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 2: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

NATIONAL

At the national level, efforts in this reporting period focused on developing MPA and MPA Network design publications, and submitting MPA designation documents for final MMAF approval.

MPA and MPA Networks Design Publications in Final Development Stage. Following on from the work conducted last fiscal year in finalizing the ‘MPA and MPA Networks Design Training Module’, the SEA Core MPA team have been working with partners TNC to finalize three related publications:

- (1) Designing MPA’s and MPA networks to benefit people and nature in Indonesia.
- (2) A framework for designing MPA’s and MPA networks in Indonesia.
- (3) Biophysical criteria for designing MPA’s and MPA networks to benefit people and nature in Indonesia.

The development of these publications has been facilitated by SEA Core per request by MMAF (KKHL) and have involved various parties and agency representatives, including provincial and district governments as well as the MMAF Marine Research Center (PUSRISKEL), universities and NGOs. These publications are public documents and are expected to be finalized in the first half of FY20.

Submitting MPA Designation Documentation for Final Approval in MMAF. Documents to support final central government approval for MPA area designation were submitted for Koon-Neiden MPA (Maluku) on November 19. In December (5-7) preliminary consultations for the submission of final designation documents were also undertaken for Morotai (Pulau Rao-Tanjung Dehegila) MPA, Mare MPA, and Sula MPA. The next steps will include

- Revision of the documents based on the results of the consultations;
- Submission of the documents to the Governor.
- Governors’ submission of the documents to MMAF for ministerial decrees.

PROVINCIAL

At the provincial and site level, efforts continue — as outlined in the work plan — to support the establishment, development and management of 14 MPA sites in the SEA Project portfolio (see figure 7). As Bintuni Bay area cannot be classified as a formal MPA in accordance with the Indonesia’s MPA management requirements, activities at this site are reported under section 3, sub-section on incentives, and is removed from the USAID SEA MPA portfolio.

MPA SITES SUPPORTED BY USAID SEA PROJECT IN FMA 715

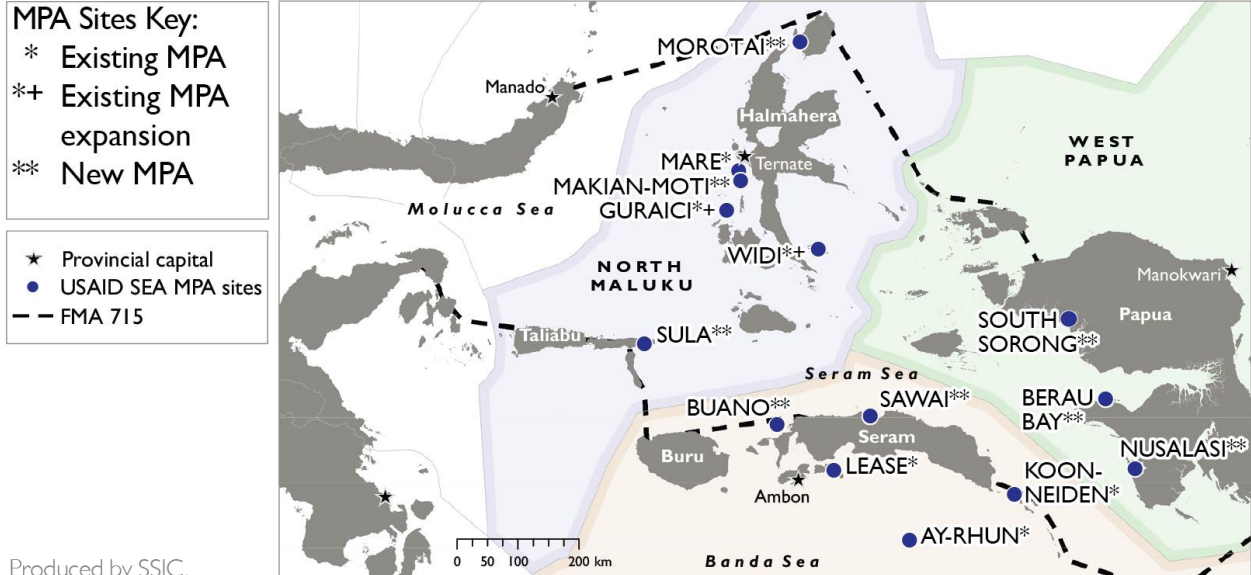


Figure 7: Map showing all MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio.

In this reporting period, area designations for the MPA's in the USAID SEA Project portfolio were finalized and adjusted where necessary to align with the provincial marine spatial plans (*Rencana zonasi wilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil - RZWP-3-K*). This has resulted in a revised total area figure of 1,639,122 ha.¹ of MPA's being supported by the USAID SEA Project, as shown in table 7.

Work has also focused this quarter on advancing the development of each MPA's zoning and management plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan dan Zonasi - RPZ*). This work requires extensive consultation, stakeholder engagement and technical support; with the finalization process following four (simplified) key steps (as shown in table 8).

¹ The original number is 1,282,024 ha

Table 7: Status of MPA's in the USAID SEA Project Portfolio — end of Q1, FY20.

MPA	STATUS	AREA (HA)	MPA Category	RESERVATION STATUS	ZONING PLAN STATUS	MANAGEMENT PLAN STATUS
NORTH MALUKU						
Morotai	New MPA (includes existing Rao)	65,521	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 361/KPTS /MU/2018	Complete and ready to be submitted to Governor	Complete and ready to be submitted to Governor
Guraici	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	91,576 *	KKPD / DPL	Completed: SK Bupati Halmahera Selatan: no. 99 Tahun 2012. Area follows RZWP-3-K.	Draft prepared & going through consultation	Draft prepared & going through consultation
Mare	Existing MPA	7,092 *	KKP3K / SPK	Completed: SK Walikota Tidore Kepulauan: no. 72.2 Tahun 2012. Area follows RZWP-3-K.	Complete and ready to be submitted to Governor	Complete and ready to be submitted to Governor
Widi	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	325,883 *	KKP3K / SPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 251/KPTS /MU/2015. Area follows RZWP-3-K.	Draft prepared & going through consultation	In progress
Sula	New MPA	117,960	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 360/KPTS /MU/2018	Complete and ready to be submitted to Governor	Complete and ready to be submitted to Governor
Makian - Moti	New MPA	67,302 *	KKP3K / SPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 359/KPTS /MU/2018. Area follows RZWP-3-K.	Draft prepared & going through consultation	Draft prepared & going through consultation
MALUKU						
Buano	New MPA	32,964 *	TBD	Reservation documents ready and submitted	In progress	In progress
Lease	Existing MPA	81,573	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 387 Tahun 2016	In progress	In progress
Sawai	New MPA	106,249 *	TBD	Reservation documents ready and submitted	Initiated	Initiated
Ay-Rhun	Existing MPA	47,969	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 388 Tahun 2016	Draft prepared & going through consultation	In progress
Koon-Neiden	Existing MPA	9,901	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 75.a Tahun 2018	Submitted to MMAF (Nov. 2019)	Submitted to MMAF (Nov. 2019)
WEST PAPUA						
South Sorong	New MPA	338,324	KKP / SAP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/25/1/2019	In progress	In progress
Berau Bay	New MPA	98,944 *	KKPD / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017	Submitted to MMAF (April 2019)	Submitted to MMAF (April 2019)
Nusalasi	New MPA	247,864 *	KKPD / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017	Submitted to MMAF (April 2019)	Submitted to MMAF (April 2019)
TOTAL COMBINED MPA AREA		1,639,122				

* The area designation for these sites was updated this quarter based on final ground-based clarification and / or alignment with RZWP-3-K allocation areas.

Table 8: Simplified step-wise process for acquiring RPZ approval for USAID SEA Project portfolio MPA's.

KEY OVERARCHING STEPS FOR ACQUIRING RPZ APPROVAL		
Step 1	RPZ is drafted	RPZ developed by provincial DKP offices through stakeholder engagement and community participation (with support from USAID SEA Project). *
Step 2	RPZ draft is informally submitted to KKHL for review	Draft RPZ informally shared with the MMAF Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity (<i>Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut - KKHL</i>) for their review and input (so that later formal submission may be accelerated, as KKHL have already provided their input).
Step 3	Revised RPZ final draft is submitted to Provincial Governor	DKP provincial offices revise RPZ based on KKHL input where required and submit to the provincial Governor for approval.
Step 4	Governor-approved RPZ is submitted to MMAF	Once approved at provincial level, the Governor then submits to the Minister of MMAF for final KKHL approval and Ministerial endorsement.

* In North Maluku, this first step involves approval from the North Maluku MPA Technical Working Group (TWG) before the RPZ draft is shared with KKHL.

MPA	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
NORTH MALUKU				
Morotai	Green	Green	Yellow	White
Guraici	Yellow	White	White	White
Mare	Green	Green	Yellow	White
Widi	Yellow	White	White	White
Sula	Green	Green	Yellow	White
Makian - Moti	Yellow	White	White	White
MALUKU				
Buano	Green	Yellow	White	White
Lease	Green	Yellow	White	White
Sawai	Green	Yellow	White	White
Ay-Rhun	Yellow	White	White	White
Koon-Neiden	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
WEST PAPUA				
South Sorong	Yellow	White	White	White
Berau Bay	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Nusalasi	Green	Green	Green	Yellow

Using a traffic light system, (green is completed, yellow is in progress) it is possible to see the progress being made through each step for all MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio (table 9).

Table 9: Progress towards RPZ approval for USAID SEA Project support MPA sites.

The following section provides a summary of the key activities conducted in each province, and at each MPA site, this quarter.

North Maluku

The six MPA's being supported by the USAID SEA Project in North Maluku are all generally on track as per the work plan. Zoning and management plans (RPZ) have now been finalized ready for submission for Governor approval for Morotai, Mare and Sula; while for Guraici and Widi MPA's finalization of the documents through the North Maluku MPA Technical Working Group (TWG) is anticipated in early quarter 2, with the draft for Makian-Moti also being prepared next quarter.

Morotai	New MPA (includes existing Rao site)	65,521 ha
Work this quarter focused on finalizing the zoning and management plans for the site, through support from USAID SEA Project partners WCS. These documents have gone through step 2 (with the first review process conducted with KKHL on 5-6 December), and the draft is now ready to submit (submission in Q2) to the Governor for approval (step 3).		

Guraici	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	91,576 ha
In this period, the boundary area designation for the site was finalized to align with the RZWP-3-K allocation, resulting in a final gazetted area of 91,576 ha. The zoning plan for this site has now been finalized and the management plan is in progress. Both will be reviewed and finalized and submitted to Governor, then to MMAF in Q2, FY20.		

Mare	Existing MPA	7,092 ha
In this period, the boundary area designation for the site was finalized to align with the RZWP-3-K allocation, resulting in a final gazetted area of 7,092 ha. Work this quarter focused on finalizing the zoning and management plans for the site, through support from USAID SEA Project partners WCS. These documents have gone through step 2 (with the first review process conducted with KKHL on 5-6 December), and the draft is now ready to submit to the Governor for approval (step 3).		

Widi	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	325,883 ha
In this period, the boundary area designation for the site was finalized to align with the RZWP-3-K allocation, resulting in a final gazetted area of 325,883 ha. With WCS's support the draft zoning plan has been finalized and the management plan is in progress. Both documents will be final ready for review in the next North Maluku MPA TWG meeting planned in Q2, 2020 (to finalize step 1).		

Makian - Moti	New MPA	67,302 ha
In this period, the boundary area designation for the site was finalized to align with the RZWP-3-K allocation, resulting in a final gazetted area of 67,302 ha. The RPZ documents are in development with preliminary consultations undertaken in December (17-19), and further consultation and review by the North Maluku MPA TWG expected by the end of January 2020.		

Sula	New MPA	117,960 ha
<p>The final stages of step 1 and step 2 were completed this quarter, with public consultations held across 35 villages through September and October to review the draft RPZ. Overall 1,565 community members and stakeholders participated in the consultations.</p> <p>Feedback from these meetings was incorporated into the draft RPZ which then went for review by the North Maluku MPA TWG on 13-14 November; followed by a final public consultation held with key stakeholders (61 people) on 20-23 November. Following this, the draft RPZ underwent preliminary review by KKHL on 5-6 December (step 2), and the draft is now ready to submit to the Governor for approval (step 3).</p> <p>During the public consultations, other issues arose for DKP North Maluku, district government and USAID SEA Project consideration, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritization of activities in the short-term work program; 2. Synchronization with regional programs / RPJMD (Province and district, cross-offices); 3. Identification of potential future partners, such as state and provincial owned companies (<i>Badan Usaha Milik Negara / Daerah – BUMN/D</i>); 4. Prioritization of targeted programs to support existing POKMASWAS; 5. Discussion around the USAID SEA Project exit strategy; 6. Identification of the need to incorporate waste management into future MPA operations. 		

Maluku

Key MPA activities conducted this quarter were as follows.

Buano	New MPA	32,964 ha
<p>The boundary area designation for the site was finalized this quarter through ground-truthing, resulting in a final gazetted area of 32,964 ha. Public Consultations for the draft RPZ were conducted on 27 November with community members from North and South Buano Villages (51 participants). This resulted in agreement for the South Buano zone areas (core zone around Tj. Hatuhalang area, rehabilitation zone and sustainable fisheries zone). For North Buano the communities require further consultation with the Head of the area (<i>Soa</i>) and want to further discuss potential tourism zone(s) before finalizing the draft RPZ next quarter.</p>		

Lease	Existing MPA	81,573 ha
<p>As part of step 1 for the RPZ finalization, public consultations were held across 24 villages in Haruku and Saparua Islands between 22 – 26 October, and in Nusa Laut Island between 2-13 November. The meetings were attended by a combined total of 1,437 community members and associated local stakeholders. Feedback from these meetings is now being incorporated into the RPZ documentation for further review next quarter.</p>		

Sawai (Serutbar MPA)	New MPA	106,249 ha
<p>The reservation status for this new MPA has been processed by the marine spatial planning division (<i>Pengelolaan Ruang Laut - PRL</i>) and all reservation documents have been submitted to the provincial Governor ready for legalization, including: (1) Scientific Summary Document; (2) Baseline data report; (3) EAFM assessment; and (4) the outline boundary area map 1:50,000.</p> <p>In readiness for moving beyond reservation status, a Serutbar MPA Technical Working Group (Pokja) has been established to develop the RPZ documentation. The Pokja consists of representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKP Maluku Province • DKP Central Maluku District • The Tourism Agency of Central Maluku • The Tourism Study Center, EAFM Learning Center, and Faculty of Marine and Fisheries of Pattimura University • The Baileo Foundation • Provincial / District Development Planning Board (<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i>), and • WWF-Indonesia <p>This group held a workshop on 28 November to: (1) agree and approve Pokja membership (as above); (2) agree on a RPZ roadmap. Based on the results of this workshop, the RPZ documentation is anticipated to be ready by March 2020.</p>		

Ay-Rhun	Existing MPA	47,969 ha										
<p>While the draft RPZ continues to be developed, reef health monitoring was conducted at this site from 3-10 November. The monitoring involved scientists from CTC, DKP Maluku Cabang Dinas GP VI Banda, TWP Laut Banda, Pattimura University, The Nature Conservancy, Luminocean and SEA-CORE. Key results of the surveys were as follows:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="215 1150 1414 1402"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Fish diversity</td> <td>54 new records for fish diversity (species not seen in previous surveys conducted in 2002 and 2012).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coral coverage</td> <td>Average 44.9% hard coral live coverage @ 3-meter depth Average 43.7% hard coral live coverage @ 10-meter depth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coral diversity</td> <td>56 coral genera recorded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coral recruits</td> <td>Varied across survey sites, from consistently high recruitment scores in Uring (site #18) to consistently low recruitment scores in Hatta (site # 13) and Batu Belanda (site# 19).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coral Diseases</td> <td>Only two diseases recorded: (i) Skeletal Eroding Band (SEB), and (ii) White Syndrome (WS)</td> </tr> </table>			Fish diversity	54 new records for fish diversity (species not seen in previous surveys conducted in 2002 and 2012).	Coral coverage	Average 44.9% hard coral live coverage @ 3-meter depth Average 43.7% hard coral live coverage @ 10-meter depth	Coral diversity	56 coral genera recorded	Coral recruits	Varied across survey sites, from consistently high recruitment scores in Uring (site #18) to consistently low recruitment scores in Hatta (site # 13) and Batu Belanda (site# 19).	Coral Diseases	Only two diseases recorded: (i) Skeletal Eroding Band (SEB), and (ii) White Syndrome (WS)
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Coral diversity	56 coral genera recorded											
Coral recruits	Varied across survey sites, from consistently high recruitment scores in Uring (site #18) to consistently low recruitment scores in Hatta (site # 13) and Batu Belanda (site# 19).											
Coral Diseases	Only two diseases recorded: (i) Skeletal Eroding Band (SEB), and (ii) White Syndrome (WS)											

Koon-Neiden	Existing MPA	9,901 ha
<p>This site is one of the most advanced in the region, and is currently at Step 4 of RPZ approval, with all documentation already approved by the provincial Governor and submitted for designation under Ministerial Decree (with support from USAID SEA Project partner WWF-Indonesia) on 19 November.</p> <p>Whilst awaiting Ministerial approval the MPA management unit will be established and authorized by the Governor in early 2020.</p>		

West Papua

Key MPA activities conducted this quarter were as follows.

South Sorong	New MPA	338,323 ha.
<p>Progress continued this quarter on the development of the RPZ. Several meetings were held between members of the South Sorong RPZ Technical Working Group² through this quarter, and a full group meeting was conducted on November 30. Key outputs of these meetings were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement that South Sorong MPA will be established as a <i>Suaka Alam Perairan</i> category of site. • Agreement on the name of the MPA, expected to be “Suaka Alam Perairan Teoenebikia” (Teoenebikia MPA) • Consensus reached on the formulation of the future MPA management unit and zoning concepts. • Agreement to incorporate the results of the WWF-Indonesia supported biophysical studies and EAFM assessments around shrimp management into the RPZ plans. 		

Berau Bay	New MPA	98,944 ha.
Nusalasi	New MPA	247,864 ha.
<p>These MPAs in Fakfak are in the advanced stage of Step 4. The RPZ documentation has been approved at the local and provincial levels and submitted to MMAF. Feedback from the final MMAF review resulted in some small changes to the RPZ (namely spatial revisions to remove some of the saline lake areas that are under the management of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry).</p> <p>Revision to the RPZ based on the above feedback was finalized in November, and the Ministerial Decree (KepMen) has been drafted. In this KepMen the final area designation has also been updated based on the zoning and management plans, with Berau Bay now covering an area of 98,944 ha, and Nusalasi covering an area of 247,864 ha.</p> <p>USAID SEA Project is now following up with MMAF for the finalization of this decree to legalize the MPA. The SEA Project continues to support DKP West Papua Province to attend meetings with MMAF in relation to the legalizing process of these MPAs. SEA Partner CI, while no longer under contractual engagement with the SEA Project, will continue to work in Fakfak under different funding sources and will share the results with USAID SEA.</p>		

² RPZ Technical Working Group: DKP Papua Barat, DP Kab Sorong Selatan, Dinas Kehutanan Papua Barat, BAPPEDA Papua Barat, Loka PSPL Sorong, Setda Papua Barat, SDKP Sorong, BBKSDA Papua Barat, UNIPA, Politeknik Kelautan dan Perikanan Sorong, Lembaga Daerah Aliran Sungai Sorong, Lembaga LMA Tehit Sorong Selatan, Lembaga LMA IMEKKO Sorong Selata, WWF Indonesia, USAID SEA

TECHNICAL APPROACH 3: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

NATIONAL

During this quarter marine spatial planning (MSP) work at the national level focused on coordinating the handover of the SEANODE geoportal, and supporting the development of materials to aid provinces in implementing their marine spatial plans.

SEANODE Geoportal Handover and Migration to MMAF. A series of technical meetings were held with the MMAF Directorate for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) to further coordinate and prepare for the transition and technical transfer of the SEANODE Geoportal system from USAID SEA Project's Office to MMAF's Data & Information Centre. On October 21, the USAID SEA Project submitted the official letter for handover of the portal to MMAF as required for the migration process; with transfer anticipated in FY20. In preparation for this transfer, MMAF and USAID SEA Core Team will be providing more training-of-trainers and provincial level training for geoportal operators prior to full migration. Overall, the development of this portal has taken around 15 months of work (from June 2018 to September 2019).

MSP Implementation Support Materials. In order to support the effective implementation of marine spatial plans at the provincial level, the USAID SEA Project and U.S National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) jointly initiated the development of support materials for provinces this quarter (building on the results and case studies presented in the MSP Symposium conducted in the last fiscal year). This work will continue into next quarter, and key topics that will be addressed include:

- permit assessment systems for marine and coastal spatial utilization;
- harmonizing synergies between land and sea planning;
- guides for how to monitor and evaluate MSP implementation;
- examples of MSP monitoring and evaluation best practices and indicators.

PROVINCIAL

At the provincial level, efforts were focused on furthering the completion of the marine spatial plan for West Papua, and supporting the implementation of marine spatial plans in North Maluku and Maluku.

MSP implementation involves seven key steps, as outlined in table 10.

Table 10: Key steps required for MSP Implementation.

KEY STEPS FOR MSP IMPLEMENTATION		
1	Regulation Issued	Governor Regulation for the Implementation of RZWP-3-K finalized, authorized and issued
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized	RZWP-3-K fully socialized amongst all key stakeholders (provincial, district, and cluster island levels).
3	Marine Cadastre System Established	Marine cadastre system / geoportal database established for the process of licensing and permitting.
4	MEL Policy Established	RZWP-3-K Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) policy established (national and provincial levels).
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	Provincial Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) (<i>Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis – KLHS</i>) completed under the Environmental Office. (Document validates and verifies the permit location process for RZWP-3-K implementation).
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place	Infrastructure and technical standard operation procedures established for managing permits and permit locations in coastal and marine areas.
7	Compliance and Control system implemented	Stakeholders' Compliance and Control System established for RZWP-3-K implementation

North Maluku

The status of MSP implementation in North Maluku is as shown in table 11. This quarter, work focused on step 5 (further the development of the KLHS) and step 6 (permitting).

Table 11: Status of MSP Implementation in North Maluku.

IMPLEMENTING MSP: STATUS NORTH MALUKU		
1	Regulation Issued	In progress
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized	Achieved
3	Marine Cadastre System Established	Not started
4	MEL Policy Established	
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	Budget committed
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place	In progress
7	Compliance and Control system implemented	Not started

Furthering the Development of the North Maluku KLHS. Production of the KHLS falls under the remit of the provincial Environment Agency. Through this quarter a series of coordination meetings were held with the North Maluku Environment Agency to discuss the KHLS as a requirement for producing permits under the RZWP-3-K. To date a key challenge has been the lack of a committed budget from the Dinas Lingkungan North Maluku to undertake this work. However, through the consultations conducted this quarter, and at the urging of USAID SEA Project partners WCS, the Agency announced in November that they will be committing up to 800 million IDR for this work in their next fiscal year (calendar year 2020).

Training for Working with MSP data in the Issuance of Permits. In October (29-31) USAID SEA Project partners WCS conducted a training on the use of spatial data to support the implementation of marine zones and the relation of this data to permit issuance under provincial regulation no.2/2018. The issuance of permits is a critical element of MSP implementation, to ensure activities in any given area align with the provincial zoning plan.

The 25 participants of the training came from DKP North Maluku, the Regional Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), Licensing Office (*Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu* - PTSP), Environment and Forestry Agency, Tourism Agency, Transportation Agency, Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat Office, Khairun University and Muhammadiyah Ternate University. Following the training, participants were able to provide technical recommendations to the provincial government to ensure permit issuance is aligned with the zoning plan, and to implement permit issuing to minimize and avoid conflicts in marine and coastal use.

Maluku

The status of MSP implementation in Maluku is as shown in table 12. This quarter, work focused on step 6 (permitting) and associated marine spatial analysis skills building.

Table 12: Status of MSP Implementation in North Maluku.

IMPLEMENTING MSP: STATUS MALUKU		
1	Governor Regulation Issued	In progress
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized	In progress
3	Marine Cadastre System Established ³	In progress
4	MEL Policy Established	Not started
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	Not started
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place	In progress
7	Compliance and Control system implemented	Not started

Clarification over Permitting Authority and associated Tax Retributions leads to Planned Changes in National Regulation Framework. In this quarter the provincial government identified a problematic issue in relation to coastal permits and the collection of provincial benefits. It was noted that any retributions or tax income related to permits issued for activities within provincial waters should accrue to provincial jurisdictions instead of national bodies. To this end the provincial government made complaints to the national Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MMAF), advising that laws concerning local taxation and associated charges (no. 28/2009) should be amended accordingly.

This concern has been noted by the national authorities and has been prioritized to address under the 2020/2021 National Legislative Program (ProLegNas).

³ The marine cadaster is the process to record any rights or interests through licensing or permit mechanisms and it is required as an official process under MMAF Decree No 24/2019.

Training on MSP data and analysis. In December (2-5) USAID SEA Core Team provided training to 31 DKP staff to improve their technical capacity, skills and knowledge for analyzing marine spatial data to support the implementation of the zoning plan under PerDa no. 1/2018. Participants included staff from both the provincial DKP office and from 12 cluster island technical DKP units, with post-training assessments revealing significantly increased knowledge and skills in MSP data analysis.

In the next quarter, DKP Province and USAID SEA Core MSP team plan to have a follow-up training on marine permits and licensing (step 6) and marine cadaster systems (step 3). This training will aim to ensure that any location permits issued within provincial waters aligns with the areas' spatial planning regulation.

In both North Maluku and Maluku work also progressed with preparations for the development of the Marine Spatial Plan Information System (*Sistem Informasi Perencanaan Ruang Laut – SPIRUL*). This system will be developed by related agencies (DKP, PTSP and BAPPEDA) with support from the USAID SEA Project. The system aims to provide a depository for permits / licences issues as a means to support permit / license administration. It will be a tool for the marine cadaster system to avoid permit / license overlap and ensure appropriate allocations for spatial use, in line with the RZWP-3-K.

West Papua

In this quarter further progress was made towards the finalization and enactment of the West Papua RZWP-3-K PerDa through approval by provincial parliamentary decree (September 27) and draft PerDa approval by MOHA (November 18).

Table 13: Status of the West Papua RZWP-3-K

KEY FINAL STEPS & TIMELINE TO ACHIEVING RZWP-3-K IN WEST PAPUA PROVINCE	ACHIEVED
INITIATION	June 2018
DATA COLLECTION	April 2018
DRAFT PRODUCTION OF RZWP-3-K	Oct. 2018
PUBLIC HEARINGS	Dec. 2018
FINALIZATION & ADOPTION	On-going
Final draft RZWP-3-K – local regulation completed	Dec. 2018
Final technical approval from Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (article 33)	June 2019
Draft RZWP-3-K – PerDa approved by the Parliamentary Decree of West Papua Province	Sept 2019
Final Draft RZWP-3-K – PerDa approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs	Nov 2019
Draft RZWP-3-K – enacted and issued as PerDa	Anticipated – January 2020

Transitioning from provincial parliamentary approval to national MOHA approval was not without challenges. According to MOHA regulation no. 13/2016, the provincial Governor is expected to submit an evaluation request to MOHA within three days following the parliamentary plenary session. However, in this case, MOHA instead suggested a 'pre-evaluation' should be conducted prior to the formal evaluation, to identify and resolve any potential obstacles that might arise in document substance,

legal drafting and administration. To this end, an unorthodox pre-evaluation meeting took place on October 9 in Manokwari, and was attended by three staff from MOHA and two from the Ministry of Maritime Coordination. Despite concerns, this pre-evaluation revealed there were no obstacles to moving forward and only a minor revision was recommended in relation to the legal drafting.

This meant the official evaluation meeting could take place, and this was held on November 4 in Jakarta and was attended by representatives from the West Papua RZWP-3-K Task Force, Deputy Governor and Provincial Secretary from West Papua. MOHA attendees included the Secretary of DG Regional Development and the Director of Synchronization of Regional Government Affairs II. This meeting resulted in the West Papua RZWP-3-K being declared complete (as stipulated under MOHA Decree no. 188.34-5686).

Under MOHA requirements, once the document is declared complete, the province must submit any agreed improvements within seven days following the evaluation process. This submission is expected to be accompanied by a validation letter related to commitment for KHLS production from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF). Despite the request for this validation letter being submitted on November 1 (a full three days before the evaluation meeting), it took nearly 20 working days before MOEF responded (beyond the seven-day turnaround period), with their letter arriving on November 18 (ref no. S.1450/MenLHK-PKTL/PDLKWS/OTL.0/11/2019).

Despite these delays and challenges, the RZWP-3-K minor legal adjustments are now being finalized, and the associated final PerDa is expected to be enacted and issued in January 2020.

While the development of the West Papua RZWP-3-K has taken 30 months, it has been acknowledged by national government as one of the most thorough, collaborative, stakeholder-engaging, and participatory marine spatial planning processes implemented in Indonesia. So much so that the Director of MSP-MMAF has encouraged the West Papua Task Force to produce a book compiling all the stories of the RZWP-3-K development process as a resource and exemplar lessons learned document for other provinces. To that end, plans are underway to develop the book by February 2020 in time to launch it at the upcoming RZWP-3-K National Coordination Meeting which will be attended by all provincial leaders from across Indonesia.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement activities continue to be rolled out as planned, with the aim of providing targeted enforcement support primarily through provincial level efforts to support community surveillance groups.

NATIONAL

In the first quarter of FY20, there were several achievements related to law enforcement at the national level.

Port State Measures (PSM) Inspector Training for Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Management Officers. In October (1-10) PSM Inspector training was provided to 25 Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Officers from PSM designated ports in Jakarta, Bitung, Bungus, and Benoa. The training was jointly organized by USAID SEA Project, NOAA OLE and the MMAF Training Centers.

Unlike previous PSM Inspector training courses delivered, efforts were made during this training to further institutionalize the training skills and advance the transition and ownership of the course to MMAF. Key mechanisms used for this institutionalization process were as follows.

- (1) The training fully utilized the seven MMAF PSM Inspector Training Modules that were recently finalized (and have been based on the substance of the NOAA OLE PSM modules).
- (2) The training was delivered collaboratively by seven MMAF PSM trainers and six trainers from NOAA OLE and USAID SEA. The MMAF trainers were all alumni of the previous PSM Inspector trainings held in 2017 and 2018, and were all actively involved in the development of the seven-module MMAF course. During the training the NOAA OLE team provided coaching to the MMAF trainers such that they led the sessions, with NOAA OLE and USAID SEA providing back-up when needed.
- (3) MMAF staff were more proactively involved in the preparation and logistical planning and management of the training, particularly the Directorate of Fishing Ports and the MMAF Training Centers. This included preparing and handling field-based training (held at the Muara Baru Fishing Port in Jakarta), where activities included mock boarding sessions and on-site port-based learning.

The training provided skills-building on how to conduct robust pre-arrival information inspections, data analysis, boarding inspections to check licenses, and physical checks of the vessels (their catches, crew, logbook and so on). It also taught participants how to fill in the inspection report and follow the reporting procedures.

The training evaluation results revealed that participants felt the sessions were well-organized, informative, useful to improve their boarding inspection skills and suitable for the Indonesian context. They found the training provided extensive knowledge related to data analysis, team work on undertaking inspections, and the skills needed to better verify the unique identifier of the vessel (based on International Maritime Organization [IMO] provisions). Sessions that rated particularly well in the training evaluation included the boarding simulation, case studies that were presented, and knowledge sharing sessions.

In terms of institutionalizing this training within MMAF, it was felt that further support and coaching is required for the MMAF trainers to become fully competent and confident in delivering the course. In particular, greater skills are needed in running the mock boarding sessions, for which the trainers themselves need more advanced PSM inspection skills (this will be provided in the coming months).

In terms of managing the complex logistical coordination for the training, the experience inspired the MMAF Directorate of Fishing Ports and MMAF Training Centers to come to an internal agreement for working together again in the future to implement such courses collaboratively.

Continuing to Support the Finalization of Draft MMAF Ministerial Regulation on Guidance for PSM Implementation. This policy is now in Stage 2. Full information of the technical support provided for this deliverable is outlined in section 3, sub-section on Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations.

Law Enforcement Becomes the Focus for the ‘Talking SEA’ Newsletter, Issue #5: Safeguarding Our Seas. As the USAID SEA Project enters its’ institutionalization phase, it was decided that the theme for the next bi-annual SEA Project Newsletter will be how to safeguard marine and fisheries resources and facilitate shifting behaviors to promote compliance with the law. Through this focus, the USAID SEA Project aims to capture and share key summary information about the dynamics of the marine and fisheries law enforcement systems, including issues of awareness, surveillance, investigation, prosecution and adjudication processes. In the development of the newsletter a range of thematic interviews were conducted with key resource persons directly involved (and in charge) of enforcement activities, including the Directors of PSDKP, provincial DKP offices, fisheries surveillance officers in the field and fisheries Judges. The newsletter also captures a range of stories from the field from USAID SEA Project sites. Talking SEA Issue #5 is expected to be finalized and disseminated in January 2020.

PROVINCIAL

Across all three provinces, work has been undertaken this quarter to strengthen community-based surveillance systems (*Sistem Pengawasan oleh Masyarakat – SISWASMAS*). A five-step process has been developed to guide progress, and as shown in figure 8, POKMASWAS across all three provinces are now at various stages of effective step-wise implementation.

Across all provinces, the establishment and strengthening of SISWASMAS in the field has involved a range of agencies, including provincial DKP offices, district fisheries agencies, heads of villages and heads of sub-districts (known as *Camat*). At the district and provincial levels, USAID SEA Project has also recently started to engage the Agency of Village Community Empowerment and Ministry of Village Community Empowerment (respectively) in strengthening POKMASWAS and integrating SISWASMAS into village governance systems. In this context, USAID SEA Project aims to support MMAF in convincing these Agencies / Ministry to secure or facilitate budget allocations for POKMASWAS through the technical guidance provided for Village Fund Allocations in the future, in order to ensure the future sustainability of POKMASWAS operational costs throughout coastal villages in Indonesia.

Other key provincial-based activities this quarter are as outlined below.



Figure 8: Status of SISWASMAS implementation for POKMASWAS across the three provinces, Q1, 2020.

North Maluku

Continuing to Support the Establishment of New POKMASWAS. USAID SEA Project partners WCS have been working with several villages in South Halmahera to establish new POKMASWAS. This has included villages in Guraici Islands (Lelei and Talimau villages), Widi Islands (Gane Luar and Ranga-Ranga villages), Makian Island (Sebelei Village) and Moti Island (Tafamutu Village). In this quarter work focused on introducing these communities to the concept of POKMASWAS, sharing basic information, introducing the logbook format and reporting system. Further progress in the development of these POKMASWAS is expected next quarter. Meanwhile in Juanga Village, Morotai, one new POKMASWAS was established (Juanga Daruba) following socialization activities conducted in previous reporting periods. This group has 10 active members.

Monitoring and Supporting the Improvement of POKMASWAS Institutions for Implementing SISWASMAS. For the existing POKMASWAS in North Maluku (8 groups, with a combined membership of 87 people), the USAID SEA Project partners WCS and CTC have continued to encourage members to fill the logbook and communicate the patrol results to the head of the Village (in line with the SISWASMAS steps as outlined in figure 8). Partners report that in Mare (Maregam and Marekofo Villages) the POKMASWAS are progressing well, with 28 members and 2 law enforcement officers actively implementing patrols and supporting enforcement practices in the area.

Maluku

Delivering Stage I POKMASWAS Training in Koon-Neiden MPA. In November (6-7) the USAID SEA Project delivered a Stage I training for POKMASWAS Pasukan Leawana and POKMASWAS Tanjung Keter in Koon-Neiden. The training was delivered by partners WWF-Indonesia in collaboration

with DKP Maluku, the MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon, and DKP agency of Eastern Seram⁴ and was attended by 14 POKMASWAS members. Through this training, participants learned about the working mechanisms of socializing awareness of the MPA, undertaking patrols, filling in the logbook, and sharing information with the Village Head and local law enforcement agencies, as well as DKP Maluku. In the last day of the training, each group prepared a work plan and identified key partners for their POKMASWAS to engage with in order to safeguard their MPA.

Monitoring and Supporting the Improvement of POKMASWAS Institutions for Implementing SISWASMAS.

For the existing POKMASWAS in Maluku (11 groups, with a combined membership of 150 people), USAID SEA Project partners WWF-Indonesia have continued to provide support, particularly to groups in Sawai (Serutbar MPA) and Koon-Neiden.

- **Sawai.** Since receiving training in FY19, the two POKMASWAS active in Serutbar MPA (POKMASWAS Toha Putih and POKMASWAS Pantura) have been actively involved in patrols, completing logbooks and reporting findings to Village Heads and law enforcement officials. Their work revealed several illegal activities taking place in the area, including fish bombing, usage of potassium, and compressor fishing within the MPA. These activities have been documented and reported to the village officials. In addition to this, one patrol found a scuttled ship, stuck at sea, which they reported to the authorities and managed to acquire the help needed to rescue and release the ship. To continue to support activities, POKMASWAS Toha Putih also made a proposal this quarter to the village fund (*Anggaran Dana Desa*) to finance POKMASWAS activities, successfully resulting in the villages 2020 budget allocating funds to purchase a boat, boat engine and communication gear for POKMASWAS members (note: this allocation was since adjusted, as this group were later awarded a patrol boat – see below section). Overall, POKMASWAS in this area have successfully reached stage 4 of SISWASMAS implementation (as shown in figure 8).
- **Koon-Neiden.** After the basic training conducted in November (described above), the two POKMASWAS in Koon-Neiden MPA have begun to regularly undertake patrols; both to check for MPA compliance and any illegal fishing activity, as well as monitor compliance with the entrance fee system already operational in the MPA. In the short time since the patrols have become routine they have been rather startled to find that around one-third of all the diving activities encountered in the MPA did not have a permit from the customary-law official to dive in the area, and had not paid the entrance fee. These results have been reported to the head of Kataloka Village and the relevant customary officials, and will be shared with Jangkar (the Indonesian Cruise and Liveboard ships network) to evaluate and improve entrance fee management and compliance in this area. Overall, POKMASWAS in this area have successfully reached stage 3 of SISWASMAS implementation (as shown in figure 8).

Patrol Boat Awarded to POKMASWAS Toha Putih in Sawai. In this quarter, partners WWF-Indonesia have been working with DKP Maluku to explore mechanisms for the provincial government to incentivize and support POKMASWAS in the area. Together a review of active groups was undertaken, and POKMASWAS Toha Putih were found to be particularly active and effective in their area. In recognition of this, on December 13, the Vice Governor of Maluku Province awarded this group with a

⁴ The actual trainers were from DKP Maluku Province, MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon (Didik C. Suryono, subordinate of Mr. Harlim Raya) and WWF. These trainers have been cleared in the Leahy vetting process for DKP Maluku Province, MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon, and Regional Court, as informed by Hafizh Aadyas on September 12, 2019. Representative Babinsa who was invited for the training could not attend at the time, even though he has also passed the Leahy vetting process (as issued on October 9, 2019). Meanwhile, a representative from DKP Eastern Seram (who does not have authority to carry a weapon or arrest people) joined the training as an observer.

patrol boat (in commemoration of Nusantara Day at the DKP Maluku office). POKMASWAS Toha Putih were congratulated on their persistence, active initiative, and thoroughness of their work.

As mentioned in the previous section, this POKMASWAS had already been successful in persuading the Head of their Village to adjust the Village Fund budget for 2020 to include allocations for a patrol boat. Following this donation of a boat however, the Head of the Village is adjusting the budget to free up the money allocated for the boat to support wider POKMASWAS patrol activities instead.

West Papua

Patrol Equipment Awarded to POKMASWAS in South Sorong. In this quarter, partners WWF-Indonesia have been working with DKP West Papua to explore mechanisms for the provincial government to incentivize and support POKMASWAS in the area. This work exposed DKP West Papua to the pressing needs faced by POKMASWAS in the region, in terms of surveillance facilities, equipment and infrastructure. As a result of this, on October 1, DKP West Papua awarded five POKMASWAS in South Sorong with vests, binoculars, digital cameras, GPS units and flashlights. The recipient POKMASWAS were namely POKMASWAS Knasaimos, Mangewang, Udang, Siganoi and Metamani.

Monitoring and Supporting the Improvement of POKMASWAS Institutions for Implementing SISWASMAS. For the existing POKMASWAS in West Papua (11 groups, with a combined membership of 181 people), USAID SEA Project partners WWF-Indonesia have continued to provide support, particularly to groups in South Sorong. Here, SEA partners WWF-Indonesia followed up this quarter with training for four POKMASWAS (Mangewang, Klasaimus, Siganoi, and Kenaburi).

This training was conducted by field staff on-site over the period of November and December, and focused on: (1) how to effectively conduct patrols and surveillance, including effective use of materials, equipment and infrastructure as well as scheduling; (2) the technical steps required to effectively undertake surveillance, observe and capture the necessary information; (3) the procedures for documenting any fisheries violations witnessed during any patrol (including use of the logbook); and (4) the procedures for reporting violations and logbook data.



Figure 9: Learning to use equipment such as binoculars and cameras for patrols in South Sorong.

Through the training, POKMASWAS participants were communicating with wider community members and disseminating information about POKMASWAS amongst their peers. Schedules were also agreed; with full area (large-scale) patrols agreed to take place twice a month for POKMASWAS Mangewang, Siganoi and Kenaburi, and four times each month for POKMASWAS Klasaimus.

SECTION 3. APPROACHES FOR ADDRESSING ENABLING CONDITIONS

The USAID SEA Project seeks to create enabling conditions that allow relevant stakeholders and local communities to support sustainable marine resource use and management. The project raises awareness and promotes positive behavior change through local champions by increasing stakeholder capacity. It also advances policies, laws, and regulations that provide the foundation for sustainable resource use practices, and explores innovations and incentive mechanisms to foster marine stewardship.

STRATEGIC APPROACH I: CREATE DEMAND THROUGH AWARENESS RAISING AND ADVOCACY

In this reporting period the USAID SEA Project continued to support all partners in the implementation of behavior change communications (BCC), including government agencies such as DKP at the provincial level, PSDKP and PSPL Sorong at the national level. Specifically, representatives from government agencies have been involved in variety of roles in the implementation of BCC, including (for example) being resource persons and participants in champion training. It has been encouraging to see that the capacity building in this area has very much paid off, with partners having an improved understanding of champions, and rolling out behavior change communications. Moreover, behavior change activities start to yield results, with several of the SAI benchmark indicators — number of champions, number of people exposed to SEA messages, and number of fora — surpassing their targets. It is hoped that the government can utilize this approach and capitalize on the increased capacity of partners and champions in government awareness programs on sustainable fisheries and marine conservation.

Increasingly, USAID SEA Project partners are utilizing behavior change (BC) approaches in their activities that go far beyond traditional awareness raising or knowledge-centric approaches that most of the partners have been used to. This has resulted in more systematic and practical BC activities, and has improved field performance.

On-site work has also been improving as partners have been engaging and employing more site-based facilitators and working more proactively with wider site-based stakeholders such as landing site enumerators. In this quarter, the USAID SEA Core Communications Team have also been supporting the EAFM team to prepare Fishery Extension Officers (FEO's) who are stationed in the field to be more engaged in community work, BC activities and, particularly, be key community focal points for promoting sustainable fisheries. To this end SEA Core is developing various materials to better equip these FEO's to provide guidance to communities on this issue (to be completed next quarter).

All USAID SEA Project partners now have field staff equipped with the necessary skills needed to successfully guide and promote BCC activities. However, some work remains to be done. The recent champions training in Sorong in October (described further below) revealed that some of the community officers and field facilitators from partner organizations have varied understanding about the champion program, and some lack of clarity exists for some of the newer team members regarding how best to utilize, motivate and leverage these champions as influencers in BCC initiatives. To address this gap the USAID SEA Project Core Team will reinforce the importance and role of the champion program in both implementing BCC activities and institutionalizing influencers within communities. This is

particularly important as the USAID SEA Project enters its final year for realizing behavior change outcomes, and ensuring systems and people are in place at sites to continue campaigns beyond the life of the project.

ADVANCING BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Work continued this quarter to provide support to USAID SEA Project partners to implement BCC activities, and to assess their performance; their achievements, challenges and areas of further support required.

- **WWF** has become a frontrunner for implementing BCC activities through the effective development of their action-oriented plan, working through champions and undertaking awareness raising and outreach activities. This has been particularly notable through their activities in South Sorong, as they have been working to target and addressing behavior change (BC) related issues identified in their BCC assessment conducted last year. For example, WWF included champions in their South Sorong MPA public consultations and education activities related to increasing community understanding for MPA and zoning processes. The result of this is an observed increase in knowledge within communities in agreeing the zoning of South Sorong MPA. In addition, WWF has been working with champions to promote POKMASWAS and already, South Sorong POKMASWAS have started their surveillance activities as mandated.
- **MDPI** continues to demonstrate proficiency in their approach to BC through community-engagement, implemented through on-site facilitators and champions. Examples of MDPI's BCC include: champion-led community meetings, regularly updated Fair Trade information boards, regular film screenings, and the engagement of fishers' wives in logbook recording.
- **CTC** continues to steadily progress with MPA awareness campaigns. The organization experienced the departure of one of their key communication staff in charge of BC related activities this quarter, resulting in some challenges and delays for the team (as the replacement staff member gets up to speed). Nonetheless work has been proficiently implemented, with the majority of BC related activities being channeled effectively through champions across sites. Examples of CTC's work includes awareness raising for MPA and ETP species in the CTC locations (Buano, Lease, Sula Islands MPAs) conducted by CTC team and champions prior to public consultations required for MPA establishment. Increases understanding and knowledge of communities on MPA and zoning processes has increased as a result, paving the way for zoning agreements for the MPA.
- **WCS** has shown remarkable progress in BCC this quarter, particularly considering that 51 of their village sites were formally found to have the lowest foundational understanding about conservation, MPAs, sustainable fisheries, and POKMASWAS compared to other areas. Their intensive efforts this period, particularly related to BCC activities around ETP species, has resulted in messages being exposed to approximately 400 people this quarter. The activities including the distribution of materials and posters about ETP species through 11 champion candidates (selected by WCS) in villages throughout Guraici and Widi Islands. As this quarter is the first for WCS to increase its BCC activities, the impacts of this campaign on ETP species has yet to be recorded. However, WCS have become the most active partner sharing and promoting champion-based stories to SEA media platforms. This organization also faced challenges this quarter however, with the departure of their communication focal point staff member. It is hoped a replacement will be recruited soon to avoid BCC activities lagging behind.

In this reporting period, several subcontractors' terms with the USAID SEA Project came to an end (including partners CI, UKIP, and UNIPA). This posed a challenge in terms of facilitating a smooth handover of their program activities to local counterparts. All three groups have worked very effectively in the recruitment, engagement, involvement and empowerment of SEA champions in their respective areas, and the rather abrupt end of project term created concerns and uncertainty amongst these champions. Therefore, the USAID SEA Project Core are continuing to communicate with these partners to help facilitate a smoother transition moving forward, and the handing over of roles to local counterparts, from the village level and beyond.

IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT OF CHAMPIONS

In this quarter WCS contributed an additional 11 new champions from their working sites in North Maluku, taking the overall number of champions identified and engaged to date to 495. This number is anticipated to increase as the USAID SEA Project enters its final phase.

Geographical Distribution of Champions

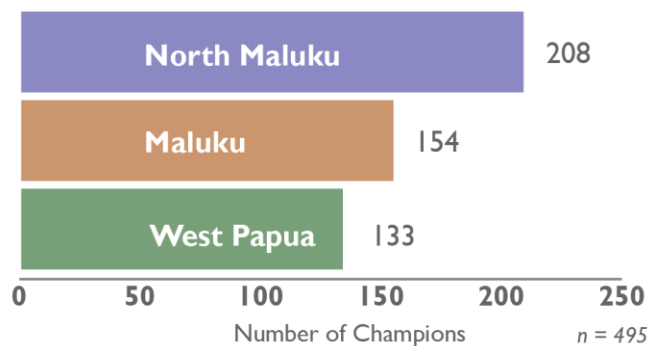


Figure 10: Geographical distribution of champions, Q1, 2020.

Champion Training, Driving for Action. Forty SEA Champions from Maluku, North Maluku and West Papua gathered for a SEA Champions training in West Papua, Sorong on 28- 31 October; among them eight women champions (an increase from earlier events) that included a housewife, student, village secretary and members of a local women’s group. They were joined by 13 staff from six USAID SEA implementing partners, who delivered sessions on basic skills-based and action-oriented strategies to support the SEA Champions in their work, particularly relating to MPA’s, community organizing, advocating for and motivating the POKMASWAS, and behavior change communication. During the training simple games and simulations were used to enhance participant interaction, inject energy, and encourage fruitful discussions into each session.

The training included a POKMASWAS-dedicated session involving resource persons from local government and law enforcement offices. It ended with a talent show to build the Champions’ confidence through dancing, poetry reading, singing and drama; skills that will be essential for influencing others through public events and trainings. Four long-term Champions (Champions of Champions) from Fakfak, Bintuni, and South Sorong served as resource persons to their peers and helped keep the

training lively and productive to the end. With this training, about 170 champions (36 percent of the total) have participated in the USAID SEA champion capacity building program to date.

Champion Training Introducing Human Centered Design. In November (29-30) USAID SEA Project partners Rare held an outreach and strategizing workshop for their champions aimed at further improving the adoption of fisheries management interventions, monitoring and enforcement in Mayalibit Bay and Dampier Strait. The workshop was attended by 24 champions, and Rare introduced them to the method of Human Centered Design (HCD). This is an approach through which champions can gather information and build up their own media / channel and campaign strategies to reach “their own community” through three action steps: (1) inspiration; (2) ideation and, (3) implementation. HCD is an interactive and innovative method, but also challenging conceptually; particularly for the audience concerned from Raja Ampat (where there are constraints in knowledge and limitations of Bahasa Indonesia language to fully grasp the complex teachings). Rare used “a short drama” to reflect action plan development that aligned well with the champion training conducted earlier in Sorong (as above). The role-play method for teaching is most suitable for community outreach. Of all USAID SEA Project partners, as part of USAID SEA work plan, Rare and WCS have organized trainings for their champions in parallel of USAID SEA Core-provided training, with SEA Core facilitation

Rare has also prepared an exit strategy for their work in the region, which will be reviewed in the next quarter and is planned to be ready as part of the SAI exit strategy in Q3, 2020.

Champion WhatsApp Group. This group continues to perform very well, providing a platform for champions to share their activities and achievements in real-time, and creating motivation, momentum, and healthy competitiveness across the group. Membership now numbers 86, including champions, partners and SEA Core representatives.

CHAMPION /GROUP MEMBER	Ludfi H. Iha	Nasarudin	Agus Pondayar Permenas
WHATSAPP PHOTO			
ABOUT / WHATSAPP TEXT	<p>Caught on camera! Law enforcement officers warn shark and ray fishers in Bintuni Bay.</p>	<p>SEA Champion conducts socialization about ETP species in the fish market, Tidore city.</p>	<p>POKMASWAS East Jefmen respond to night violation - some high blood pressure for sure!</p>

Figure 11: Examples of some of the posts on the Champion WhatsApp group, Q1, 2020.

EXPOSURE TO MESSAGES THROUGH OUTREACH

A key element of behavior change communication is the dissemination of information through a range of media formats. In this quarter, a variety of site-based BCC materials and collaterals were produced and disseminated by USAID SEA Core and Project partners. This included, amongst other materials:

- ETP-related awareness raising posters;
- ETP banners and roll-banners for use by champions;
- No Sea Littering posters and banners;
- MPA Zonation posters and banners (produced this quarter, to be distributed next quarter);
- Audio-visual productions developed by partners for dissemination;
- Working field shirts for POKMASWAS;
- T-shirts for souvenirs for sustainable fishery stakeholders;
- Polo shirts for fishery enumerators;
- Various products developed to support local festivals and events, including stickers t-shirts, vests, games, blankets (with information about coral reef habitat), as well as puppets for Rare's popular puppet show.



Figure 12: Posters get distributed to 15 MPAs across three provinces and DKP offices.



Figure 13: T-shirts prepared for distribution in North Maluku, with COR approved design (RFA #191). Produced as souvenirs for enumerators and respondents in readiness for an upcoming fisheries economic survey in North Maluku Province as part of the Harvest Strategy Design. The T-shirt carries a message to promote responsible fishing and will be distributed to 220 fisher-respondents in the survey. The polo shirt will be for the 40 enumerators involved in conducting the survey.



Figure 14: Sticker promoting habitat protection (for Tidore, designed and distributed by WCS)⁵



Figure 15: T-shirts designed for West Papua campaigns.

ABOVE LEFT: Working shirts for POKMASWAS members in Nusa Matan, Fakfak (designed and distributed by CI⁶).

ABOVE RIGHT: T-shirts for champions in Mayalibit Bay and Dampier Strait, Raja Ampat (designed and distributed by Rare⁷).

Behavior change messaging was also disseminated this quarter through a range of events and activities. Particularly notable were the following:

West Papua Roadshow. From 7 - 12 October, USAID SEA Partners CI conducted a six-day Environmental Roadshow through seven villages in the Berau Bay MPA, Fakfak, West Papua. The roadshow was aimed at school students and introduced children to topics such as marine ecosystems, coral reefs and ETP species. Messaging was adapted to the village contexts, for example, in Furir Village a key topic covered was sea turtles, as the village had just agreed to release 11 Hawksbill Turtles.

Overall the roadshow was attended and enjoyed by 116 primary students and 76 high school students. And while the roadshow targeted children, it was noted that the activity also influenced parents. In one incident a daughter was seen forbidding her mother to throw rubbish in the sea (in Malakuli Village).

⁵ Communications materials produced and distributed by SEA Implementing Partners (SEA sub-contractors) with compliance to USAID Branding and Marking are cleared/approved by USAID SEA Core Team.

⁶ idem

⁷ idem

Environmental education is one of the key strategies deployed by CI to spread awareness across this region.



Figure 16: Roadshow activities in Fakfak generate support for marine conservation and sustainable management.

National Fish Day Celebrations across North Maluku. From 26 November to 2 December, USAID SEA Project partners MDPI held a week-long series of events with local communities across North Maluku in an extended celebration of Indonesia’s National Fish Day. The National Fish Day was first declared by Presidential Decree in 2014 (no. 3/2014) and is celebrated every year on 21 November, coinciding with World Fisheries Day.

The events took place in Ternate, Morotai, Bacan and Bisa Islands, and involved beach clean-ups, information sessions on ETP species and traditional rowing competitions. More than 200 students participated as youth representatives, and the beach clean-ups yielded more than 500kg of plastic waste across the four sites. This resulted in plastic debris emerging as a key focus of the events, galvanizing discussion and motivation to protect and conserve the seas.



Figure 17: National Fish Day celebrations across North Maluku galvanize support for marine conservation.

‘Love to Eat Fish’ Festival takes place in Raja Ampat, West Papua. From 12 – 14 November, USAID SEA Project partners Rare participated in the ‘Gemar Makan Ikan’ (Love to Eat Fish) Festival in Raja Ampat; using the event to share information about the Customary Fishery Management (CFM) concept already in practice in the Mayalibit Bay and Dampier Strait. The festival was organized by the District Government of Raja Ampat and DKP office to commemorate World Fisheries Day, and took place in Waisai (on Torang Cinta Beach). Hundreds of visitors attended the festival aimed to promote the fisheries potential of Raja Ampat and create demand for fish, while also developing awareness and commitment on protecting Raja Ampat’s fisheries resources.

Along with event staples like bazaars, fish exhibitions, performing arts, games and competitions, the festival featured socialization and learning activities highlighting the benefits of eating fish and how to conserve fish habitats. During the event, Rare spread key messaging through hand puppet shows, the introduction of colorful mascots, distribution of written materials, and screening of a film about the CFM's. The film in particular created considerable interest, with requests made for holding screenings in wider communities and districts across the region.



Figure 18: The 'Love to Eat Fish' Festival in Raja Ampat.

FORA ESTABLISHED

In this quarter four new Fora were established, bringing the overall total number of Fora supported by the USAID SEA Project to 62. The new Fora were:

- Three working groups in Fakfak West Papua, established through support from USAID SEA Project partners CI. Two of these working groups are to support Fakfak MPA management, namely: (1) The MPA Management Body Initiation Working Group, and (2) the MPA Management and Zoning Plan Working Group. The other has been established to support sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood development, namely: (3) the Indonesian Tour Guide Association of Fakfak.
- One additional POKMASWAS was established this quarter (Juanga Daruba in North Maluku).

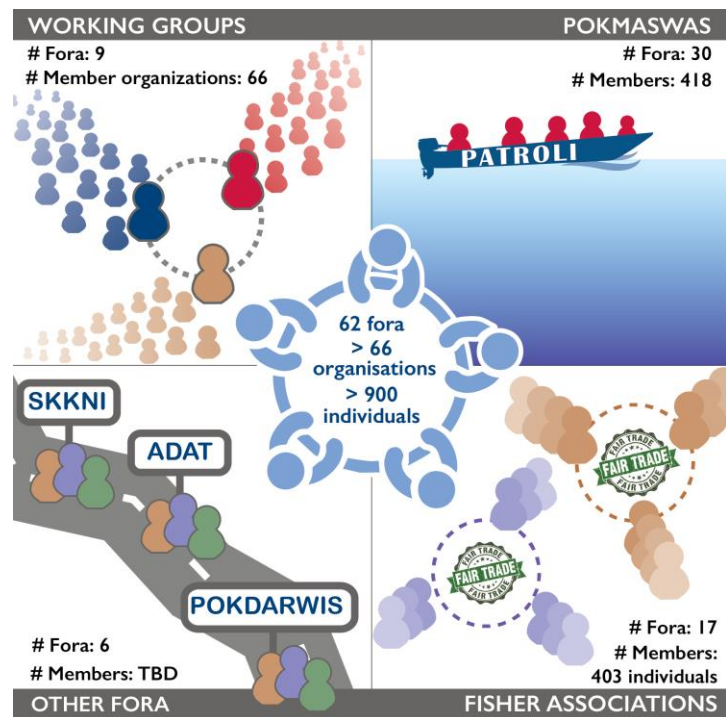


Figure 19: Summary overview of the Fora supported through the USAID SEA Project, Q1, 2020.

STRATEGIC APPROACH 3: INCREASE INCENTIVES FOR MARINE STEWARDSHIP

In the first quarter of FY20, the USAID SEA Project continued to implement activities related to SA3 through three work streams:

- (1) Developing markets for sustainable fisheries.
- (2) Promoting and developing sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities.
- (3) Promoting preferential, managed, and secure access to marine resources.

Due to the earthquake that hit Maluku and Seram Islands on September 26, 2019 (6.8 on the Richter Scale), some of field activities originally planned for this quarter were rescheduled. Activities implemented by SEA partner ILMMA, for example, had to be rescheduled as many communities they work with had fled to higher land over concerns of potential aftershocks and tsunamis. Nonetheless work continued in many areas.

DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Fair Trade

Utilizing market economics to promote sustainable fisheries can be immensely advantageous, as market-based incentives speak the language of fishers and are rooted in connecting good business with good sustainable practices. However, such an approach is not without risk, as it relies on (and can be affected by) global market trading practices and pricing fluctuations that come with market economics. In this quarter, this risk materialized when one of the key Fair Trade industry partners working with USAID SEA Project sites — Anova — found themselves becoming uncompetitive in the international trading market due to the high on-ground costs of purchase related to Fair Trade and the Premium Fund, and the subsequent expense of the product in U.S. supermarkets (their main export area).

Through 2019, Anova found that of all Fair Trade produce purchased from fishers, only approximately a third ended up being marketed as a Fair Trade product at point of sale; yet purchase costs remain bound to volume sourced, and not volume that makes it to final market. Because of this, Anova reached an agreement with Fair Trade U.S. to adjust the licensing and premium fund costs to enable their product to become appropriately competitive. This has meant, however, that some USAID SEA Project Fair Trade sites currently active will close in 2020 as funds will not be available to maintain trading with them (predominantly remote sites where transportation costs add to overall expense, and where the cost per kilogram product is already quite high due to relatively low volumes caught).

Overall five USAID SEA supported Fisher Associations (FA's) will be affected by this closure, namely:

- Three FA's in Parigi (FA Pantura Parigi, Tuna Parigi and Parigi Indah).
- Two FA's in Tobelo (FA Pulau Panjang and Sinar Tuna).

In addition to this, a letter from Anova was circulated in October to the all FA's to inform them of the difficulties Anova are facing in selling their product, and to explain that the Premium Fund would not be paid on any tuna product until the end of the year at least. Regardless, the impacted FA's will continue to practice Fair Trade processes and best practices.

Despite these challenges, 12 SEA-supported FA's will continue business as usual, and work continued on ensuring these groups follow and comply with Fair Trade best practices.

The following is a table of Fair Trade related meetings held this quarter.

Table 14: List of Fair Trade related meetings conducted in Q1, 2020.

Meetings	Topics	Fishermen Association	Date	Villages	# Participants
Premium Plan Meeting	Premium Fund use; Anova letter; rules for members; fisher logbooks; FAD building; Pas Kecil and BPKP.	Tuna Bajo Pra	Oct 1, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	30
		Sang Jaya Pra	Oct 2, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	20
		Tuna Bajo	Oct 7, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	39
		Sang Jaya	Oct 9, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	26
		Berkah Tuna	Oct 11, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	13
		Pantura Parigi	Oct 11, 2019	Parigi	10
		Tuna Parigi	Oct 12, 2019	Parigi	14
		Parigi Indah	Oct 13, 2019	Parigi	8
Regular Meeting	Premium Fund; Anova letter; vessel registration; fisher list; audit non-compliances.	Doroici	Oct 2, 2019	Rua, Ternate	15
		Marimoi	Oct 2, 2019	Jambula, Ternate	
		Sigaro Malaha	Oct 2, 2019	Kampung Makasar	14
		Tuna Jaya	Oct 3, 2019	East Madopolo	7
		Samudra Mandioli	Oct 4, 2019	Lele, South Mandioli	11
		Beringin Jaya	Oct 4, 2019	Waringin, North Obi	9
		Usaha Laut	Oct 5, 2019	Bahu, South Mandioli	9
		Beringin Jaya NC	Oct 10, 2019	Waringin, North Obi	10
Fair Trade Committee	Premium Fund disbursement	Sanana Coordination	Oct 4, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	5
		Sanana Coordination	Oct 16, 2019	Bajo, Sanana	63

Fisheries Improvement Projects

Two Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIP's) continue to be implemented by USAID SEA partners WWF-Indonesia to progress towards Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification:

- Shrimp FIP in South Sorong
- Mud Crab FIP in Bintuni Bay

Shrimp FIP in South Sorong. USAID SEA partner WWF-Indonesia continue to work with fishing company PT Irian Marine Product Development (PT IMPD) as part of WWF's Seafood Savers initiative (<http://www.seafoodsavers.org/company/pt-irian-marine-product-development/?lang=en>). PT IMPD signed the Pre-Membership Cooperation Agreement for FIP development in South Sorong back in 2018, and in early 2019 agreed to work to the schematic shown in figure 20 towards MSC assessment, the first stage of which was finalized this quarter.

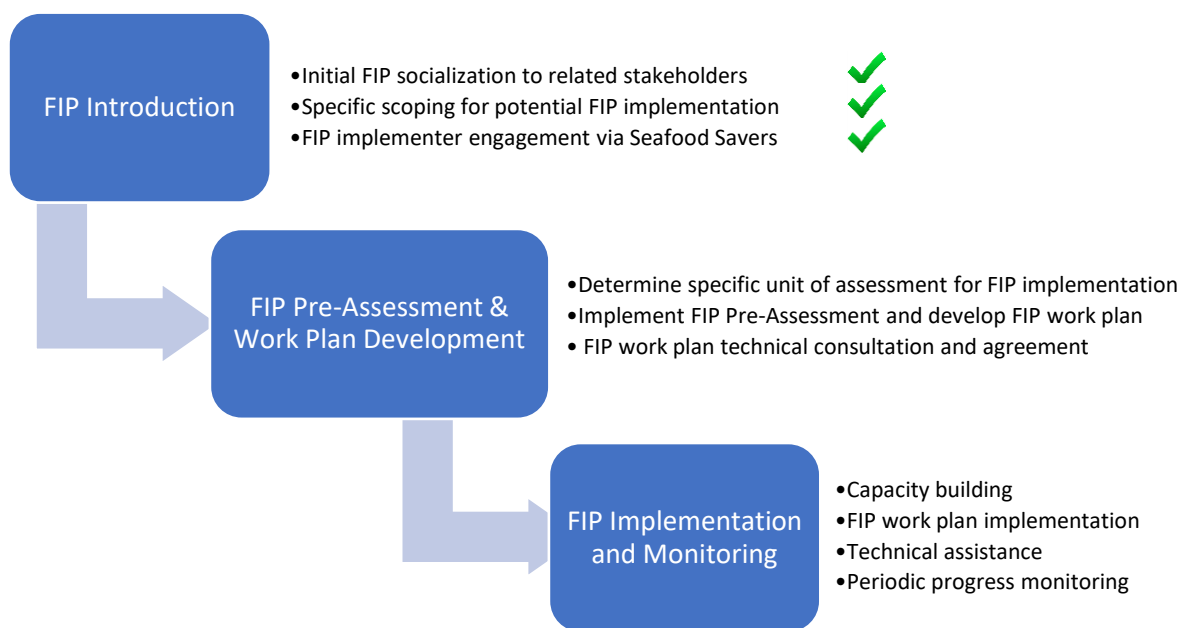


Figure 20: FIP development schematic as agreed with PT IMPD in South Sorong.

PT IMPD are working with Konda (30 fishers) and Seneboi (70 fishers) who supply approximately 60 percent of PT IMPD’s product, dominated by banana shrimp (*Penaeus merguensis*). In this quarter, fishers from Inanwatan sub-district have also been engaged for involvement in the FIP, and enumerators from WWF-Indonesia have continued to collect daily shrimp catch data on-site in order inform and guide stock assessment and harvest control development in 2020. Vessels were also registered this quarter as part of FIP requirements, and a roadmap was agreed with PT IMPD moving forward (table 15).

Table 15: Agreed roadmap and timeline for South Sorong Shrimp FIP with PT IMPD.

Key activities	PRE	2020													
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	
MSC Pre-Assessment (all stakeholders: communities and industry to provincial and national government)															
Stakeholder meetings (series) for Action Plan formulation															
Stock assessment and establishment of harvest control rules (in collaboration with Universities)															
Dissemination and socialization of stock assessment findings, and scientific publication															
Development of Product Traceability Scheme															
Capacity building for fishers and all stakeholders															
Implementation of FIP															
Monitoring and evaluation of FIP, uploading of FIP inventory to global FIP database															
Showcasing FIP to wider stakeholders															

During this quarter, the Best Management Practice (BMP) compliance assessment conducted by WWF FIP Team for wild caught shrimp in the area still fell below required standards (56 percent in Seneboi, 59 percent in Konda, and 47.5 percent in Inanwatan). To address this issue and improve management

practices WWF-Indonesia conducted further socialization of environmentally friendly fishing practices (including gear types, operation techniques, catch handling and logbook compliance) and the requirements of BMP standards.

In the next quarter the FIP pre-assessment will be finalized, conducted by an external auditor (Peterson Control Union), with the involvement of PT IMPD, fishers from target areas, DKP West Papua, the University of Muhammadiyah Sorong, the South Sorong MPA Initiation Team, and the Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic in Sorong.

Mud Crab FIP in Bintuni. The BMP compliance assessment by WWF FIP Team for this FIP will take place following completion of the MSC pre-assessment for wild caught shrimp in South Sorong (described above). In this quarter the main activity was the completion of a BMP video, featuring 26 local protagonists related to the value-chain of mud crabs (and shrimp) from Bintuni. The video is intended to serve as a teaching tool for audiences in Bintuni Bay and beyond.

PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

North Maluku

In this quarter, sustainable marine tourism activities predominantly took place in: (1) Morotai, and (2) Widi.

(1) Morotai

Dive Carrying Capacity Assessments Conducted. In early October, as part of its annual work plan, USAID SEA Project partners Marine Change conducted carrying capacity assessments for nine dive sites in Morotai. These sites were selected based on the intensity of diving pressure at the select sites, and / or their potential for dive tourism. The nine sites (BlackTip Point, Mitita Reef, Kokoya Reef, Kolorai Reef, Dodola Kecil, D'Aloha Point, World War II Wreck, GaloGalo Cave, and Pulau Pasir) are all located within the proposed Rao-Tanjung Dehegila MPA, and the assessments involved all dive centers in Morotai as well as the Morotai Tourism Department, to ensure inclusivity and direct involvement of key stakeholders. From this assessment, Marine Change will produce an assessment report for use by the Government of Morotai to set regulations on the number of divers allowable at the sites. The report will be accompanied by infographic maps and associated educational and informational material that can be disseminated to all stakeholders and used to inform tourist divers and visitors of the regulations.

Ocean Eye Application Piloted. Ocean Eye is a conservation app that puts a value on key species in an area, and enables that value to be realized through tourism payments to communities, creating a powerful incentive to protect these animals instead of monetizing them by fishing or hunting. The app is contributing to Marine Change activities stated in the work plan. The cell-based app technology enables tourists in an area to make small payments for every key species they see (alive) during their visit. Usually this relates to charismatic species such as turtles, dolphins, sharks, whales etc., but can be tailored to important species in a given area. The app is promoted by tourism operators, to facilitate private contributions from tourists to communities. with the money being securely and transparently transferred to the community via the app and not as part of any business activities. In this quarter preparations for trialing the app in Morotai were undertaken through USAID SEA Project partners Marine Change, with meetings held with a range of stakeholders (dive and tourism operators,

communities and government). The meetings resulted in various recommendations for app enhancement that will be completed before the trials commence next quarter. While there is no legal basis linking the app to monetary contributions for conservation for local communities, the app has been welcomed by the district government as a tool that will provide both data on dive tourists and key species sightings, as well as a source of incentivizing revenue for local communities.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Further Explored and Enhanced. Partners Marine Change have been continuing to explore and enhance PPP opportunities in Morotai this quarter. This has included engaged the private sector (particular the tourism operators and resorts in Mitita and Jababeka) in preparations for the Rao-Tanjung Dehegila MPA Management Plan. Tourism operators and resorts in Mitita as well as Jababeka have been, and continue to be invited to different consultations organized by SEA partner WCS, for which these private sector partners have expressed a keen interest for involvement. In general, the interest of the private sector is to be involved in the management of MPA. Marine Change has also been requested by the district DKP office to support them in identifying locations for mooring buoys in the MPA. Marine Change provided support to establish mooring buoys for tourism boats at key locations in the MPA, and to socialize these buoys and best-practice approaches with communities. Marine Change have also been in discussion with the Morotai Department for Tourism to explore further opportunities to engage them in the enhancement of sustainable marine tourism in the area in 2020. These discussions took place on 7-8 and 14-15 of November, 2019.

(2) Widi

PPP Support for MPA Expansion and Draft Zoning Plans. Through support from Marine Change, the private sector lodge and tourism operator Leadership Islands Indonesia (PT-LII) was actively engaged this quarter in discussions (held on 26-27 November) for vastly expanding the size of Widi MPA from 7,690 ha. to 325,883 ha. (which aligns with the area allocated for the site in the provincial RZWP-3-K and USAID SEA MPA sites under partner WCS). PT-LII have also been actively engaged in preparations for zoning plan design.

Patrol Boat Now Operational through PPP support. PT-LII have also supported the purchase of a patrol boat for the area, which commenced operations this quarter. The data for this leverage funding was part of USD 300,000 and has been recorded in USAID SEA indicators database. With support from partners Marine Change, PT-LII has also helped to establish a monitoring protocol for the islands, and the patrol boat is now actively operational, monitoring the area for poachers. This PPP is becoming an excellent exemplar model that could be showcased to wider areas to highlight the opportunities and benefits that PPP relationships can bring.

Maluku

In this quarter, sustainable marine tourism activities predominantly took place in: (1) Sawai, (2) Lease, and (3) Ay-Rhun.

(1) Sawai

Marine Tourism Improvement Program Implementation in Serutbar MPA. In November (13-17) USAID SEA Project partners WWF-Indonesia conducted an assessment of responsible tourism for two partner private sector tourism resorts in Sawai. The resorts — Lisar Bahari and Ora Beach Resort — are the two leading tourism accommodation providers in the region, and are located within the Serutbar MPA. Both operations were established within the last decade and became signatories to the 'Signing Blue' initiative, implemented through WWF-Indonesia, in FY18. Through this initiative signatory tourism providers receive technical assistance to implement a Marine Tourism Improvement






Program (MTIP) to follow best-practice approaches for sustainable marine tourism. The assessment was undertaken in order to guide and inform the development of an MTIP action plan for both operations. The assessment was conducted through interviews and direct observation, and revealed the following results for the two operators (table 16).

Table 16: Summary of Marine Tourism Improvement Program results for two tourism operations in Sawai.

Principle	Result
Environment	Lisar Bahari and Ora Beach Resort both have an understanding of marine/terrestrial ecosystems and support ecosystem conservation. Both have conducted various activities to support environmental sustainability. However, neither is as yet fully committed to reducing the use of plastics and generation of plastic waste, though efforts have been made to transition to the use of food boxes for guests packed lunches when they travel to the islands.
Social-Economy-Culture	Both operators contribute to the village through tourism fees, and get involved in village meetings. However, neither are as yet fully committed to sourcing products locally, currently only purchasing fresh goods (fish and vegetables) from farmers and fishers. In terms of social equality, neither are as yet committed to improving services (facilities) for people with special needs, though such individuals are welcome at the sites.
Effective Management	Both operators pay attention to aspects of employee skills and fully support employees to develop by providing employee competency training. Employees work according to prescribed SOP's (though these SOP's are not in written form and are only verbally communicated). Both operations are orderly in state administration by being obedient in paying taxes and other legalities.






The assessment also scores the operators, following a grading system (Starfish 1 to Starfish 5), examining the levels of commitment, willingness, and ability to implement best practices in marine tourism business, as well as efforts to educate and influence other related parties to take part in responsible maritime tourism (table 17).

Table 17: The MTIP assessment grades go from 1 (fundamental) to 5 (advanced).

Level	Tourism Operator is able to
	... express knowledge and commitment towards responsible business and sustainable tourism practices.
	... demonstrate commitment to implement best practices (minor implementation = < 50% of the applicant's internal staff commit to, and implement, the practices).
	... carry out the principles of responsible marine tourism by involving related parties (major implementation = > 50% of the applicant's internal staff commit to, and implement, best practices).
	... educate and motivate wider related to apply responsible marine tourism practices (minor contribution = < 50% of the applicant's related external parties).
	... show innovative tourism programs, creating significant impact for environmental sustainability and supporting socio-economic-cultural subjects; aiding in the reduction of carbon footprints, and able to influence policies and regulations in the subject of sustainable natural resource management (major contribution = > 50% of the applicant's related external parties).

For Lisar Bahari the scores were as shown in table 18.

Table 18: MTIP assessment scores for Lisar Bahari

Principles					
Environment	89%	56%	25%	13%	13%
Social, Economic, and Cultural	80%	60%	40%	50%	0%
Effective Management	55%	40%	50%	14%	36%
Total	74%	52%	38%	26%	16%

The results show that Lisar Bahari needs to make several improvements in order to achieve full score for level (starfish) one, as well as improvements to social, economic and cultural principles. The improvement performance and rating are part of WWF's plan. The Ora beach assessment results are now being analyzed and will be presented next quarter.

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) Group (POKDARWIS) being established in Serutbar MPA. In November a number of discussions were held with community members from Saleman Village to explore the development of a community-based tourism group (*kelompok sadar wisata* – POKDARWIS). These discussions have involved representatives from various tourism sectors, including homestays, transportation providers and dance groups. WWF-Indonesia provided the group with a Guidebook for the establishment of POKDARWIS (published by the Ministry of Tourism), and to date commitment has been made for the groups' establishment, and the group structure is now being formulated and facilitated by WWF. The POKDARWIS roles include facilitation for community-based tourism activities. Specific to POKDARWIS in Serutbar, the role also includes ensuring local communities comply with sustainable marine eco-tourism practices. Having a POKDARWIS at the site will provide an important entry point for capacity building activities and wider support actions to be conducted in the future.

(2) Lease

Tourism Opportunities Explored in Five Villages. Marine Change conducted community consultations initially on 19 September with five (out of the seven) villages on Nusa Laut Island. These consultations aimed to identify potential tourism opportunities that the village could engage in, such that the opportunities can provide incentives for local communities in the area for the protection and conservation of marine resources. Through the consultations, all five villages — Ameth, Abubu, Akoon, Leinitu, and Sila — expressed a strong interest in developing tourism businesses. The consultation resulted in the identification of a range of natural attractions and historical sites as potentially viable for tourism, as well as noting several cultural activities and types of local handicrafts and products as marketable to visitors. In the next quarter the remaining two villages on Nusa Laut will also be consulted and opportunities identified for those areas. Once complete, the opportunities will be captured in an 'options' paper that will be shared with all stakeholders, including private sector actors that may want to support / invest in / be involved in developing such business opportunities.

PPP Opportunities Explored for Nusa Laut. As an island surrounded by some of the top diving sites in the region, this area is becoming increasingly visited by Liveboards and has the potential to become a popular dive destination. In this quarter, partners Marine Change continued explorations for PPP opportunities between the dive industry, local communities and local government. Marine Change initiated this PPP, and has been consulting the seven villages on the island as well as is designing the

tourism activity package and finance model for Nusa Laut. Marine Change is currently negotiating with the private sector parties as well as keeping Dinas Pariwisata involved.

The Liveaboard Association (Jangkar) has stated their interest to support tourism packages offering land-based excursion activities and the sale of local products to Liveaboard divers visiting the region, and are looking forward to the aforementioned options document to be released so that they can follow up opportunities directly with the relevant communities and stakeholders. In addition to this, Spice Island Divers (from Ambon) are currently undertaking a feasibility assessment in Ameth Village to ascertain the viability of establishing a dive center in the village.

(3) Ay-Rhun

Ay-Rhun MPA business plan development. During this quarter Marine Change conducted an initial scoping visit to Ay-Rhun to understand the business conditions and current tourism services available in the area. Based on this visit, Marine Change has prepared a strategic document outlining potential business models that could be developed in Ay-Rhun that would be viable long-term, will have the highest positive impact for local communities, and are the best-fit approach to supporting the MPA, either through the generation of incentivizing revenue streams, or through the reduction of potential threats.

PROMOTING PREFERENTIAL, MANAGED, AND SECURE ACCESS TO MARINE RESOURCES

Maluku

During this quarter USAID SEA Project partners ILMMA continued to support the 22 local marine managed areas established in Central Maluku and West Seram (table 19). The large earthquake that occurred just prior to this quarter led to some delays and postponements in some of the activities. Nonetheless work persevered in the areas of program outreach, fisheries surveys and capacity building.

Program Outreach. Through the month of November, ILMMA held several consultations with Kawa Village in West Seram. This is one of the largest fishing villages in the region, with most fishers targeting tuna. For sessile and nearshore species, the village has long practiced *sasi* management (closing an area as a no-take zone, and only opening it only once a year, on *Safar* night (one day before Idul Fitri). In recent years however, the community have observed that their marine resources overall are degrading and depleting, particularly due to nearby coral and sand mining, and overfishing. Therefore, ILMMA will be supporting this site to establish more robust area management in the coming months utilizing the the same locally managed marine area approach, such that local regulations can be developed and enforced to strengthen marine resource management.

Fisheries catch survey. During this quarter three communities in West Seram conducted citizen-science based fisheries surveys (with support from ILMMA) to assess catch biomass and catch per unit effort (CPUE). The result of this survey will be used as the proof of concept (management of marine resource locally) for the community to see the increase in benefits (in the form of fish catch). The surveys took place from 26 October to 8 November in Kasieh Village; and from 26 October – 9 November in the villages of Niwelehu and Nikulkan. The results of these surveys will be available next quarter.

Table 19: Managed Access Areas being supported by SEA Project partner ILMMA in Maluku.

Village Name	Population		Fishing Area/ TURF (ha)	NTZ /sasi (ha)	STATUS	
	M	F				
CENTRAL MALUKU						
1	Aketernate	308	479	10,409	173	Village regulation signed & endorsed
2	Kobi Sadar	1,258		22,838	807	Joint village regulation signed & endorsed
3	Kobi Sonta	1,735				
4	Samal	1,109				
5	Karlutu Warasiwa	318	275	3,645	17.52	Area mapped and regulation drafted
WEST SERAM						
6	Hatunuru	210	203	469	12.5	Village regulation signed & endorsed
7	Kasieih	837	531	6,014	52	Kasieih and Hulung while separately regulated, collectively managed its no-take zone. Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District (Kasieih); Village regulation signed & endorsed (Hulung)
8	Hulung	203	262	8,221		
9	Taniwel	779	369	4,844	45	Village regulation signed & endorsed
10	Murnaten	875	892	21,615	184	Village regulation signed & endorsed
11	Wakolo	232	290	1,023	38.46	Wakolo and Lisabat while separately regulated, collectively managed its no-take zone. Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Wakolo had its regulation signed and endorsed, Lisabata is awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
12	Lisabata	981	953	6,840		
13	Niwelehu	461	425	969	271.21	Village regulation signed & endorsed
14	Nukuhai	195	176	2,666	14.08	Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
15	Sukaraja	279	258	700	0.81	Village regulation signed & endorsed
16	Uwen Pantai	205	197	688	12.58	Uwen Pantai and Waraloin while separately regulated, collectively managed its no-take zone. Area mapped and regulation drafted. Village regulation signed & endorsed. Uwen Pantai had its regulation signed and endorsed, Waraloin is in final draft review stage
17	Waraloin	188	168	217		
18	Pasinalu	295	276	1,254	32.17	Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
19	Souhuwe	348	304	1135.46	77.19	Area mapped and regulation drafted
20	Maloang	59	69	Not yet Mapped	TBD	Regulation drafted pending map production (expected to be mapped end July or early August 2019)
21	Lumah Pelu	288	281	53.96	4.52	Area mapped and regulation drafted
22	Walakone	297	240	496	8.24	Area mapped and regulation drafted
TOTALS *		18,108		94,097	1,750	

* These are running totals to date, as some areas have yet to be mapped. Population data is presented as aggregate (male and female combined) as some sites in Central Maluku have not disaggregated their data.

Capacity Building. As ILMMA's involvement with the USAID SEA Project will end in September 2020, it is important for ILMMA to make sure that the on-ground conservation initiatives established over recent years continue effectively, and are supported sufficiently through village fund allocations. To that

end ILMMA worked this quarter with two priority villages — Pasinalu and Hatunuru — to assist them to incorporate conservation activity funds into their village plan and budget for 2020. Through this process, the villages formed conservation teams that will support the village government in managing their natural resources, monitoring community traditional fishing grounds, and supporting the enforcement of village regulations on natural resource management. These two villages are expected to become role models to other villages in Taniwel and beyond.

West Papua

Joint Village Regulation Advanced in Dampier Strait. During this quarter, USAID SEA Project partner Rare assisted five villages in South Salawati (Dampier Strait) to develop a Joint Village Fishing Regulation, whereby all communities agree to cross-regional fishing rules between their TURFs / Customary Fishing Areas (*Kawasan Perikanan Adat – KPA*). The assistance was in the form of training and facilitation for making the village regulation. This including advising on the differences between adat and village regulations, the steps and processes required for developing the village regulations, and supporting the drafting of the village regulation. The villages — Jefman Barat, Jefman Timur, Sakabu, Wamega and Kapatlak — were all receptive to the idea, and a joint regulation, which will be shared separately, has been developed that is now awaiting formal endorsement from the District government.

Joint Village Regulation Advanced in Mayalibit Bay. On December 3, Rare met with the village and customary leaders of two villages in Mayalibit Bay — Mumers Village and Yensner Village — to explore whether there would be interest to form a Joint Village Regulation in this area, as these communities have overlapping customary marine waters. The meeting resulted in basic agreement for the joint regulation, with all parties understanding the benefits of this approach. Further work will be undertaken in the next quarter to develop and formalize the regulation.

Head of District Decree (PerBup) on Track to Support TURFs in Raja Ampat. Rare facilitated meetings between DKP Raja Ampat, the Raja Ampat Legal Bureau and DKP West Papua (provincial DKP office) to discuss the furtherance of the District Decree (PerBup) for formal recognition of the KPAs established through customary law (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*). These meetings led to a letter being sent in November by the Legal Office to the District government recommending the issuance of a PerBup. This was followed up in December (2) with meetings between Rare and the Head of DKP Raja Ampat to encourage the finalization of the decree, with notification being received that the Bupati is aiming to read and sign the PerBup in early 2020.

Overall 36 TURFs / KPA's have been established through support from Rare; 15 in Mayalibit Bay and 21 in Dampier Strait, that together cover a combined area of 261,156 ha. Within this area approximately 10 percent is allocated for no-take zones (20 zones in total), and the remainder for 'limited fishing zones' (tables 20 and 21). Because the Village regulation (*Peraturan Kampung*) is now in the process of finalization and will be endorsed by a formal decree by the Government of Raja Ampat (*Peraturan Bupati* on KPA), it will provide villages with a stronger legal basis in managing and utilizing their own marine resources, hence providing the communities with secure access and tenure for their resources.

Table 20: TURFs (KPA) established in Mayalibit Bay.

No	Customary Fisheries Area / CFA Name	Area (Ha)		
		TURF/ Fishing Area	Reserves/NTZ	TURF+R (= CFA)
1	CFA Arawai	2,974.10		2,974.10
2	CFA Beo	2,172.54		2,172.54
3	CFA Go	1,234.26	550.06	1,784.32
4	CFA Kabilol	418.31	210.45	628.76
5	CFA Kalitoko	2,600.20	432.12	3,032.32
6	CFA Lopintol	4,488.06	3,787.23	8,275.29
7	CFA Mumes	3,761.67	434.84	4,196.51
8	CFA Waifoi	876.51	52.71	929.22
9	CFA Warimak	2,175.14	219.87	2,395.02
10	CFA Warsambin	4,072.65	2,345.90	6,418.55
11	CFA Wegalas	664.76	644.68	1,309.44
12	CFA Yensner	5,535.14	744.02	6,279.16
13	CFA Bersama Mumes dan Yensner	3,161.14	762.59	3,923.73
14	CFA Bersama Teluk Mayalibit		5,560.60	5,560.60
15	CFA Bersama Warsambin dan Lopintol	72.25		72.25
Total		34,206.74	15,745.08	49,951.83

Table 21: TURFs (KPA) established in Dampier Strait.

No	Customary Fisheries Area / CFA Name	Area (Ha)			
		TURF/ Fishing Area	Reserves		TURF+R (= CFA)
			NTZ	Sasi	
1	CFA Amdui	3,264.09	12.99		3,277.08
2	CFA Arefi	10,959.77		3,316.77	14,276.54
3	CFA Kaliyam	6,669.34		169.88	6,839.22
4	CFA Kalwal	25,605.06		500.32	26,105.39
5	CFA Kapatlap dan Waipele	5,890.33			5,890.33
6	CFA Sakabu dan Wailen	10,935.01		19.89	10,954.90
7	CFA Samate	1,712.11		854.03	2,566.14
8	CFA Solol	4,996.75		15.49	5,012.24
9	CFA Wailebet	12,203.15	214.49		12,417.64
10	CFA Wamega	3,178.77	175.33		3,354.10
11	CFA Weibon	2,439.26			2,439.26
12	CFA Weiman	3,989.12			3,989.12
13	CFA Yefman	4,557.97	211.25	103.87	4,873.09
14	CFA Yenanas	5,720.83	36.69	45.83	5,803.35
15	CFA Yensawai	18,909.00			18,909.00
16	CFA Amdui and Arefi	11,366.47			11,366.47
17	CFA Arefi and Yensawai	21,661.52	468.21		22,129.73
18	CFA Kaliyam and Kalwal	5,384.16			5,384.16
19	CFA Samate, Wamega, and Yefman	1,934.35		86.09	2,020.44
20	CFA All Villages from Batanta Island	25,662.32	342.52	1,657.03	27,661.86
21	CFA All Villages from Batanta and Salawati Island	13,721.56	853.69	1,178.29	15,753.55
Total		200,760.95	2,315.16	7,947.48	211,023.58

Traditional Community- Based Fisheries Management in Bintuni Bay. As reported previously, the establishment of the Bintuni Bay Traditional Community-Based Fisheries Management Area (TCBFM) follows a three-stage process. As shown in figure 21, the first of these stages (initiation) has now been completed (shaded green), through support from USAID SEA Project partners WWF-Indonesia. At this time, work is focusing on stage 2, particularly the elements highlighted in the boxed area as shown in figure 21, namely: undertaking workshop(s)/ FGDs to prepare the management and action plan of the TCBFM and associated public consultations.

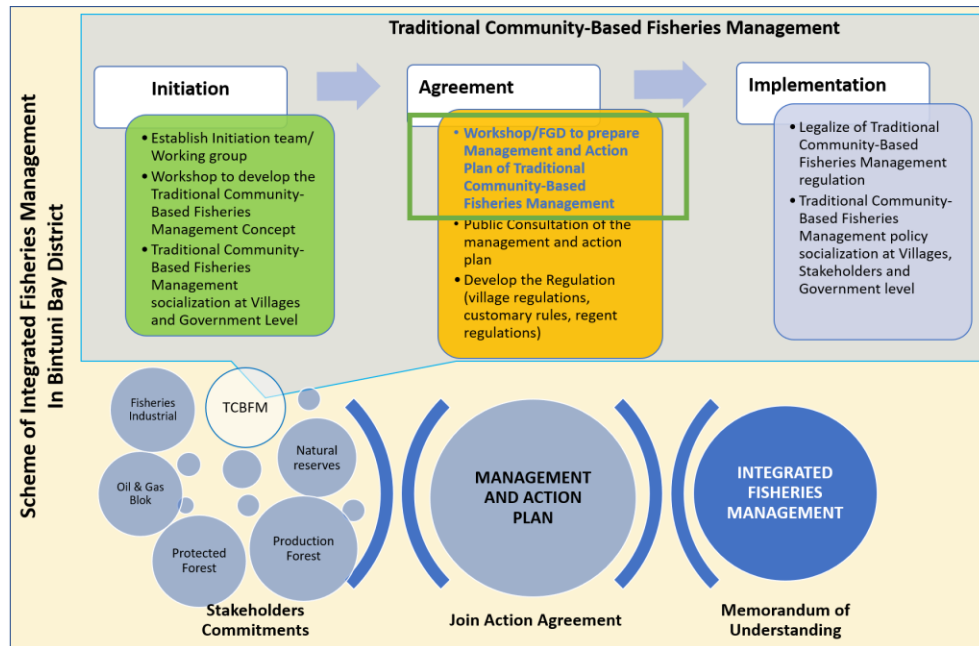


Figure 21: The three-stage process for TCBFM establishment in Bintuni Bay.

The management and action plan of the TCBFM will be formulated through up to seven village regulations, and in this quarter work progressed in socializing the concept of such regulations. A public consultation was held on November 28 with Korano Jaya Village, attended by 39 participants from DKP Teluk Bintuni, the Korano Jaya Village Government, Indigenous representatives, youth groups, womens groups, fisher groups, middlemen and traders. The consultation resulted in agreement to progress with village regulations; and recognition of the importance of incorporating sustainable fishing practices, ETP species conservation, and the conservation of mangroves and estuary areas within the regulations. It was also suggested that customary sanctions, manageable at the village level, be incorporated.



Figure 22: Stakeholders discussions at the public consultation in Korano Jaya Village.

STRATEGIC APPROACH 4: ADVANCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Under this workstream, work continues to advance the development of 20 marine and fisheries policies and regulations. These statutes fall under the four ‘Technical Approaches’ of the USAID SEA Project, as well marine and fisheries governance; as shown in table 22.

Table 22: Status of the laws, policies, regulations and strategic plans being supported by the USAID SEA Project, Q1, 2020.

Statute / policy name and type	Level	Stage *			
		1	2	3	
EAFM					
1	Amendment of Fisheries Law (SSF Definition and other input)	National	X		
2	Harvest Strategy ⁸	National			
3	Logbook Policy for Small Scale Fishers	National	X		
MPA					
4	Amendment of Ministerial Regulation of MMAF no.30/2010 on the MPA Management and Zoning Plan	National	X		
5	Technical Guideline of Ministerial Regulation of MMAF no. 13/2014 on MPA Network	National	X		
MSP					
6	PerDa no.2 on RZWP-3-K in North Maluku, 2018 – 2038	North Maluku	X	X	
7	Governor Decree of North Maluku on the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa	North Maluku			
8	PerDa no.1 on RZWP-3-K in Maluku, 2018 – 2038	Maluku	X	X	
9	Governor Decree of Maluku on the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa	Maluku			
10	PerDa on RZWP-3-K in West Papua, 2019 – 2039	West Papua	X		
11	Governor Decree of West Papua on the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa	West Papua			
Law Enforcement					
12	Ministerial Regulation of MMAF on Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System	National	X		
13	Marine and Fisheries Compliance Strategy and its Management Framework for National and Provincial Level	National	X		
14	Ministerial Regulation of MMAF on Implementation of Guidelines for the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) in MMAF	National	X	X	
15	Governor Regulation of North Maluku on Combatting Destructive Fishing	North Maluku	X		
16	Governor Regulation of Maluku on Combatting Destructive Fishing	Maluku			
17	Governor Regulation of West Papua on Combatting Destructive Fishing	West Papua			
Marine and Fisheries Governance					
18	RPJMD North Maluku and DKP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024	North Maluku	X		
19	RPJMD Maluku and DKP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024	Maluku	X		
20	Revision of RPJMD West Papua and DKP Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022	West Papua	X		

* Stages are as follows: 1=Initiated, 2= Endorsed or Accepted, 3=Authorized.
The above need to reach “**Stage 2**” in order to qualify as a deliverable / PMI metric.

⁸ This policy is still going through the internal policy process of the USAID SEA Fisheries Team, and as such has not reached stage 1 as yet by this quarter. Therefore, there is no status in SA4 currently. Based on the discussion with SEA Sustainable Fisheries, BRPL and Capture Fisheries Directorate, this policy is aiming to proceed to stage 1 level by the end of FY 20..

In this quarter, work predominantly focused on the laws, policies and regulations related to:

- (1) Law Enforcement (ref # 14 and #16 in the above table), and
- (2) Marine and Fisheries Governance (ref # 18 and #20 in the above table).

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Continuing to Support the Finalization of Draft MMAF Ministerial Regulation on Guidance for PSM Implementation [#14]. In this quarter, USAID SEA Project and NOAA OLE continued to provide support to the technical unit of MMAF to advocate for the enactment of this regulation. Advocacy material was prepared for the MMAF Legal Bureau, and was delivered in presentation format by an MMAF team (comprised of representatives from the Legal Bureau, PSDKP, and DG Capture Fisheries) to the Secretary General and Minister on 3 October.

Parallel to this, support was provided to the Secretary General and Task Force I15 to provide further information about the significance of the regulation and positive implications for implementing effective PSM in Indonesia. This support was provided based on request from these parties, and throughout the process the USAID SEA Project and NOAA OLE avoided direct interaction with the MMAF decision-makers in order to prevent any direct involvement in the political process of this regulation.

These efforts built upon the extensive support provided to this regulation since May 2018, and this quarter culminated in the successful endorsement of the regulation by Minister Susi of MMAF. Endorsement was publicly announced on October 17, effectively enabling its' future full enactment as "MMAF regulation, no. 39/2019 on the Implementation of Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing". The final regulation incorporates many, but not all, of the recommendations proposed by USAID SEA and NOAA OLE, with the non-incorporated elements mostly related to differences in institutional frameworks between the U.S. and Indonesia. Nonetheless it encompasses all key principles of PSM implementation, including mechanisms and procedures for a foreign vessels' entry into port, education and training of PSM officers, monitoring and reporting. Through this endorsement, this regulation has now reached Stage 2 of development.

Support Provided for the Translation of the PSM Regulation. Based on requests received from the MMAF Legal Bureau, the USAID SEA Project supported the translation of the above regulation (no. 39/2019) into English. This is important and necessary, as MMAF needs to share this regulation content with partner PSMA entities, such as FAO, RFMOs, Fisheries Associations, flag states and coastal states. The translated document was submitted to the MMAF Legal Bureau on November 29, and in the following quarter USAID SEA will facilitate review of this translated version by MMAF and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in order to finalize the English language content.

Support Provided for the Revised Policy Paper on the Regional Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing in Maluku Province [#16]. In this quarter the USAID SEA Project completed revisions to the policy paper on the Maluku Province Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing, through extensive discussions and reviews in collaboration with DKP Maluku, the MMAF surveillance station in Ambon, Water Police and the Fisheries Judge. The policy paper is intended to provide the academic justifications needed to advance the plan through legal process into a Governor regulation. Key revisions included providing more details on the main constraints and challenges law enforcement institutions face in combatting destructive fishing in Maluku; and further outlining the steps needed to address these challenges (including awareness raising, surveillance and monitoring, investigation, prosecution and fining / sanctioning lawbreakers). The revisions were completed on December 19 and will be further complemented in the coming weeks by the development of SMART objectives, a clear

action plan and an effective monitoring and evaluation methodology being incorporated into the document. It is anticipated the document will be ready to submit to DKP Maluku by early January 2020.

MARINE AND FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

Supporting the Synchronization of EAFM, MPA, MSP and Law Enforcement Considerations between the North Maluku Medium Term Development Plan and DKP Strategic Plan [#18]. In November (25-26) USAID SEA Project partners WCS facilitated a stakeholder workshop to review both the Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan (2019-2024) (RPJMD) and DKP Provincial Strategic Plan (2019-2024) to ensure key considerations related to EAFM, MPA, MSP and Law Enforcement activities were: (a) captured effectively, (b) synchronized and consistent between planning documents, and (c) aligned effectively with the national priorities as outlined in the *National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) (2020 – 2024)*.

The workshop was attended by 31 participants from multiple provincial agencies (including DKP, BAPPEDA, Forestry Agency, Mining Agency, Research and Development Agency and Licensing Agency), as well as the national offices of MMAF (Fishing Ports, Planning Bureau, and the Directorate of KKHL), and representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs (General Directorate of Regional Development). From the USAID SEA Project, SEA Core, WCS, CTC, WWF and MDPI were all represented and provided presentations and technical input to the workshop in order to support the finalization of the plans. Key technical recommendations presented by USAID SEA included the following:

EAFM: Four main programs were recommended:

- (1) Fisheries stock control and recovery program, especially for local and high-value fish stocks.
- (2) Small-scale fishers' protection program.
- (3) Partnership program for sustainable fisheries management.
- (4) Cold chain system development program (supporting the provision of infrastructure for cold storage to optimize tradeability of goods).

These four proposed program areas were further broken down into nine key activities, including establishing fisheries data management systems, developing harvest strategies for reef fish, promoting vessel registration and logbooks for small scale fisheries, undertaking stock assessments, and optimizing the Fisheries Co-Management Committee and Fair Trade opportunities.

MPA: Four main programs were recommended:

- (1) MPA zoning and management plan endorsement program.
- (2) MPA management program, including the operationalization of the MPA management body/ies.
- (3) Partnership program for effective MPA management.
- (4) New MPA establishment program (as it is anticipated that North Maluku Province will be expanding their MPA coverage in the future).

For programs 1 to 3, the USAID SEA Project recommended focus on Mare and Sula MPA's as 'quick wins' in the next three years (recognizing limitations in provincial funding). In addition to this, based on USAID SEA Project recommendations, the key performance indicator (KPI) for MPAs in the plan was adjusted from being a simple measure of area coverage (ha.) to being a measure of management effectiveness ranking.

MSP: For the RPJMD, the USAID SEA Project recommended the synchronization of land and sea development to be recognized under the provincial KPI's, and proposed a program to strengthen coordination for spatial control and information management between terrestrial and marine plans. It was recommended that the SEANODE geoportal database may be utilized to further coordination and information management efforts, and the work should be accompanied by an associated

monitoring plan. For the DKP Strategic Plan, the USAID SEA Project proposed the incorporation and synchronization of capacity building efforts, and the development of standard operating procedures (SOP's) for location permits and marine spatial utilization permits.

Law Enforcement: Five main programs were recommended:

- (1) Awareness raising program to improve compliance with marine and coastal regulations.
- (2) Program to strengthen SISWASMAS and POKMASWAS, particularly in the hotspot areas of illegal and destructive fishing activities as identified in the USAID SEA Project assessment report.
- (3) Program to intensify efforts and systems to combat destructive fishing.
- (4) Program to develop the capacity of law enforcement officers.

The Head of DKP North Maluku Province and all stakeholders present, including the national representatives, noted their appreciation of the SEA Project's input. MOHA noted that, based on the review process, several areas of the RPJMD and DKP Strategic Plan remain unaligned, and DKP and BAPPEDA have agreed to once more scrutinize the drafts to incorporate and cross-align the recommendations from the workshop. The final SEA Project input to these plans will be formally submitted by the end of January 2020, and once completed the documents will be submitted again to MOHA for approval.

Supporting the Incorporation of EAFM, MPA, MSP and Law Enforcement Considerations in the Revised West Papua Medium Term Development Plan [#20]. In October (22) the USAID SEA Project provided input to a stakeholder workshop to review and provide input into the revisions to the West Papua RPJMD (2017-2022). The input provided was similar to that provided in the above North Maluku workshop, but focused particularly on MSP related issues, as these had been largely overlooked in the draft revision process to date. Overall, the key recommendations from USAID SEA Project were as follows:

EAFM: Recommendations focused on replicating sustainable fishery management practices within the West Papua context through the implementation of TURFs and customary-law fisheries management areas, as exemplified at the USAID SEA Project sites of Dampier Strait and Mayalibit.

MPA: A range of recommendations were provided similar to those presented in North Maluku with regards to investing significantly into ensuring functional MPA management. In addition to this, SEA recommended implementing an MPA Network management program for the Birds Head area.

MSP: Recommendations from the USAID SEA Project focused heavily on the incorporation of, and reflection of, the provinces marine spatial plan in the RPJMD (as there was no reflection of MSP incorporated as yet at the time of review). In particular, efforts to better synchronize and coordinate land and sea development is a priority issue for the province to be effectively articulated in the plan and given appropriate resources for implementation.

Law Enforcement: Similar to the recommendations provided to North Maluku, a range of recommendations were given by the USAID SEA Project to strengthen law enforcement in the province. In addition to the mainstays (as outlined in the North Maluku section), SEA recommended the strengthening of the law enforcement 'network' in West Papua, comprising POKMASWAS, provincial DKP, district DKP offices, the Water Police, Navy, Attorneys office and Fisheries Court. In addition to this, SEA recommended the revitalization of customary law in order to strengthen SISWASMAS and POKMASWAS.

Further review and input to the plan will be carried out in January 2020.

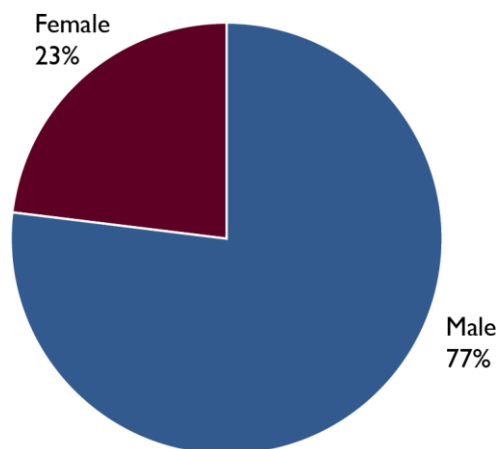
STRATEGIC APPROACH 5: INSTITUTIONALIZE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In this first quarter of FY20, training and capacity building work continued to support all key technical approaches of the USAID SEA Project at both the national and provincial level (see table 23). As part of USAID SEA efforts in institutionalizing training and capacity building, the Government of Indonesia as SEA's main counterpart at the national and provincial level are involved deeply in the delivery and design of the training. SEA's government counterpart involvement in training and capacity building has included providing technical input into training preparation and events, serving as trainers, and issuing certificates of training completion. In addition, training modules used by USAID SEA team at the provincial or national levels are either modules standardized by MMAF (e.g. MPA related modules) or developed together with MMAF (e.g. with PUSRISKAN and PUSLATLUH for stock assessment and other fisheries related trainings, and with Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan [PSDKP] and PUSLATLUH, for Pokmaswas related training).

According to input from the Center for Training and Extension Services in MMAF (*Pusat Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan* - PUSLATLUH) the Project needs to address the capacity gaps in DKP Officials. For example MPA 101 training is needed for district level officials to understand the context of conservation in relation to the district development plan, as well as POKMASWAS training for site based PSDKP fisheries surveillance officers.

Overall this quarter a total of 424 people received training through support from the USAID SEA Project, of which nearly a quarter (23 percent) were women. To further encourage womens participation in training and other events moving forward, the USAID SEA Project will specifically note that women participation is required. In addition, the Project will identify potential women to be involved as trainers and involve them in the training of trainer activities.

Training Participants by Gender



Training Participants by Geography

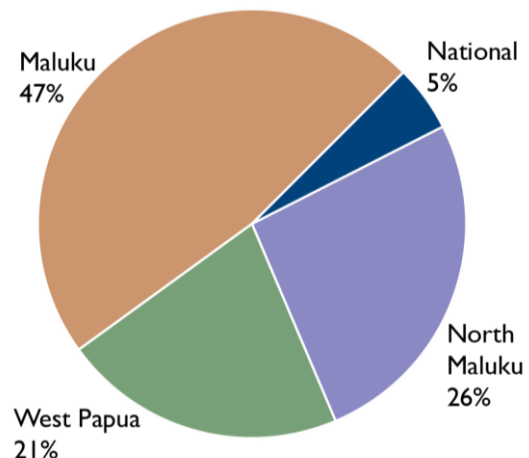


Figure 23: Training participants by gender (left) and geographical location (right)

Table 23: List of training activities implemented in the first quarter of FY20

Lead	Title of Training	Topic Catý	Dates	Area	Participants	
					♂	♀
NATIONAL LEVEL TRAINING						
SEA Core	Port State Measures Training for Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Manager Officers	LE	1–10 Oct	Jakarta	25	3
PROVINCIAL/SITE-LEVEL TRAINING						
ILMMA	Capacity building in village management planning and budget allocation using conceptual model for natural resources management (Pasinalu)	EAFM	10-11 Nov	Maluku	15	9
ILMMA	Capacity building in village management planning and budget allocation using conceptual models for The Hatunuru 2020 Village Plan (Pasinalu)	EAFM	6-7 Dec	Maluku	9	0 ⁹
WCS	Training on MSP Spatial Data Use and Marine Cadaster to Support the Implementation of the Marine Spatial Plan in Ternate North Maluku	MSP	29-31 Oct	North Maluku	22	8
WCS	Training on EAFM in Ternate	EAFM	12-15 Nov	N. Maluku	24	6
WWF	POKMASWAS Training in Koon MPA (Gorom)	MPA	6-7 Nov	Maluku	9	0
WWF	Sustainable Fisheries Training for TCBFM implementation in Kuri Sub-District, Bintuni Bay	EAFM	3-5 Oct	West Papua	23	4
CTC	Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) and Community Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Training in Buano Islands.	MPA	10-11 & 14-16 Oct	Maluku	5	0
CTC	Green Fins Assessors Training to Support Sustainable Marine Tourism in MPA for USAID SEA Project in Indonesia (Ambon)	MPA	15-21 Oct	Maluku	4	0
CTC	Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) for North Maluku (Ternate)	MPA	12-15 Nov	North Maluku	21	6
CTC	Dive training for community leaders and partners in villages in Banda Naira, Maluku Province.	MPA	29 Oct – 1 Nov	Maluku	12	2
CTC	Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) and Community Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Training in Lease Islands	MPA	26-30 Nov	Maluku	27	0
CTC	Training of monitoring and Conservation of Sea turtle for POKMASWAS and Stakeholders in District of Sula Islands	MPA	30 Nov – 3 Dec	North Maluku	19	3
RARE	Communication and Outreach training (Waisai)	BCC	29-30 Dec	W.Papua	26	0
SEA Core	Training Workshop logbook small-scale fishers (Ternate / Tidore)	EAFM	4-5 Dec	Maluku	28	7
SEA Core	Advance technical training in Marine Spatial Analysis to support the implementation and controlling system development of MSP in Maluku province (Ambon)	MSP	2-5 Dec	Maluku	18	13
SEA	Champions Training (Sorong)	BCC	28-31 Oct	W.Papua	20	10
WCS/ SEA Core	Training on the Utilization of MSP Spatial Data and Marine Cadaster to support the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning in North Maluku Province (Ternate)	MSP	29 – 30 Oct	North Maluku	22	8
WWF	Basic Sustainable Fisheries Training (Wamesa Bintuni)	EAFM	9-11 Dec	W. Papua	16	0

⁹ While SEA Project and partners always require and emphasize the importance of women and women groups to be present and participate in training and other events, some obstacles related to assumptions of domestic roles and cultural division are still present in SEA sites.

Key training highlights are as follows.

National

PSM Inspector Training Institutionalized. In October (1-10) PSM Inspector training was provided to 25 Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Officers from PSM designated ports. This event was an important step forward in the institutionalization of this training course within MMAF. Full information about the training can be found in section 2, sub-section on Law Enforcement.

Stage 2 POKMASWAS Training Curricula Drafted. In collaboration with PSDKP and the MMAF Training Centers, as well as NGO partners, the USAID SEA Project continued work on the development of a training curriculum and associated manual for three levels of POKMASWAS surveillance (as shown in table 24). In this quarter the materials for stage 2 were drafted for all key areas under the 'knowledge focus' topics.

Table 24: POKMASWAS training curricula – three stages.

	Stage 1 Initial	Stage 2 Intermediate	Stage 3 Advanced
Knowledge Focus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POKMASWAS' Role, Function and Main Assignment 2. Threats and Potential on Marine Ecosystem 3. Resource Management 4. Reporting Management 5. Development (Internal) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ethic on Communication 2. Safety Principle 3. Management for Sensitive Issues 4. Management Plan for Fisheries & MPA 5. Law Enforcement Network 6. Basic rules on KUHAP 7. Institutional Development (Internal & External) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Village Planning 2. RAD for Destructive Fishing 3. Entrepreneurship 4. Institutional Development (External)
Skills Built	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Reporting 3. Technological Usage 4. Internal Communication 5. Reporting Management 6. Institutional Development (Internal) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective Communication 2. Management for the Evidence 3. Monitoring Skills 4. Information and Data Management (Recording) 5. Institutional Development (Assessment) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance Communication Skills (Bargaining, Promotion, Negotiation, Diplomacy) 2. Entrepreneurship 3. Institutional Development (Sustaining)
Format	<p>Three Modules</p> <p>24 hours (3 day minimum) of training</p>	<p>Six Modules</p> <p>24 hours (3 day minimum) of training</p>	<p>Four Modules</p> <p>18 hours (2.5 day minimum) of training</p>
	Completed & trialed	In development	In development

Provincial and Site-Based

Depending on the schedule and the need, the USAID SEA Project utilizes the same menus for all three provinces. The training menu includes topics related to MPAs, EAFM, MSP, and Law Enforcement, as well as SEA Champion Program related topics.

EAFM — Training this quarter focused on:

- supporting village management systems for implementing sustainable fishery interventions;
- utilizing logbooks effectively and complying with logbook requirements;
- understanding sustainable fisheries (gears, techniques, systems, challenges and opportunities).

MPA's & Law Enforcement — Training this quarter focused on:

- effective POKMASWAS establishment and SISWASMAS implementation;
- surveying and monitoring techniques (including Resource Use Monitoring-RUM, and Sea Turtle monitoring);
- 'Green Fins' Assessor training to support sustainable marine tourism.

MSP — Training this quarter focused on:

- the effective use of MSP spatial data;
- advanced marine spatial analysis techniques;
- 'Marine Cadaster' development to support MSP implementation.

Also in this quarter, the ME&L team undertook work to retroactively check and collate any missing information about training activities (through an outcome harvesting activity with partners). This yielded information about trainings conducted in previous quarters that had not yet been recorded on the system (see section 5 for more information). These retroactive inclusions are shown in table 25.

Table 25: List of training activities conducted in previous reporting periods (added to PMI Q1, 2020).

Lead	Title of Training	Topic Catý	Retroactive Dates	Area	Participants	
					♂	♀
NATIONAL LEVEL TRAINING						
SEA Core	Training Workshop on CPUE Standardization for harvest strategy development	EAFM	16-19 Jul 2019	Bogor	8	2
SEA Core	Training Workshop on Stock Assessment	EAFM	29 July – 2 Aug 2019	Bogor	23	12
SEA Core	Coaching Co-facilitator on PSM	LE	26-27 & 30 Sept 2019	Jakarta	10	1
PROVINCIAL/SITE-LEVEL TRAINING						
SEA Core	Training Stock Assessment (Sorong)	EAFM	5 – 8 Aug 2019	West Papua	15	8
ILMMA	Training on soap making for women groups (Hatunuru)	Tourism	21-22 Aug 2019	Maluku	26	0
ILMMA	Capacity building and development of Village Customary Regulation on Natural Resources Management (Kecamatan Taniwel Timur)	EAFM	23-2 Aug 2019	Maluku	16	5
ILMMA	Training on soap making for women groups (Pasinalu)	Tourism	28-29 Aug 2019	Maluku	26	13
CI	MPA 101 (Pangwadar, Berau Bay MPA)	MPA	24-26 Oct 2018	West Papua	26	9
CI	Environmental Education with Kalabia Foundation (Kokas, Berau Bay MPA)	MPA	1-6 Mar 2019	West Papua	38	23
CI	Study Visit to Raja Ampat On Sustainable Tourism	Tourism	8-12 Apr 2019	West Papua	129	1
CI	Ecotourism Guide Training (Fakfak)	Tourism	21-26 June 2019	West Papua	47	5
CI	Pelatihan Tata Kelola Pariwisata (Fakfak)	Tourism	23-28 Sept 2019	West Papua	56	11
CI	Blue Abadi Trust Fund SOP Training (Fakfak)	Other	23-25 Sept 2019	West Papua	12	3
WWF	Sustainable Fisheries Training for TCBFM implementation in Manimeri Sub-District, Bintuni Bay	EAFM	September 3-5, 2019	West Papua	13	13

These retroactive trainings, plus the trainings conducted this quarter, have now all been added to the ME&L tracking system. This has resulted in a further 309 people verified as contributing to PMI indicator SA5.1 this quarter; with a further 666 people recorded, but awaiting verification.

SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS AND CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

In Quarter I of FY20 the project management and cross-cutting components of the USAID SEA Project have proceeded as planned and continue to provide a clear framework for the remainder of the project life. Elements reviewed in this section include project operations, internal and external coordination activities, media engagement, and gender inclusion. Management activities related to monitoring, evaluating and learning are presented in section 5.

OPERATIONS

Staffing

In this quarter the USAID SEA Project did not recruit any new staff to its core team, but one Ambon based staff member resigned (Mr. Roland Sihombing) due to family reasons and his need to move back to Jakarta, making the total number of core staff now 45. Within the core team, the only additional assistance anticipated moving forward will be on the MPA team, to assist with data analysis and reporting, and for the Governance and Institutional Development Team. In addition to core staff, one consultant position was filled this quarter to assist with USAID SEA art work and graphics in our publications. Several additional consultants will still be employed to assist with end of project activities specified in the FY20 work plan. Table 26 summarizes consultant support for the SEA Project and specific tasks and deliverables.

In parallel, the SEA Project's implementing partners maintained their staffing plans with only a few changes (whereby Marine Change and WCS now have field staff in Morotai, WCS have recruited staff for Mare and Guraici, and CTC now have a presence in Buano, Lease, and Sula). These increases to staff numbers were offset by the reductions caused by the closing out of several subcontractor agreement terms, bringing the overall number of SEA support staff to 197 individuals. Organizational charts for core operations and regional staffing are shown in Annex I.

USAID SEA Project Contract Modifications

Last quarter, the SEA Project team requested a contract modification to allow the fourth-year work plan to cover an 18-month period, up to end of project term (October 1, 2019 to March 22, 2021). This was approved, though it was also agreed that a more detailed activity plan will later be developed for the last six months of the project.

Table 26: Consultant support for USAID SEA Project active in Q1, FY20.

Consultant's Name & Role	Period of Assignment	Deliverables	Progress in Q1 FY20
Eleanor Carter USAID SEA Project Reporting and Communication Consultant	Sept 2018 – 30 Jan 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft annual report (FY18) • Launch State of the Sea books • Draft quarterly reports (FY19) • Draft annual report (FY19) • Draft talking SEA newsletters (Issues # 3,4 and 5) inc. all design and graphics • Draft quarterly report (Q1, FY20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking SEA Newsletter #5 • Quarterly Report Q1 FY20 (October – December, 2019)
Alia Marsha USAID SEA Project Writer for MMAF	1 Jul 2019 - 31 Oct 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft document/white paper (policy paper format) on Fishery Reformation for Sovereignty, Sustainability Legacy of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Paper produced
Bambang Wicaksono Governance Specialist	8 Jul 2019 – 7 Dec 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft 0 of Sustainable Fishery Development Strategy 2020 – 2024. • Draft 1 of Sustainable Fishery Development Strategy 2020 – 2024. • Final Sustainable Fishery Development Strategy 2020 – 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft 1 of Sustainable Fishery Development Strategy
Dyah Rahmatika MPA Cartographer	23 Oct 2019- 22 Sept 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce maps for ETP species distribution • Produce maps for MPA locations and zoning, based on data available data overlaid by GIS Team • Produce maps of biophysical and socio-economic surveys result • Produce and calculate habitat maps • Produce other maps as required in MPA-related jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA Network Maps (10 English and 10 Bahasa) • MPA RHM sampling sites (10 sites)
Donald Bason Illustrator	14 Oct 2019- 13 Feb 2020	Pokmaswas Comics	In progress

Internal Collaboration and Coordination

Core Team and Field Offices. The Core Team, both based in Jakarta and in regional or field offices operated by WCS (Ternate) and WWF (Sorong), continue to coordinate on all technical programmatic elements of work, as well as logistical issues this quarter. Weekly meetings are conducted for Jakarta and Field Based offices to support the smooth implementation of activities and ensure alignment programmatic, logistical and administrative requirements for project implementation. The process adheres to the USAID SEA Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan as well as the USAID SEA Project Operation Manual.

Table 27: List of other funders for marine resource activities in Maluku.

DONOR	RECIPIENT PARTNER	ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED
MAC Philanthropy Foundation	WWF	Conservation activities at the provincial and local levels (Kei and Koon-Neiden).
	CTC	Training, competency support and monitoring in Ay-Rhun. ¹⁰
World Wide Fund-Netherland	WWF	Kei Islands conservation activities including operations ¹¹
NOAA	WWF	Small Grant for marine species in Kei and Buru Islands

Core Team and Subcontractors. The SEA Project engages partners with specific scopes of work to achieve its program objectives. Implementing partners are engaged through a subcontracting mechanism. All new partners beginning in FY18 were engaged through a fixed-price contract (a deliverable-based subcontract mechanism). In FY19 three subcontractors completed their deliverable-based contracts: AP2HI (June 2019), Reef Check (June 2019) and The Nature Conservancy (September 2019). One subcontractor (ILMMA) was issued a no-cost extension (to 30 September, 2020), while one other subcontractor, MDPI, is in the process of being issued a no-cost extension until June 30, 2020.

In addition to the subcontracting mechanism, in FY19, the Walton Family Foundation provided support in the form of grant to Tetra Tech for “Supplementary Technical Assistance” (STA), support for USAID SEA Project’s fisheries and policy work under SA2 and SA4. The STA provides significant leverage funding for the SEA Project and is fully integrated into the SEA Project activities.

All subcontractor tasks and additional donor support (e.g. STA) are integrated under a single work plan and project structure. Inter-organizational communication is supported through thematic working groups for each strategic approach and associated key technical approaches. An assigned Core team lead corresponds with subcontractor representatives in each group. The USAID SEA Core team provides technical and administrative leadership, integrating and tracking activities against work plans, and ensuring collaboration among staff and across geographies. The Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) ensure that activities and inputs are coordinated across the project tasks.

In this quarter, as part of SEA Team, the STA Team attended the SEA Core weekly meetings. Routine coordination and collaboration between Core Team and Subcontractors occurs related to the needs of Strategic and Technical Approaches in implementing activities. Whatsapp groups support a personalized approach and further support close coordination. At the field level, monthly meetings are set up for partners working in Maluku. In North Maluku and West Papua, similar meetings take place, but with a more flexible schedule. A calendar is available in the MIS and is intended to be updated weekly, though remains underutilized by partners despite continued encouragement. Next quarter, the SEA Core team will continue to encourage partners to update the calendar.

External Coordination

Coordination with the Government of Indonesia

The USAID SEA Project is the largest of four projects under the USAID Marine Biodiversity and Sustainable Fisheries Program in Indonesia. The other projects within this program work parallel to the USAID SEA Project, and are as follows:

¹⁰ Report on Reef Health Monitoring in Ay-Rhun will be obtained

¹¹ USAID SEA Project does not work in Kei Islands

- Advisory Support and Capacity Building on Marine and Fisheries Management Issues and on Port State Measures (implemented by NOAA).
- Public Private Partnership for Supporting Nature and People Partnerships for Enduring Resources (SNAPPER) (implemented by TNC).
- Strengthening Fisheries Governance and Maritime Law Enforcement Response Project (implemented by INTERPOL).

In July 2016, USAID Indonesia signed a ‘Technical Arrangement’ with MMAF to cover the four projects of the USAID Indonesia Marine Portfolio. This arrangement has shaped and become the basis of the USAID SEA Project’s relationship and coordination with the GOI through MMAF. The Technical Arrangement between USAID Indonesia with MMAF has been amended through Sept 30, 2020.

The arrangement set up a governance board that consists of representatives from the Marine and Fisheries Directorate at the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS), MMAF, LIPI, and the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Issues to oversee the coordination of the four projects. The arrangement also established a team to provide technical and management oversight for overall planning and implementation of the USAID Marine Biodiversity and Sustainable Fisheries Program. The team is co-chaired by the Head of Planning Bureau of MMAF and the Director of BAPPENAS) and assigned the USAID SEA Project to counterpart with specific MMAF technical directorates and offices, thus ensuring the alignment of project activities with GOI priorities and plans. USAID Indonesia leads coordination meetings under this arrangement with support from the USAID SEA Project. A similar Technical Steering Committee will be scheduled for mid-2020 with leads from MMAF and BAPPENAS.

This quarter, USAID SEA Core Team has also been supporting USAID Indonesia in relation to the handover process for documentation (*Berita Acara Serah Terima –BAST*) for activities from year 2016 to date (November 2019), per direction from USAID and MMAF. A series of meetings for the development of BAST occurred in this quarter as shown in table 28. SEA continue to finalize the BAST documents based on the requirements and direction of USAID Indonesia.

Table 28: Meetings to support the BAST handover process

Dates	Meeting leads	Participants
October 28, 2019	Planning Bureau	Planning Bureau, Cooperation Bureau, KKHL, USAID Indonesia, SEA Project
November 6, 2019	Planning Bureau	Cooperation Bureau, USAID Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, SEA Project
November 22, 2019	KKHL Directorate	SEA Project, Cooperation Bureau
December 12, 2019	KKHL Directorate	SEA Project MPA Team and KKHL
December 13, 2019	MSP Directorate	SEA Project MSP Team and TRL
December 13, 2019	SDI Directorate	SEA Project Fisheries Team and SDI

At the regional level, the USAID SEA Project works with all three provincial governments as well as multiple district agencies within each province. Provincial Thematic Technical Working Groups have been established to oversee the implementation of the USAID SEA Project in each province and meets regularly with project team members when needed in relation to the implementation of activities. The planned meeting did not occur this quarter. Instead, the SEA Core regional team and partner staff met individually and informally with specific government officials when needed for specific issues related to Project interventions.

Coordination with Wider Stakeholders.

Wider stakeholders are outlined in the Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan. These include other USAID projects, regional inter-governmental initiatives, regional and international donors and associated support initiatives (such as ASEAN, SEAFDEC and NOAA), private foundations supporting marine initiatives (such as the Packard, Walton, MacArthur and Cargill foundations), wider NGOs and academic institutions engaged in marine and coastal management. Coordination and communication has largely been achieved through sharing of reports, attending of events, and inviting key stakeholders where relevant to SEA Project events in Ambon and Jakarta. The SEA Team through COP, DCOP and Fisheries Advisor was represented at the Indonesian Marine Funders workshop in October during which SEA shared results to date and provided resource inputs to several workshop sessions. This quarter, the SEA team have also been in close coordination with NOAA's various divisions relevant to SEA Technical Approaches, as well as participating the monthly meeting/call organized by NOAA to synchronize the joint implementation of activities between SEA and NOAA.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Media Engagement

During this period, SEA Project activities generated 14 news articles in the media through the work of USAID SEA Project partners. Two activities in particular generated a lot of interest, namely the Tuna fishers in North Maluku receiving IDR 1.3 Milyar (> \$93,000 USD) from Fair Trade Premium Funds, and the results of Reef Health Monitoring and Socioeconomic Surveying in Banda, Maluku.

Media coverage is outlined in table 29.

Table 29: Media coverage for USAID SEA Project activities in Q1, 2020.

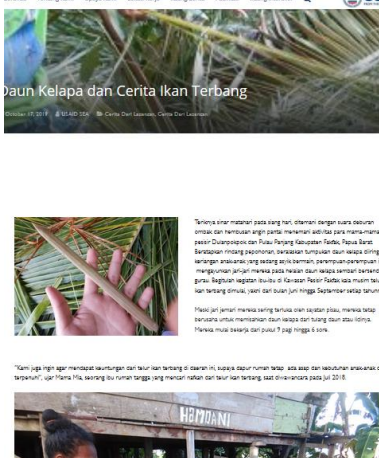
ACTIVITY & MEDIA LINKS		DATE
1. Tuna fishers in North Maluku receiving IDR 1.3 Milyar (> \$93,000 USD) from Fair Trade Premium Funds		
ANTARA	https://www.antaranews.com/berita/1115632/kelompok-nelayan-maluku-utara-terima-dana-rp13-miliar	16 Oct
Porostimur	https://porostimur.com/nelayan-sanana-terima-lebih-dari-rp1-3-miliar-dana-premium/	
Line Today	https://today.line.me/id/pc/article/Kelompok+Nelayan+Maluku+Utara+terima+dana+Rp1+3+miliar-1BgY7m	
ANTARA Jogja	https://jogja.antaranews.com/nasional/berita/1115632/kelompok-nelayan-maluku-utara-terima-dana-rp13-miliar?utm_source=antaranews&utm_medium=nasional&utm_campaign=antaranews	
Nusantara Timur	https://www.nusantaratimur.com/2019/10/nelayan-fair-trade-sanana-sukses.html	
Investor Daily	https://investor.id/business/nelayan-tuna-ri-terima-dana-premium-dari-as-rp-13-miliar	17 Oct
2. The results of Reef Health Monitoring and Socioeconomic Survey in Banda, Maluku		
Kompas online	file:///C:/Users/SEA-USER/Downloads/banda%20naira%20kompas.pdf	7 Nov
Kompas	(no link – page 10 printed newspaper)	8 Nov
Mongabay Indonesia	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2019/11/08/program-rumah-bambu-solusi-pulau-banda-terhindar-dari-bencana-seperti-apa/	
Mongabay Indonesia	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2019/11/15/survei-ctc-terumbu-karang-pulau-banda-sehat-ada-23-jenis-ikan-bernilai-tinggi/	8 Nov
3. Communication and Story Telling Workshop		
Mongabay Indonesia,	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2019/11/13/kisah-nelayan-penyelam-kompresor-berburu-ikan-karang/	13 Nov
4. Progress on the West Papua Marine Spatial Plan		
Papua Kini	https://papakini.co/2019/11/04/selangkah-lagi-perda-rzwp3k-papua-barat-dapat-register-kemendagri/	5 Nov
5. Port State Measures (PSM) Training of Trainers		
KKP website	https://news.kkp.go.id/index.php/kkp-selenggarakan-pelaksanaan-port-state-measures-bagi-pengawas-perikanan/	1 Oct
Kompas	(no link – printed newspaper)	20 Nov

Web and Social Media Presence

The USAID SEA Project Communications Team regularly update the content of the USAID SEA website (www.sea-indonesia.org) with latest news, events, publications and stories from the field.

At the end of FY19 the SEA Comms team held a Communication and Storytelling Workshop, out of which 12 ‘stories from the field’ were compiled during this first quarter of FY20 and are now available on the SEA website (see links in table 28). The workshop involved more than 30 Communication, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning officers from USAID SEA Project partner organizations, as well as their field staff, including enumerators and facilitators.

Table 30: Links to the Stories from the Field, generated out of the Communications and Storytelling Workshop.

<p>TOP STORY</p> <p>From Zero to Hero</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/from-zero-to-hero-cerita-pejuang-laut-dari-juanga/</p>	<p>SECOND TOP STORY</p> <p>Daun Kelapa dan Cerita Ikan Terbang</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/daun-kelapa-dan-cerita-ikan-terbang/</p>	<p>Daun Kelapa dan Cerita Ikan Terbang</p> 
<p>Links to the other stories</p>	<p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/geliat-fitri-membangun-kesadaran-cinta-laut/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/terapkan-fair-trade-istri-nelayan-ternate-kelola-dana-premium/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/peraturan-kampung-menjaga-ekosistem-teluk-bintuni/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/pesona-kampung-konservasi-amdui-raja-ampat/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/mengamankan-zona-inti-di-kepulauan-sula/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/penyadaran-warga-sorong-selatan-untuk-kelola-sampah/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/keterbatasan-fisik-bukan-halangan-untuk-menjaga-sumber-daya-laut/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/kahar-lastori-menjaga-maladewa-indonesia-sebagai-penghasil-tuna-terbesar/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/konservasi-nafas-baru-bagi-laurens-segeitmena/</p> <p>https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/shark-diving-surga-bawah-laut-morotai/</p>	

The two social media outlets for the USAID SEA Project are continuously active — a Facebook fan page and an Instagram account. Combined, these platforms have more than 6,700 followers, and messages posted via these channels are estimated to have reached approximately 104,585 people during this quarter. The Project uses the Facebook and Instagram insight provided by the program to calculate the level of reach achieved through these platforms. The number is then calculated manually using Excel®. The SEA Comms team post on these channels three times a week (generally Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays), with wide ranging features; reaction to which tend to align with the days of posting, with fewer viewers recorded on Saturdays and Sundays.

Two of the most popular social media posts this quarter were the following:

- (1) The compelling story of Muhammad Palahidu (<https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/keterbatasan-fisik-bukan-halangan-untuk-menjaga-sumber-daya-laut/>), posted on Facebook on December 5. This piece reached more than 600 people, with 433 interactions, and was shared 26 times.
- (2) The story of Fitri (<https://www.sea-indonesia.org/id/geliat-fitri-membangun-kesadaran-cinta-laut/>) was also shared on Facebook (October 14) and gained more than 2,500 likes.

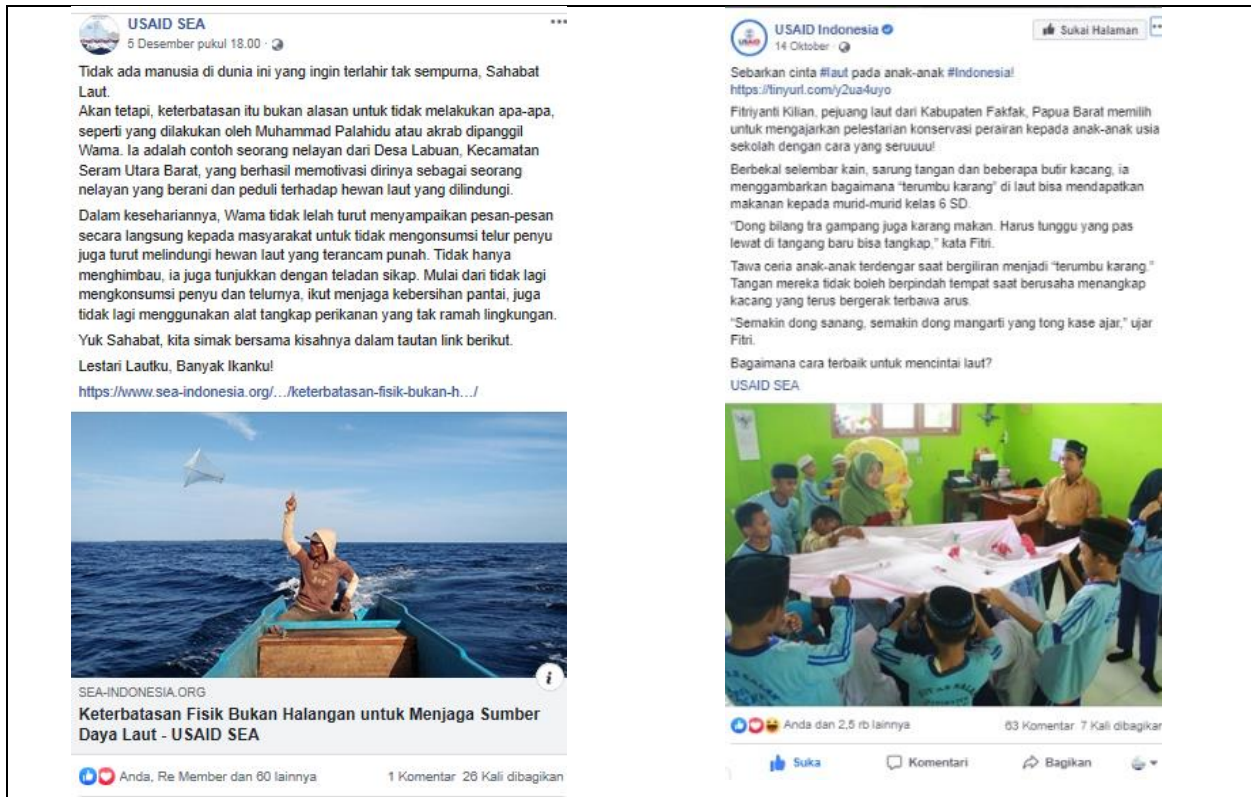


Figure 24: Examples of popular people-oriented stories on Facebook and Instagram.

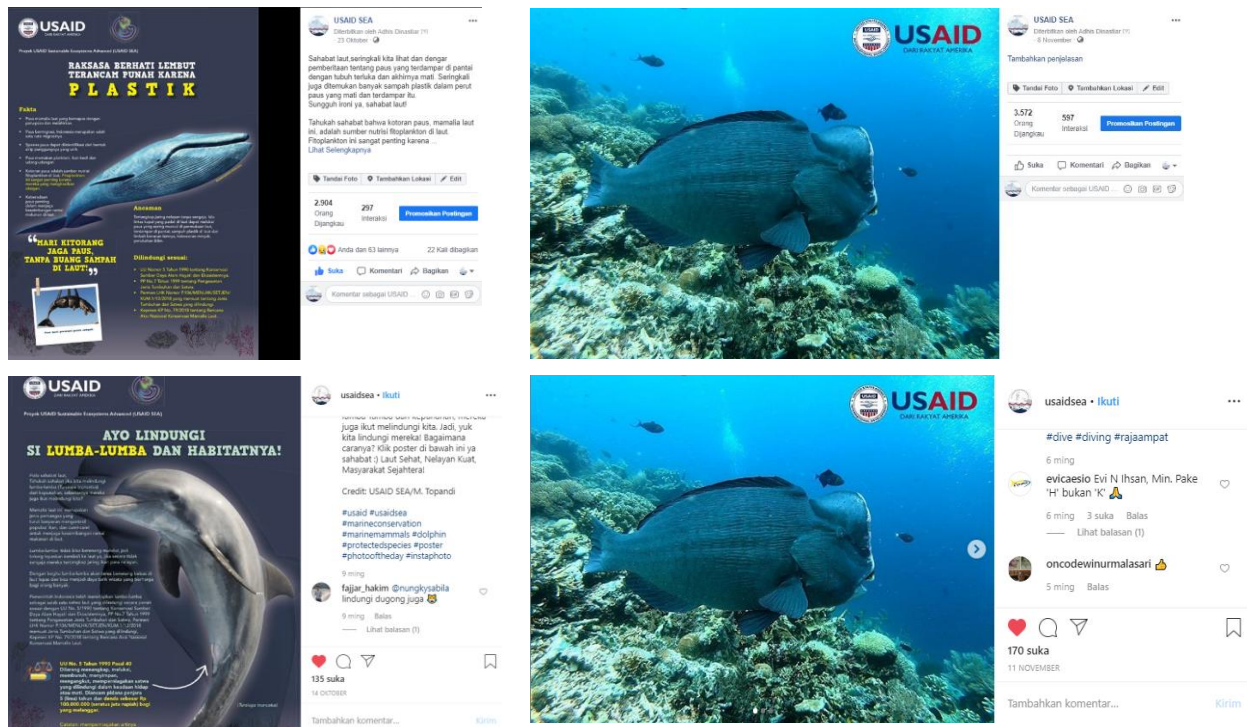


Figure 25: The social media platforms are used to spread messages about important marine species and habitats.

As part of promoting marine species to the wider public, the USAID SEA Project also regularly shares photos and information on various marine habitats and animals through the social media outlets. Key activities conducted by SEA team are also shared, and nationally important marine-related events are promoted through these platforms; with postings about one event posted on November 21 — *Hari Ikan National* (National Fish Day) — reaching more than 62,000 people.

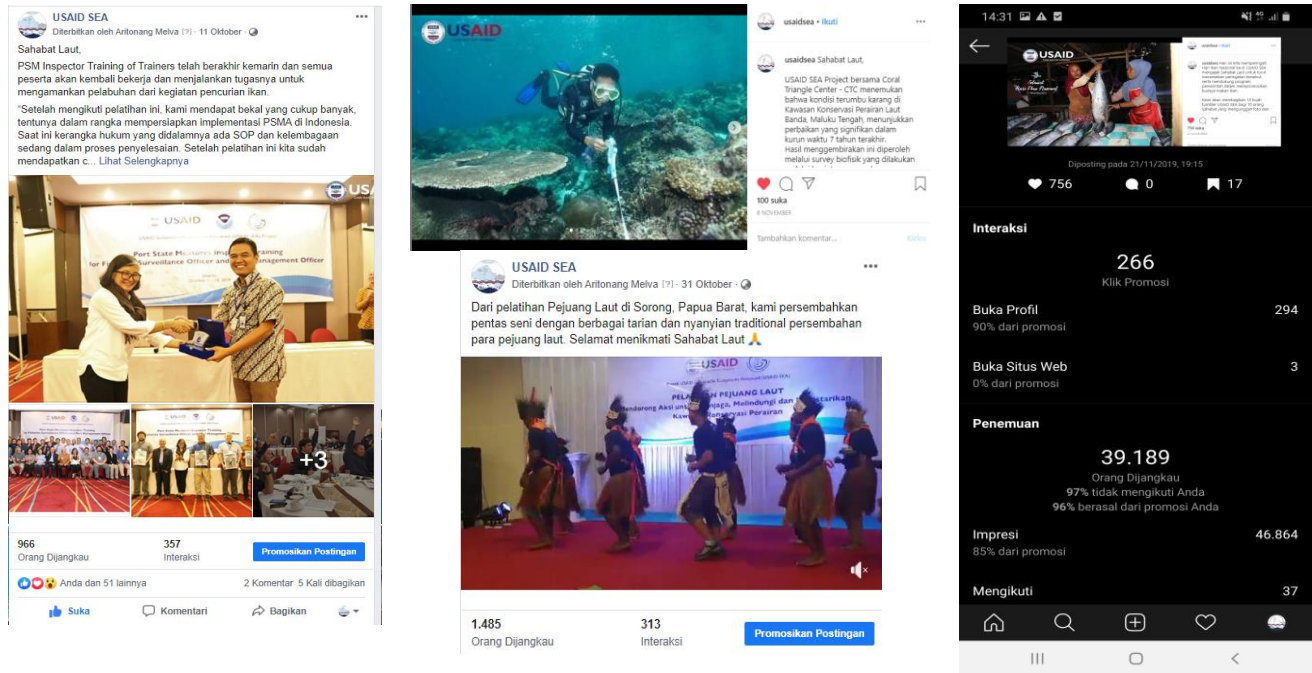


Figure 26: Pieces about USAID SEA Project activities are widely shared through social media.

LEFT: Port State Measurement (PSM) Inspector Training of Trainers in Jakarta; MIDDLE TOP: Biophysical surveys conducted in the Banda islands with CTC; MIDDLE BOTTOM: A video from the SEA Champion Workshop in South Sorong, West Papua. RIGHT: Postings about ‘Hari Ikan National’ go viral.

Print and Online Publications

This quarter the USAID SEA Comms Team supported the development and publication of a range of materials, including:

- The USAID ‘SEA News’ Brief (October – December).
- The USAID SEA ‘Talking SEA’ newsletter, Issue #5 (due for release in quarter 2).
- Various posters and banners for USAID SEA events.
- Professionally produced policy briefs for public dissemination.

USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT

1. USAID SEA Draws Attention to Fair Trade Fisheries at Jakarta Business Forum
2. Indonesia Workshop on Encouraging Conditions for USAID SEA Implementations
3. Marine Protection in Remote Indonesia Sites: Boat with Oceanic Training
4. Environmental Youth Engagement App Goes to Spot-Land Adaptation of Indonesia's Watersheds
5. Indonesia's Environmental Resilience Task Apply Good Practice Recommendations to Remote Marine-Based Livelihoods
6. New Paper Regulates Fisheries to Fight Against Illegal Fishing
7. Fisheries Distribution to Remote Papua's Remote Sea Fishing Area Training in Fisheries Management

USAID SEA Draws Attention to Fair Trade Fisheries at Jakarta Business Forum

In a well-received presentation at last month's Marine and Fisheries Business and Investment Forum in Jakarta, USAID SEA joined up the Indonesian, U.S., and U.S. Marine and Fisheries Business and Investment Forum (MIF) to highlight the importance of fair trade systems. The presentation drew on the experience of the USAID SEA project and the Indonesian MIFPTs to outline reasons and challenges related to USAID SEA work and the importance of fair trade systems. The presentation was organized by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to improve the competitiveness of marine and fisheries micro-businesses in digital commerce. It was inspired by Marine Affairs and Fisheries Minister Susi Pudjiastuti and attended by central and provincial government officials, industry representatives, and other related companies.

The premier gave into a comment field held by their association, which they do as in their capacity to improve their social, economic and environmental conditions. In addition, the MIFPTs are also organized by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to improve the competitiveness of marine and fisheries micro-businesses in digital commerce. It was inspired by Marine Affairs and Fisheries Minister Susi Pudjiastuti and attended by central and provincial government officials, industry representatives, and other related companies.

4,800+ Project Beneficiaries
231,852,000 USD Total Budget

USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (USAID SEA)

USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT

1. Indonesia Signs New Implementing Regulation on Port State Measures Agreement
2. USAID SEA, NOAA Help Indonesia Gear Up for Port State Measures
3. USAID SEA Shows Lessons at Domestic Workshop
4. Working Design Agreed for World Bank's Sustainable Marine Protection Jobs
5. Sustainable Energy Enhancement in 7 West Papua Villages
6. Reef Fisheries Management Plan Rollout for Healthy Islands
7. Training Prepares Marine Mobs to Implement Marine Zones
8. SEA Champions Convene in West Papua for Training, Sharing and Learning

Indonesia Signs New Implementing Regulation on Port State Measures Agreement

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia signed in mid-October 2019 a new and comprehensive national regulation on the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) that has been ratified in 2016 through Presidential Decree No. 42/2016. The new regulation, which has been submitted for signing by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, is seen as a long time forward as a great barrier to the industry. Before the signing of the new regulation, MIFPTs collaborating with the USAID SEA project through the support of USAID SEA and the U.S. National Council and Administrator (NCA) Administrator's Office of Enforcement (NOAA).

USAID SEA and NOAA OCE have been working together to provide IPMAF with a series of workshops on PSMA implementation, including PSMA capacity training for fisheries and port state officers. These activities, along with input from USAID SEA and NOAA OCE, resulted in policy recommendations that were used by MIFPTs' Director General of Capture Fisheries, Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture (DITP) and other agencies to develop the new regulation, which will be announced in the near future. This information is available in DITP MIFPT's Training Center and IPMAF advanced NOAA PSMA Inspector Training Modules, and have been adapted from modules in the national level.

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USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT

1. Survey in Maluku's Banda Islands Reveals Healthy Reef Fish Ecosystem
2. USAID SEA Brings Conservation Message to 'Sea Fish' Festival in West Papua's Sub-County District
3. Public Consultation Softens Zoning Plan for Maluku Habitat's Sea Mink Marine Protected Area
4. New Regulation Sets Stage for Implementation of 3 West Papua Marine Protected Areas
5. Marine Fisheries Benefits from USAID SEA Training
6. USAID SEA Assists South-Eastern Yaman Fisheries in Hobok
7. USAID SEA Partner Challenges Indonesia's Harvested Fish Day with Local Communities in North Maluku
8. USAID OCEAL Leads Marine Teams Work under USAID SEA

Survey in Maluku's Banda Islands Reveals Healthy Reef Fish Ecosystem

A baseline survey was conducted on 10-10 November in 22 coral reef sites in the USAID SEA implementing area, Coral Triangle, Coral CCZC, including the Banda Islands of Maluku in Indonesia. The survey assessed the health of coral reefs, fish abundance and diversity, marine birds distribution, and land subsidence and marine management. The survey also assessed the condition of the coral reefs and the health of the reef fish ecosystem. The survey also assessed the condition of the coral reefs and the health of the reef fish ecosystem. The survey also assessed the condition of the coral reefs and the health of the reef fish ecosystem.

In addition, CCZC team with this month, which also included a socioeconomic and education survey in their region, created capacity support for marine conservation. The survey, which targeted 100 households in 10 sites, included information on household income, marine resources, and traditional wisdom in marine resource management. The information gathered will be used to develop a marine conservation plan for the area. The survey also assessed the condition of the coral reefs and the health of the reef fish ecosystem. The survey also assessed the condition of the coral reefs and the health of the reef fish ecosystem.

Figure 27: USAID SEA Briefs are produced and distributed each month.

MAKIN BANYAK IKAN YANG TERCEMAR SAMPAH DI LAUT

Apa yang kita makan?

USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (USAID SEA)

POLICY BRIEF: DESIGNING MPAS AND MPA NETWORKS TO BENEFIT PEOPLE AND NATURE IN INDONESIA

USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (USAID SEA)

POLICY BRIEF: MERANCANG KKP DAN JARINGAN KKP YANG BERMANFAAT BAGI MANUSIA DAN ALAM DI INDONESIA

USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (USAID SEA)

Figure 28: USAID SEA Comms Team support the development of professional level policy and associated resource materials.

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

As the gender gap continues to a challenge in terms of the number of women (compared to men) participating in USAID SEA Project activities due to certain cultural and religious contexts, the USAID SEA Project continues to encourage stakeholders to provide equal opportunities for both genders to be involved in activities, discussions, and decision-making. The involvement of women is specifically identified in each target area and intervention, and is strengthened through capacity building on various aspects of fisheries and marine resource management, with the key tenets for gender mainstreaming in the USAID SEA Project including tenets of access, capacity building, leadership, and the provision of

economic opportunities in order to mainstream gender throughout project activities (see box 1). The project has a gender-mainstreaming checklist, adapted from two previous environmental USAID programs in Asia (see FY18 annual report). The checklist provides guidance to project staff and implementing partners for integrating gender considerations into interventions. The checklist covers three stages of implementation: planning and design, stakeholder consultation and engagement, and benefit-sharing. The checklist is monitored quarterly with partners reporting the checklist status based on the tenets.

Box 1: Key Tenets for Gender Mainstreaming in the USAID SEA Project

Access: Women have equal rights to access and demand public service delivery, public information, public goods, public places, government safety nets or welfare schemes. Examples in USAID SEA activities include: marine and fishery knowledge, access to capacity building activities, opportunities to benefit from leadership programs, equal opportunities to participate in alternate / additive livelihood schemes.

Capacity building: Equal opportunities are made available to women to participate in USAID SEA training and capacity building initiatives, through workshops, exchanges and other means. Gender representation is tracked through attendance lists and impacts measured through pre and post tests.

Leadership: Women are actively welcomed in public fora (e.g. consultation processes for MPA establishment, fishers fora, socialization activities etc.). Women are encouraged to actively participate in decision making processes and to exercise their voices during fora discussions, as well as demonstrate leadership by influencing others, and nurture their leadership skills (through, for example, volunteering or being nominated as champions, or accepting leading roles for community events involving MPAs and sustainable fisheries).

Economic opportunity: Equal opportunity for economic opportunities and diversification are provided. This includes roles in existing or enhanced value chains (e.g. fishery production processes, post harvest management, sales etc.); or through alternative / additive livelihood opportunities as a consequence of MPA / sustainable fisheries management and associated potentials (e.g. marine tourism, product development, etc.).

In this first quarter of FY20, the USAID SEA Project continued to monitor gender engagement and mainstreaming across several cross-cutting elements of work:

Access to Information. USAID SEA Project and its partners (CTC, WWF, MDPI, ILMMA and WCS) continue to ensure that the materials and information are crafted to be resourceful and non-discriminatory using the gender and social inclusion criteria in general. The materials and information are placed in the locations, virtually or otherwise, accessible to women and minorities. This quarter, women have been specifically targeted in SEA awareness campaigns and outreach activities. This included awareness raising activities held in recognition of World Fisheries Day across eight sites in North Maluku. These events, led by partners WCS, focused on issues of mooring buoys and protected species, and were attended by 142 SEA champions, of which 20 percent were female. MDPI's festival and "*diskusi santai*" or community discussion was attended by 10 females out of a total of 270 participants. In Bintuni, WWF's shrimp and mud crab Better Management Practices (BMP) video production has featured 26 local protagonists related to the value-chain storyline, three of which are women.

Capacity Building, Women in Marine Spatial Planning Training. The MSP training in Ambon (2-5 December) was attended by 31 participants, of which nearly half (42 percent) were women. Participants were from the provincial DKP office, and from the 13 female participants, three joined the training under their own initiative, and at their own expense, as they recognized the importance of this training in their daily work, and would have been otherwise unable to attend due to limited provincial budget.

The roles of these women in implementing MSP using cutting-edge GIS technology is critical. During the training the women participants were very active and engaged, achieving the highest scores in all of the exercises given, and developing the best planning and optimal analysis example of the workshop. One of the women in attendance (Ibu Fatmah Rumaja) is also a SEA champion within the provincial government of Maluku, and has now been assigned to become the acting head of Marine Spatial Management, adding further gender diversity into key decision-making roles for MSP implementation.

Promoting Women Leadership and Engagement. Women’s leadership and proactive engagement were exemplified this quarter in a number of activities. Particularly noteworthy are the following:

- Women Village Heads from Siko (Guraici) and Waisum (Sula) communities were highly active in the public consultation processes for their respective MPAs. They helped promote the concept and agreement of core zones (even suggesting the areas should be larger than currently planned) and were pivotal in securing the community agreements at the sites.
- Across all three provinces, women have started to become active members of POKMASWAS in their areas, proving that gender is no barrier to undertaking surveillance in local waters, and challenging the strong male stereotype associated with such roles. The women undertake the same role as male members of the POKMASWAS. On land, they conduct neighborhood surveillance while conducting awareness on POKMASWAS’ role; at sea they participate in patrols. Interestingly the role of completing the logbook and recording the events of the days’ patrolling activities has tended to fall to the women in the group. Despite some objections by male POKMASWAS members, the women have said that their motivation to join local surveillance activities is based on their desire to contribute tangibly to protecting their area from outside threats. Overall to date there are now six female POKMASWAS members in North Maluku, seven in Maluku, and twelve in West Papua

Engaging Women Champions. While constraints persist in engaging women to become SEA champions, nonetheless this quarter saw an increase in the number of women engaged (now numbering 39 women champions across the three provinces, equal to 8.5 percent of all champions recruited). During the champion training held in West Papua (Sorong, 28-31 October), eight of the champions trained were women (20 percent of participants), consisting of housewives, students, a village secretary, and woman leader of a religious group.

Gender Mainstreaming Activities. In this period, various gender mainstreaming efforts through the development of gender mainstreaming tenets appropriate to USAID SEA Project, were undertaken across the three provinces. As presented in table 31, showing the activities across provinces pertaining to gender mainstreaming efforts, it is encouraging to see that USAID SEA Project partners have a good understanding about gender mainstreaming, and are applying it across key activities.

Supporting Other Minorities or Disenfranchised Groups. USAID SEA project continues its commitment to institutionalize a “non-discriminatory approach” across interventions and finds that there are no issues to address to date; though continues to anticipate changes and adapt to situations as they arise, that are very fluid on the ground. The Project is committed to supporting minorities and disenfranchised groups in all activities and will be consistent throughout. The champion training in Sorong, 28-31 October, introduced a session on social inclusion to the local champions. The session was well-received and the SEA team has since received stories from the champions regarding working with those less fortunate within their communities.

As mentioned above, despite efforts carried out, the Project continues to face constraints and challenges in engaging women in project activities. The constraints include cultural and religious barriers, including cultural and social structure of the communities. In addition, stereotyping of male and female roles

exacerbate the difficulty of women becoming involved in some activities. The Project’s strategy to address the lack of gender balance in activities includes special efforts with women identified in each target area and intervention. Also, in the champion forums, there is much discussion on the value of women in development to help break down barriers to entry and encourage change in social norms.

Table 31: Examples of gender mainstreaming in USAID SEA Project activities across provinces.

NORTH MALUKU	MALUKU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building activities in this province were shown to have an overall engagement of 35 percent female participants. Women champions in this province have played leading roles in increasing awareness of ETP species. Through SEA partner MDPI, fishers’ wives have been actively engaged in completing logbook data for Fair Trade certification, and have been involved in vessel registration activities. Female fisheries extension officers have been engaged by WCS, and women fish collectors have been involved in catch recording activities. The membership of the North Maluku Snapper and Grouper Task Force and MPA Task Force of Provincial DKP is now 30 percent female. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the leadership of the Female King, Mama Raja Wakolo, of Taniwel, West Seram (who is also a SEA champion), 12 villages in the area have established LMMA’s and developed associated regulations. During the public consultations for Lease MPA, approximately 29 percent of community participants were women (with more than 400 women attending the meetings). SEA partners MDPI, WWF and CTC actively engaged women in vessel registration and logbook processes this quarter. In Saparua (Lease) fishers’ wives actively assisted their husbands to acquire the Pas Kecil and BKPK documentation. Amongst Fair Trade groups in the province, fishers’ wives were trained in logbook completion in order to support their husbands in complying with Fair Trade requirements. Since 2017 there have been eight home industries established in Maluku, ranging from the production of organic soaps, to salted fish, fish floss, and fish nuggets. Each of these industries is providing economic opportunities, and combined employ ten women.
WEST PAPUA	
<p>In Teminabuan community, South Sorong, ten women have been appointed by local SEA champion (John Regoy) to manage and operate a waste (garbage) bank. Waste has become an enormous issue in the region (like many areas) and the waste bank that has been established is supported by the local environment office. The women recruited to manage the bank have received training and are now the lead figures for waste management in the area.</p>	

SECTION 5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

SEA Internal Data Quality Assessment (DQA's) Conducted. In this quarter, DQA's were conducted with partners MDPI and CI in October and November respectively. Through this process it was noted that one of the key challenges partners are facing is their lack of a dedicated ME&L lead in their team(s) to take responsibility for collating and submitting ME&L data and verification documents to USAID SEA Core team. In many cases ME&L tasks are falling to program and technical staff who do not have the specialized ME&L skills needed to manage these areas effectively. This has led to partners sometime failing to submit data in a timely fashion, and having challenges providing the verification documents required in accordance with USAID SEA Project ME&L standards. Each partner experiences different MEL-related problems specific to the management type in each organization. An action plan was set up and agreed. Implementation of the action plan has become part of MEL activities. For instance, MDPI needs to improve their data management on vessels registration. Previously MDPI gave USAID SEA MEL whatever data they had had in their database. Such practice created confusion and made it hard for the USAID SEA MEL team to keep track of vessel registration data. In the DQA process the SEA MEL Team worked with partner's staff responsible for managing vessel registration data to identify problems and discuss possible solutions. Eventually, a new way of presenting vessel registration data (together with relevant verification docs) to USAID SEA MEL was applied (by MDPI).

To address the challenge stated above, the ME&L team has continued to provide feedback to partners regarding the data that needs to be corrected and specifically highlighted key troubled data processes that need to be corrected to overcome partners' data problems.

ME&L Clinics. As the USAID SEA Project is in the final phase of the project the ME&L clinics were provided only to those partners most in need, such as MDPI, CI, and WCS. Prior to the final phase, the Regional ME&L Specialist conducted ME&L clinics regularly with each partner. Overall partners have been found to have quite a good understanding of the definitions of each PMI. However, indicator SA.1.1 continues to pose a challenge to partners in terms of understanding what needs to be reported and verified. Thus the ME&L team this quarter have provided further clarification and explanation to partners, to ensure all parties are consistent in their understanding.

'Outcome Harvesting' Conducted with Partners. In response to the challenges outlined above, the ME&L team this quarter also worked with partners on outcome harvesting. The purpose of outcome harvesting is to identify, describe, verify and analyze changes that have occurred through the results of development interventions. Through this process, it was found that some achievements had been under-reported (with more achievements revealed in the field than partners had been reporting), due in part to partners uncertainty on whether some things can be claimed as achievements of partners' intervention(s) or not. These indicators include:

- SA 1.1 BM 2, SA 1.1 BM 3 (hence SA 1.1 overall) as the partners still had troubles understanding how to claim for SA 1.1 For instance, those people who demonstrated change in behavior after interacting with program managers should be recorded as achievement under SA 1.1. CI and MDPI reported change in Head of Village's behavior towards vessels registration.
- SA 3.2 (particularly those investments leveraged by government). For example, WCS was not sure if they could claim the budget allocated by government on developing the management plan of Mare MPA and for the reservation of the Makian-Moti MPA, technical management in MSP, dissemination of Perda no. 2 th. 2018 on RZWP3K in 10 cities, and daily activities of 10 POKMASWAS.

The ME&L team is continuing to work with partners to ensure all data is appropriately collated and verified moving forward.

Other routine ME&L activities carried out this quarter include:

- ensuring the Management Information System (MIS) data was regularly uploaded and updated based on the verification documents available;
- continuing to record trainings and workshops with regards to capacity building that have been carried out through USAID SEA Project;
- providing technical advice to partners and SEA Core team members regarding the MIS and data management.

OVERVIEW OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The USAID SEA Project has 19 key performance management indicators (PMI's) to measure success. Of these, three (3) relate to biophysical impact changes, and will only be reported against towards the end of the project. These are:

- SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and / or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance
- SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites
- SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs

For the remainder of the indicators, results are being tracked over time.

In this first quarter of 2020, progress was recorded on the status of 11 PMI's as shown in table 32 below. As the table shows, more than half of these indicators have already met, or surpassed, their Life of Project (LOP) targets. Six (6) out of eleven (11) indicators are already above target while five (5) indicators are still below target, three (3) are on-track while the other two (2) are below 60%. The percentage of LOP achievement for indicator SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by type/stage) is low. This is because of policies need to reach a stage 2 (endorsed) before inclusion in the metrics, and most of the policies are in stage 1 (as discussed in the section on Strategic Approach 4). This is mostly due to the slow policy process on the governments side.

Further details for all PMI's with summary explanations are provided in Annex 2.

Table 32: PMI achievements in Q1, 2020 against LOP targets.

Key Indicators	LOP Target		Achievement		
			Q1 2020	Total to date	% LOP achieved
SA 1.1 Number of people demonstrating behaviors that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as a result of USG assistance	1,200	people	81	1,104	92
SA1.1 Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000	people	701	45,275	906
SA1.1 Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400	people	11	495	124
SA1.1 Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200	people	70	712	59
SA1.1 Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15	fora	3	62	413
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200	fishing vessels	189	1,386	116
SA3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	450	people	44	424	94
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	3	million US dollars	0.455	4	141
SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by type/stage)	15	laws, policies, strategies, etc.	1	3	20
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and / or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000	people	309	2,095	105
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240	people	167	176	73

SECTION 6. KEY CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND OPPORTUNITIES MOVING FORWARD

Challenges, lessons, and opportunities continue to evolve within the USAID SEA Project. The following is common challenges and limiting factors across work-streams.

Common Challenges and Limiting Factors across Work-streams

Over the reporting period, limitations to government staff capacity and availability related to the implementation of activities presented challenges resulted in slowed progress in some of the MPA sites, and in policy development processes, especially during the holiday seasons

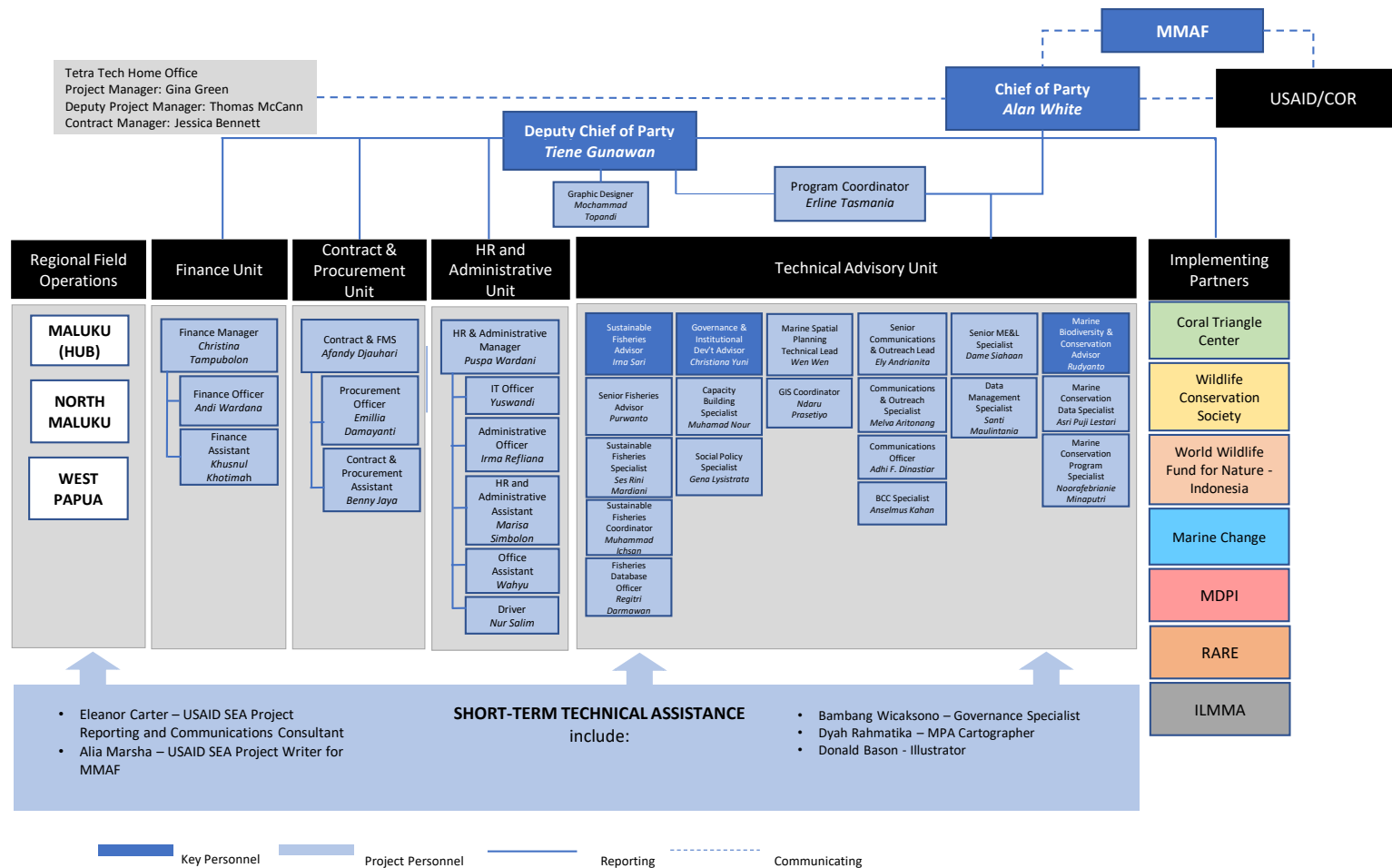
The importance of cross-sectoral engagement, in-person interactions and trust-building continues to be a common theme as outlined in table 33.

Table 33: The importance of relationship building and creating trust amongst stakeholders.

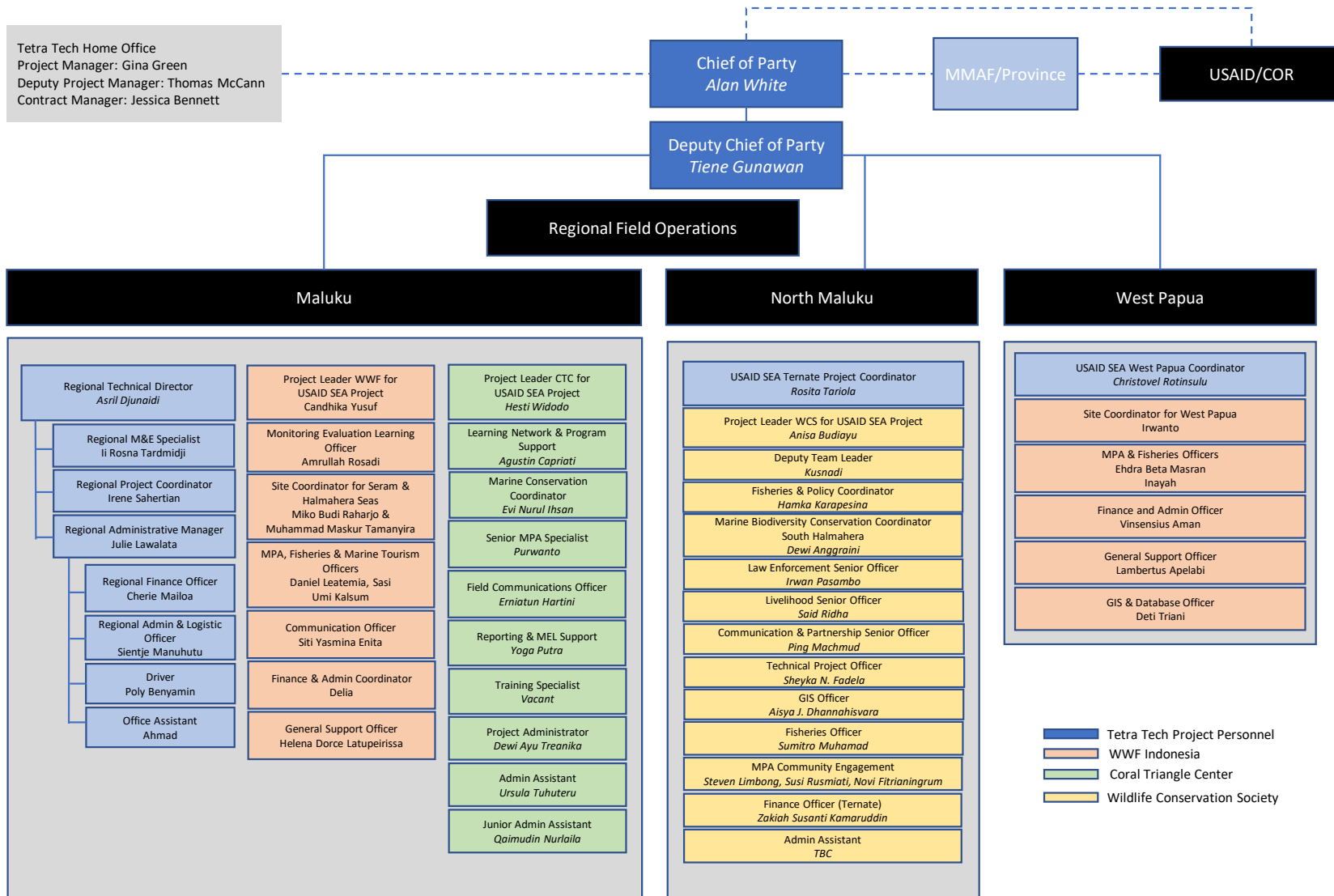
The importance of regular, cross-sectoral engagement at a range of scales
<p>PROVINCES. In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project team continued to push for regular engagement with provincial officials in North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua to ensure joint planning and buy-in from the provinces for project activities. If the planned activities are not prioritized in the provincial development plans and budgeted, it is difficult to achieve sustainable outcomes. This takes on a degree of urgency in this final 18-month work plan, to ensure that provincial and district governments fully endorse, support and continue the initiatives of the USAID SEA Project. Finding and working closely with leaders from within the Provincial DKPs is important to help ensure buy-in and understanding of activities such as small-scale fishing vessel registration among others.</p>
<p>DISTRICTS & VILLAGES. The advent of Law No. 23/2014 centralizing certain fisheries and MPA responsibilities from the district to the province has been a concern for USAID SEA since the beginning of the project, as much of the MPA work naturally occurs at the district government level. The lesson for USAID SEA is that the full engagement of the district governments and local villages is still critical for MPAs to be effective. In relation to Law No. 23, it is also realized that the USAID SEA Project needs to better engage with the Ministry of Home Affairs in addition to MMAF because it is MOHA that has authority over local government jurisdictions and is also concerned with effective local government management of natural resources.</p>
The importance of in-person interactions and building trust amongst stakeholders
<p>Work to date in the USAID SEA Project has shown that a strong technical and management team encourages stakeholder trust in the project and makes buy-in easier. The USAID SEA Team has gained support and buy-in for Project activities from local partners, government, NGOs, universities, local customary groups and communities. CI and WWF have made good progress in Fakfak and South Sorong regencies to establish MPAs through the building of solid relationships with the local district government as well as key persons in West Papua Provincial DKP. Rare's support and engagement with the Raja Ampat regency and local customary groups spurred community-based initiatives to establish Customary Fisheries Areas (CFAs) which in FY19 have progressed to a formal level of recognition. Thus, the right mix of strategic technical assistance working at the pace and discretion of the local authorities within a context they understand leads to substantial gains.</p>

ANNEX I: USAID SEA Organizational chart (end Q1, 2020)

USAID SEA Project Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



Regional SEA Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



ANNEX 2: Progress towards Project Indicators — Q1, FY20

Key Indicators	LOP Target	Metric	ACHIEVED END FY19	FY20 Achievement				Cumulative Achievement to date	Notes
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
SA 1.1 Number of people demonstrating behaviors that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as a result of USG assistance	1,200	people	1,023	81				1,104	This metric includes number of champions, number of people influenced by champions and number of people who demonstrate behavior change due to partners' interventions.
SA1.1 Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000	people	44,574	701				45,275	LOP target achieved and surpassed. In this quarter 73 of the people exposed to messaging by the project have been verified while 628 others are awaiting verification.
SA1.1 Benchmark 2: Number of 'champions' that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400	people	484	11				495	LOP target achieved and surpassed. However, the 11 champions recruited this quarter still require verification. Overall, of the 495 champions within the USAID SEA Project, 424 have yet to be fully verified as per USAID documented requirements. To further formal verification processes this quarter the Senior Money Specialist has sent partners templates (with questions) that could help them prepare a story on why each person is regarded as a champion.
SA1.1 Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200	people	642	70				712	Challenges remain acquiring verification for this metric. Partners still sometimes report people who join champions' events as people who are exposed to USAID SEA Project messages (BM 1). Of the 70 people influenced by champions this quarter, more than half are awaiting verification. Overall there are 240 people awaiting verification.

Key Indicators	LOP Target	Metric	ACHIEVED END FY19	FY20 Achievement				Cumulative Achievement to date	Notes
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
SA1.1 Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15	fora	58	4				62	LOP target achieved and surpassed. The three working groups claimed in this quarter are still in the process of verification as the ME&L team need 2-3 MoMs to ensure that the working groups are indeed active and functional.
SA2.1a: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying EAFM	5,159,774	hectares	21,786,624	0				21,786,624	LOP target achieved and surpassed. Based on the methodology for hectares calculation established in the previous quarter (Q4, FY19), the Project is able to claim this achievement. The hectare calculation is based on the Governance Criteria stated in the PIRS and based on the distribution / migration of small pelagic species in the area between the Weber line and Lydekker line. See table 3 in this report
SA2.1b: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MPA management	1,377,519	hectares	347,290	0				347,290	Will be measured by the end of FY20
SA2.1c: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MSP	17,199,246	hectares	17,282,948	0				17,282,948	LOP target achieved and surpassed. The calculation of this has been based on the provincial boundaries within the relevant RZWP-3-K Provincial Regulations.
SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	1,000	hectares	0	0				0	Will be measured by the end of FY20

Key Indicators	LOP Target	Metric	ACHIEVED END FY19	FY20 Achievement				Cumulative Achievement to date	Notes
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
SA2.3: Number of small- and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200	fishing vessels	1,197	189				1,386	LOP target achieved and surpassed. However, of the vessels registered, only 189 have fully submitted and shared their verification documents. Thus further work is required to acquire copies of Pas Kecil and BPKP documentation for verification.
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	Steady or increased	kg/day/vessel	0	0				0	Will be measured by the end of FY20
SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs	Steady or increased	kg/hectares	0	0				0	Will be measured by the end of FY20
SA3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	450	people	380	44				424	44 Fishermen (all males) of FA Tuna Sang Jaya received premium funds amounting to IDR 525,977,500
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	3	million U.S. dollars	3,785	0.455				4	LOP target achieved and surpassed. However, of the amount reported this quarter, \$ 149,265 still requires verification. Overall the total cumulative amount of leveraged funds comes to \$ 4,240,236 USD.
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000	people	5,354	0				5,354	In this quarter, there are no additional people with more secure tenure or managed access.

Key Indicators	LOP Target	Metric	ACHIEVED END FY19	FY20 Achievement				Cumulative Achievement to date	Notes
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by type / stage)	15	laws, policies, strategies, plans, regulations	2	1				3	The Ministerial Regulation of MMAF on Implementation of Guidelines for the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) in MMAF is now (in FY20Q1) in the 2nd stage (endorsed or accepted).
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000	people	1,786	309				2,095	LOP target achieved and surpassed. While more than 309 people received training this quarter, only 309 have been verified and are reported here.
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12	innovations	11	0				11	No change.
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240	people	9	133				142	The 133 reported this quarter comprise of: 85 POKMASWAS participants engaging in IUU community surveillance in Fakfak (CI- 34 verified). 39 POKMASWAS members involved in community surveillance in Koon and Serutbar (WWF- not yet verified) 28 POKMASWAS members and community leaders in Maregam and Marekofo villages and 2 law enforcement officers actively operating (WCS) 13 law enforcement officials verified as conducting IUU surveillance.

ANNEX 3: Updated Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) builds upon the USAID SEA Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and the Environmental Threshold Decisions contained therein, and defines practical steps for USAID SEA to mitigate and monitor possible environmental impacts. Given the pre-award development of the IEE, it is worth noting the following:

- The IEE included both (i) Categorical Exclusion (CE) and (ii) Negative Determination with Conditions (NDw/C) for illustrative activities outlined in the USAID SEA Scope of Work.
- As a result, the EMMP first screened these activities with the work plan to determine which should be subject to a CE or an NDw/C. Activities with Moderate and Unknown Risk that triggered NDw/C threshold decisions were subject to environmental review and mitigation and monitoring actions.

All activities conducted at sea both inside or outside MPAs (e.g., diving/snorkeling, surveys/studies, boat transportation/anchoring, marine ecotourism, etc.) shall follow proper guidance or Standard Operating Procedure to ensure safety and to avoid any adverse impacts to natural ecosystem and environment.

As stated in the initial IEE for USAID SEA, potential negative impacts from certain activities on coastal areas, oceans, biodiversity, and ecosystem services are detailed in the USAID sector guidance notes and may include, inter alia, marine habitat disturbance and/or degradation; changes in species composition; increased human presence leading to illegal and/or unsustainable activity (illegal fishing, overharvesting, etc.); contaminated or depleted surface and ground water supplies; creation of perverse incentives for unsustainable practices; and increased market demand for marine/fisheries products leading to adverse impacts on species' reproduction. Thus, USAID SEA will propose measures to mitigate negative impacts to the environment if any proposed activity has the potential to cause any of these possible impacts (see table below).

In addition, policy and supply chain improvements in fisheries can increase the value of fisheries products and incentivize increased fishing effort, thereby contributing to overfishing. Similarly, product labeling, such as documentation for sustainability, good management, or legality, can increase the value of fish products and incentivize increased fishing effort and contribute to overfishing. Such possible results need to be ascertained and carefully mitigated.

For subcontracts under USAID SEA management, USAID SEA will use the impact assessment tools found in the USAID/ABC Environmental Review Form to screen subcontractor work plans and activities. This will help ensure that funded projects do not result in adverse environmental impacts, help develop mitigation measures as necessary, and specify monitoring and reporting for subcontractors. If activities are not currently covered under the approved IEE and ETD, the Project team will write an Environmental Review Report. Mitigation and monitoring requirements will be included in agreements and contracts. In the first quarter of FY18, the USAID SEA Team will complete environmental reviews (forms) for each USAID SEA Project subcontractor.

The responsible parties for tracking and determining environment impacts and their mitigation measures will generally be the USAID SEA Core Team. In cases where the activity is strictly under the control and surveillance of the NGO contractor, the contractor will be responsible for mitigating impacts from an activity and reporting to the USAID SEA Core Team. If a particular potential impact is significant and specialized such that there is no expertise on the USAID SEA Core Team, then a qualified consultant will be employed to assist with mitigation measures.

This EMMP addresses environmental compliance as set out in section C.11 of Contract AID-497-TO-15-00005. It is used in conjunction with the ME&L Plan. As Project activities evolved, the EMMP was updated

for the USAID SEA Year 2 Annual Work Plan. The results of the environmental screening of Year 2 activities within the work plan to determine which fall within the NDw/C and which may need to be monitored or mitigated for are summarized in the table below.

USAID SEA Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

USAID SEA Activities (By Strategic Approach)	Screening result			Recommended Determinations		
	Very Low Risk	High-Risk	Moderate (M) or unknown risk (U)	No significant adverse impact (CE)	With specified mitigation, no significant adverse impact (NDw/C)	Significant Adverse Impact
Strategic Approach 1: Create Demand Through Awareness Raising and Advocacy						
Develop, produce and distribute communication materials			U		X	
Baseline assessment on communities' behavior	X			X		
Design and implement behavior change model	X			X		
Participate in international and national event (eg. World Ocean Day, International Year of the Reef, Our Ocean Conference, Festivals)			U		X	
Campaign and advocacy for EAFM, MPA, MSP, and LE	X			X		
Learning exchange between inexperienced and experienced MPAs	X			X		
Strategic Approach 2: Improve Ecosystem Management of FMA-715 And MPAs						
Technical Approach 1: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management						
Improving fishery data management	X			X		
Collect data for fish stock assessment	X			X		
Develop and implement Harvest Control Strategy and Rules	X			X		
Improvement of SIMKADA (vessel registration) system and implementation for small-scale fishers	X			X		
SIMKADA training for the operators	X			X		
Development and implementation of FADs registration	X			X		
Development and implementation of logbook for small-scale fishers	X			X		
Improvement of "kartu nelayan" implementation	X			X		
Scale-up fair-trade certification for small-scale fishers	X			X		
Strengthening coordination between fishery agencies	X			X		
Strengthening fisheries researchers capacities	X			X		
Strengthening fisheries management	X			X		
Establish fisheries management working group and strengthen their capacity	X			X		
Sustainable management for flying fish in FakFak			U		X	
Assessment on women's role in the management of flying fish	X			X		
Sustainable management for anchovy fishery			U		X	
Deploy technology to collect fishery data (eg. spot trace, time-lapse camera, supplier level data collection)	X			X		
Establish North Maluku EAFM Learning Center	X			X		
Assessment on marine tenure			U		X	
Strengthening local fishers through marine tenure/right based management	X			X		
Technical Approach 2. Marine Protected Areas						
Assist in designing and establish MPA in FMA 715 using ecological design principles and guidelines	X			X		
Development of MPA management institutions and networking	X			X		
Assessment of MPA management status	X			X		
Assist the improvement of MPA management	X			X		
Advocate for government and private sector support of EAFM/MPA funding options			U		X	
Support MMAF with its 30 million ha MPA area goal	X			X		
Support the development and implementation of sustainable tourism in MPAs			M		X	
Develop model for integration of fisheries management inside MPA	X			X		
Support technical exchange among CTI countries on SEA relevant MPA topic	X			X		
Support KKLH to strengthen their program for 6 species	X			X		

USAID SEA Activities (By Strategic Approach)	Screening result			Recommended Determinations		
	Very Low Risk	High-Risk	Moderate (M) or unknown risk (U)	No significant adverse impact (CE)	With specified mitigation, no significant adverse impact (NDw/C)	Significant Adverse Impact
Technical Approach 3. Marine Spatial Planning						
Development of monitoring and evaluation policy for Provincial Marine Spatial Process and Plan (RZWP3K)	X			X		
Development of integrated MSP geoportal database	X			X		
Capacity building for Marine Spatial Planning staff	X			X		
Assist the finalization of RZWP3K document and development of provincial regulation (Perda) for RZWP3K	X			X		
Support the socialization of legalized RZWP3K	X			X		
Technical Approach 4. Law Enforcement						
Development of policy paper/recommendation related to law enforcement (Marine and Fisheries Compliance Strategy, Port State Measure, Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System, ban on blast fishing raw material)			U		X	
Increase community participation and legalize its role in law enforcement	X			X		
Enhance law enforcement capacity, including community-based surveillance group (POKMASWAS)	X			X		
Support the development of POKMASWAS training curriculum and modules	X			X		
Improvement and utilization of VIIRS Vessel Boat Detection	X			X		
Establishment of Network for Combating Marine and Fisheries Crime	X			X		
Assess current condition of destructive fishing and the use of exploitative fishing gears	X			X		
Awareness raising on combating destructive fishing and the banning of blast fishing raw material supply, ETP species and fishing vessel registration regulations	X			X		
Strategic Approach 3: Increase Incentives for Marine Stewardship						
Encourage private sector/fishermen group to conduct Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP)			M		X	
Develop investment opportunities			M		X	
Leveraging investments for sustainable fisheries and marine tourism sectors			M		X	
Develop alternative schemes to finance MPA (eg. PES) and fisheries	X			X		
Exchange visit on MPA related themes	X			X		
Improve local fisher skill to increase their fish catch quality			M		X	
Assessment on the fisheries subsidies	X			X		
Implement fisheries and FTF activities to enhance value paid to fishers through Fair Trade agreements (e.g. MDPI)			M		X	
Implement FTF activities to improve fisheries productivity (e.g. AP2HI, UKIP and UNIPA)	X			X		
Implement FTF activities to enhance marine tenure and community ownership (e.g. ILMMA, Rare)	X			X		
Implement FTF activities to enhance coastal community livelihood through tourism (e.g. Reef Check)			M		X	
Training for Women Group for Fish Processing/Side Product from Fisheries			M		X	
Strategic Approach 4: Advance the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations						
Assist the government to accelerate the finalization of Personnel, Financing, Infrastructure, and Documents (known as P3D) transfer from district to provincial government	X			X		
Assess policies pertaining to small scale fisheries			U		X	
Support the development of white paper/policy recommendation on the banning of blast fishing raw materials, MPA, protection of 6 ETP species, development of RZWP3K monitoring and evaluation system, Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System			U		X	
Strengthen or create working group	X			X		
Support the acknowledgement of Customary Law on Effective and Sustainable MPA Management and Local Fisheries Management	X			X		

USAID SEA Activities (By Strategic Approach)	Screening result			Recommended Determinations		
	Very Low Risk	High-Risk	Moderate (M) or unknown risk (U)	No significant adverse impact (CE)	With specified mitigation, no significant adverse impact (NDw/C)	Significant Adverse Impact
Dissemination of SEA Project supported policy paper	X			X		
Support the development of policy recommendation on the streamlining sustainable MPA and fisheries management into strategic planning at local and provincial level	X		U		X	
Analysis of Law 23 performed with MMAF and the provinces with facilitation to assist implementation	X			X		
Strategic Approach 5. Institutionalize Training and Capacity Building for Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation						
Identification of training need assessment for fisheries, MSP and law enforcement	X			X		
Enhance stakeholders' capacity's in fisheries, MPA, MSP, law enforcement, and sustainable tourism	X			X		
Finalization of SKKNI on marine tourism and outreach in MPA	X			X		
Institutionalize training and capacity building at MMAF Training Center	X			X		
Facilitate learning exchange at international, national and regional level	X			X		
Develop training curriculum and modules for POKMASWAS	X			X		

As stated in the initial IEE for the USAID SEA Project, potential negative impacts from certain activities on coastal areas, oceans, biodiversity, and ecosystem services are detailed in the USAID sector guidance notes and may include, inter alia, marine habitat disturbance and/or degradation; changes in species composition; increased human presence leading to illegal and/or unsustainable activity (illegal fishing, overharvesting, etc.); contaminated or depleted surface and ground water supplies; creation of perverse incentives for unsustainable practices; and increased market demand for marine/fisheries products leading to adverse impacts on species' reproduction. Thus, USAID SEA will propose measures to mitigate negative impacts to the environment if any proposed activity has the potential to cause any of these possible impacts (see table below).

In addition, policy and supply chain improvements in fisheries can increase the value of fisheries products and incentivize increased fishing effort, thereby contributing to overfishing. Similarly, product labeling, such as documentation for sustainability, good management, or legality, can increase the value of fish products and incentivize increased fishing effort and contribute to overfishing. Such possible results need to be ascertained and carefully mitigated.

For subcontracts under USAID SEA management, USAID SEA will use the impact assessment tools found in the USAID/ABC Environmental Review Form to screen subcontractor work plans and activities. This will help ensure that funded projects do not result in adverse environmental impacts, help develop mitigation measures as necessary, and specify monitoring and reporting for subcontractors. If activities are not currently covered under the approved IEE and ETD, the Project team will write an Environmental Review Report. Mitigation and monitoring requirements will be included in agreements and contracts. In the first quarter of FY18, the USAID SEA Team will complete environmental reviews (forms) for each USAID SEA Project subcontractor.

The responsible parties for tracking and determining environment impacts and their mitigation measures will generally be the USAID SEA Core Team. In cases where the activity is strictly under the control and surveillance of the NGO contractor, the contractor will be responsible for mitigating impacts from an activity and reporting to the USAID SEA Core Team. If a particular potential impact is significant and specialized such that there is no expertise on the USAID SEA Core Team, then a qualified consultant will be employed to assist with mitigation measures.

Proposed Mitigation and Monitoring Measures for Potential Negative Environmental Impacts from USAID SEA First-Year Activities

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
Develop, produce and distribute communication materials	Producing printed communication material may have negative impact on the environment in regards of the use of unsustainable paper source and ink related waste.	Yes, most printed company do not have an adequate waste handling system and the most common paper available in the market are not eco-labeled.	Use only recycled paper or eco-labeled paper.	Behavior change advisors, SEA CORE staff, and partners
Participate in international, national and regional event (e.g. World Ocean Day, International Year of the Reef, Our Ocean Conference, Festivals at local/regional level).	Festivals at local/regional level have the tendencies to produce a lot of waste, especially plastic waste.	Yes, if participants of the event have limited knowledge on the danger of plastic waste to our ocean.	Incorporate zero-waste campaign for the festivals.	All advisors and partners
Sustainable management for flying fish and demersal in FakFak (FTF)	Since the FTF activities are now clearly defined and although they include a range of interventions at the local and community level, no planned activities include aquaculture or introduction of livelihoods that may have impacts in some manner and thus only monitoring of project changes is required.	None at this time.	All technical livelihood support for communities for advancing village development plans must be based on strong commitments for conservation and fisheries enhancement. Technical livelihood support for communities must include commitments for conservation and sustainable resource use and strong monitoring that measures performance for conservation and sustainability.	Develop and implement FTF to improve fisheries productivity Fisheries and Biodiversity Advisors and other Core staff
Sustainable management for anchovy fishery (FTF)	Since the FTF activities are now clearly defined and although they include a range of interventions at the local and community level, no planned activities include aquaculture or introduction of livelihoods that may have impacts in some manner and thus only monitoring of project changes is required.	None at this time.	All technical livelihood support for communities for advancing village development plans must be based on strong commitments for conservation and fisheries enhancement. Technical livelihood support for communities must include commitments for conservation and sustainable resource use and strong monitoring that measures performance for conservation and sustainability.	Develop and implement FTF to improve fisheries productivity Fisheries and Biodiversity Advisors and other Core staff

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
Assessment on marine tenure	<p>The assessment does not have any threat to the environment. But the marine tenure related activity need to be treated carefully. Marine tenure is related to customary law and in Papua it is considered stronger than the government law, and embedded in the daily life of the Papuans.</p> <p>The development and implementation of partnership agreements (co-management) is designed to negotiate, define and guarantee a fair sharing of management, entitlements and responsibilities over natural resources.</p> <p>While aimed at conservation and sustainable resources use, these may encourage unsustainable use where parties are granted new access to new fishing areas or limit access.</p>	Yes	<p>Discussion on marine tenure should include customary leaders, religious leaders and marine tenure owners. The projects should ensure there is a buy-in from the local communities.</p> <p>Co-management agreements must include commitments for conservation and sustainable NR use and strong monitoring that measures performance for conservation and sustainable NRM use with future rights and access.</p>	<p>Facilitate development of community agreements</p> <p>Community Development and Fisheries Advisors, Staff of ILMMA and Rare</p>
Advocate for government and private sector support of EAFM/MPA funding options	Alternative financing arrangements can have adverse impacts on other financial sectors or add incentives for over fishing in some cases.	Yes, if financial alternatives are not clearly understood or may create a perverse incentive to stimulate over-fishing.	<p>The USAID SEA Project will review proposed alternative financial schemes for any possible perverse affects that may increase incentives for overfishing or other possible negative outcomes.</p> <p>Ensure that the public/private institutions have commitment to protect the environmental.</p>	Fisheries and Private Public Partnership Advisors (e.g. Marine Change)
Support the development and implementation of sustainable tourism in MPAs	Tourism without good planning will bring negative impact such has garbage, household waste, coral reef damage, and even loss of indigenous culture.	Yes, if there is lack of understanding on sustainable tourism concept.	<p>A training on developing marine sustainable tourism in MPAs for related stakeholders.</p> <p>Ensure the development and implementation of SOP or best practices are in place.</p>	Biodiversity advisor and partners

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
Development of policy paper/recommendation related to law enforcement (Marine and Fisheries Compliance Strategy, Port State Measures, Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System, ban on blast fishing raw material)	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.). Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff
Encourage private sector/fishermen group to conduct Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP)	FIP might add incentives for over fishing in some cases.	Yes, if FIP will add more financial value to fishers' catch and with lack of understanding on the purpose of FIP, it may create a perverse incentive to stimulate over-fishing.	The USAID SEA Project will ensure there is a good schemes for any possible perverse affects that may increase incentives for overfishing or other possible negative outcomes.	Fisheries advisor and partners
Development of investment opportunities	Without clear ESG agreed guidelines to monitor and assess the PPP investment there is a low probability the investment could lead to further overexploitation and degradation of the environment.	Yes, to date the ESG indicators have not been approved. PT KIK (Marine Change) do have a set of ESG indicators drafted for fisheries and aquaculture which could be presented to the project for approval. For eco-tourism PT KIK has the compability to review current literature and indicators being used across the region to draft a set of ESG indicators suitable for the project. These indicators should be agreed upon by the project before any discussion begins around private investments.	Assess the investment according to agreed project ESG indicators, only when the project is satisfied can discussion move forward.	The same ESG indicators can be used before the investment, and highly recommended to review annually for the duration of the project.

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
Leveraging investments for sustainable fisheries and marine tourism sectors	<p>Without clear Environment, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) agreed guidelines to monitor and assess the PPP investment there is a low probability the investment could lead to further overexploitation and degradation of the environment.</p> <p>There is also prospects that the project engages less than environmentally friendly institutions and therefore cause environmental impacts such as solid waste and water pollutions, and other environmental impact</p>	<p>Yes, to date the ESG indicators have not been approved. PT KIK (Marine Change) do have set of ESG indicators drafted for fisheries and aquaculture which could be presented to the project for approval.</p> <p>USAID SEA Project could also create rigorous criteria in private sectors partner selection and its subsequent due diligence as well as explore best practices and comply to available code of conduct for sustainable marine tourism and fisheries sectors</p>	Assess the investment according to agreed project ESG indicators, only when the project is satisfied can discussion move forward.	<p>The same ESG indicators can be used before the investment, as well as criteria in private sectors partner selection</p> <p>Fisheries advisor and FTF</p>
Improve local fisher skill to increase their fish catch quality	<p>While there will be chances of environmental impact from this activity, such as excessive use of papers for printing materials, but it will be minimum.</p> <p>The potential impact will be on the activities including waste, use of harmful substances of the fish handling.</p>	No. The training is to increase the knowledge and skill of the stakeholders in North Maluku on a better, environmentally conscience practices in fish handling. As such, the activity does not pose a risk because of flow severity, frequency, and duration	While there is no further consideration for the impact for this activity, attention will be given to the logistic of the training such that it will minimize the impact of the training activity. In addition, the content of training will cover all aspect of food safety and environmental safety measures in the fish handling.	Less paper/plastic waste during the training and topics of food and environmental safety in the training curricula
Implement fisheries and FTF activities to enhance value paid to fishers through Fair Trade agreements (e.g. MDPI)	FTF can add incentives for over fishing in some cases.	Yes, if FTF will add more financial value to fishers' catch and with lack of understanding on the purpose of FIP, it may create a perverse incentive to stimulate over-fishing.	The USAID SEA Project will ensure there is a good schemes for any possible perverse affects that may increase incentives for overfishing or other possible negative outcomes.	Fisheries advisor and FTF partners
Implement FTF activities to enhance coastal community livelihood through tourism (e.g. Reef Check)	Selection of type of activity for the coastal community livelihood can lead to increasing by- products hence solid waste, causing water pollution, and overexploitation of marine resources	Yes, the USAID SEA will create rigorous criteria in the selection of business type or product of tourism as well as explore best practices and comply to available and/or agreed code of conduct for sustainable marine tourism	The USAID SEA Project will ensure the tourism products are in accordance with best practices and code of conduct is available for sustainable marine tourism activities.	<p>Best practices and code of conduct.</p> <p>FTF partners</p>

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
Training for Women Group for Fish Processing/Side Product from Fisheries	<p>While there will be chances of environmental impact from this activity, such as excessive use of papers for printing materials, but it will be minimum.</p> <p>The potential impact will be from the processing activities including waste, use of harmful substances of the processing.</p>	No. The training is to increase the knowledge and skill of the women group in North Maluku on a better, environmentally conscience practices in fish processing. As such, the activity does not pose a risk because of flow severity, frequency, and duration	While there is no further consideration for the impact for this activity, attention will be given to the logistic of the training such that it will minimize the impact of the training activity. In addition, the content of training will cover all aspect of food safety and environmental safety measures in the fish processing/side product from fisheries	<p>Less paper/plastic waste during the training and topics of food and environmental safety in the training curricula</p> <p>Fisheries advisor and partners</p>
Assess policies pertaining to small scale fisheries	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	<p>Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.).</p> <p>Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff</p>
Support the development of white paper/policy recommendation on the banning of blast fishing raw materials, MPA, protection of 6 ETP species, development of RZWP3K monitoring and evaluation system, Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	<p>Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.).</p> <p>Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff</p>
Support the development of policy recommendation on the streamlining sustainable MPA and fisheries management into strategic planning at local and provincial level	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	<p>Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.).</p> <p>Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff</p>

