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USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT QUARTERLY REPORT

THIRD Quarter of FY2020 (01 Apr – 30 Jun 2020)

JUNE 2020

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Cover photos: *(Clockwise from top left) Heading out to sea, Sawai, Maluku (WWF); Fishing boats on shore, Buano, Maluku (USAID SEA); Underwater in Morotai Island, North Maluku, where three new MPAs have been designated in efforts to conserve critical coral reef habitats and associated species of conservation concern (Marine Change); Branching coral in shallow water, Sawai, Maluku (WWF).*

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BALITBANGDA	<i>Badan Penelitian dan Pengembang Daerah (Regional Research and Development Agency)</i>
BAPPEDA	<i>Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Planning and Development Agency)</i>
BAST	<i>Berita Acara Serah Terima (Minutes of handover)</i>
BC	Behavior change
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BLUD	Badan Layanan Umum Daerah (Regional Public Service Agency)
BP3	Fisheries Training Centre (<i>Balai Pelatihan Perikanan</i>)
BPKP	<i>Bukti Pencatatan Kapal Perikanan (Proof of Registration)</i>
BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik (Indonesian Statistics Bureau)</i>
BRPL	<i>Balai Riset Perikanan Laut (Office of Marine Fisheries Research)</i>
CI	Conservation International
COP	Chief of Party
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CTC	Coral Triangle Center
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DLH	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Agency)</i>
DKP	<i>Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan (Marine and Fisheries Agency)</i>
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
E-PKKP-3-K	<i>Evaluasi Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan, Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (National Management Effectiveness Guide lines)</i>
ETP	Endangered, Threatened or Protected
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FCCM	Fisheries Co-Management Committees
FIP	Fishery Improvement Project
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FT	Fair Trade
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectares
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
ILMMA	Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation
IMPD	Irian Marine Product Development
IPB	<i>Institut Pertanian Bogor (Agricultural Institute of Bogor)</i>
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Bankengruppe)
KKHL	<i>Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut (Marine Conservation and Biodiversity)</i>
KKP3K	<i>Kawasan Konservasi Perairan, Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil (Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Management)</i>
KKPD	<i>Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Daerah (Regional Marine Conservation Area)</i>
KLHS	<i>Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategi (Strategic Environmental Assessments)</i>
KOMNAS	<i>Komisi Nasional Pengkajian Sumber Daya Ikan</i>
KAJISKAN	(National Commission of Stock Assessments)
KSOP	<i>Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otoritas Pelabuhan (Harbormaster Office and Port Authority)</i>
LIPI	<i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)</i>
LOP	Life of Project
MDPI	<i>Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (Indonesian Society and Fisheries Foundation)</i>
ME&L	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

MIS	Management Information System
MMAF	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine protected areas
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOAA-OLE	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Office of Law Enforcement
Pas Kecil	Boat registration certificates
PDS	Pelagic Data Systems
PerDa	<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> (Provincial Regulation)
PerDes	<i>Peraturan Desa</i> (Village Regulation)
PerDirjen	<i>Peraturan Direktur Jenderal</i> (Director General Regulation)
PerMen	<i>Peraturan Menteri</i> (Ministerial Regulation)
PKSPL-IPB	<i>Pusat Kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Lautan - Institute Pertanian Bogor</i> (Center for Coastal Resources and Marine of Agricultural Institute of Bogor)
PMI	Performance Management Indicator
POKDARWIS	<i>Kelompok Sadar Wisata</i> (Community Tourism Group)
POKMASWAS	<i>Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas</i> (Community Surveillance Group)
PPP	Public–Private Partnerships
PSDI	<i>Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan</i> (Fish Resource Management)
PSDKP	<i>Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> (Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance)
PSM	Port State Measures
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
PSPL	<i>Loka Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Laut</i> (Implementing Unit for Coastal and Marine Management)
PT-LII	<i>Perseroan Terbatas</i> (limited company) Leadership Islands Indonesia
Puslatluh	The Marine and Fisheries Counseling and Training Center (<i>Pusat Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan Kelautan dan Perikanan</i>)
Pusdatin	Data and Information Center (<i>Pusat Data dan Informasi</i>)
Pusriskan	<i>Pusat Riset Perikanan</i> (Fisheries Research Center)
RBFM	Right-Based Fisheries Management
RENSTRA	<i>Rencana Strategis</i> (Strategic Plans)
RFCI	Reef Check Indonesia
ROI	Return of Investment
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> (National Medium-Term Development Plan)
RPJMD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah</i> (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan)
RPZ	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan dan Zonasi</i> (Management and Zoning Plan)
RHM	Reef Health Monitoring
RZWP3-K	<i>Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil</i> (Marine Spatial Planning for Coastal and Small Islands)
SA	Strategic Approaches
SAP	<i>Suaka Alam Perairan</i> (Marine Water Reserve)
SDKP	Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan (Marine and Fisheries Resources)
SEA	Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced
SEAFDEC	South East Asian Fisheries Development Center
SIMKADA	<i>Sistem Informasi Izin Kapal Daerah</i> (Vessel Licence Information Systems)
SISWASMAS	<i>Sistem Pengawasan Berbasis Masyarakat</i> (Community Surveillance Systems)
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i> (Decision Statement)
SKKNI	<i>Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia</i> (National Work Competency Standards)
SNI	<i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i> (Indonesian National Standard)

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPAG	Spawning Aggregation
STA	Supplementary Technical Assistance
SWO	Stop Work Order
TA	Technical Approaches
TBD	To be determined
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToT	Training-of-Trainers
TURF	Territorial User Rights for Fisheries
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWP	<i>Taman Wisata Perairan</i> (Tourism Marine Park)
U.S.	The United States
UKIP	<i>Universitas Kristen Papua</i> (Christian University of Papua)
UNIPA	<i>Universitas Negeri Papua</i> (Papua University)
UPP	<i>Kantor Unit Penyelenggara Pelabuhan</i> (Port Implementation Unit)
UPTD	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah</i> (Technical Implementing Unit)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	US Government
VIIRS	Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU	Wildlife Crime Unit
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 — THIRD QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR 2020 (APRIL - JUNE 2020)

In this quarter, the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic greatly affected operations. In April, the GOI issued regulations implementing large-scale social restrictions (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar – PSBB*) and four of the USAID SEA Projects implementing partners were issued Stop Work Orders (SWO), effectively halting progress in several areas of work, particularly in Maluku and West Papua. Nonetheless, progress continued where possible, with in-person engagements replaced by virtual communications and innovative e-based meetings and workshops being implemented. Overall, the third quarter (Q3) of financial year 2020 (FY20) saw the following key accomplishments:

An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

In this quarter, stock assessments were completed for reef fish in North Maluku, anchovy and flying fish in West Papua and small pelagic fish in FMA 715. A final review process was conducted for the fisheries genetics study, with inputs expected to lead to the publication of a scientific paper in the coming months. And work advanced on four key Harvest Strategies (HS), as follows:

- (1) Small pelagic fish in FMA 715 — HS draft is completed, ready for review and consultation.
- (2) Reef fish in North Maluku — the completed HS was reviewed through four virtual consultations. Product has now been finalized and submitted to the Head of the Marine and Fisheries Agency (*Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan – DKP*) North Maluku on June 9.
- (3) Anchovies in Raja Ampat, and (4) Flying fish in Fakfak, West Papua — both HS drafts are completed, and a three-stage review process has been developed (stage I: internal DKP review; stage II: inter-governmental agencies review; stage III: cross-agency review of updated product). Stage I was completed in this quarter, with inputs now being incorporated into the HS documents in readiness for stage II review.

In addition to this, governance for sustainable fisheries was advanced through the production, release and dissemination of a flipchart for education and awareness raising purposes; and work also progressed on vessel registration, with a further 178 vessels registered. This quarter also saw official acceptance of the white paper and draft MMAF regulation on Fishing Logbooks by the Directorate of Fish Resource Management (*Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan – PSDI*).

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

At the national level, work focused on:

- reviewing, updating and finalizing training modules for the MPA and MPA Network design curricula using GIS (the revised modules are now going through review with the Directorate for Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, (*Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut – KKHL*);
- development of a new conservation database with a user interface to show the status of MPAs in Indonesia (with MMAF); and
- preparing for a Stranded Mammals Training (materials and convening preparations, to be delivered online in the next quarter).

At the provincial and site levels, the spatial allocations of nearly all MPAs in the USAID SEA Project portfolio (13 out of 14) were marginally adjusted (only South Sorong MPA remained the same size) to align with a new base map being utilized by MMAF. This has resulted in the combined area of MPAs under the SEA portfolio now totaling 1,627,660 ha (an overall reduction of 1,717 ha. from previous spatial measurements). Of the 14 MPAs in the portfolio, 9 have now reached the fourth and final stage of their management and zoning plan approvals (with the plans now approved by the relevant provincial governors and submitted to MMAF).

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

In this quarter, work at the national level focused on finalizing development of an MSP monitoring and evaluation guidance document based on global best-practice approaches in collaboration with NOAA. This is a culmination of work over recent months, with the first draft submitted to MMAF in the previous quarter (26 February), followed by a feedback and review process on 12 March. To date this work is ongoing.

At the provincial level, the implementation of the MSP plans follows a formal GOI seven-step process. Through this quarter, support was provided to provinces through weekly virtual meetings, with a focus on building the required technical capacity for implementation.

Work also progressed this quarter on the development of a lessons learned document for provincial MSP (for all Indonesia provinces, but with a focus on the USAID SEA Project three provinces), with the expectation that this will be finalized next quarter.

7-step process: Implementing MSP	Status in Provinces		
	NM	MA	WP
1 Governor Regulation Issued	in progress	not started	not started
2 RZWP-3-K Socialized	completed	not started	not started
3 Marine Cadastre System Established	not started	in progress	not started
4 MEL Policy Established	not started	not started	not started
5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	in progress	not started	completed
6 Infrastructure and SOP(s)	in progress	in progress	not started
7 Compliance and Control system implemented	not started	not started	not started

not started
 in progress
 completed

Law Enforcement

At the national level, work focused on coordinating with the Directorate of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (*Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan – PSDKP*) to prioritize activities remaining under the USAID SEA Project, and agree on the next steps for implementing an exit strategy for this workstream. Progress was also made on the development of the Training-of-Trainers (ToT) modules for POKMASWAS (*Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas – Community Surveillance Group*) (Advanced Stage 3) as one of the priority areas of work identified, amongst others, including finalization of the SISWASMAS regulation.

At the provincial and site levels, support provided to POKMASWAS continued through dedicated provincial WhatsApp groups. These proved enormously important for maintaining motivation and engaging wider stakeholders in POKMASWAS-related discourse (including provincial DKP and national MMAF representatives, as well as police and enforcement officers and personnel). These WhatsApp groups have also provided a communication platform for educative sessions on a range of topics, including logbook management, Endangered, Threatened or Protected (ETP) species management, mechanisms to deal with stranded mammals, and new regulations on catch limits for crustaceans.

Providing Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Marine and Coastal Management

Creating Demand Through Awareness Raising and Advocacy

Given the social distancing measures in place, behavior change and awareness raising activities were limited in this period. All in-person activities were not possible, so that all intended discussions and activities had to happen virtually where possible. However, progress was still made through the utilization of virtual communication mechanisms, including a radio show in West Papua and extensive stakeholder engagement through social media. The Champions WhatsApp group was more active than usual and provided a crucial forum for sharing experiences, news, information and ideas, as well as for champions to maintain motivation and commitment through these challenging times. Online poem and short story competitions also generated considerable engagement and provided an opportunity to showcase some champions through web-based media.

Also in this period, exit strategies for both tasks under this workstream were further refined:

- Task 1. Change Behaviors to Increase Demand for Conservation and Management — the growth in partner, government and associated stakeholder capacity for implementing behavior change communications (BCC) is expected to be reflected in continued BCC-related work beyond the life of the USAID SEA Project. See full report for full information.
- Task 2. Facilitate and Support Building Coalitions and Champions — the exit strategy will involve five key stages: (1) champion introductions, promotions, publicizing and collaborating to strengthen networks among champions and with wider stakeholders; (2) undertaking an official handover process; (3) institutionalizing a forum for champions (*Jejaring Pejuang Laut*); (4) giving champions special appearance roles in closing events; and (5) promoting partners — both GOI and NGOs — to continue work with champions and associated fora through successive programs.

Increasing Incentives for Marine Stewardship

Under the first incentivization workstream (developing markets for sustainable fisheries), Fair Trade and all Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) activities were partially suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, work advanced well in the second incentivization workstream (promoting and developing sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities). There were key achievements were at the national level, and at three sites:

- National — the production of sustainable tourism guidelines, “*Sustainable Tourism around Marine Protected Areas: A practical handbook for implementation in Indonesia.*” (ongoing, with NOAA as a supporting partner).
- Morotai, North Maluku — (a) the production and dissemination of dive site carrying capacity infographics; (b) support to problem-solve the management of mooring buoys (ongoing); (c) support to explore sustainable financing options for Morotai MPA; and (d) support to map community-based tourism opportunities in Kolorai and Juanga Villages.
- Widi, North Maluku — (a) support for public-private partnerships (PPP) implementing active patrols in the MPA; (b) support to explore financing facilities for partners active at the site; and (c) promotion of the sustainable tourism guidelines to support private sector development.
- Lease, Maluku — (a) the production of a Nusa Laut Tourism Brochure (electronically disseminated); and (b) mediation for the installation of mooring buoys in Ameth Village (ongoing).

Finally, the third workstream, promoting preferential, managed, and secure access to marine resources, progressed in Maluku with the continuation of community fisheries monitoring at five sites, local training

activities, the furtherance of one Village Regulation, and the showcasing of effective enforcement in Hatanuru Village.

Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations

In this quarter, four statutes supported by the USAID SEA Project reached Stage 2 of implementation (endorsed / accepted). These were all MMAF Ministerial Decrees to approve the declaration of MPAs, namely, Koon-Neiden MPA (no. 65/2020), Mare MPA (no. 66/2020), Rao-Dehegila (Morotai) MPA (no. 67/2020), and Sula Islands MPA (no. 68/2020).

Also in this quarter, six statutes progressed to Stage 1 (initiated). These were: the Governor Regulation for the Fisheries Management Plan for Snapper and Grouper in North Maluku; the Standard Operational Procedures for the Technical Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement; the Governor Regulations on Combatting Destructive Fishing in North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua respectively; and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan and DKP Strategic Plan for North Maluku.

In total, of the 28 laws and policies supported by the USAID SEA Project, 16 have reached stage one, and 9 have reached stage two and can therefore be counted towards performance management targets.

Institutionalizing Training and Capacity Building

The COVID-19 restrictions catalyzed the training and capacity building team to explore alternative mechanisms for both delivering and institutionalizing capacity building. Several institutionalization efforts transitioned to online platforms, including the finalization of the MPA Network Training and POKMASWAS Training Modules.

In addition to this, the submission of delayed training results from previous quarters, combined with participants engaging in online training events supported and delivered by the USAID SEA Project this quarter, resulted in an additional 79 trainees recorded in this period.

Project Management

In this period, Core staff numbers remained steady at 45. However, due to the SWO of partners WCS, WWF, CTC and MC in mid-April, 107 staff from these teams were technically not employed under the SEA Project since this time (although many continued to unofficially continue virtual support and reporting to SEA). While the Jakarta, Ternate and Ambon offices continued operations (in alignment with the USAID SEA Project work roster contingency plan for COVID-19), the WWF Sorong office closed and is anticipated to reopen only when travel is once more permitted. Operations during this time were coordinated largely through virtual communications, with the safety of staff and stakeholders being of paramount importance.

Despite the challenges of the restrictions, the handover of USAID SEA Project documentation to the government *Berita Acara Serah Terima* (BAST) continued, and all requirements for BAST have now been met, with the final steps in progress as outlined in full in this report.

Public exposure to the USAID SEA Project continued through this period through a wide range of mechanisms and to a wide range of audiences, as outlined in this report. Primary distribution channels this quarter were through social media and web-based content, the implementation of open webinars, and the monthly distribution of the USAID 'SEA News' Briefs.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (ME&L)

In this quarter, work focused on supporting partners MDPI, WWF and Rare to appropriately share and record verification documents, while routine ME&L work continued through online channels (including updating the Management Information System [MIS], and reviewing the submission of reports).

The USAID SEA Project has 15 key performance management indicators (PMIs) and 4 benchmark indicators under SA1.1 to measure success. Of these PMIs, 12 have achieved (and in many cases, surpassed) their 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)	1,358	113%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000 (people)	166,844	3,337%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400 (people)	502	126%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200 (people)	959	80%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15 (fora)	73	487%
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	n/a
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200 (vessels)	1,564	130%
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)	1,047	233%
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)	4.574449	152%
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)	9	60%
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000 (people)	2,321	112%
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12 (innovations)	12	100%
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240 (people)	245	102%

Figure 1: Progress towards LoP targets in the third quarter of FY20 (April to June).

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 KETIGA TAHUN FISKAL 2020 (JAN – MAR 2020)

Dalam kuartal ini, pandemi virus corona 2019 (COVID-19) mempengaruhi jalannya kegiatan USAID SEA Project. Pada bulan April 2020, Pemerintah Indonesia mengeluarkan peraturan tentang pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) selain dikeluarkannya Pemberhentian Kerja Sementara (Stop Work Orders –SWO) bagi empat mitra pelaksana USAID SEA, menyebabkan berhentinya kegiatan dan kemajuan di beberapa komponen kerja Proyek, terutama di Maluku dan Papua Barat. Namun demikian, kegiatan terus dilaksanakan saat dimungkinkan sehingga kemajuan pekerjaan terus diraih. Kegiatan pertemuan secara fisik digantikan dengan komunikasi virtual dan pertemuan dan lokakarya berbasis elektronik yang inovatif. Secara umum, capaian Project di kuartal ketiga (Q3) tahun fiskal 2020 (FY20) adalah sebagai berikut:

Perikanan Berkelanjutan

Pada kuartal ini, kajian stok ikan karang di Maluku Utara, perikanan teri dan ikan terbang di Papua Barat, dan perikanan pelagis kecil di WPP 715 telah diselesaikan. Kegiatan studi genetis perikanan telah sampai pada tahap review final, dimana masukannya diharapkan kajian ini bisa dipublikasi sebagai kertas ilmiah di waktu yang tidak terlalu lama. Empat kegiatan Harvest Strategy (HS) utama dapat disampaikan sebagai berikut:

- (1) Pelagis kecil di WPP 715 – draft HS telah selesai, siap untuk di-review dan dikonsultasikan.
- (2) Ikan Karang di Maluku Utara – HS telah selesai di-review melalui empat konsultasi virtual. Hasil akhirnya telah disampaikan ke Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan – DKP Maluku Utara pada tanggal 9 Juni.
- (3) Perikanan teri di Raja Ampat, dan (4) Perikanan Ikan Terbang di Fakfak, Papua Barat – draft HS bagi keduanya telah selesai dan proses review yang terdiri dari tiga tahap telah selesai dikembangkan (tahap I: review internal DKP, tahap II: review inter lembaga di Papua Barat, dan tahap III: review antar lembaga untuk hasil akhir). Tahap I telah diselesaikan dalam kuartal ini. Semua input telah dimasukkan ke dalam dokumen HS dan siap untuk review tahap II.

Selain itu, kemajuan dalam tata kelola perikanan berkelanjutan terus berlangsung dengan kegiatan produksi dan diseminasi flipchart yang bertujuan untuk pendidikan dan penyadartahuan; pendaftaran kapal, dimana 178 kapal terdaftar. Kuartal ini ditandai pula dengan penerimaan secara resmi makalah dan draft peraturan KKP terkait dengan Logbook Perikanan Skala Kecil oleh Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan – PSDI.

Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan (KKP)

Di tingkat nasional, kegiatan difokuskan pada:

- Mereview, memproses, dan memfinalkan modul pelatihan bagi Perencanaan KKP dan Jejaring KKP dengan GIS. Modul yang telah direvisi saat ini dalam proses review oleh Direktorat Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut – KKHL.
- Bersama Direktorat Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut – KKHL.mengembangkan database konservasi dengan user interface untuk menampilkan status KKP di Indonesia; dan
- Merencanakan kegiatan Pelatihan Mamalia Terdampar, termasuk pembuatan material dan persiapan logistik pelatihan. Pelatihan ini akan dilaksanakan secara daring di kuartal depan.

Di tingkat provinsi dan lokasi kegiatan, alokasi ruang dari hampir seluru KKP dalam portofolio SEA (13 dari 14 KKP) telah diperbaharui sebagai upaya penyelarasan dengan peta dasar baru yang digunakan KemenKP, dan memastikan bahwa ukuran yang ada mencerminkan luasan wilayah laut saja (mengeluarkan wilayah daratan). Hanya KKP Sorong yang tidak berubah luasannya. Karenanya, luasan total KKP dalam portofolio SEA kini menjadi 1,627,660 ha, turun dari 1,717,000 ha yang didapat dari pengukuran luas sebelumnya. Dari 14 KKP di dalam portofolio SEA, saat ini 9 di antaranya telah mencapai tahap keempat dan terakhir dalam proses persetujuan rencana pengelolaan dan zoning nya. Saat ini rencana tersebut telah disetujui oleh pemerintah provinsi terkait dan telah disampaikan ke KemenKP.

Penataan Ruang Laut (TRL)

Dalam kuartal ini, berkolaborasi dengan NOAA, kegiatan di tingkat nasional berfokus pada penyelesaian panduan monitoring dan evaluasi MSP berdasarkan pendekatan contoh terbaik secara global. Kegiatan ini merupakan kulminasi kegiatan beberapa bulan terakhir, dan draft pertamanya telah dimasukkan ke KemenKP di kuartal yang lalu (26 Februari), dilanjutkan dengan proses umpan balik dan review pada tanggal 12 Maret. Kegiatan ini masih berlangsung.

Di tingkat provinsi, implementasi RZWP3K mengikuti proses tujuh tahap formal dari Pemerintah RI. Dalam kuartal ini, dukungan diberikan kepada provinsi melalui pertemuan virtual mingguan dengan fokus kepada membangun kapasitas teknis untuk implementasi.

Kegiatan pengembangan dokumen pembelajaran bagi RZWP3K provinsi di Indonesia, namun berfokus pada 3 provinsi wilayah kerja USAID SEA. Diharapkan akan selesai pada kuartal yang akan datang.

7 Tahap Implementasi RZWP-3-K	Status di Provinsi		
	MU	MA	PB
1 Peraturan Gubernur diterbitkan	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
2 RZWP-3-K disosialisasikan	Green	Yellow	Yellow
3 Sistem Kadaster laut dibangun	Grey	Yellow	Grey
4 Kebijakan Movev dibuat	Grey	Grey	Grey
5 KLHS Selesai/tersedia	Yellow	Grey	Green
6 linfrastruktur dan SOP tersedia	Yellow	Yellow	Grey
7 Sistem pentaatan dan pengendalian dilaksanakan	Grey	Grey	Grey

belum dilaksanakan
 sedang dilaksanakan
 telah dilaksanakan

Penegakan Hukum

Di tingkan nasional, kegiatan berfokus pada koordinasi dengan Direktorat Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan – PSDKP untuk memprioritaskan sisa kegiatan dalam USAID SEA Project, dan bersepakat untuk langkah selanjutnya dalam pelaksanaan exit strategy dalam workstream ini. Pengembangan modul Pelatihan Bagi Pelatih bagi POKMASWAS Tahap 3 (Tahap lanjut), ditetapkan sebagai salah satu kegiatan prioritas dan modul ini diharapkan selesai pada bulan September 2020, termasuk finalisasi peraturan terkait dengan SISWASMAS.

Di tingkat provinsi dan lokasi kegiatan, dukungan terus diberikan kepada POKMASWAS melalui grup WhatsApp yang khusus untuk anggota. Grup ini terbukti efektif dan penting untuk terus memotivasi anggota serta menarik pemangku kepentingan yang lebih besar dalam hal diskusi terkait dengan POKMASWAS (anggotanya meluas dan mencakup DKP dan perwakilan dan KKP, selain juga polisi dan personel dan anggota

penegak hukum lainnya). Grup WhatsApp ini memberikan ruang komunikasi untuk sesi yang sifatnya edukatif dengan berbagai topik. Termasuk di antaranya pengelolaan logbook, pengelolaan spesies yang terancam punah, terancam, dan dilindungi (ETP, mekanisme bagaimana menangani mamalia yang terdampar, dan peraturan terkait dengan ukuran penangkapan bagi krustasea.

Kondisi Pemungkin bagi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan

Menciptakan Publik yang Berdaya melalui Penysadartahuan dan Advokasi

Dengan diterapkannya PSBB, kegiatan terkait dengan upaya perubahan perilaku dan penyadartahuan menjadi terbatas pada periode ini. Seluruh kegiatan yang sifatnya tatap-muka tidak dimungkinkan, sehingga diskusi dan kegiatan lain yang direncanakan sedapat mungkin harus dilaksanakan secara virtual. Meskipun begitu, kemajuan masih dapat diraih melalui mekanisme komunikasi virtual, termasuk program radio di Papua Barat dan pelibatan pemangku kepentingan yang ekstensif melalui media sosial. Grup WhatsApp Champions lebih aktif dari biasanya dan menjadi wahana penting bagi kegiatan tukar pengalaman, berita, informasi, dan gagasan, selain untuk menjaga motivasi dan komitmen di masa sulit ini. Lomba puisi dan cerita pendek memicu keterlibatan yang cukup tinggi dari para Champions dan membuka kesempatan untuk menampilkan para Champions di media berbasis web.

Pada periode ini, strategi yang terkait dengan kedua komponen kegiatan dalam alur kerja ini dipertajam:

- Komponen 1. Perubahan Perilaku untuk Meningkatkan ‘Demand’ bagi Konservasi dan Pengelolaan Perikanan – perkembangan kapasitas mitra, pemerintah, dan pemangku kepentingan terkait dalam mengimplementasikan Komunikasi Perubahan Perilaku (behavior change communications – BCC) diharapkan tercermin dalam kegiatan terkait dengan BCC setelah proyek SEA berakhir. (informasi lengkap dapat dilihat dalam laporan ini)
- Komponen 2. Memfasilitasi dan mendukung Pengembangan Koalisi dan Agen Perubahan (Champions) – strategi exit akan mengikuti lima tahap utama: (1) pengenalan Champions, promosi, publikasi dan upaya kolaborasi untuk menguatkan jejaring Champions dengan pemangku kepentingan yang lebih luas; (2) melaksanakan proses pengalihan resmi; (3) pelembagaan forum bagi Champions (Jejaring Pejuang Laut); (4) Peningkatan peran melalui pemaparan khusus dalam kegiatan-kegiatan SEA; (5) Mendorong mitra, baik pemerintah maupun non-pemerintah, untuk terus bekerja bersama Champions dan fora terkait dalam program selanjutnya.

Meningkatkan Insentif bagi Pemanfaatan Laut

Dalam komponen pertama kegiatan peningkatan insentif, yaitu pengembangan pasar bagi perikanan yang berkelanjutan, kegiatan Fair Trade dan seluruh kegiatan FIP sebagian ditunda karena pandemi COVID-19. Namun demikian, kegiatan dalam komponen kedua: mendorong dan mengembangkan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan dan kesempatan matapencaharian alternative, mengalami kemajuan yang cukup baik. Beberapa capaian diraih di tingkat nasional dan di tiga lokasi:

- Nasional —dengan NOAA sebagai mitra pendukung, kegiatan yang terus berlanjut yaitu penulisan dan produksi buku saku untuk pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan: “Pariwisata berkelanjutan di sekitar Kawasan Konservasi Perarian: Buku Saku untuk Implementasi di Indonesia
- Morotai, Maluku Utara — (a) pembuatan infografik daya dukung penyelaman di Morotai, siap untuk disebarakan secara elektronik; (b) dukungan untuk menyelesaikan masalah pengelolan booring buoys (terus berlangsung); (c) dukungan untuk menjajagi opsi pendanaan yang berkelanjutan untuk KKP di wilayah Morotari; dan (d) dukungan untuk memetakan peluang pariwisata berkelanjutan di Desa Kolorai dan Juanga.
- Widi, Maluku Utara — (a) dukungan implementasi kemitraan publik-swasta (public-private partnerships - PPP) dalam kegiatan patroli di KKP Kepulauan Widi; (b) dukungan untuk menjajagi fasilitas pendanaan bagi

mitra yang aktif di lokasi; dan (c) mendorong buku saku pariwisata berkelanjutan untuk digunakan oleh sektor pembangunan swasta.

- Lease, Maluku — (a) pembuatan brosur Pariwisata di Nusa Laut yang telah disebarakan secara elektronik; dan (b) memediasi upaya pemasangan mooring buoys di Desa Ameth (terus berlangsung).

Komponen ketiga yaitu mendorong akses yang khusus, dikelola, dan terjamin untuk sumber daya laut) mengalami kemajuan di Maluku dengan dilaksanakannya pemantauan perikanan di lima lokasi oleh masyarakat setempat, kegiatan pelatihan, dan kemajuan dalam proses Peraturan Desa dan penegakan peraturan desa di Desa Hatanuru.

Memajukan Pengembangan Kebijakan dan Peraturan Kelautan dan Perikanan

Dalam kuartal ini, 4 statuta yang didukung oleh USAID SEA mencapai Tahap II (diakui/diterima). Keempatnya adalah Keputusan KemenKp yang dikeluarkan sebagai pengakuan empat Kawasan Konservasi Perairan (KKP Koon-Neiden (no. 65/2020), KKP Mare (no. 66/2020), KKP Tanjung Rao-Dehegila (Morotai) (no. 67/2020), dan KKP Kepulauan Sula (no. 68/2020).

Dalam kuartal ini enam status mengalami kemajuan di Tahap I, yaitu: Peraturan Gubernur untuk Pengelolaan Perikanan Kakap dan Kerapu di Maluku Utara, SOP bagi Implementasi Teknis PSMA, Peraturan Gubernur untuk Memberantas Penangkapan Ikan Secara Merusak di Maluku Utara, Maluku, dan Papua Barat, serta RPJMD dan Renstra DKP bagi Maluku Utara.

Secara total, dari 28 peraturan dan kebijakan yang pengembangannya didukung oleh USAID SEA Project, 9 telah mencapai Tahap II dan dengan demikian bisa dihitung sebagai capaian bagi target pengelolaan kinerja proyek SEA.

Melembagakan Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Kapasitas

Pembatasan sebagai akibat dari COVID – 19 memicu team pelatihan dan pengembangan kapasitas untuk mencari mekanisme alternatif untuk penyelenggaraan pelatihan dan upaya pelembagaan peningkatan kapasitas. Berbagai upaya pelembagaan dilakukan secara daring, antara lain finalisasi penyelesaian modul pelatihan Perancangan KKP dan Jejaring KKP dengan SIG dan POKMASWAS.

Selain itu, pemasukan hasil pelatihan dari dalam kuartal sebelumnya yang belum dimasukkan, ditambah peserta pelatihan daring di kuartal ini, menghasilkan 79 peserta pelatihan yang tercatat dalam periode ini. Verifikasi dari angka ini masih berlangsung.

Pengelolaan Proyek

Dalam periode ini, jumlah staff inti (Core) masih sama yaitu 45 orang. Namun demikian, karena SWO bagi mitra WCS, WWF, CTC, dan MC di pertengahan April, 107 staff dari team mitra tersebut secara teknis tidak tergabung dalam SEA Project sejak saat itu, meskipun banyak yang masih terlibat dalam dukungan secara virtual dan pelaporan. Kantor Jakarta, Ternate, dan Ambon terus melaksanakan kegiatan sejalan dengan SOP USAID SEA Project terkait dengan jadwal kerja yang tercantum dalam Rencana Penanganan Darurat untuk COVID-19. Kantor WWF Sorong tutup dan rencananya akan dibuka kembali saat perjalanan boleh dan bisa dilaksanakan. Kegiatan operasional dalam masa ini dilakukan secara virtual, karena keamanan dan kesehatan staf dan pemangku kepentingan merupakan prioritas yang utama.

Meskipun tantangan pembatasan diterapkan, kegiatan serah terima dokumen USAID SEA Project kepada pemerintah terus berlangsung dan semua persyaratan BAST telah dipenuhi. Diharapkan proses ini selesai dalam waktu dekat, seperti disampaikan dalam bagian Pengelolaan Proyek secara rinci dalam laporan ini.

Paparan USAID SEA Project terhadap masyarakat luas terus berlangsung pada periode melalui beragam mekanisme bagi berbagai audiens seperti disampaikan dalam Bagian Komunikasi secara rinci dalam laporan ini.

Utamanya, dalam kuartal ini, paparan dilakukan melalui media sosial dan konten berbasis web, pelaksanaan webinar umum, dan distribusi bulanan USAID 'SEA News' Brief.

Pemantauan, Evaluasi dan Pembelajaran (MEL)

Dalam kuartal ini, kegiatan difokuskan pada dukungan kepada mitra, yaitu MDPI, WWF, dan Rare, untuk menyampaikan dan mencatat dokumen verifikasi. Selain itu, kegiatan ME&L rutin terus berlanjut melalui jalur daring (termasuk memproses pengkinian USAID SEA Management Information System [MIS], serta mereview pemasukan laporan-laporan yang ada.

USAID SEA memiliki 15 indikator kinerja pengelolaan yang utama dan 4 indikator tolok ukur di bawah SA1.1 untuk mengukur keberhasilan. Dari 15 indikator ini, 12 telah tercapai, bahkan beberapa telah melebihi, target masa proyek yang telah ditetapkan. Hal ini disampaikan 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)	1.358 113%
SA1.1: Tolok ukur 1: Jumlah orang yang terpapar pada pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA melalui penjangkauan kegiatan komunikasi dan media	5.000 (orang)	166.844 3.337%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 2: Jumlah tokoh perubahan (champion) yang memiliki kemampuan untuk menyampaikan pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA	400 (orang)	502 126%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 3: Jumlah orang yang telah dipengaruhi oleh tokoh perubahan (champion)	1.200 (orang)	959 80%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 4: Jumlah forum yang terbangun dan berfungsi	15 (fora)	73 487%
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 biofisik sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	1.000 (hektar)	0 n/a
SA2.3: Jumlah kapal (skala kecil dan menengah) yang tercatat (terdaftar) atau memiliki ijin	1.200 (kapal)	1.564 130%
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)	1.047 233%
SA3.2: Jumlah investasi yang diungkit dalam dollar Amerika, dari sumber publik dan swasta (indikator khusus)	3 (juta dolar US)	4.574.449 152%
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)	9 60%
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)	2.321 116%
SA5.2: Jumlah inovasi yang didukung oleh bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	12 (inovasi)	12 100%
SA5.3: Jumlah orang yang melaksanakan/menegakan peraturan terkait dengan upaya konservasi sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	240 (orang)	245 102%

Figure 2: Kemajuan target tahunan dalam kuartal ketiga Tahun Fiskal 2020 (April - Juni).

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 (USAID SEA Project is currently working on 28 statutes, far beyond the initial target identified); 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.

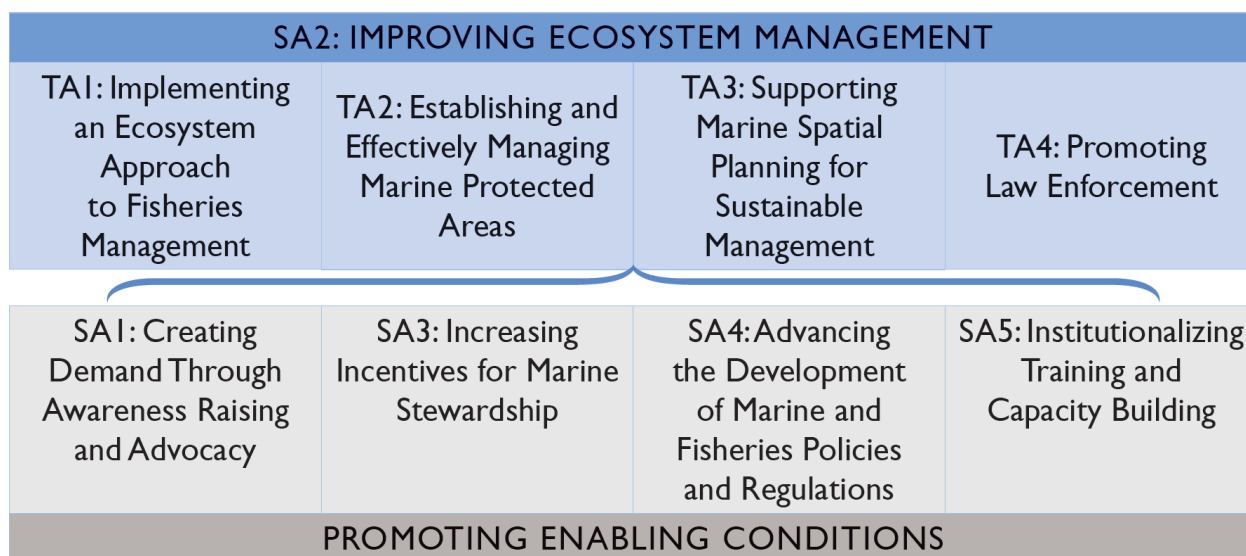


Figure 3: The core strategic and technical approaches implemented under the USAID SEA Project.

As the above graphic exemplifies, SA2 and its four TAs of EAFM, MPAs, MSP and Law Enforcement are the key pillars of the USAID SEA Project, and are being supported by the other SAs that all work to create enabling conditions for success.

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.

		End date:
Long-term Subcontractors	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Indonesia)	Jan 2021
	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Jan 2021
	Coral Triangle Center (CTC)	Jan 2021
	Marine Change	Dec 2020
Extension Issued	RARE	Sept 30 2020
	Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation (ILMMA)	Oct 30 2020
	Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) (no cost extension recently issued)	Aug 30 2020
Subcontracting Term Completed	Reef Check Indonesia (RFCI)	Jun 2019–closed
	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Sept 2019–closed
	Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI)	Jun 2019–closed
	Universitas Kristen Papua (UKIP)	Jul 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, FY20).				
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
		211	Sawai	WWF
	Central Maluku	243	Lease	CTC
		212	Ay & Rhun	CTC
	East Seram	231	Koon-Neiden	WWF
WEST PAPUA				
Fisheries	Sorong	321	Klademak Pantai	WWF
	South Sorong	332	Konda / Wamargege	WWF
		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

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

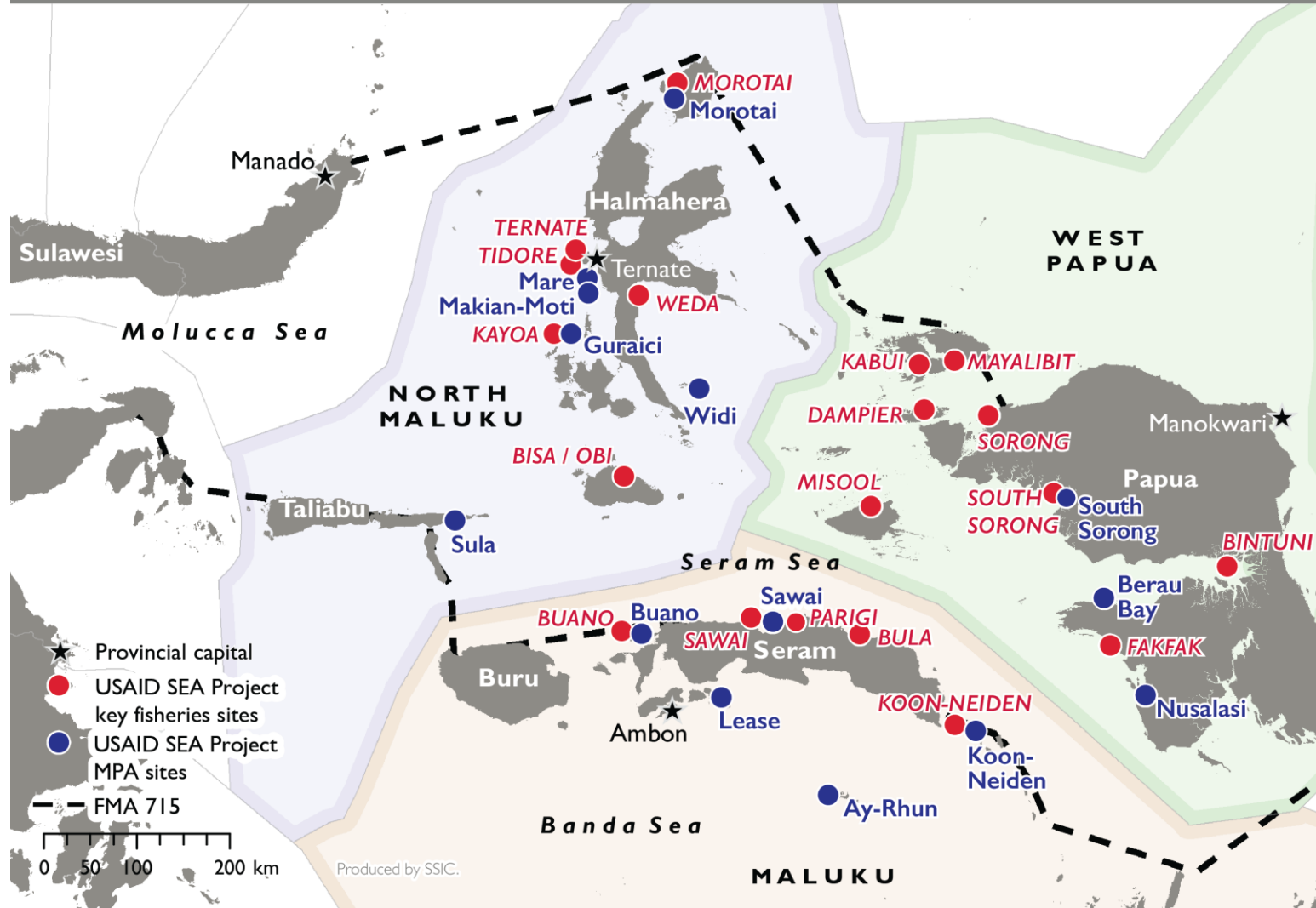


Figure 4: Map of all USAID SEA Project sites in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua.

COVID-19. The USAID SEA Project, like many programs and institutions worldwide, has been closely following recommended protocols from the World Health Organization (WHO) in response to the current Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. The impact of Covid-19 on the USAID SEA Project began to be felt in mid-March 2020. To ensure the health and safety of USAID SEA Project staff, partners and stakeholders, a contingency plan was initially developed on 25 March outlining adjustments to working processes. In June, a more thorough work-roster plan was produced entitled: **“Work Roster Protocols During the Covid-19 Pandemic According to the Appeal of PSBB Application and Based on the New Normal Working Arrangement for the USAID SEA Project Staff.”**

This work-roster plan is broken down into five key sections:

- Part 1: Background, definitions, workplace transmission hazard and basic overview.
- Part 2: Work roster protocol, including office entry systems and special case considerations.
- Part 3: Managing visitors to the USAID SEA office.
- Part 4: Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling a COVID-19 outbreak in the workplace, and associated emergency response procedures.
- Part 5: Non-COVID emergency response procedures (in the event of concurrent disasters).

The full plan is available from the USAID SEA Project office. By end of quarter (to date) the official state of emergency continues to be in place for Indonesia.

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 its 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

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some activities under the EAFM workstream were delayed this quarter, particularly those related to site-based work. This included some delays to the submission of vessel registrations (from MDPI to DKP Maluku) and the sharing and uploading of field data (from all sites). In other areas of work, such as consultations for harvest strategies, activities that were planned to take place in person were transitioned to take place online, with communications heavily reliant on phone, Microsoft Teams and WhatsApp channels. Despite these challenges, work progressed in several key areas.

STOCK ASSESSMENTS

In principle, the stock assessments for reef fish in North Maluku, anchovy and flying fish in West Papua, and small pelagic fish in FMA 715 have now been completed by the USAID SEA Project EAFM team and government partners, and results are available. In this quarter, efforts focused on refining the small pelagic stock assessment, with these refinements implemented by the USAID SEA Project EAFM team, and focused on identifying the optimum length at first capture for improving this harvest strategy. In addition to this, the USAID SEA Project has been working to incorporate economic analysis into assessment models (to be reported on next quarter).

The completion of stock assessments and use of the data in harvest strategies marks the third work milestone on progress towards transferring skills to MMAF researchers, universities and associated stakeholders for utilization in other fisheries in Indonesia (as shown in figure 7).

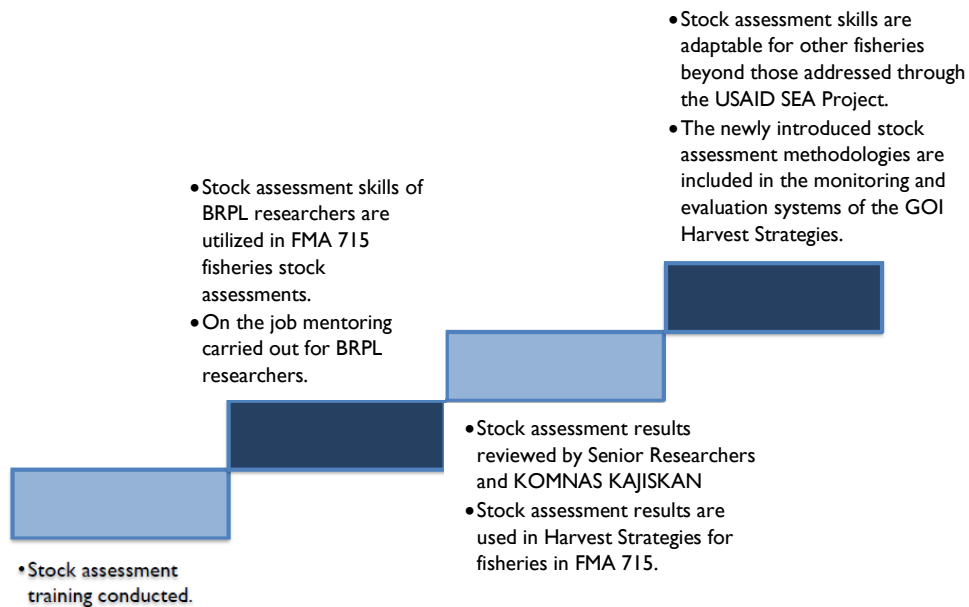


Figure 5: End target for stock assessment work and tiered milestones on progress.

Genetic study

In this quarter, work progressed towards the finalization of the Genetics Study on reef fish in FMA 715, with an expert review and consultation process. This process was undertaken not only to review, provide input into, and validate the results of the study, but also to encourage support and mentorship between the MMAF genetics experts engaged and the more junior Office of Marine Fisheries Research (*Balai Riset Perikanan Laut – BRPL*) researchers who have been involved in the study. Key steps in this quarter were achieved through virtual meetings. On April 9, a meeting was held with BRPL's researchers to review progress on the genetic and morphometric report (five participants from BRPL and USAID SEA Core Fisheries Team). Following this, the completed report was submitted to the USAID SEA Project on April 15. The report was then shared with external genetic expert reviewers on April 29, namely: (1) Dr. Ir. Estu Nugroho, M.Sc from the Fisheries Research Center (*Pusat Riset Perikanan – Pusriskan*), and (2) Dr. Melta Rini Fahmi, S.Pi., M.Si from the Research Institute For Ornamental Fish Culture (*Balai Riset Budidaya Ikan Hias*). The review meeting was attended by the experts, lead researcher (Achmad Zamroni) and the USAID SEA Core Fisheries Team members, and resulted in the experts questioning some of the findings of the report and providing suggestions to undertake a re-analysis under the guidance of Dr. Melta.

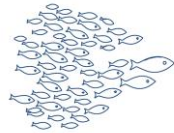






The results of the re-analysis were submitted to the USAID SEA Project during a meeting on June 25, and were reviewed by the same expert team and USAID SEA Project team. From this meeting, the following observations and recommendations were made: (a) The analysis for *Plectropomus leopardus* (grouper) is in line with the morphometric results and is now considered complete, (b) The analysis for *Lutjanus malabaricus* (snapper) needs to be re-done in order to exclude *Pinjalo pinjalo* (another species of red snapper) from the work (identified after laboratory screening), and (c) Unit stock analysis needs further work utilizing microsatellite DNA (using DNA from the nucleus) to provide more clarity on stock unity. To date, only mitochondrial DNA (inherited through the mother's line) has been assessed, whereas nucleus DNA (which provides data on both parent lineages) can provide improved clarity.

The main chapter revisions and inputs incorporated from the experts will be submitted at the end of June, and reviewed in the next quarter. Once completed, a scientific paper on the work will be drafted for publication.

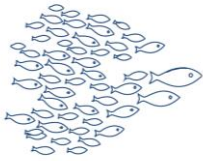
HARVEST STRATEGIES

Of the seven harvest strategies being developed through support from the USAID SEA Project (shown in table 3), work this quarter focused on the strategies for:

- Small pelagic fish in FMA 715
- Reef fish in North Maluku
- Anchovies in Raja Ampat, West Papua.
- Flying fish in Fakfak, West Papua.

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.
Reef Fish, Maluku.		33,800	Based on the area covered by coral reef around Seram Island – being supported under the MPA workstream.
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 grounds of the flying fish.
Prawn & Mud Crab, South Sorong & Bintuni, West Papua.		404,921 <i>(338,000 in South Sorong; 66,921 in Bintuni)</i>	Based on the areas allocated for MPAs / traditional fishing management areas at these sites – being supported under the MPA and Incentives workstreams.
Multi-species TURFs, Raja Ampat, West Papua.		261,156	Based on the combined TURF+ Reserve areas in Raja Ampat — being supported under the Incentives workstream.

Small Pelagic Harvest Strategy for FMA 715



The first draft of this harvest strategy was completed this quarter by USAID SEA Project EAFM team. In the next quarter, this draft document will be reviewed in full consultation with MMAF researchers and fisheries managers under the Directorate of Fish Resource Management (*Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan – PSDI*), with government agencies anticipated to continue the implementation of the Harvest Strategy beyond the USAID SEA Project term (more information on this exit strategy will be available in future reports).

Reef Fish Harvest Strategy for North Maluku Province

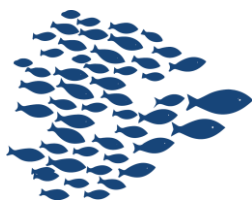


This quarter, work focused on finalizing this harvest strategy document through four virtual technical consultations with DKP North Maluku and the Red Snapper Task Force. These consultations built upon work undertaken in the previous quarter, where key elements of the draft strategy were refined, including the harvest control rules, indicators, reference points, monitoring strategy and assessment procedures.

The virtual consultations were facilitated by the USAID SEA Project, and were attended by various section heads from DKP North Maluku, including the Head of the Division on Capture Fisheries, Head of Section for Fisheries Resources, Head of Section for Facilities, and Head of Section for Fishers (as well as the overall Head of the DKP office). In addition to this, academic representatives from Khairun and Muhammadiyah Universities participated in the consultations, as well as NGO partners WCS. On May 6 the virtual consultation focused on reviewing the reference points for each indicator for the operational objectives of fisheries management. On May 11, the virtual consultation focused on the management measures recommended in the harvest strategy and required support for implementation. On May 14, the virtual consultation focused on the fisheries monitoring strategy and assessment procedures. Discussions resulted in the recommendation to establish sub-working groups under the main fisheries management working group, with dedicated foci on: (a) science, and (b) technical compliance. On May 18 the virtual consultations focused on the economic benefits of improved fisheries management, and mechanisms to legalize the harvest strategy.

Through these consultations, the harvest strategy draft was completed and submitted by USAID SEA Project to the Head of DKP North Maluku on June 9.

Anchovy Management Plan (Raja Ampat) and Flying Fish Management Plan (Fakfak), West Papua



Following refinements to both of these harvest strategies last quarter (led by USAID SEA Project consultants with support from NOAA experts), work in this quarter focused on the development of a socializing and consultation process with key stakeholders. This is particularly important given a change of leadership in DKP West Papua Capture Fisheries department.

On May 30, a virtual meeting was held to introduce the work of the USAID SEA Project to the new Head, particularly in relation to the anchovy and flying fish management plan drafts. Participants of this virtual meeting included the Head of DKP Capture Fisheries, wider staff from DKP and the consultants

from the USAID SEA Project team (six participants). The meeting resulted in an agreement to hold staged technical consultations, with specific target audiences, as outlined in table 4.

Table 4: Draft technical consultation stages for finalizing the anchovy and flying fish management plans		
Stage	Objectives	Target Audience
Stage I: Internal DKP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To share and explain in detail the contents of the anchovy and management plans. To advocate buy-in and support of the management plans by DKP West Papua, the West Papua fisheries managers, and the Fisheries Offices of Fakfak and Raja Ampat, and enable the finalization of the plans into provincial government regulation. 	DKP West Papua Capture Fisheries Department, Fakfak and Raja Ampat Fisheries Offices.
Stage II: Inter-governmental agencies in West Papua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To engage other West Papua government agencies affected by the plans and gather input and advice for finalization. To build fishery managers' awareness and understanding of the content of the plans. To identify steps and actions necessary for West Papua Government to adopt and implement the plans. 	DKP West Papua, Fak-fak and Raja Ampat Fisheries Offices, and other relevant government agencies (such as Fishing Port authorities, the Regional Planning and Development Agency (<i>Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah – BAPPEDA</i>), the Regional Research and Development Agency (<i>Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah - BALITBANGDA</i> , and Universities).
Stage III: Inter-governmental second review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To share back refinements of the management plan drafts, based on feedback from the Stage II consultations. To develop an action plan for the legalization process (if time and resources allow). 	DKP West Papua, Fak-fak and Raja Ampat Fisheries Offices, and other relevant government agencies (Fishing Port authorities, BAPPEDA, BALITBANGDA, and Universities).

The first (Stage I) consultation was held on June 30 was attended by 15 participants, including all target audience members identified (as outlined in table 4), as well as the Head of Misool BLUD (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah – Regional Public Service Agency*). The meeting was facilitated by the USAID SEA consultants with support from USAID SEA Core team. This resulted in strong interest from the Head of Capture Fisheries to adopt and possibly institutionalize the recommendations of the management plans into provincial regulations. Furthermore, the Head of Misool BLUD felt the harvest control rules and management measures outlined in the plan for anchovies could be integrated into the Misool MPA management and zoning plan (currently under revision). It was noted, however, that further discussions are needed to provide sufficient time to undertake a detailed look at each of the issues, objectives, recommended management measures, indicators, targets, and implementation strategies. It was also noted that implementation of the plans will require follow-up scientific review of performance and monitoring involving all relevant agencies, and adaptive management.

For the remaining harvest strategies, progress is shown below:

Reef Fish, Maluku



No progress this quarter due to SWO of relevant partners.

Prawn & Mud Crab, South Sorong & Bintuni, West Papua.



No progress this quarter due to SWO of relevant partners.

Multi-species TURFs, Raja Ampat, West Papua.



No progress this quarter due to SWO of relevant partners.

For the USAID SEA Project, ideally, each of the target fisheries' harvest strategies developed is legalized prior to the project exit. Figure 8 shows progress towards this goal for the key fisheries of focus. It is likely that legalization will only be feasible for the Reef Fish Harvest Strategy in North Maluku. Time and project resources are the primary constraints to the progress of harvest strategies for the remaining fisheries. Nonetheless, efforts will be made to ensure the processes underway in each area are institutionalized for continuation beyond the USAID SEA Project term as a part of USAID SEA Projects exit strategy.

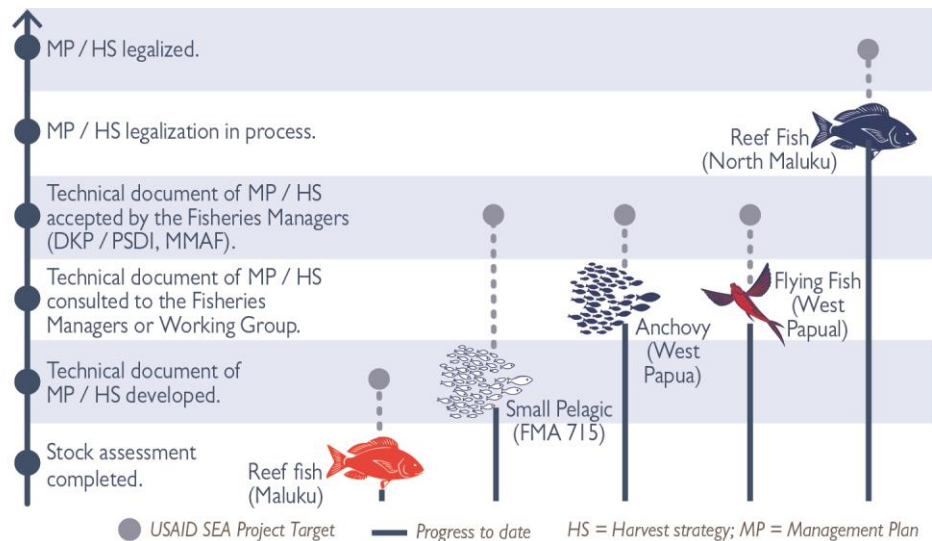


Figure 6: End targets and milestones for harvest strategy development, and progress to date across key fisheries of focus.

DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

Sustainable Fisheries Flipchart – a Tool for Raising Awareness about Sustainable Fisheries:

Achieving conservation and sustainable use of marine resources requires proactive efforts at the front-line by a range of actors, including government extension service officers, NGO field-staff and local champions. For these actors to raise awareness of the need and means available for coastal management with local stakeholders and constituents, outreach materials need to be simple, comprehensive, clear and consistent. To support this, the USAID SEA Project has developed an illustrated flipchart for use across a range of sites. Following review and approval by USAID this quarter, the flipchart was disseminated to NGO partners on May 12, and 36 extension service officers from all three target SEA provinces — North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua — on June 10. Dissemination was closely supported by the Ambon Fisheries Training Centre (*Balai Pelatihan Perikanan – BP3*), an MMAF agency overseeing fisheries extension programs. All recipients of the flipchart expressed appreciation for and

excitement about this tool, which is expected to help transform fishers' knowledge and attitudes towards more responsible fisheries harvesting, essential for implementing fisheries management measures. BP3 has now adopted the flipchart as compulsory material for dissemination to fishers via extension service officers.

The production and dissemination of this flipchart is a part of the USAID SEA Project's exit strategy, as the chart is anticipated to be used by extension service officers beyond the life of the project (as shown in figure 6). To date, due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, dissemination has been predominantly through soft copy (electronic) sharing, with wider distribution expected next quarter.



Figure 7: Front cover of the Sustainable Fisheries Flipchart

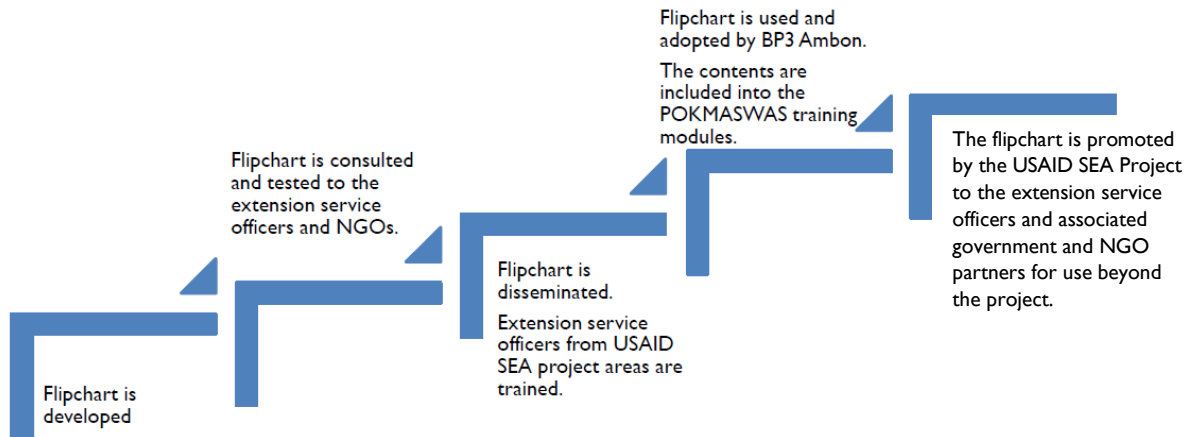


Figure 8: Flipchart production and dissemination plan.

FISHING EFFORT MONITORING AND OTHER DATA FOR MANAGEMENT

USAID SEA project has worked to improve fisheries monitoring systems through several initiatives, including, but not limited to, accelerating small-scale vessel registration, establishing fishing logbooks for small-scale fishers, and catch monitoring. Throughout the project, some notable progress has been achieved. However, work remains to achieve the end targets of the USAID SEA Project's work (shown in figure 9). The remaining work relates to disseminating lessons learned for vessel registration and logbooks, while work on fish landing monitoring is considered complete.

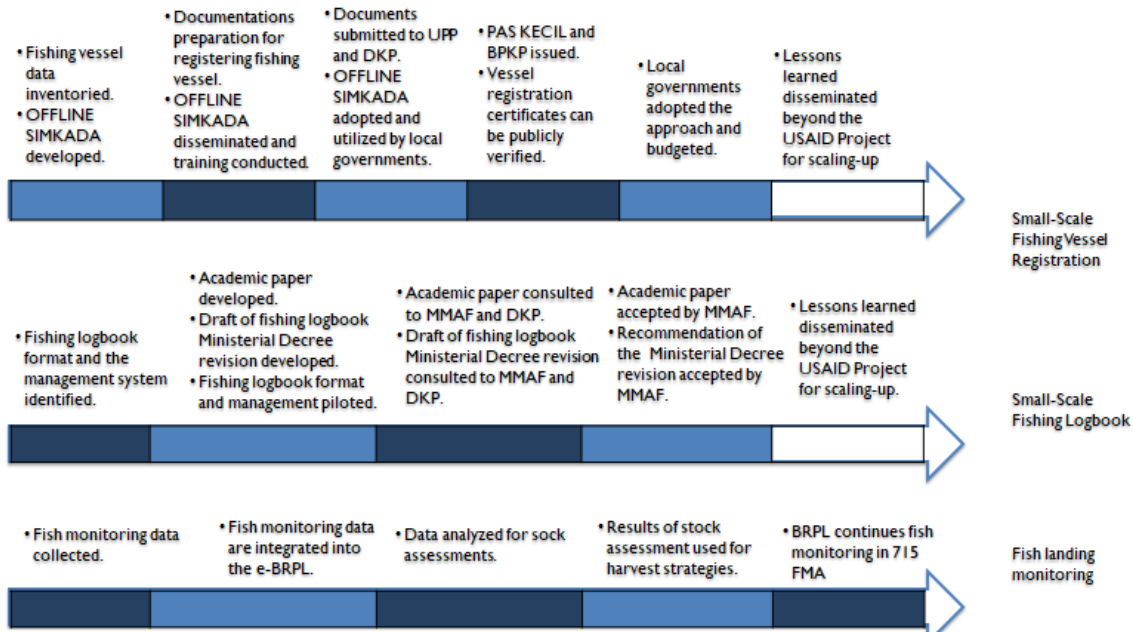


Figure 9: End targets for fisheries monitoring support and progress towards achievement.

Small-Scale Fishing Vessel Registration

Despite challenges presented by limitations on travel and field work associated with the COVID-19 outbreak, progress was made on vessel registration activities. Even though the LOP target of 1,200 vessels registered has already long been achieved by USAID SEA Project, a further 178 new registrations were added this quarter in North Maluku (Tidore, n=62) and Maluku (Saparua region, n=116) and efforts continued in other regions to progress registration.

- South Halmahera — In April, MDPI staff followed up with staff from the Port Implementation Unit (*Kantor Unit Penyelenggara Pelabuhan – UPP*) in Babang, South Halmahera, and the Vessel Licence Information Systems Operator in Morotai (*Sistem Informasi Izin Kapal Daerah – SIMKADA*) regarding pending boat registration certificates (*Pas Kecil*). To date, 103 *Pas Kecil* are awaiting processes in the provincial office. No progress was made on processing these this quarter, but they will be followed up until issued.
- Bisa — On May 29, MDPI handed over 54 vessel documents to fishers as a part of the registration socialization process.
- Sanana (Sula) — On May 17, MDPI staff submitted 56 fishing vessel documents from fishers to the DKP office using a WhatsApp Coordination Platform established for virtual communications.
- Parigi — On May 29, 41 documents from Parigi Village fishers were submitted to the UPP to be logged in for *Pas kecil* registration.
- Morotai — On June 2, DKP Morotai issued 50 full registration documents (*Bukti Pencatatan Kapal Perikanan – BPKP*) for distribution through MDPI to fishers in Sangowo and Daeo Villages.

In Maluku, advocacy of vessel registration conducted by USAID SEA throughout the life of the project has yielded positive results, with DKP Maluku allocating a budget for vessel registration in the provincial five-year strategic plan (2019-2024) under the budget allocation for Capture Fisheries (see table 5). While the strategic plan is not yet printed, reference has already been made to this commitment in the annual Provincial Government Work Plan.

Table 5: Program activities associated with fisheries compliance in the DKP Maluku five-year Strategic Plan	
Program 3.01.01.21 Capture Fisheries development	
Activity	Indicator
Logbook Training	# of trained and skilled officers
Training in the Registration and Marking of Fishing Vessels	# of trained staff
Identification and Inventory of Fishermen and Fishing Vessels under 10 GT in the context of Pas Kecil and BPKP issuance	# of Pas Kecil and BPKP issued

Small-scale Fisher Logbooks

In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project continued to provide technical assistance and capacity building for 41 fisheries offices and extension service officers in Kota Tidore, North Maluku, the trial site for the logbooks. Two extension service officers have now been engaged from Dorowa and Gurabati (WCS project sites) to lead the pilot work and support to fishers to report their catch in their logbooks. Efforts also continued in Parigi Village, Maluku, where a review of logbook usage, conducted by MPDI on May 2, revealed more support is needed to ensure fishers provide the required information correctly. In particular, many fishers only know the local name of fish species (which can differ considerably between regions and makes overall species identification challenging), and fishers are often tired when they return from sea and they therefore forget to complete the logbooks immediately (threatening the accuracy of the data captured).

At the national level, work progressed with PSDI officially accepting the white paper and draft MMAF regulation on Fishing Logbooks (confirmed in a letter received by the USAID SEA Project on June 9).

Fish landing monitoring

This quarter marks the end of the collection of fish landing data funded by the USAID SEA Project and submitted to the GOI database managed by BRPL. Data collection by WWF and WCS enumerators ended in March. MDPI supported data collection was to continue until the end of their contract arrangement. However, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, fishing activity diminished considerably in this period, which meant the data was inconsistent and inappropriate for inclusion. Data collection by BRPL enumerators ended in June, as per the agreement between USAID SEA and BRPL. However, BRPL has since allocated around 1.5 billion IDR to continue fish landing monitoring in FMA 715.

Vessel tracking (SPOT Trace / PDS)

To date a total of 11 vessel tracking units have been deployed by WCS and 13 units by MDPI. These units are installed in vessels and track their movements. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the deployment of Trekfish tracking technologies (planned for this quarter) was temporarily suspended. However, MDPI took the opportunity to send some faulty units back to the developer, the Agricultural Institute of Bogor (*Institut Pertanian Bogor – IPB*) for replacements and/or repairs. Other vessel tracking activities led by partners WCS also temporarily stopped due to the SWO.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 2: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Due to COVID-19, no field activities or face to face meetings were held this quarter. Instead, online meetings took place to progress work as per the work plan.

Aside from daily operational online discussions, key online meetings held this quarter focused on the training modules for MPA and MPA Network design, the second iteration of the conservation database, and planning for Stranded Mammals Training, as shown in table 6.

Table 6: Key Online Meetings Held – Q3, 2020		
ONLINE MEETING TOPIC	DATE	PARTICIPANTS (Pax)
Updating the training modules for the MPA and MPA Network design curricula using GIS. Modules 2.1, .2, 3.1, 3.2 and 4.3 were updated.	April 16, 2020	The Marine and Fisheries Counseling and Training Center (<i>Pusat Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan Kelautan dan Perikanan – Puslatluh</i>), KKHL, SEA Core, TNC and CTC (10 pax).
Development of the Conservation Database (2 nd version)	April 17, 2020	KKHL, Data and Information Center (<i>Pusat Data dan Informasi – Pusdatin</i>) and SEA Core (19 pax).
Follow up meeting: Updating the training modules for the MPA and MPA Network design curricula using GIS (with particular focus on modules 2.2, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, and 5).	May 5, 2020	Puslatluh, KKHL, SEA Core, TNC and CTC (9 pax).
Follow up meeting: Conservation database (with focus on progress made to the user interface showing an MPA status dashboard that is very useful for decision makers).	May 11, 2020	KKHL, Pusdatin and SEA Core (24 pax).
Follow up meeting: Adopting the training materials for MPA and MPA Network design using GIS.	June 9, 2020	Puslatluh and SEA Core (12 pax).
Follow up meeting: Next steps for training material adoption - MPA and MPA Network design using GIS, now under review with KKHL.	June 26, 2020	Puslatluh and SEA Core (12 pax).
Planning for Stranded Mammals Training – exploring transitioning to online training delivery (2 groups: government officials and POKMASWAS) for July or August 2020.	June 26, 2020	SEA Core and WCS (8 pax).

PROVINCIAL

At the provincial and site level, work continued as far as possible in the 14 MPA sites in the SEA Project portfolio (see figure 10). However, Reef Health Monitoring (RHM) surveys planned at many of the MPAs to assess status compared to baseline data (for end of project reporting) had to be delayed until further notice.

MPA SITES SUPPORTED BY USAID SEA PROJECT IN FMA 715

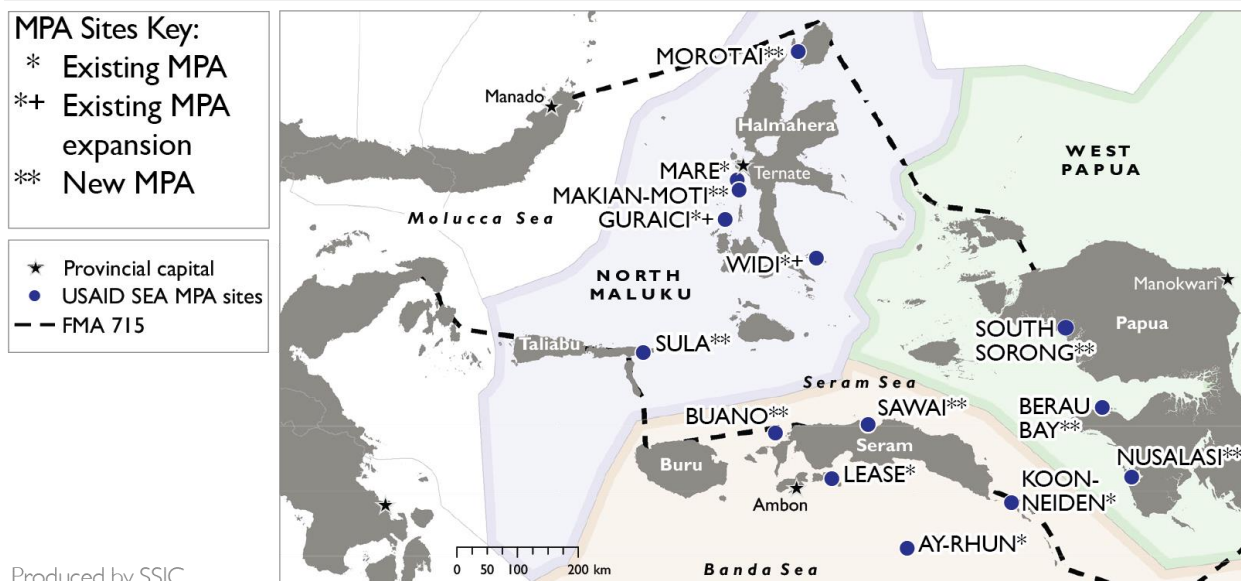


Figure 10: Map of MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio.

In this quarter, the spatial areas of many of the MPAs was updated to align with the new base map being utilized by MMAF, and to ensure sizes reflect only marine coverage (and exclude land areas). This has resulted in the combined area of MPAs under the SEA portfolio now totaling 1,627,660 ha.

Additionally work progressed in many sites with regards to the submissions and approvals of management and zoning plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan Zonasi – RPZ*). This work follows a four-step process (outlined in table 7), and, to date, nine MPAs have achieved step 4 of this process, as shown in table 8.

Table 7: Simplified step-wise process for acquiring RPZ approval		
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 the 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 as required and submit to the 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.

Table 8: Status of MPAs in the USAID SEA Project portfolio							
MPA	AREA (HA) - UPDATED	MPA Category	RESERVATION STATUS	RPZ STATUS			
				1	2	3	4
NORTH MALUKU							
Morotai	65,892	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 361/KPTS /MU/2018				
Guraici	91,539	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Bupati Halmahera Selatan: no. 99 Tahun 2012. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
Mare	7,061	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Walikota Tidore Kepulauan: no. 72.2 Tahun 2012. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
Widi	315,118	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 251/KPTS /MU/2015. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
Sula	120,724	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 360/KPTS /MU/2018				
Makian - Moti	67,349	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 359/KPTS /MU/2018. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
MALUKU							
Buano	31,821	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 328 Tahun 2019				
Lease	67,380	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 387 Tahun 2016				
Sawai	106,826	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 329 Tahun 2019				
Ay-Rhun	61,179	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 388 Tahun 2016				
Koon-Neiden	9,901	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 75.a Tahun 2018				
WEST PAPUA							
South Sorong	336,062	KKP / SAP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/25/1/2019				
Berau Bay	98,944	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017				
Nusalasi	247,864	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017				
TOTAL COMBINED AREA	1,627,660						

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

North Maluku

Despite the challenges presented by COVID-19 and the associated SWO, the continued dedication of partners, particularly WCS, CTC and the North Maluku MPA working group, resulted in continued progress across sites. In this quarter, three of North Maluku's MPAs — Morotai, Mare and Sula — were finally designated by Ministerial Decree (on June 10, 2020). This is an important milestone for the province, as these sites now constitute the first formalized, fully gazetted MPAs in North Maluku. The RPZs for all of the remaining sites in North Maluku — Guraici, Widi and Makian-Moti — have now been submitted to MMAF for approval by Ministerial Decree (submitted May 2020).

Key site-based work in North Maluku is outlined below:

Morotai	New MPA (includes existing Rao site)	65,892 ha
Morotai MPA formally designated by Ministerial Decree no. 67/KEPMEN-KP/2020 on June 10, 2020. Plans to install information boards to this effect are underway (WCS).		

Guraici	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	91,539 ha
The management and zoning plan (RPZ) has been submitted to MMAF on May 4, 2020		

Mare	Existing MPA	7,061 ha
Mare MPA formally designated by Ministerial Decree no. 66/KEPMEN-KP/2020 on June 10, 2020. Plans to install information boards to this effect are underway (WCS).		

Widi	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	315,118 ha
The management and zoning plan (RPZ) has been submitted to MMAF on May 4, 2020		

Sula	New MPA	120,724 ha
Sula MPA formally designated by Ministerial Decree no. 68/KEPMEN-KP/2020 on June 10, 2020.		

Makian - Moti	New MPA	67,349 ha
The management and zoning plan (RPZ) has been submitted to MMAF on May 4, 2020. This followed a final online meeting of the North Maluku MPA Working Group to discuss and finalize the Makian-Moti RPZ, held on April 7, 2020. The virtual meeting was attended by 27 participants.		

Maluku

Similarly to North Maluku, the advent of COVID-19, while causing delays, did not stop progress at Maluku sites. In this quarter, Koon-Neiden MPA was formally designated by Ministerial Decree, while the other MPAs are in the process of finalizing their RPZs.

Key site-based work in Maluku is outlined below:

Buano	New MPA	31,821 ha
An online meeting of the Buano MPA Working Group was held on May 6, 2020 to discuss the final draft of the Buano RPZ. The virtual meeting was attended by 32 participants, and the resultant RPZ is now with the Working Group for final editing before submission to MMAF.		

Lease	Existing MPA	67,380 ha
An online meeting of the Lease MPA Working Group was held on April 9, 2020 to discuss the final draft of the Lease RPZ. The virtual meeting was attended by 16 participants, and the resultant RPZ is now with the Working Group for final editing before submission to MMAF.		

Sawai (Serutbar MPA)	New MPA	106,826 ha
The draft RPZ for Sawai MPA has been produced and is now with the MPA Working Group for editing.		

Ay-Rhun	Existing MPA	61,179 ha
An online meeting of the Ay-Rhun MPA Working Group was held on April 29, 2020, to discuss the final draft of the Ay-Rhun RPZ. The virtual meeting was attended by 27 participants, and the resultant RPZ is now with the Working Group for final editing before submission to MMAF.		

Koon-Neiden	Existing MPA	9,901 ha
Koon-Neiden MPA formally designated by Ministerial Decree no. 65/KEPMEN-KP/2020 on June 10, 2020.		

West Papua

Unfortunately, in this province the impact of COVID-19 resulted in postponement of public consultations in South Sorong. However, in Fakfak, CI managed to complete the revisions of the MPA maps ready to be signed by the Governor of West Papua and to be submitted back to MMAF for Ministerial Decree.

Key site-based work in West Papua is outlined below:

South Sorong	New MPA	336,062 ha.
No progress. However, plans are in place to discuss the South Sorong RPZ through virtual meetings in the next quarter.		

Berau Bay	New MPA	98,944 ha.
Nusalasi	New MPA	257,864 ha.
The maps of the two MPAs were revised this quarter and sent to Governor's Office on May 7, 2020. The maps were signed by the governor of West Papua on June 23, 2020 and are now being submitted back to MMAF for authorization through Ministerial Decree.		

TECHNICAL APPROACH 3: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

NATIONAL

In this quarter, work at the national level focused on finalizing the development of a monitoring and evaluation guidance document based on global best-practice approaches. This is a culmination of work over recent months and previous quarters, with the first draft submitted to MMAF on February 26, followed by a feedback and review process on March 12. Progress this quarter was slowed by COVID-19 lockdowns, as well as delays caused by the need for translations (a bilingual process was required for NOAA to participate in the review process). Nonetheless, work progressed and the document is now ready for final submission to MMAF (MSP Directorate). A virtual mini-workshop to conduct the final review of this document is anticipated next quarter.

Meanwhile, the handover of the SEANODE MSP Geoportal from USAID SEA Project to the MMAF MSP Directorate was postponed due to COVID-19 and corresponding MMAF budget cuts until further notice. This was informed to the USAID SEA Project Core team via a Zoom (virtual) meeting held on May 14. It is anticipated that follow up on the migration and handover will take place next quarter.

PROVINCIAL

For all provinces, MSP implementation under provincial governments involves seven key steps, as outlined in table 9. The USAID SEA Project role in these steps is to support and facilitate the process where possible through workshops, meetings, technical assistance and capacity building for government technical staff.

1	Governor Regulation Issued	Governor Regulation for the implementation of the marine spatial plan (<i>Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil - RZWP-3-K</i>) 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	ME&L Policy Established	RZWP-3-K Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (ME&L) 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 operating procedures (SOPs) 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.

The above activities are the responsibility of the provinces, and are in various stages of implementation. The USAID SEA Project is supporting implementation efforts where possible, recognizing that many activities will likely occur beyond the life of the project.

In this quarter, the support efforts were hampered due to the COVID-19 outbreak and the associated SWO with implementing partners. Nonetheless, virtual meetings were held on a weekly basis, from May to end of June, with a focus on building the technical capacity required for implementation. Work also progressed on the development of a lessons learned document for provincial MSP, with the expectation that this will be finalized next quarter.

North Maluku

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, work this quarter focused on communicating (virtually) with DKP North Maluku regarding the development of the lessons learned document, and with the North Maluku Environmental Agency (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup – DLH*) regarding the KLHS document (point #5). DLH North Maluku have expressed their commitment to develop the KLHS document to partners WCS, through the preparation of relevant funds and the appointment of a commitment-making official (*pejabat pembuat komitmen*).

Maluku

For DKP Maluku, an online MSP training program was launched this quarter to improve the agencies understanding, skills, knowledge, and ability to utilize and manage MSP systems. Fourteen DKP technical staff members (7 females and 7 males) are currently participating in this virtual training which began on May 4 and will continue through to the end of July.

With government activities in the province slowing due to the impact of COVID-19, this training has enabled participants to use their downtime to improve their analytical skills and knowledge in addressing MSP issues, including resource use conflicts as identified in the Maluku RZWP-3-K. It is expected participants will be better placed to make sound technical recommendations to policymakers for a governor decree on licensing and permitting, and to support efficient coastal and marine planning and utilization.

West Papua

No USAID SEA Project activities took place this quarter for West Papua MSP work. The local government's budget for MSP implementation has been cut and re-allocated to other important programs at the provincial level; and the lead implementing partner in this region (WWF-Indonesia) has been following a SWO since the onset of the pandemic.

Despite these challenges it is noted that the provincial government successfully managed to complete their Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) in this period. Moving forward the finalization of the handbook on West Papua's RZWP-3-K Best Practices and Lesson Learned will be a priority activity for USAID SEA Project support, as well as capacity building for local government staff to be able to implement and monitor RZWP-3-K activities at the provincial level.

The overall status of MSP implementation under each provincial government is shown in tables 10, 11 and 12.

Table 10: Implementing MSP – Status: North Maluku			
1	Governor Regulation Issued	In progress	The draft task force decree to formulate the governor regulation on MSP implementation has been processed by the legal bureau.
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized	Achieved	This work has been completed by the local government.
3	Marine Cadastre System Established	Not started	This work will begin after the governor regulation is issued.
4	ME&L Policy Established		
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	GOI Budget committed	After budget approval, the working group will create the first draft of this technical document.
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place	In progress	More than three marine permits have been released by the local government, including a coastal reclamation permit in Ternate. ¹
7	Compliance and Control system implemented	Not started	This work will begin after the governor regulation is issued.

Table 11: Implementing MSP – Status: Maluku			
1	Governor Regulation Issued	Postponed	Due to plan to revise the MSP this year.
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized	In progress	This activity will be adjusted according the revised document.
3	Marine Cadastre System Established	Postponed	Due to plan to revise the MSP this year.
4	ME&L Policy Established	Not started	
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	Not started	
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place	Postponed	Due to plan to revise the MSP this year.
7	Compliance and Control system implemented	Not started	

Table 12: Implementing MSP – Status: West Papua			
1	Governor Regulation Issued	Postponed	
2	RZWP-3-K Socialized	Postponed	
3	Marine Cadastre System Established	Not started	
4	ME&L Policy Established	Not started	
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) Completed	Achieved	Achievement of provincial government this quarter.
6	Infrastructure and SOP(s) for permitting in place	Not started	
7	Compliance and Control system implemented	Not started	

¹ At the national level, MMAF recently released Ministerial Regulation no. 25/2019 pertaining to coastal reclamation procedures, including the plan to mitigate impacts while reducing use-conflicts from coastal reclamation activities.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement workstream progressed this quarter despite delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While many of the activities planned for this quarter were unable to take place (particularly training related activities), several strategies were deployed in order to progress work as far as possible. These USAID SEA Project strategies included:

- transitioning workshops and meetings to be conducted virtually;
- adjusting the processes for reviewing policy papers and associated documents to be undertaken via virtual platforms; and
- utilizing the time to write up activities and work on document preparation, including training module development and policy paper revisions.

Through these mechanisms progress was achieved this quarter. Key activities are outlined below at the national and provincial levels.

NATIONAL

In this quarter, work at the national level in the development of SOPs for the technical implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), and the new MMAF ministerial regulation on community participation in marine and fisheries surveillance. Information on these activity areas is presented in section 3, sub-section on laws and policies.

Coordination and Prioritization Meeting with DG PSDKP. On 23 April the USAID SEA Project had a coordination and prioritization meeting with the Directorate of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (*Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan – PSDKP*). The meeting aimed to: (1) review progress to date on USAID SEA Project supported law enforcement activities; (2) identify achievements and obstacles encountered for lessons learned; and (3) identify the priority areas of technical support to provide in the remainder of the project, with the intention to provide a smooth phasing out and transition period.

In the meeting, PSDKP expressed their appreciation for the work of the USAID SEA Project, noting that many lessons had been learned that could support the replication of efforts in other parts of the country. PSDKP also requested the USAID SEA Project to study and document the best practices of MMAF's facilitation in two key areas in west and central Indonesia (outside of SEA target areas) to identify potential practices that could be replicated or utilized to support DKP offices in the three target SEA provinces. In response the USAID SEA Project has incorporated MMAF's facilitation models related to financial management and acknowledgement of customary-law surveillance systems in order to strengthen the self-reliance of POKMASWAS. Priority areas for joint technical support identified for the remaining period of the project were as follows.

- Finalizing the Ministerial Regulation on Community Participation in Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources.
- Finalizing the POKMASWAS Training Modules and associated ToT.
- Supporting the strengthening of coordination between PSDKP and DKP offices in the three target SEA provinces.
- Facilitating communication channels between the PSDKP Team from the Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring, Directorate of Marine Resources Surveillance and Directorate of

Fisheries Resources Surveillance with provincial DKP offices and POKMASWAS through inviting all members to the existing WhatsApp group established by the Project.

- Supporting the coordination of efforts between MMAF, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Village Empowerment to ensure the actualization of SISWASMAS at the village level.

Continuing to Support the Development of ToT Modules for Pokmaswas at Advanced Level (Stage 3). In this quarter, USAID SEA Project finalized the first draft of the Advanced (Stage 3) training modules for POKMASWAS. The draft was submitted to MMAF on May 7. Following this, two virtual review meetings were held (on May 14 and May 19) with nine participants from the MMAF Training Center, Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring, Directorate of Marine Resources Surveillance, Directorate of Fisheries Resources Surveillance and USAID SEA Project. The aim of the meetings was to ensure the draft modules met the agreed objectives of enabling trainers to teach POKMASWAS simple surveillance data techniques, as well as how to use village development planning, networks, advanced communication, and entrepreneurship for POKMASWAS.

The review meetings resulted in a range of recommendations for small adjustment to methodology, the facilitator guide and additional materials such as collaterals on good communications and attitudes in conducting monitoring, types of violation in marine fisheries, and outlining the logic of prohibition, as well as materials explaining the Criminal Code, particularly Article 55 and Article 56 to prevent vigilantism. The materials are to be developed in form of infographics, expected to be ready for dissemination by September 2020.

In addition to the module content, the USAID SEA Project is providing an annex of guidance notes on how to implement the modules under pandemic conditions, by highlighting the core minimum knowledge transfer required, methods for delivery, and pre- and post-monitoring tools. This is intended to support the advancement of work in less than ideal circumstances.

PROVINCIAL

North Maluku

In this quarter, work progressed on the development of the North Maluku Governor Regulation to Combat Destructive Fishing. Further information on this work area is presented in section 2, sub-section on laws and policies.

Utilizing Group Communications to Support POKMASWAS. The COVID-19 and SWOs of four of the USAID SEA Project NGO partners caused field-based support activities to be delayed this quarter. Additionally, due to the social mobilization restrictions imposed by the GOI, POKMASWAS groups were largely inactive as they were unable to travel to meet during this period. Given these circumstances, the USAID SEA Project recognized the need to maintain the motivation and spirits of POKMASWAS members from a distance. Consequently, the WhatsApp group (established in the previous quarter) became a key platform for communication. Members of the group were expanded to include not only POKMASWAS members, but also representatives from DKP North Maluku, the local water police and national MMAF representatives. The platform was used to not only exchange casual information, but also to share important news, information, and learning opportunities. This included group information and session discussions on:

- how to fill in the logbook correctly — since errors have continued to be noticed by DKP North Maluku when reviewing submissions;

- how to treat turtle eggs and ensure they remain undamaged — as they are commonly found in some areas of North Maluku;
- how to collaborate with and support village government — in order to develop positive networking with surrounding areas to protect marine and fisheries resources;
- how to treat and report stranded mammals; and
- information about the new Ministerial Regulation of MMAF no. 12/2020 on the Management of Lobster (*Panurilus spp*), Crab (*Scylla spp*) and Blue Swimming Crab (*Portunus spp*) in Indonesia — with relevant information extracted and shared, in particular relating to (a) the minimum size of lobster permissible to catch, (b) the background of the regulation, and (c) the expected transition period for the regulation to come into force.

The group proved enormously effective for promoting discussions between all parties, and provided a platform for the key agencies (DKP and police) to be seen as proactively supportive of the local groups. The positive reception to this shared platform was further exemplified by POKMASWAS actively sharing their logbook information via the platform.

Monitoring and evaluating POKMASWAS institutional development and improvement, prior to COVID-19, was anticipated to be conducted through MMAF and provincial DKP units. However, under current circumstances, in-person review and assessment is likely not feasible. To date the USAID SEA Project has measured achievements through examination of the POKMASWAS logbooks, shared to provincial DKPs and the USAID SEA Project, and through the engagement and learning verifiable through WhatsApp group discussions, communications and coordination between POKMASWAS and law enforcement officers. USAID SEA Project has also initiated informal discussions with PSDKP and provincial DKPs regarding future measures, and indicators have been identified as follows:

- Collaboration & replication: networking with other POKMASWAS or promoting strengthening community monitoring / surveillance.
- Independent business: to fuel a sustainable marine and fisheries resource-based economy.
- Program contribution: input to marine & fisheries resource monitoring / surveillance program.
- Data collection: village monitoring / surveillance program and collection of violations data
- Functional: capable of socializing, listening, monitoring and reporting (3M: *Mendengar, Memantau, dan Melaporkan*).
- Record-keeping: logbook is correct, organized and routinely completed.
- Cooperation: within the group and externally (Village, Provincial Marine & Fisheries Office, and Law enforcers).

In the time available before the end of the USAID SEA Project, the priority will be transferring a clear, Covid-19 adapted MEL framework to the provincial DKPs for continuation beyond project life.

Continuing to Support the Establishment of New Pokmaswas. Through the efforts undertaken in previous quarters by WCS in Morotai, this quarter saw the issuance of two further decrees for new POKMASWAS:

- POKMASWAS Bangkit Sehati in Aru Burung Village — Decree no. 523/409/DKP
- POKMASWAS Loumadoro in Loumadoro Village — Decree no. 523/410/DKP

Members of both of these groups are now a part of the WhatsApp group so that they can learn from other POKMASWAS and wider members. In the USAID SEA Project there is no set target for POKMASWAS established, as they fall under the 'Fora' indicator, which has an LOP target of 15, and to

date has well exceeded this number, currently standing at 73 fora established, of which 38 are POKMASWAS.

Maluku

In this quarter, work progressed on the development of the Maluku Governor Regulation to Combat Destructive Fishing. Further information on this work area is presented in section 2, sub-section on laws and policies.

Utilizing Group Communications to Support POKMASWAS. Similarly to North Maluku, activities this quarter were hampered by the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions; operational support transitioned to take place via a WhatsApp group.

While Maluku participants were not as active as counterparts in North Maluku (due to more limited cell connectivity across the region) the WhatsApp platform has nonetheless provided the means for some of the members to share their concerns about suspected illegal activities taking place. For example, on June 6 POKMASWAS Hena Berkarya, in Buano, reported observations of compressor fishing and several illegal practices taking place in the core zone of the Buano MPA to the law enforcement office (*Babinkamtibmas*) and Head of village. As a result, DKP Maluku Province and the MMAF Surveillance Unit in Ambon advised the POKMASWAS members to communicate with the fishers to inform them of the MPA status. Concurrently a team was dispatched by the PSDKP surveillance station to the area, where they socialized to the fishers the dangers of destructive fishing and the penalties for such practices. They also undertook investigations and collected evidence from the site.

West Papua

In this quarter, work progressed on the development of the West Papua Governor Regulation to Combat Destructive Fishing. Further information on this work area is presented in section 2, sub-section on laws and policies.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has inevitably impacted progress in the SAI workstream. Project activities at the site level have been halted as people’s mobility has been constrained, with work transitioning to home-based, virtual communications. As mentioned in the last reporting period, the USAID SEA Project has used the opportunity to further efforts in planning for an exit strategy for SAI.

SAI serves as a crosscutting strategic approach for improving conservation through awareness raising, advocacy and behavior change. The Theory of Change (TOC) for this SA is built from the premises that if priority audiences receive, understand, believe, pass on and repeat the messages disseminated, then they will adopt and embrace the behavior. This will lead to an increased demand by civil society and the private sector for appropriate frameworks that support these good behaviors (such as policies based on sound science, and mechanisms to optimize benefit streaming to recognize positive behaviors).



Figure 11: SAI Theory of Change

Simultaneously, if identified champions are empowered and possess appropriate knowledge on pertinent issues (sustainable fisheries, MPAs etc.), then they will deliver messages to priority audiences and participate in coalitions. If these coalitions reach a common understanding and functionally support marine conservation policies (supported by SA5), then they will have a mandate and increased influence. And if all the above occur, and assuming that there is a transparent mechanism in place for all levels of government to respond to public demand (supported by SA4), then there will be more effective government systems in place, and associated budgets for implementation. Consequently, the management of FMA 715 and MPAs will be improved, and overfishing, destructive fishing, and other extractive practices, such as mangrove logging, will be reduced.

As the project moves towards finalization, assessments will be conducted where feasible (within Covid-19 limitations) to assess status and progress, some through available reports corresponding with this TOC, for USAID SEA Project target areas. The work under SAI is divided into two key tasks:

Task I. CHANGE BEHAVIORS TO INCREASE DEMAND FOR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

The USAID SEA Project has supported subcontractor partners, government agencies and wider stakeholders in implementing behavior change communications (BCC) throughout the life of the project. Target government agencies have been both regionally based (such as DKP offices at the provincial level, Implementing Units for Coastal and Marine Management (*Loka Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Laut-PSPL*] offices etc.) and nationally based (such as PSDKP, KKHL, and associated agencies). Specifically, representatives from government agencies have been involved in variety of roles in BCC implementation, including (for example) being resource persons and participants in champion training. It has been encouraging to see that capacity building for BCC provided the USAID SEA Project has very much paid off, with partners having a much-improved understanding of this area of work, and of the role of champions and stakeholder engagement when rolling out behavior change activities.

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

Moreover, BC activities have begun 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 moving forward, the government will continue to use this approach in government awareness programs on sustainable fisheries and marine conservation and capitalize on the increased capacity of partners and champions.

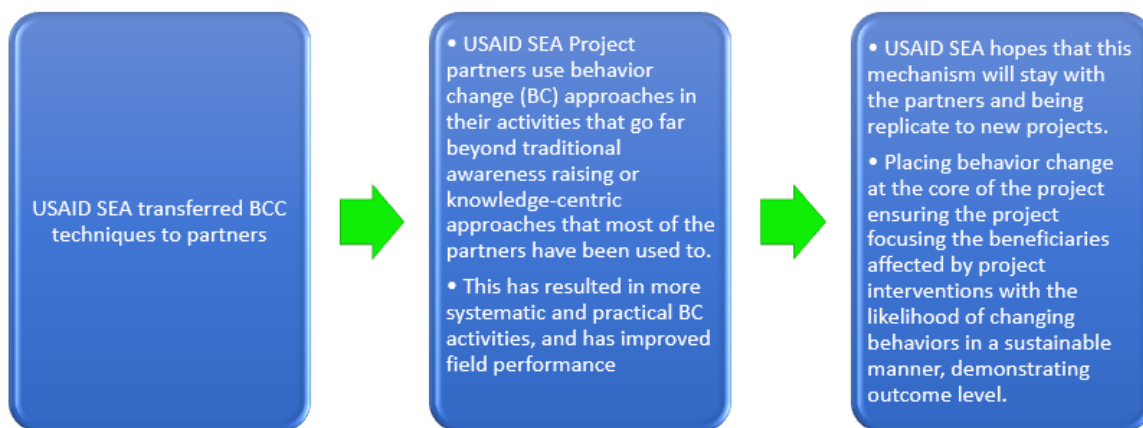


Figure 12: Exit Strategy summarized for Task 1.

Placing BC at the core of a project provides a focus on those affected by project intervention; and helps to ensure a project is designed with appropriate outcomes for beneficiaries and engagement in change. Such emphasis is vital to ensure any initiative continues beyond the project term and achieves sustainable, actionable change.

Specific activities in relation to Task 1 undertaken this quarter are outlined here:

(a) Advancing Behavior Change Communication Activities

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and SWO the USAID SEA Project Core Communications Team still had an opportunity to collaborate with WWF on a Radio Program with RRI Pro I Sorong 102,6 FM during the month of April 2020. (see section 4, sub-section gender and social inclusion for more information).

Prior to this quarter, partners WWF and MDPI have been the more proactive of all partners in implementing BCC activities. They have been on track with their action-oriented plans, working through champions, implementing awareness raising and outreach activities. However, with WWF ceasing operations through the SWO and with MDPI's contractual tenure coming to an end, efforts from these partners are expected to diminish in the remaining months. For MDPI, their BCC legacy and champions are expected to remain strong and active, and they plan to continue their champion program in new sites under umbrella funding from the Packard Foundation.

In the meantime, the USAID SEA Project continues to work with the remaining active partners — RARE and ILMMA — as they enter their end of project period. In this quarter, the Core Communications Team have focused on identifying and supporting the production of stories about the work of champions, and in particular the promotion of gender inclusion in activities.

(b) Behavior Change Surveys and Assessments

Two BCC assessments were scheduled to take place this quarter; one in Buano Island (CTC) and one in South Sorong (at two sites, Konda and Kokoda, WWF). However, due to the pandemic these assessments have had to be deferred and will be revisited once the state of emergency is lifted.

Task 2. FACILITATE AND SUPPORT BUILDING COALITIONS AND CHAMPIONS

The exit strategy for this task is based upon five key premises.

(1) Introduce, promote, publicize, collaborate:

- *Introduce* champions to their direct host local governments e.g village, District DKP, Provincial DKP, PSPL, Universities, other third parties (including private sector where appropriate, such as Blue Abadi, PT. LII [*Perseroan Terbatas* (limited company) Leadership Islands Indonesia], tourism operators etc.).
- *Promote* their activities and involve these stakeholders as much as possible.
- *Publicize* champion's actions and promote them to wider audiences and stakeholders; to be heard and to be seen is a vital element of champion influencing.
- *Collaborate* by forging joint activities with co-shared funding with village, DKPs, PSPL or other parties. An example of such joint activities includes POKMASWAS training with DKP offices, beach clean-ups with village governments, etc.

Timeline: January-September 2020

- (2) **Official handover with champions implemented through a uniform approach:** The USAID SEA Project will prepare template cover letters with an attached list of champions mentioning their received training(s). SAI will work closely with provincial coordinators to do this.

Timeline: July-September 2020

- (3) **Institutionalizing a forum for champions:** A forum for maintaining champions work and connections beyond the USAID SEA Project life has been explored with partners and discussed in champion trainings. This has resulted in an agreement to establish a SEA Champions Network (*Jejaring Pejuang Laut*) for the provinces of North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua. Each *Jejaring* will have a designated site coordinator, and in the coming months the USAID SEA Core Communications Team will be identifying potential candidates for coordinating roles (in consultation with partners). To kick off this process, through provincial coordinators, the USAID SEA Project has started to establish contacts with Bp. Santoso (Head of PSPL Sorong) and Bp. A. Reza Pahlevi (Head of subsection for Conservation). For the Ambon office branch, SEA has established contact with Ibu Indah, Ibu Wiwit and Rahal Bala'zamhal, and has provided them with a list of champions to consider. The USAID SEA Project plans to intensify discussions on this forum through a webinar to integrate champions work into local government programs. The webinar is planned for September.

Timeline: August/September 2020.

- (4) **Special appearance in closing event:** Select champions will make special appearance in the closing events of the USAID SEA Project in each province. At each event they will be tasked to share successful campaigns, lead participatory games and the like to exemplify the work of champions.

Timeline: October-November 2020.

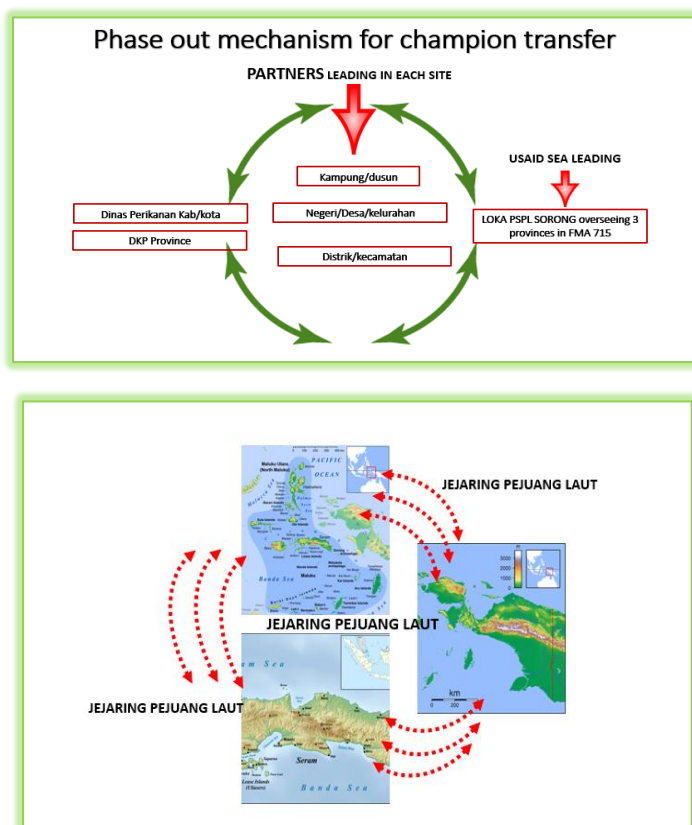


Figure 13: Champion transfer mechanism and Champion Network development, plans beyond the USAID SEA Project term.

(5) **Promote partners to carry on the champion program and associated fora:** The USAID SEA Project will encourage partners to carry forward the champion program with successive funding and projects.

- RARE will embed their champions into their umbrella program with local Technical Implementing Unit (Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah – UPTD) and villages at their sites.
- WCS will continue their champion program under Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Bankengruppe – KfW) umbrella funding.
- MDPI will continue to empower champions in new sites under their program with the David and Lucille Packard Foundation (Packard Foundation) funding.
- CTC will prepare an award for all champions and will continue the program with new funding (TBC).
- ILMMA will embed their champions into the foundational Conservation Teams at their sites, and will promote champion activities through village funding.
- WWF champions will be subject to follow the USAID SEA exit strategy to PSPL Sorong.

Specific activities in relation to Task 2 undertaken this quarter are outlined here.

(a) Identification and Engagement of Champions

In this quarter no further champions were identified or engaged due to the pandemic limitations. The number of champions remains at 502, with geographic and gender distribution the same as in the previous quarter.

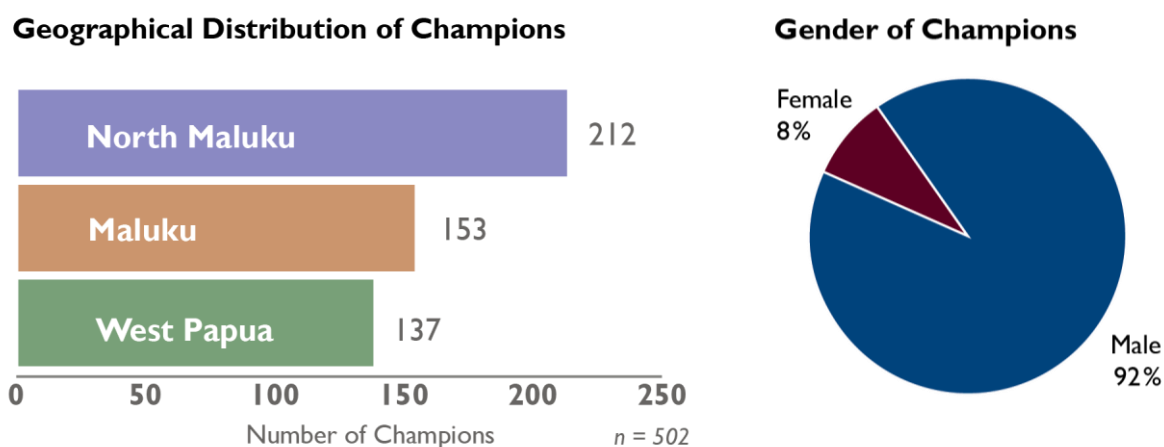


Figure 14: Geographical distribution of champions across the SEA Project’s three provinces (left); Percent of male and female champions (right).

Champion WhatsApp Group. The USAID SEA champion WhatsApp group became an increasingly important tool for communications over the last quarter. Through the group, champions otherwise constrained by travel restrictions and lockdowns due to the pandemic were able to share stories, ideas and news, and motivate and support one another. To date, 93 SEA Champions have joined the group, and dialogue ranges from sharing updates, to exchanging messages through song requests, radio broadcasts and other mechanisms, with the USAID SEA Core Communications Team encouraging new and creative interactions amongst the group.


The group provide a real-time insight into champion activities and performance, and fosters sharing, encouragement and **support** between individuals. Some highlight posts from this quarter are shown in table 13 and clearly reveal champions are not only working on awareness raising, but are also taking strong proactive roles in conservation implementation and community engagement.

Table 13: Exert Whatsapp Posts: April to June 2020



Fair Trade Fishers provide a helping hand to other fishers and their families through these challenging times, purchasing staple goods through the use of their premium funds (Bisa Island, South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province).


Sarno La Jiwa, Leader of Fair Trade fisher group, Bisa, North Maluku




Credit to Musa Mahelatu (SEA champion and village secretary) for his inspiration to involve local primary school children to take part in his ETP campaign, and lead their own beach cleaning session for their village.

Musa Mahelatu, Village Secretary, North Buano village, Maluku

I use my facebook to extend awareness messages and things that I need to campaign to promote conservation; and as an FEO, to promote sustainable fishery. I once came across my friend mama who posted a turtle-cooking-recipe. I told the mama that turtles are vulnerable, thus deserve protection, and especially for health reasons to avoid consuming such a high-cholesterol meat. She realized the risk and apologized for her ignorance. I am happy that my facebook is a good tool to reach others.



Sarna Sibela, a female Fishery Extension Officer, Waigoiyofa, Sula Island, Maluku



Fisher champion in Parigi — Pak Alwia Kaledupa — released a wounded (ETP) turtle on May 2 in Desa Wahai. “This was accidentally caught by my handline”. He brought the turtle home, took care of the wound, and released it back to the sea. As he did that, he showed the community how to do the same thing if encountering such vulnerable bycatch.

Alwiya Kaledupa, Leader of Fair Trade fishere group, Parigi, Maluku

Mama Nurmini, a local champion from Ngele-ngele Besar island, cleverly installed a billboard on the beach to warn of the impacts of throwing garbage and plastic waste on the beaches and in the ocean. This area is a place where the local community gathers regularly, and has commonly been a site where plastic garbage has been dumped on the shore. Notably, it was the children that most responded to Mama Nurmini’s message, telling the adults that they should listen and obey the message to keep their seas healthy.



Billboards like this can be important campaign media, particularly when written using local languages or dialects. Also, if written in a compelling style, with colors and a strong appearance, it is easy to catch the eye and remind communities of important conservation messages. This is an example of a BCC tool that can be both impactful and cost effective.



Nurmini Safiati, schoolteacher and SEA champion, South Morotai, North Maluku

Table 13: Exert Whatsapp Posts: April to June 2020



Bripka Ludfi H. Iha, water police officer and champion of champions (VWF) always comes up with bright new ideas. After sourcing 1,000 mangroves for planting, now he comes up with an idea for a melting group of reading for younger siblings in his operational area so that all these children learn about the environment and the way to use reading books. He calls this idea, "BHABINKAMTIBMAS MOBILE LIBRARY" which began operations on June 11, 2020.

Bripka Ludfi Hakim Iha, Police officer and champion of champions, Teluk Bintuni, West Papua

Fadli Makian is a champion from Waisakai village. On his trip to monitor his fishing area, he found a turtle laying eggs. A total of 87 eggs were laid. Fadli then removed the eggs to an artificial nest site and built a barrier to protect them, so they cannot be preyed upon by animals, or collected by irresponsible hands. "I hope the eggs can be hatched soon into sea turtles to increase natures population".

Fadli Makian, Fisherman and local SEA champ from North Mangoli, North Maluku



To Learn and Play. Fitriani Kilian is a SEA champion and officer at the Fakfak fisheries office. She is also active in the Fakfak Teaching Group and actively teaches Environmental Education to villages and schools around the city of Fakfak. One of the methods she developed with her colleagues was "Learning While Playing" and this approach really appeals to elementary school-age children to quickly understand the very rich and diverse marine animals in West Papua, including ETP species.

Fitriani Kilian. Local SEA champion and staff of Fishery Office, Fakfak, West Papua

Recently, on World Oceans Day 2020, USAID SEA held an online poem competition. Forty poems were created by dozens of participating SEA Champions. A poem is like a breath of fresh air for an eastern Indonesian community that has few such outlets in their daily life. Three winners were announced and rewarded with posting on USAID SEA social media platforms (Instagram and FaceBook) and website stories.



Figure 15: Winners of the conservation poems competition earn recognition through social media and web-based stories.

Also in commemoration of World Oceans Day, a short story writing competition was held, generating 15 submissions. Two groups were established to separate submissions into contributions from more or less advanced champions (Whale Group and Turtle Group) and three winners from each group were awarded for best writing.

Thus, even under the limitations imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, champions continue to have a positive influence over their societies, the wider public, and one another.



Figure 16: The short story competition generated interested from a range of champions.

Work is also already underway to ensure the continuation of SEA Champions efforts beyond the term of the USAID SEA Project. Partners are all developing their own sustainability strategies, and the remaining time of the project will be focused on establishing and bolstering relationships between Champions, local government counterparts and provincial coordinators (as outlined in the earlier Exit Strategy section).

STRATEGIC APPROACH 3: INCREASE INCENTIVES FOR MARINE STEWARDSHIP

Despite the challenges presented by COVID-19, the USAID SEA Project continued to implement activities related to increasing incentives for marine stewardship, following three key 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.

DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Fair Trade Certification

The contract with MDPI, who have been leading the work implementing Fair Trade certification, ended in June 2020, with an extension granted to the end of August to allow for final report submission. MDPIs final report, anticipated end of August, will cover the areas of work implemented by MDPI that have contributed to USAID SEA Project achievements, including:

- establishing Fisheries Co-Management Committees (FCMCs) in North Maluku and Maluku (now officially and legally recognized);
- undertaking a gap analysis and trialling a range of technology innovations for small-scale fisheries;
- improving the availability of information on the contribution and importance of small-scale fisheries in the region;
- implementing vessel registration activities;
- building fisher champions; and
- developing strong industry relationships for project support.

MDPIs final report, anticipated end of August, will also cover the main obstacles / challenges MDPI faced during the project term, including:

- logistical challenges within and amongst sites;
- the impact of unexpected and uncontrollable market forces;
- challenges of stakeholder acceptance and ownership over new tools and concepts;
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the final stages of the project; and
- the challenge of technology availability and human resources within Indonesia.

Fisheries Improvement Projects

WWF-Indonesia, progress was halted on the shrimp fishery FIP in South Sorong. However, the downtime has enabled WWF team to work on their report production, with the results anticipated next quarter.

Step 1.2 in their three-step plan for FIP development has now been accomplished (see figure 17), and the results of this work will be elaborated upon in the report expected next quarter.

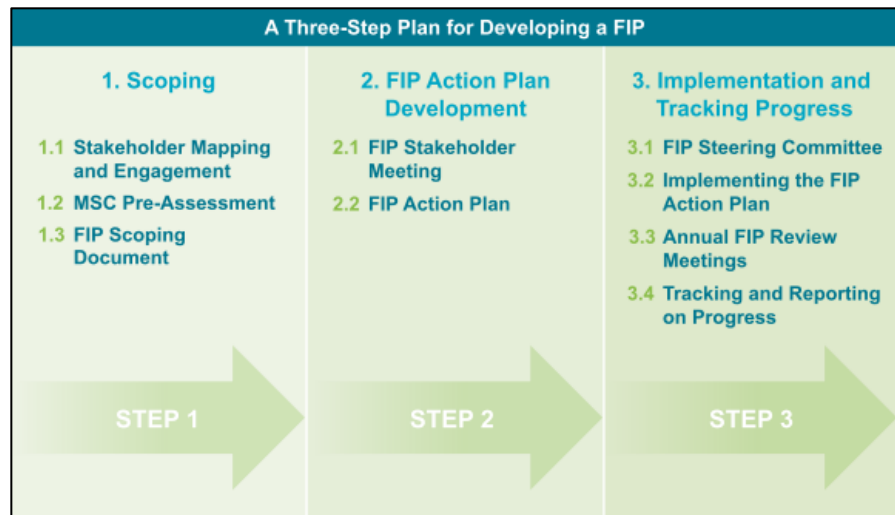


Figure 17: The three-step process for FIP development, WWF-Indonesia.

The WWF report will be completed and socialized next quarter, aimed at a range of FIP stakeholders, including: Government (kabupaten/provincial Dinas and Bappeda), Universities (Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong, UKIP and UNIPA), Industries (IMPD, UD Piala), village government representatives (from Konda and Lamagege), and supply chain actors that will be affected by the FIP (predominantly collectors and fishers).

PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

At the national level, support for the development of sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities focused on the production of a handbook entitled: “Sustainable Tourism around Marine Protected Areas: A practical handbook for implementation in Indonesia.”

This handbook was the result of a workshop conducted in the previous quarter, facilitated by Marine Change and USAID SEA Core team, to develop a tourism guidebook. The document was intended to provide material for a follow-up workshop to be held in Ambon, but it was cancelled due to the pandemic. Therefore in order to optimize the product, the USAID SEA Project decided to transition the material already prepared into this handbook for wider dissemination and use amongst stakeholders. The handbook’s audience is nationwide, but of particular relevance for the three provinces of USAID SEA Project focus.

The English language book is now largely finalized, and the Bahasa Indonesia version is now under review by the Directorate of Marine Services (*Direktorat Jasa Kelautan*) under KKHL. Both versions will go to print following approval by USAID.

At the provincial and local levels, support for the development of sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities continued in several sites.

North Maluku

MOROTAI

- **Carrying Capacity Infographics Produced.** Following the dive site carrying capacity assessment conducted by Marine Change in previous quarters, a series of infographics showing the results of the work was produced this quarter (see section 4, sub-section on external communications for more information). While plans for a follow-up meeting and in-person dissemination of hard copies of the graphics had to be cancelled, work has commenced on disseminating soft (e-based) copies of the graphics to key government agencies and dive sites in Morotai.
- **Problem- Solving the Management of Mooring Buoys.** In December 2019, Marine Change provided assistance on the installation of mooring buoys in collaboration with local communities, WCS and DKP Morotai. However, since their installation concerns have arisen regarding the maintenance and management of the buoys. Therefore, in this quarter, Marine Change conducted a series of virtual interviews with key stakeholders at the site. This included interviews with Indarwati Aminudin (WWF Indonesia), Mr Udin & Mr Mukhtar (North Maluku MPAs management unit), WCS team, Mr. Rendra (Spice Diver Island), Rosita Tariola (SEA Core North Maluku Coordinator), Sian Williams (Gili Eco Trust) and Boby Yefry Adirianto (BKKPN Kupang Wilker TWP Gili Matra) to gather information needed to formulate the right management approach for the mooring buoys.

The interview with Ms Indarwati, Sian Williams and Boby aimed to learn more about lessons learned in mooring buoy management from other MPAs in Indonesia (namely Wakatobi and Komodo National Parks, and Gili Matra MPAs). Through these interviews a range of important considerations were noted in the management of the buoys, including: (a) the high possibility of loss due to theft or physical conditions of the sea (wind, currents, etc.), (b) the importance of socialization with the communities to introduce them to the use and importance of mooring buoys, (c) the specifications of buoys against the size and number of boats that can use them, to avoid overcapacity and avoid the dragging of and / or damage to the buoys, (d) the importance of having a mooring buoys map with clear GPS positionings recorded for maintenance purposes, and (e) the importance of having a maintenance form and agreements for maintenance and associated schedules in place.

The interviews with the WCS team, Ms Tariola and the North Maluku MPA management unit focused on the situation in Rao-Tanjung Dehegila MPA. From these interviews it was noted that: (a) the MPA UPTD is unable to collect money or make direct partnerships in relation to utilization of the buoys, (b) there is an absence of any neutral private sector association in the area that may be able to support this work, and (c) there is no clear management system in place for the mooring buoys as the management unit is still in the initial stages of establishment.

The conclusion of these interview and the desk study led by Marine Change resulted in recommendation to explore partnerships and association mechanisms for joint buoy management, and potentially allocate a proportion of the future entry fee to the area to be set aside for morring buoy maintenance.

- **Exploring Sustainable Financing Options for Morotai MPA.** In this quarter, partners Marine Change have mapped out potential public-private partnership (PPP) options to advance sustainable financing to support Morotai MPA. These are:
 - Applying a retribution fee system under government management.
 - Applying a partnership agreement to enable individual budget allocations.
 - Applying a donation system through a neutral third party to support MPA management in collaboration with the MPA UPTD.

Further work to explore the implications and potential mechanisms for the above options is ongoing at this time.

- **Identifying Community-Based Tourism Opportunities.** Before the pandemic was announced in late March, capacity building workshops were held with the community tourism groups (*Kelompok Sadar Wisata – POKDARWIS*) facilitated by WCS and attended by 40 participants from Kolorai and Juanga Villages. Planned follow-up for this quarter had to be cancelled and instead follow-up communications have been implemented virtually (as far as possible). This included initiating a mapping of potential community-based tourism opportunities at the two sites and finalizing the POKDARWIS formal establishment documents to be issued under the North Maluku Tourism Agency (ongoing). Given the halt of tourism in the region, many POKDARWIS members already actively engaged in tourism related enterprises are facing challenging times, with many returning to subsistence fishing temporarily.

WIDI

- **PPP Supported Patrols, Underway and Active.** Patrols have commenced in Widi through support from the PPP partners PT Leadership Islands Indonesia (PT LII), reporting a range of illegal activities within the MPA boundaries. This includes reports of outsider fishers shark finning and harvesting reef fish in protected zones. This information was collated as part of an ongoing collection of data on IUU activities, started by the warden hired by PT LII since November 2019. Such activities are of considerable concern to PT LII, as their investment in the region depends upon the health of reef and longevity of conservation, with the impacts of fish biomass also presenting a local threat to food security. This is particularly relevant at this time, as the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in an increase of observed illegal activities in the area. A dossier on compiled observations is in development through support from Marine Change and will be presented to DKP and the emerging MPA management unit. Marine Change have also supported the establishment of a monitoring protocol for these PT LII led patrols and assists in the analysis of information being gathered and preparation of reporting materials. For immediate action, these materials are being submitted to the police, army and the North Maluku Governor in order to encourage these entities to provide the necessary enforcement support. To date, this support has been lacking, and more work is needed to galvanize the necessary sense of urgency required to address these illegal actions. Moving forward, further work will be undertaken to finalize an MOU between PT LII and the local DKP office regarding the joint management activities within the MPA, which will hopefully go some way to addressing improved enforcement and governance of the site.
- **Exploring Finance Facilities to Support PPP.** Marine Change is also exploring a range of sustainable finance facilities to assist PT LII to receive a bridging loan (of up to \$600,000 USD) to provide PT LII sufficient working capital for the coming 12 months. These funds would support patrols and monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as possible research, to contribute to MPA management.

- **Private Sector Adopt USAID SEA Project Guidelines for Tourism Development.** In this quarter PT LII reviewed a draft of the USAID SEA Project Guidelines for Tourism Development and confirmed their interest to adopt the guidelines contained therein to guide and inform their upcoming construction and operational planning for the PT LII ecolodge (anticipated to be built over the next 36 to 48 months).

Maluku

LEASE

- **Nusa Laut Tourism Brochure Produced.** As a result of a visit by Marine Change to Lease in January 2020, it was agreed that support would be provided for the development of Nusa Laut Tourism Package Brochure for the region. In this quarter, Marine Change produced a brochure designed through virtual collaboration with a range of stakeholders (including Nusa Laut communities, the Tourism Department of Maluku Province, the Indonesian Liveaboard Association (Jangkar) and partners CTC) and approved through USAID SEA Project. The brochure focuses on the key tourism sites identified on the island, and promotes travel around the island by motorbike services (as wider transport and infrastructure is lacking, whereas communities are able to provide motorbike transport support relatively easily). The brochure has now been virtually disseminated to all key stakeholders in the region, and the local Tourism Agency has expressed interest to collaborate further on tourism package development for the area, potentially with the Indonesian Association of Tour and Travel Agencies (ASITA).
- **Mooring Buoys Installed.** In this quarter, two mooring buoys were installed off the beach of Ameth Village. These were funded by Desa Ameth BUMDES (Village Enterprise) and installed by the local communities. It was hoped these buoys might be able to provide anchorage support to liveaboards visiting the area, in order to minimize the impact of boats/vessels dropping anchors that could potentially damage the coral reef area. However, Jangkar have informed Marine Change that the buoy specifications are not sufficient for liveaboard support (they are too small for liveaboard vessel sizes). This has tainted relations between Jangkar and Ameth Village, who were together in the process of pursuing a formal agreement for liveaboard visitation. Work is underway by Marine Change to mediate between these stakeholders for a mutually positive advancement to the situation, with support from USAID SEA Project and partners CTC.

PROMOTING PREFERENTIAL, MANAGED, AND SECURE ACCESS TO MARINE RESOURCES

Maluku

USAID SEA Project partners ILMMA continued work this quarter supporting 24 locally managed marine areas in Central Maluku and West Seram.

Table 14: 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 ²		22,823.22	807	Joint village regulation signed & endorsed
3	Kobi Sonta	1,735				
4	Samal	1,109				
5	Karlutu Warasiwa	318	275	3,646	17.52	Village regulation signed & endorsed
6	Lisabata Timur	349	332	Not yet mapped	TBD	Regulation drafted pending map production
WEST SERAM						
7	Hatunuru	210	203	4,569.64	12.5	Village regulation signed & endorsed
8	Kasieh	837	531	6,014.21	52	Kasieh and Hulung while separately regulated, collectively managed its no-take zone. Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Village regulation signed & endorsed (Kasieh); Village regulation signed & endorsed (Hulung)
9	Hulung	203	262	8,221.4		
10	Taniwel	779	369	4,844.29	45.13	Village regulation signed & endorsed
11	Murnaten	875	892	21,430.57	184.64	Village regulation signed & endorsed
12	Wakolo	232	290	1,023.21	38.46	Wakolo and Lisabata while separately regulated, collectively managed their no-take zone. Wakolo regulation signed and endorsed, Lisabata regulation drafted
13	Lisabata	981	953	6,840		
14	Niwelehu	461	425	969	271.21	Village regulation signed & endorsed
15	Nukuhai	195	176	2,666	14.08	Village regulation signed & endorsed
16	Sukaraja	279	258	700	0.81	Village regulation signed & endorsed
17	Uwen Pantai	205	197	688	12.58	Uwen Pantai and Waraloin while separately regulated, collectively manage their no-take zone. Uwen Pantai regulation signed and endorsed, Waraloin regulation in final draft review stage.
18	Waraloin	188	168	217		
19	Pasinalu	295	276	1,254	32.17	Village regulation signed & endorsed
20	Souhuwe	348	304	1,135.46	77.16	Village regulation signed & endorsed
21	Maloang	59	69	Not yet Mapped	TBD	Regulation drafted pending map production (collective with Lumahlatal)
22	Lumah Pelu	288	281	53.96	4.52	Area mapped and regulation drafted
23	Walakone	297	240	496	8.24	Village regulation signed & endorsed
24	Nikulukan	320	289	Not yet Mapped	TBD	Village regulation signed & endorsed, however official document is still in the village due to covid-19 (expected to be mapped covid-19 restrictions are lifted)

Since the beginning of this quarter, ILMMA field activities had to be adjusted due to the breakout of COVID-19, slowing progress in the field. Nonetheless, efforts continued in four key areas of work.

² The demographic data for Kobi Sadar, Kobi Sonta and Samal was collected from the village's available information which is not disaggregated. ILMMA have requested disaggregated data be made available, but it has yet to be received. ILMMA will continue to follow up this issue.

- (1) **Community Fisheries Monitoring.** Within communities, fisheries monitoring continued to take place through 14-day surveys at the following sites:
- Niwelehu, Kecamatan Taniwel, March 9 – 22
 - Nikulukan, Kecamatan Taniwel, March 9-22
 - Kasieh. Kecamatan Taniwel, March 25 –April 7
 - Dusun Baru Raya, Kecamatan Seram Utara Timur Seti, March 20 – April 2
 - Rumah Sokat, Kecamatan Seram Utara, March 20 – April 2

The data collected is used to: (a) explore the effect of the protected area compared to non-protected sites outside of the village regulation boundary, (b) to increase the understanding and capacity of local communities to observe their fish catch, including fish size, length of fishing time, etc., (c) to increase community awareness and capacity to conduct regular/routine data collection for monitoring, and (d) to record the data required for village planning related to fisheries management.

- (2) **Development of Village Regulations on Natural Resource Management.** In Nikulukan Village, local government and community stakeholders continued work on the development of a Village Regulation on Natural Resource Management, which includes the establishment of no-take zones in their tenurial waters. These no-take zones have been divided into two categories: (a) permanent closed sites, and (b) periodical closed sites (able to open and close). A sketch map of the traditional fishing grounds and site for the zones has also been developed, and this will be transcribed into a Global Positioning System (GPS) map when lockdown ends. The draft regulation will also be reviewed by all key stakeholders (village leaders, wider community members etc.) when social distancing restrictions are lifted.
- (3) **Capacity Building and Training.** In this quarter, two trainings were conducted in Nikulukan Village: (a) training on the development of Village Regulations (virtual), and (b) Womens group training on natural soap production as an alternative livelihood (in-person, following safety guidelines to protect against Covid-19).
- (4) **Enforcement.** In this quarter, Hatanuru Village achieved a milestone in enforcing their Village Regulations by blocking the advance of a corporate ship in their waters (see box 1).

West Papua

All field-based activities working with the communities on TURF management were halted this quarter due to social distancing restrictions. Therefore, during this quarter, partners Rare focused their efforts on analysing data from the OurFish mobile app technology deployed in their sites.

OurFish App Shows the Impact of COVID-19 on Market-Based Fisheries. This user-friendly app is easy to learn for traders, with training on installing and using the app provided by Rare in previous quarters. In this quarter, data from three active frontline buyers using the OurFish App revealed a significant downturn in market based commodity transfers for marine and fisheries products in Raja Ampat, West Papua. This catch includes an array of species, as local fishers will catch any fish sellable in the market, but most commonly caught commodities are groupers and snappers. As figure 18 shows, pre-pandemic (February 2020) nearly six tonnes of marine product were traded through these three buyers, but by May this had dropped to only 0.19 tonnes. This reflects the dramatic impact the closure of public spaces, including markets, has had on marine and fishery product trading. It is worth noting, however, that this data does not reflect fisheries capture, or quantities utilized for subsistence, as the

app is used by buyers and records only fish going to market. Where subsistence catch information is available (recorded on paper by fishers) and increase is likely as income streams have diminished for many during the pandemic time, meaning fishing for subsistence has likely increased.

Box 1: Village Regulation Protects Community Waters Against Corporate Shipping

Hatanuru Village established a Village Regulation to protect their community waters back in November 2018. This protection included the establishment of a no-take zone (a permanent *sasi* site) running along the coastline of the region.

After two years of effective protection, the village was faced with unprecedented challenge. On 26 April, 2020, Hatanuru Village were informed that a corporate ship transporting construction materials for roads and bridges would be entering Hatanuru’s traditional waters with the intent of anchoring and offloading goods. The ship had been granted permission by the Head of the East Taniwel sub-district.

With the Village Regulation in place however, the community of Hatanuru Village knew they had a chance to over-rule this permit. They gathered support from the Head of Seram Bagian Barat District, who then instructed the civil service police unit (*Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja - Satpol PP*) and regional water police to support Hatanuru community in protecting their waters.

The ship arrived on May 5, 2020, and following police guidance did not enter the waters, but rather anchored off-shore, dispatching a smaller vessel back and forth to the shore for offloading without impact.

This situation has exemplified the critical role communities, and Village Regulations, can play in securing the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine environments.

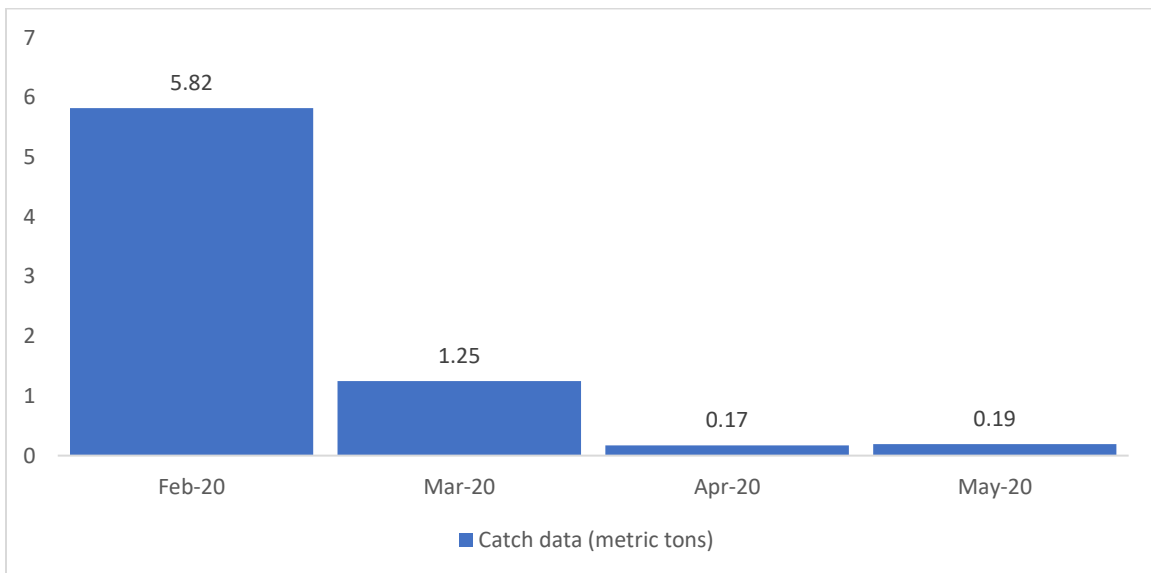


Figure 18: Tonnes of fish traded through three buyers reveal the impact of COVID-19 on market-based marine product sales.

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

Under this workstream, work continues to advance the development of 27 marine and fisheries policies and regulations. These statutes fall under the four 'Technical Approaches' of the USAID SEA Project, as well as marine and fisheries governance; as shown in table 15.

Statute / policy name and type		Level	Stage *		
			1	2	3
EAFM³					
1	Amendment of Fisheries Law (SSF Definition and other input)	National	X		
2	Ministerial Regulation of Harvest Strategy for Small Pelagic (<i>not yet in the policy process stage</i>)	National			
3	Governor Regulation of Fisheries Management Plan for Snapper and Grouper in North Maluku	North Maluku	X		
4	Local Regulation on Local Fisheries Resource Management in North Salawati and Central Salawati, Raja Ampat	West Papua		X	
5	Logbook Policy for Small Scale Fishers	National	X		
MPA⁴					
6	Amendment of Ministerial Regulation of MMAF no.30/2010 on the MPA Management and Zoning Plan	National	X		
7	Technical Guideline of Ministerial Regulation of MMAF no. 13/2014 on MPA Network	National	X		
8	Ministerial Decree of MMAF No. 65 Year 2020 on MPA Declaration of Koon Island, Gorogos Island, Nukus Island, Neden Island in Maluku Province	National and Maluku		X	
9	Ministerial Decree of MMAF No. 66 Year 2020 on MPA Declaration of Mare Island in North Maluku Province	National and North Maluku		X	
10	Ministerial Decree of MMAF No. 67 Year 2020 on MPA Declaration of Rao-Dehegila Bay in North Maluku Province	National and North Maluku		X	
11	Ministerial Decree of MMAF No. 68 Year 2020 on MPA Declaration of Sula Islands in North Maluku Province	National and North Maluku		X	
MSP					
12	PerDa no.2 on RZWP-3-K in North Maluku, 2018 – 2038	North Maluku		X	
13	Governor Decree of North Maluku on the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa	North Maluku	X		
14	PerDa no.1 on RZWP-3-K in Maluku, 2018 – 2038	Maluku		X	
15	Governor Decree of Maluku on the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa	Maluku			
16	PerDa on RZWP-3-K in West Papua, 2019 – 2039	West Papua		X	
17	Governor Decree of West Papua on the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa	West Papua			

³ The Harvest Strategies for other fisheries supported under the USAID SEA Project are progressing on the technical document developments as explained in the TA 1 component. For example, the anchovy and flying fish strategies are being consulted with the provincial fisheries managers with expectation of parallel engagement of the legal department once internationalization processes begin for the sake of time efficiency.

⁴ At the provincial level, only the MPAs with Ministerial Decree's already achieved are presented. This list is anticipated to grow over the remaining period of the project as more MPAs receive their decrees.

Continued...

Statute / policy name and type		Level	Stage *		
			1	2	3
Law Enforcement					
18	Ministerial Regulation of MMAF on Community Participation in Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources (<i>the previous title was Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System</i>)	National	X		
19	Marine and Fisheries Compliance Strategy and its Management Framework for National and Provincial Level	National	X		
20	Ministerial Regulation of MMAF on Implementation of Guidelines for the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) in MMAF	National		X	
21	Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) Technical Implementation of PSMA for Indonesia PSM Secretary	National	X		
22	Governor Regulation of North Maluku on Combatting Destructive Fishing	North Maluku	X		
23	Governor Regulation of Maluku on Combatting Destructive Fishing	Maluku	X		
24	Governor Regulation of West Papua on Combatting Destructive Fishing	West Papua	X		
Marine and Fisheries Governance					
25	RPJMD North Maluku and DKP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024	North Maluku	X		
26	RPJMD Maluku and DKP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024	Maluku	X		
27	Revision of RPJMD West Papua and DKP Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022	West Papua	X		
28	Support of Village Fund to ensure sustainability of local fisheries management and MPA in coastal villages, with lessons from USAID SEA Project areas	National	X		

* Stages are as follows: 1=Initiated, 2= Endorsed or Accepted, 3=Authorized.

The statutes in table 15 need to reach “Stage 2” in order to qualify as a deliverable / PMI metric under the USAID SEA Project. Overall to date, nine statutes have reached “Stage 2” (four of which were achieved this quarter, # 8, 9, 10 and 11). Also in this quarter, six of the statutes reached “Stage 1” (#3, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25).

The achievement of four additional statutes reaching “stage 2” is impressive, given the challenges faced this quarter through the lockdown, which had a very significant impact on the implementation of the USAID SEA Project's policy work at both the national and provincial levels. It was anticipated that this quarter would see the finalization of several other statutes following public consultations, which was impossible given the large-scale restrictions on movement during this time. Given these circumstances, the USAID SEA Project worked with MMAF and provincial DKP offices to explore mechanisms to progress work while adhering to lockdown regulations. This included the following.

- (1) Developing and trialing a virtual platform for policy and academic paper reviews (already utilized for reviewing the policy paper on the Governor Regulation for Combating Destructive Fishing in Maluku - see more information in the ‘Law’ section below).
- (2) Establishing a platform for virtual public consultations during the pandemic period, and developing an associated protocol to ensure the platform still appropriately conforms to legal regulations surrounding consultation requirements⁵. The platform and protocol for online public consultations has now been established and is expected to be utilized next quarter.

⁵ Law no. 12/ 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, and Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) no. 80/2015 concerning the Establishment of Local Regulations.

Online public consultations require far greater evidence of stakeholder representativeness than in-person consultations, thus considerable adaptation has been required. Organizers must produce detailed, clear, and approved minutes of meetings that document and describe stakeholders' acceptance and / or objection to the policy or draft statute being presented. Under normal in-person situations, such documentation is relatively straightforward. However, in the case of online consultation such evidence is critical, and should include voice recordings or verbatim record keeping of the discussions held in order to comply with protocol. This requires considerable extra time and effort from the organizers; and this quarter the USAID SEA Project dedicated considerable support to building the capacity of provincial DKP staff to meet and adhere to these requirements, all done virtually through home-based communication with key staff.

Overall work this quarter focused on the following statutes.

- (1) EAFM (ref # 3 in the above table),
- (2) MPA (ref # 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the above table)
- (3) Law Enforcement (ref # 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in the above table), and
- (4) Marine and Fisheries Governance (ref # 25 in the above table).

EAFM related law and policy support

Supporting the Development of a Governor Regulation for the Snapper and Grouper Harvest Strategy in North Maluku [#3]. This quarter agreement was reached between DKP North Maluku and the Legal Bureau of the Provincial Government to begin the process of legalizing the snapper and grouper fisheries management plan for the province. Discussions were conducted in a virtual meeting between these parties (held on June 18, attended by 20 participants), and supported by the USAID SEA Project team and WCS. In this meeting, DKP and the USAID SEA Project Team outlined the substance of the fisheries management plan and explained its development based the results of the snapper and grouper stock assessment jointly conducted by DKP, the USAID SEA Project, and associated academic representatives (undertaken since April 2019). The discussions emphasized the high economic value of snapper and grouper fisheries and the need for their protection through adequate legal instruments in order to support the welfare of local fishers and economy of the province. The protection of this fishery also aligns with the North Maluku Government Development Mission 2019-2024 to improve economic growth based on the balance principle between sustainability and prosperity.

The proposed snapper and grouper fisheries management plan was welcomed by the Head of the Legal Bureau who expressed strong commitment to assist in the legalization process. Two legal instruments have been proposed: (1) a local regulation (*Peraturan Daerah - PerDa*) as a joint executive and legislative product to regulate the compliance of all stakeholders in North Maluku; (2) a Governor Regulation (*Peraturan Gubernur - PerGub*) to regulate the management actions that needed to be carried out by the North Maluku Government. In the next quarter, USAID SEA will support DKP and the Legal Bureau to finalize the academic manuscripts of the legal products and conduct a series of technical and public consultations as part of this legalization process.

MPA related law and policy support

Supporting the Development of Technical Guidelines for MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 13/2014 on MPA Networks [#7]. In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project prepared the laid-out designs for technical guidelines in the form of two books: (1) providing guidance on how to

develop MPA Networks and how to establish network management frameworks; (2) providing guidance on how to evaluate the impact of an MPA Network.

The laid-out versions of the books were submitted to the Director of KKHL on June 8 and were reviewed through virtual consultation by the KKHL Team on June 19 (attended by 15 participants). After some minor input, it was agreed to legalize each of these books through a Director General Regulation (*Peraturan Direktur Jenderal - PerDirjen*), with one PerDirjen being issued for each book. USAID SEA Project is now working on the finalization of the documents based on the last input, while KKHL Team and the Legal Division of the Directorate of Marine Spatial Management are processing the legalization document, with the aim to have both completed by September 2020.

Supporting the Enactment of MMAF Ministerial Decrees for the Declaration of four MPAs [#s 8, 9, 10 and 11]. This includes declarations for Sula Islands MPA, Mare Island MPA, and Rao-Dehegila Bay (Morotai) MPA in North Maluku, and Koon-Neiden MPA in Maluku Province. Full explanation of these declarations is provided in section 2, sub-section on MPAs.

Law Enforcement related law and policy support

Continue to Support the Development of New MMAF Ministerial Regulation on Community Participation in Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources [#18]. This quarter saw considerable progress in the development of this regulation. It has been a long process to date, requiring a thorough policy analysis of the existing MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 58/2001 concerning Community-based Surveillance Systems. This quarter, the Directorate General of PSDKP has been very proactive in pushing this forward, conducting three virtual review workshops on April 23 (19 participants), April 29 (18 participants) and June 12 (12 participants).

The meetings drew upon the comprehensive review of the existing policy prepared by USAID SEA, with the resulting agreement that nearly all of the provisions in the existing Ministerial Decree no. 58/2001 require amendment.

According to the provision of Law no. 12/ 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, if the amendment is expected to change more than half or almost all the provision of the regulation then the amendment process is categorized as a 'revocation' of the old regulation and development a new regulation. Due to this, DG PSDKP undertook a thorough legal analysis with support from the USAID SEA Project and came to the decision to change the title of the new regulation into 'Community Participation in Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources', instead of the previous title of 'community-based surveillance system'.

On June 12, the Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring as well as the Legal Division of PSDKP confirmed their full acceptance of the 12 key recommendations for change that had been outlined in the USAID SEA policy analysis. These recommendations were based on a series of sociological and legal analyses and lessons learned from the field. In the most recent discussion, the Directorate General of PSDKP expressed their appreciation of the USAID SEA Project and noted that it has introduced a new perspective on community-based surveillance for Indonesia. Recommendations that are considered to be very significant are regarding clarification of the SISWASMAS concept, and community engagement patterns for SDKP supervision, both individually and in groups, either through POKMASWAS, customary-law surveillance groups or groups developed based on local wisdom. It also noted and recognized the role and function of POKMASWAS to most directly promote and support voluntary compliance in the community. In addition, the recommendations related to the division of roles between central and provincial government were noted as

particularly important, as well as the importance of cooperation between the provincial and district governments in strengthening customary surveillance systems and practices.

The MMAF PSDKP team also expressed their appreciation for the new concept proposed by USAID SEA regarding advanced mechanisms for institutionalizing POKMASWAS into village governance systems for self-reliance, and for the protection of POKMASWAS members. In the discussion, PSDKP team expressed formal acceptance of three gender related indicators to be incorporated in the monitoring and evaluation process for POKMASWAS. These stipulate: (1) equal access to group membership, inclusive of women and youth; (2) equal responsibilities and access to actively engaging in the organization of the POKMASWAS; and (3) equal access to capacity building and training opportunities (for all members). Through these recommendations the USAID SEA Project aims to promote enhanced equality in community-based surveillance systems and change common stereotypes inhibiting women's roles, particularly with regards to perspectives of subordinate positions of women in coastal societies. MMAF is now drafting the legal provisions for the regulation, with the plan to enter the public consultation stage in July 2020.

Continue to Support the Development of a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for PSMA Technical Implementation [#21]. In this quarter, USAID SEA Project and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA-OLE) continued to support the MMAF Team in developing an SOP for the technical implementation of the PSMA for the Indonesia PSM Secretary. On May 14, the Minister of MMAF issued a Ministerial Decree (no. 52/2020) declaring three fishing ports as designated PSM ports in Indonesia (Nizam Zachman Port in Jakarta, Bitung Port and Bungus Port, and Benoa Port). As Benoa is a commercial port they will need to apply both the PSMA protocol and Port State Control (PSC) protocol at their site (in reference to the International Maritime Organization [IMO] protocol). This means that the SOP for PSMA needs to be able to combine the PSM and PSC protocols for application in Benoa Port. To deal with this, USAID SEA Project and NOAA-OLE are supporting MMAF to ensure PSM and PSC can be synchronized and well articulated in the SOP. In addition to this, following a request from MMAF, USAID SEA Project and NOAA-OLE are working on provided an analysis of the Advanced Request Entry to Ports (AREP) protocol to be elaborated in the SOP. This work will continue into the next quarter with the aim of completion by September 2020. This work has been recognized as a GOI priority in the government's National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020 – 2024 (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional - RPJMN*).

Support DKP North Maluku Province to Develop Governor Regulation on Provincial Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing in North Maluku Province [#22]. On May 20, USAID SEA formally submitted a draft policy paper to the Head of DKP North Maluku for the Governor Regulation concerning Provincial Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing in the province. The draft paper was shared via an online portal to enable DKP North Maluku to more easily undertake a full consultation process virtually. This document is now under review.

Support DKP Maluku Province to Develop Governor Regulation on Provincial Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing in Maluku Province [#23]. Following submission of the draft policy paper from USAID SEA to DKP Maluku in January 2020, this quarter saw good progress on the review and refinement of the document towards regulatory production. A virtual review workshop was held on May 19 (attended by 13 participants) where it was agreed that: (1) the policy paper review would begin in early June, and would take place over a period of two weeks; (2) USAID SEA and DKP Maluku would divide the roles and tasks of undertaking the review; and (3) three personnel from DKP Maluku would be appointed to be in charge of the process, two people for review and analysis and one person for preparing the legalization process. Intensive involvement of DKP personnel for different roles in this activity is a part of the exit strategy on law enforcement

that has been agreed between DKP Maluku Province and the USAID SEA Project since the first quarter of FY20.

In June, as agreed, the review process was successfully undertaken, and gathered inputs from a wide range of stakeholders, including the Cabang Dinas (service agencies) from all islands clusters in Maluku, the Head of District DKP offices, the Legal Bureau, BAPPENDA, Pattimura University, MMAF UPT of the Fishing Port in Ambon, MMAF UPT PSDKP in Ambon, and the Regional Court Office⁶ in Maluku. Based on the gathered input, USAID SEA and DKP Maluku are now working to reformat the policy paper into academic manuscript structure (as required under Ministry of Home Affairs regulation no. 80/2015) to ensure the paper is aligned with the legalization protocol of governor regulations.

Support DKP West Papua Province to Develop Provincial Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing in West Papua Province [#24]. After finalization of this policy paper last quarter, the USAID SEA Project was able to submit the draft to the Head of DKP West Papua on May 20. Following the submission, a virtual workshop was held between DKP West Papua and the USAID SEA Project on June 17 (8 participants), resulting in the following agreements: (1) commitment from all parties to aim to finalize the action plan draft by September 2020; (2) recognition that the plan will not be legalized within this fiscal year due to budget re-prioritization (due to COVID-19); (3) agreement to undertake an interview review of the paper within DKP West Papua before moving to stakeholder consultation; and (4) agreement to design and implement virtual stakeholder consultations in order to finalize the plan. To date, the USAID SEA Project has received all the input from the internal DKP West Papua reviews and is now working to update the plan ready for the (virtual) public consultations.

Marine and Fisheries Governance

Streamlining Strategic Programs of EAFM, MPA, MSP and Law Enforcement in the Medium-Term Development Plan of North Maluku Province [#25]. In recognition of the intensive support the USAID SEA Project has provided to the Government of North Maluku Province, the Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs II (*Sinkronisasi Urusan Pemerintahan Daerah II - SUPD II*) responsible for synchronizing marine and fisheries affairs between local and national government, invited USAID SEA to provide input to the final draft of the North Maluku Regional Medium-Term Development Plan 2019 - 2024 (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah - RPJMD*). This invitation was dependent upon agreement from DKP North Maluku, and intended to help strengthen enabling conditions in the plan to support sustainable fisheries and effective MPA management in the province. Following agreement from DKP North Maluku, the USAID SEA Project provided input to the RPJMD on April 16, with recommendations focused on; (a) ensuring the provinces marine spatial plan is appropriately utilized and adhered to, (b) the effective management of MPAs is promoted through wide stakeholder engagement, and (c) initiatives are aligned between regional and national offices to support the achievement of Indonesia's sustainable development goal (SDG) #14. All recommendations were fully adopted in the Ministry of Home Affairs' recommendations to the Government of North Maluku Province for the revision of Draft RPJMD.

⁶ This unit was cleared through the Leahy vetting process for the units of DKP Maluku Province, MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon, and the Regional Court, as informed by Hafizh Aadyas on September 12, 2019. USAID SEA Project and DKP Maluku Province did not collect input from the Water Police or Navy as they refused to participate in the Leahy vetting process.

STRATEGIC APPROACH 5: INSTITUTIONALIZE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In this quarter of FY20, while the lockdowns have inevitably impacted all trainings, it has concurrently provided an opportunity to explore alternative mechanisms for both delivering and institutionalizing capacity building. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, some trainings implemented in previous quarters were reported on during this time, and one training transitioned to take place online this quarter, as shown in the below table. Also shown below are trainings conducted last quarter that were only reported on this quarter, and are therefore included in the below table.

Table 16: List of training activities implemented / reported in Q3, FY20.						
Lead	Training Topic	Topic Category	Dates	Location	Participants	
					M	F
PROVINCIAL / SITE-LEVEL TRAINING						
WCS	Basic Training for Pokdarwis *	Incentives	Mar 16-17, 2020	Morotai (North Maluku)	20	13
ILMMA	Capacity building and development of Village Regulations on Natural Resource Management *	EAFM	Mar 17-18, 2020	Nikulukan (Maluku)	18	8
ILMMA	Training to make natural soap *	Incentives	Mar 19-21, 2020	Nikulukan (Maluku)	0	6
SEA Core	ONLINE: Advance Technical Training for Utilization and Controlling of MSP †	MSP	May 4 – date (end 7 July)	Ambon (Maluku)	7	7
TOTALS					45	34

* These trainings were conducted last quarter, but reported on during this quarter.

† This training is being conducted presently. Unverified at this time.

Based on the above, a total of 79 people can be added to the accumulated number of participants that have received training from the USAID SEA project (verification ongoing).

As outlined in many of the previous sections, efforts were made across all USAID SEA Project areas to develop systems and mechanisms with partners and stakeholders to transition to online / virtual platforms for communicating and advancing the work of the project. Likewise, for training and capacity building, all parties were faced with adapting to the lockdown situation, resulting in transitioning to online training discussions. This was particularly exemplified by a series of virtual workshops hosted by the Puslatluh to discuss the update to the MPA Network Training Module. These workshops (held on April 16, May 5, June 9 and June 26) were attended by between 10 and 12 participants each time, and resulted in acceptance of the module revisions. Puslatluh is expected to release a letter next quarter confirming acceptance of the updated module. Under the law enforcement workstream, virtual workshops were also held to review the latest POKMASWAS training modules (Advanced, Stage 3) on May 14 and 19 (9 participants), as further outlined in section 2, sub-section on Law Enforcement.

SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS AND CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

In Quarter 3 of FY20, despite the impact of COVID-19, 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, external communications, 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 maintained its core staff team of 45 persons. Within the core team, the only additional assistance anticipated moving forward will be on the MPA team, to support data analysis and reporting. Several additional consultants will still be employed to assist with end of project activities specified in the FY20 work plan, pertaining to lessons learned and a closing USAID SEA conference (Mr. Stuart Green is approved and starting his assignment). Table 17 summarizes consultant support for the SEA Project, specific tasks and deliverables.

In parallel, SEA Project implementing partners maintained their staffing plans up until the issuance of SWOs to WCS, WWF, CTC and MC in mid-April. Technically, no staff are employed under the SEA Project for these four organizations, until such time as the SWOs are rescinded, although some sub-contract staff have continued to unofficially support SEA Project work during this period. The SWOs for MC and WCS are expected to be rescinded on July 1 and July 15 2020 respectively; and for WWF and CTC by the end of July. Aside from this disruption, overall staff numbers for subcontractors decreased slightly as a result of subcontractor agreements reaching their end of term, bringing the overall number of SEA support staff from 210 in the previous quarter to 206 individuals this quarter. Organizational charts for core operations and regional staffing are shown in Annex I.

USAID SEA Project Contract Modifications

The budget modification requested in previous quarters was approved on May 5, 2020. In addition, a further modification to the USAID SEA Budget was approved on June 5, 2020 to allocate the remaining funds for the SEA Project to Tetra Tech so that there is now full funding for the planned completion activities.

Internal Collaboration and Coordination

Core Team and Field Offices. The Core Team, based in both Jakarta and in regional or field offices operated by WCS (Ternate) and SEA Core (Ambon) continue to coordinate on all technical programmatic elements of work, as well as logistical issues. The Sorong WWF office is closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and is anticipated to reopen once travel is allowed (mid-July 2020). Weekly meetings are held each Monday, for Jakarta and field offices to support the smooth implementation of activities and ensure programmatic, logistical and administrative alignment. The process adheres to the USAID SEA Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan as well as the USAID SEA Project Operation Manual. All meetings have been virtual this quarter due to the pandemic.

Table 17: Consultant support for USAID SEA Project — active Q3, FY20.			
Consultant's Name & Role	Period of Assignment	Deliverables	Progress in FY20
Eleanor Carter USAID SEA Project Reporting and Communication Consultant	Sept 2018 – Jan 30, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft annual report (FY18, FY19, FY20) • Draft & launch State of the Sea books with design and graphics • Draft quarterly reports (FY19, Q1-Q4; & FY20, Q1 – Q4) • Draft Talking SEA newsletters (Issues # 3, 4 and 5) with design and graphics • Assist with planning of SEA Lessons Learned documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking SEA Newsletter #5 • Quarterly Reports Q1, Q2 & Q3, FY20 • Develop draft outline for SEA Lessons Learnt
Ciony Sia Writer and Editor	2018 – Dec, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edit various reports for English and prepare in standard USAID format with proper branding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various technical reports and Monthly SEA News Briefs
Dyah Rahmatika MPA Cartographer	23 Oct, 2019 - Sept 22, 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 survey result • Produce and calculate habitat maps • Produce other maps as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA Network Maps (10 English and 10 Bahasa) • MPA RHM sampling sites (10 sites)
Donald Bason Illustrator	Oct 14, 2019– Feb 13, 2020	Pokmaswas Comics	In progress
Stuart Green Lessons learned virtual conference and proceedings	June 1, 2020 -- January 31, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons steering committee convened (preliminarily including: Alan White, Stuart Green, Eleanor Carter, Tiene Gunawan) • Conference design and templates • Draft outline of conference proceedings • Plan for appropriate integration of SEA and STA learning activities • Virtual conference conducted • Report on conference • Conference proceedings for publication • Review of printer proofs of proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize SOW • Outline for conference proceedings • 3x planning meetings

Since the onset of the Project, USAID SEA NGO partners have been working in partnership with wider donor organizations to support specific initiatives that align with, complement and support the USAID SEA Project. In Maluku province the Margaret A. Cargill (MAC) Philanthropy Foundation has been supporting partners WWF and CTC as a part of their Sunda Banda Seascapes Initiative, and to a lesser

extent, Coral Triangle Processors (CTP) have been supporting MDPI with their Fair Trade initiative. In North Maluku, WCS has secured funding from KfW and the European Union (EU) for a five-year initiative aiming to continue and build upon the achievements of the USAID SEA Project, to ensure the sustainability and self-reliance of communities and government after the SEA Project has ceased (reported as leveraged funds where appropriate).

Table 18: List of key current funders complementing USAID SEA Project activities in North Maluku and 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. ⁷
World Wide Fund-Netherlands	WWF	Kei Islands conservation activities including operations ⁸
KfW and EU	WCS	Marine biodiversity and support of Coastal Fisheries in the Coral Triangle (continuation of SEA Project intervention in North Maluku)

Core Team and Subcontractors. The USAID SEA Project engages partners with specific scopes of work to achieve its program objectives. In this quarter, the subcontractors that are still engaged with USAID SEA are: WWF, WCS, CTC, ILMMA, Rare, and MDPI. While WWF, WCS, and CTC will end their contracts at the end of January 2021, ILMMA’s engagement will end in October 2020, Rare in September 2020, and MDPI in August 2020.

In addition to the subcontracting mechanism, in FY19, the WFF provided grant support to Tetra Tech for “Supplementary Technical Assistance” (STA), to further support the USAID SEA Project’s fisheries and policy work under SA2 and SA4. The STA provides significant leverage funding for the project and is fully integrated into 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 (TA). 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. The USAID SEA Core team also communicated with subcontractors to ensure collaboration on and coordination of the implementation of activities and required changes in field activities due to COVID-19. WhatsApp groups were also used to promote close coordination. At the field level, most meetings

⁷ Report on Reef Health Monitoring in Ay-Rhun will be obtained

⁸ USAID SEA Project does not work in Kei Islands, but the work contributes to overall knowledge development that is shared with wider USAID SEA Project sites.

during this quarter were virtual or by phone due to the limitations on field work. A calendar of events is maintained for all official virtual meetings and workshops.

External Coordination

Coordination with the Government of Indonesia. The Technical Arrangement between USAID Indonesia with MMAF was amended through Sept 30, 2020 and recently extended until December 31, 2020. Coordination continues to follow prescribed mechanisms to date.

This quarter, USAID SEA Core Team continued to support USAID Indonesia in coordinating and implementing the handover of documentation from activities conducted from 2016 to (Nov) 2019, known as *Berita Acara Serah Terima* (BAST). Several online meetings for the finalization of BAST occurred in this quarter, adding to the overall BAST submissions as shown in table 19. The USAID SEA Project has now completed all the BAST documents based on requirements, and only one final signature from MMAF remains.

Table 19: Key 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	Planning Bureau	KKHL, SEA Project
December 12, 2019	KKHL Directorate	USAID SEA Project MPA Team and KKHL
December 13, 2019	MSP Directorate	USAID SEA Project MSP Team and TRL
December 13, 2019	SDI Directorate	USAID SEA Project Fisheries Team and SDI
January 13, 2020	Planning Bureau	USAID SEA Project, KKHL and Planning Bureau
January 22, 2020	Cooperation Division of Secretariat DG PSDKP	Cooperation Division of Secretariat DG PSDKP, Directorate of Fleet Operation Monitoring, and SEA Project
March 5, 2020	MSP Directorate	USAID SEA Project and TRL

A full list of all other project related coordination and associated meetings will be provided in the annual report.

At the regional level, the USAID SEA Project works with all three provincial governments as well as multiple district agencies within each province. In this quarter, the USAID SEA Core regional team and partner staff met virtually with specific government officials as needed for specific issues related to Project interventions.

Table 20: Process steps for BAST by Institution		
Institution	Meeting	Result
PUSLATLUH	April 25, 2020	Email sent to KAPUSLATLUH requesting BAST signing
	April 28, 2020	BAST revision sent to PUSLATLUH for signing PUSLATLUH requested a formal letter from ROEN for BAST signing
	June 4, 2020	KKHL sent a letter to PUSLATLUH requesting BAST signing
	June 12, 2020	PUSLATLUH internal discussion before signing the BAST
	June 29, 2020	TO DATE: PUSLATLUH continues to have internal meetings in regards to BAST signing
DKP	May 5, 2020	BAST revision for each Province sent
	May 15, 2020	DKP North Maluku signed the BAST
	May 18, 2020	DKP Maluku signed the BAST
	June 8, 2020	DKP West Papua signed the BAST. TO DATE: completed
BRPL	April 22, 2020	Email to Ibu Tri Wahyu Budiarti requesting BAST signing
	May 13 and 20, 2020	Sent follow up email to Ibu Tri Wahyu Budiarti
	May 27, 2020	BAST signed. TO DATE: completed
Directorate of Licensing and Fishers Affairs	April 22, 2020	Fisheries Advisor had a call discussion with Ibu Susi. In principle, they don't have any issue in signing the BAST, but they would like to talk to the Director once the PSBB is lifted.
	June 11, 2020	BAST signed. TO DATE: completed
Planning Bureau	April 22, 2020	Email sent to Planning Bureau requesting BAST signing
	May 5, 2020	BAST signed. TO DATE: completed
Vessel Operation Monitoring (Pemantauan Operasi Armada – POA)	April 23, 2020	Online meeting with PSDKP to discuss BAST signing
	May 29, 2020	Online meeting to discuss USAID SEA Project Outputs in regards to BAST
	June 24, 2020	USAID SEA Project provide information on budget allocation for PSDKP. TO DATE: ongoing

Coordination with Wider Stakeholders. This quarter, all meetings were conducted virtually. Wider stakeholders with whom coordination efforts are focused overall include regional and international donors and associated support initiatives (such as ASEAN, South East Asian Fisheries Development Center [SEAFDEC], Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security [CTI-CFF], and NOAA), private foundations supporting marine initiatives (such as the Packard, Walton, MacArthur and Cargill foundations), and wider NGOs and academic institutions engaged in marine and coastal management. In this quarter the USAID SEA Project continued to work in close coordination with NOAA's various divisions relevant to SEA Technical Approaches — including participating in NOAA's monthly call-meeting to synchronize joint plans and activities. No specific events were held this quarter.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

The downturn in field-based activities this quarter resulted in a corresponding downturn in media and related external communications. Nonetheless, the time allowed for reflection and catching up on opportunities for a range of communication collaterals.

Media Engagement

Two publications were produced this quarter through media outlets regarding the work of the USAID SEA Project:

- An online article in Maritime News on the commemoration of Earth Day (24 April) [<https://maritimeneeds.id/diskusi-daring-iskindo-50-tahun-hari-bumi-usaid-sea-dan-bumi-yang-istirahat>].
- A printed article in Kompas on the commemoration of World Oceans Day (13 June).



Figure 19: Above left, article in Maritime News. Above right, article in Kompas.

Web and Social Media Presence

Throughout this quarter, the SEA Communications Team regularly updated the USAID SEA Project website (www.sea-indonesia.org) with latest event news, publications and stories from the field. Key uploads on the website included pieces on the following topics (provided with links):

- [Ocean week 'Spreading Good Words for Marine Conservation'](#)
- [Allen Coral Atlas for Coral Reef Management in Indonesia: A Brief Review](#)
- [Private Sector Contribution to Marine Protected Areas in Indonesia](#)

PENGELOLAAN PERIKANAN

Kearifan Lokal Hanya Jadi Bumbu Pelengkap Kebijakan

JAKARTA, KOMPAS – Kearifan lokal dalam pengelolaan perikanan acap kali hanya menjadi bumbu pelengkap dalam berbagai kebijakan dan program pemerintah di lapangan. Padahal, kekuatan sosial ini berperan penting dalam menjaga keindonesian dan praktik perikanan berkelanjutan.

Sebagai negara kepulauan, Indonesia memiliki budaya pengelolaan laut tradisional dengan berbagai karakter keunikannya dari Aceh hingga Papua. Pengelolaan perikanan, terutama wilayah pantai yang terjangkau masyarakat tradisional, hendaknya difasilitasi negara secara serius untuk dikelola menurut pengetahuan lokal, diperkuat basis ilmu pengetahuan.

Dekan Fakultas Perikanan dan Kelautan Universitas Khairun Ternate Janib Achmad menyatakan, secara konstitusi, kearifan lokal disebut dan diakui dalam perubahan kedua UUD 1945 pada Pasal 18 Bab IV.

Implementasi di sektor perikanan pun diatur Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 tentang Perikanan. Disebutkan, pengelolaan perikanan untuk kepentingan penangkapan ikan dan pembudidayaan harus mempertimbangkan hukum adat dan atau kearifan lokal serta memperhatikan peran serta masyarakat.

Namun, dalam praktik di lapangan, secara birokratis terkendala regulasi turunan berupa peraturan pemerintah ataupun peraturan menteri. Akibatnya, dalam pelaksanaannya, upaya memfasilitasi kearifan lokal itu hanya disisipkan sebagai tambahan kegiatan dalam program.

Bentuk kearifan

Masyarakat secara tu-

run-temurun memiliki sejumlah praktik lokal, seperti tradisi *awig-awig* di Bali dan Nusa Tenggara Barat. Dalam peraturan yang berlaku komunal tersebut, masyarakat memiliki aturan atau kesepakatan untuk menangkap jenis komoditas perikanan tertentu, waktu, alat tangkap, dan jumlah atau ukuran tertentu pula.

Akan tetapi, sebagian praktik tersebut hilang akibat iming-iming kesejahteraan yang membawa pada eksploitasi sumber daya perikanan atau praktik aturan formal negara yang mengabaikan kearifan lokal. Ketika praktik lokal yang membawa dampak baik pada lingkungan hilang, muncul berbagai persoalan global, seperti kepunahan spesies tertentu, pemanasan global, dan kerusakan alam.

"Kearifan lokal merupakan kunci dalam konservasi sumber daya alam. Kearifan lokal bagian dari solusi bagi penyelesaian permasalahan global," kata Janib dalam diskusi daring yang diselenggarakan oleh Universitas Khairun, Jumat (12/6/2020).

Diskusi tersebut juga menghadirkan Noviar Andayani (Country Director Wildlife Conservation Society-Indonesia Program), Luky Adrianto (Dekan Fakultas Perikanan dan Kelautan IPB University), serta Tiene Gunawan (Deputy Chief of Party USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced Project).

Belajar dari Jepang

Sepakat dengan Janib, Luky Adrianto pun menunjukkan sejumlah contoh program pemerintah yang menyinggung "kearifan lokal", tetapi tidak berjalan dengan baik. Hal itu menunjukkan terdapat kesenjangan

untuk mengadopsi norma regulasi dalam manajemen sumber daya perikanan.

Sebagai contoh, Jepang memiliki perspektif kuat dalam memasukkan kearifan lokal dari Era Meiji ke dalam fraktur perundangan. Meski struktur pemerintahan setempat yang diakui adalah struktur formal, proses saat menjadi struktur formal itu diiringi napas kearifan lokal.

Menurut Luky, dalam *Ocean Policy Act* Jepang, yang telah diubah tiga kali, terakhir tahun 2018, dinamika sosial ekonomi berkembang dengan jelas melalui *knowledge management system*. Contohnya, pengaturan penangkapan ikan dalam perairan pada Era Meiji diturunkan dalam regulasi perikanan yang tidak memperbolehkan penangkapan ikan tanpa hak atau izin yang diberikan organisasi lokal, bukan negara.

"Tetapi, negara memfasilitasi *how to do that*," kata Luky pada diskusi daring dalam kapasitas sebagai bagian dari Social Ecological System of the Oceans (SES-O) Laboratory pada Fakultas Perikanan dan Kelautan IPB University.

Tiene Gunawan mengatakan, pada proyeknya, kearifan lokal merupakan bagian penting dalam program, bukan hanya tambahan. Membangkitkan kembali kearifan lokal diyakini memunculkan hasil dalam pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan perikanan bagi masyarakat.

Seperti program PAAP RARE di Raja Ampat, upaya membangkitkan kearifan tradisional juga diikuti berbagai kegiatan lain berbasis ilmiah, seperti pemantauan dan pelatihan. "Masyarakat dibuat mampu untuk berkegiatan dalam kearifan lokal," ujarnya. (ICH)

- [Perempuan dan Asinnya Laut](#)
- [Kisah Mama Pola, Menggunakan Data Tangkapan Ikan untuk Kampanye Konservasi](#)
- [Gerakan Komunitas Sadar Wisata Jaga Kelestarian Laut Pasanea](#)
- [Nelayan Tuna Skala Kecil Di Morotai Dukung Upaya Pengelolaan Perikanan Berkelanjutan](#)
- [Lagi, Lumba-Lumba Terjerat Jaring Nelayan dan Mati](#)
- [Kisah Sudin Mahelatu Bertahan Menjadi Penjaga Laut Selama 32 tahun](#)
- [Cara Inspiratif Nurmini Selamatkan Laut Morotai](#)
- [Tradisi Sasi Teripang Selamatkan Terumbu Karang](#)
- [La Nafsahu Idrus, Sang Penjaga Perairan Waisum](#)
- [Ikan Asin Penyelamat Ekonomi Gale-Gale](#)

This quarter, analytics revealed a total of 1.61 thousand 'clicks' and 65,200 total impressions (figure 20).

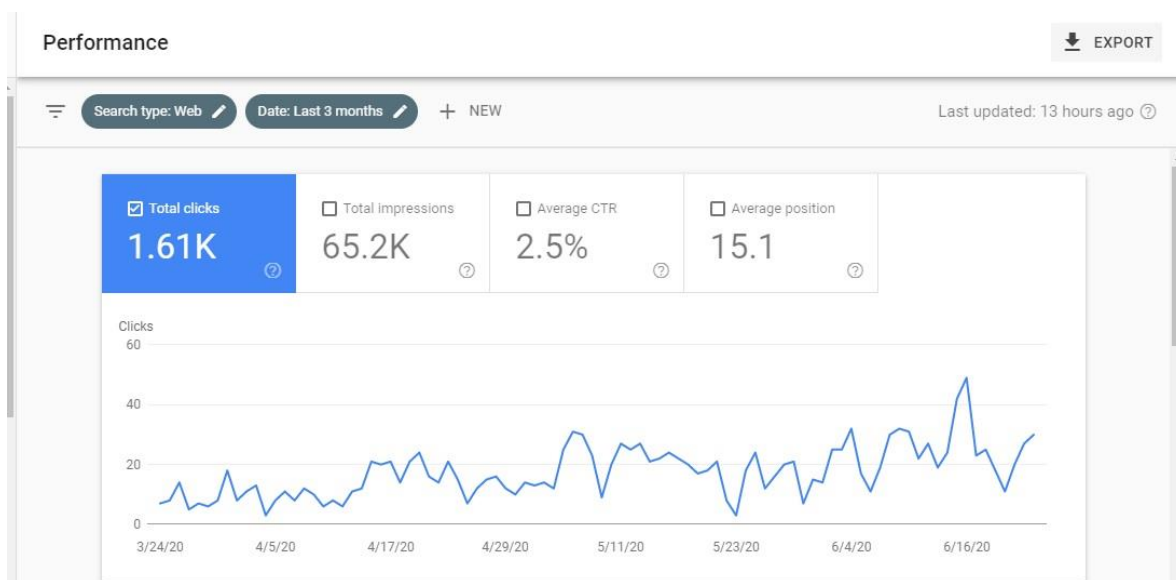


Figure 20: Snapshot of website analytics revealing numbers of clicks and impressions.

The two USAID SEA Project social media platforms — Facebook and Instagram — continue to be routinely updated, with numbers of followers reaching 6,983 (an increase of approximately 2 percent from previous quarters). Messages posted via these channels reached approximately 645,500 people in this period.

Key features included posts featuring the activities of champions in their communities, with the favorite posts this quarter being pieces about champions work on awareness raising and tackling IUU fishing.

To commemorate World Oceans Day the USAID SEA Project launched a week-long campaign (June 8-12) featuring videos, photos, posters and infographics. A conservation poems competition was held and information was shared regarding a linked Coral Triangle Day webinar with the theme “Together We Can #ProtectOurHome”. Posts uploaded in this week reached more than 78,000 people with more than 6,000 engagements registered.

The period end of May to end of June was particularly active, with Facebook posts reaching more than 88,000 people, and Instagram engagement increasing by nearly 7 percent (figure 21).

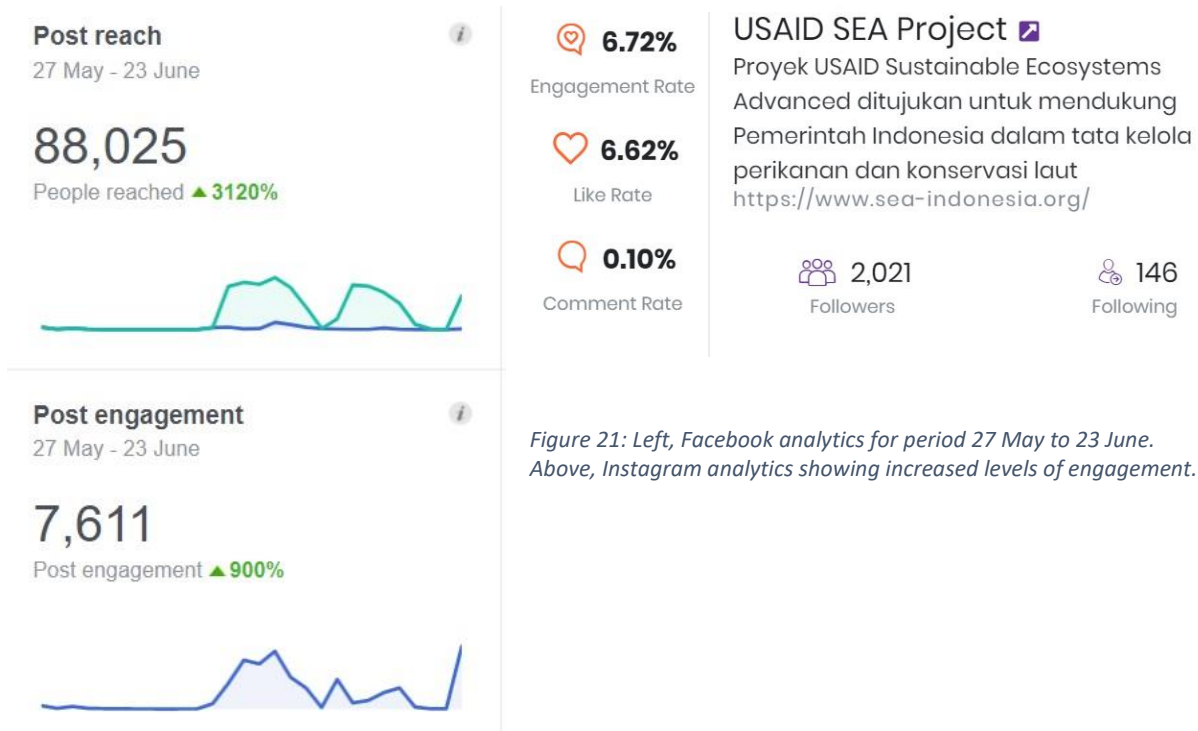


Figure 21: Left, Facebook analytics for period 27 May to 23 June. Above, Instagram analytics showing increased levels of engagement.

On Instagram, the most popular posts related to the winners of the conservation poems competition, as well as videos and stories about womens involvement in fisheries management (with the video receiving more than 3,200 views and nearly 300 likes). A poster about ‘No Sea Littering’ shared on Instagram also garnered attention, reminding viewers that plastic litter injected by fish ends up being injected by us when we eat the fish.

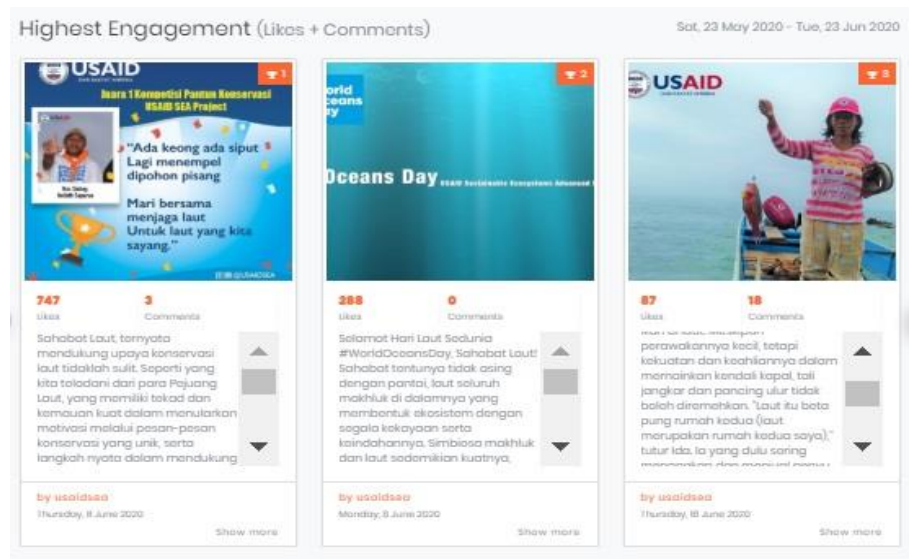


Figure 22: Posts with the highest engagement levels on Instagram.

In this quarter, the USAID SEA Communication Team also supported the technical and operational facilitation of three key webinars.

- **Divers Clean Action Webinar with Atamerica. June 08.**
Theme: Protecting and Sustaining Our Oceans.
This webinar panel featured USAID SEA Project Marine Biodiversity Conservation Advisor (Rudyanto), Ocean Campaign Lead from Greenpeace Southeast Asia (Arifsyah Nasution), World Resources Institute Researcher (Ines Ayostina), and the Director General of Aruna Utari (Octavianity).
- **CTC and Asia Dive Expo (ADEX) Webinar. June 09.**
Theme: Biodiversity and People at the Heart of the Coral Triangle.
This webinar featured USAID SEA Project Chief of Party (Alan White), CTC Executive Director (Rili Djohani), Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Secretariat Executive Director (Dr. Mohd Khushairi Mohd Rajuddin), and WWF Coral Triangle Program Deputy Leader (Jackie Thomas).
- **WCS and Khairun University Webinar. June 12.**
Theme: Local Wisdom for the Conservation of Marine Resources.
This webinar featured USAID SEA Deputy Chief of Party (Dr. Tiene Gunawan), Dean of the Faculty of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs from Khairun University (Dr. M. Janib Achmad, S.Pi., M.Sc), Dean of the Faculty of Marine and Fisheries from IPB University and Chair of the Indonesian Maritime Fisheries Forum (Dr. Ir. Luky Adrianto, M.Sc.), and Director of the Wildlife Conservation Society of Indonesia (Dr. Noviar Andayani).

In addition to this, support was provided for a range of virtual meetings.



Figure 23: Virtual meeting to socialize and disseminate the Sustainable Fisheries Flipchart.

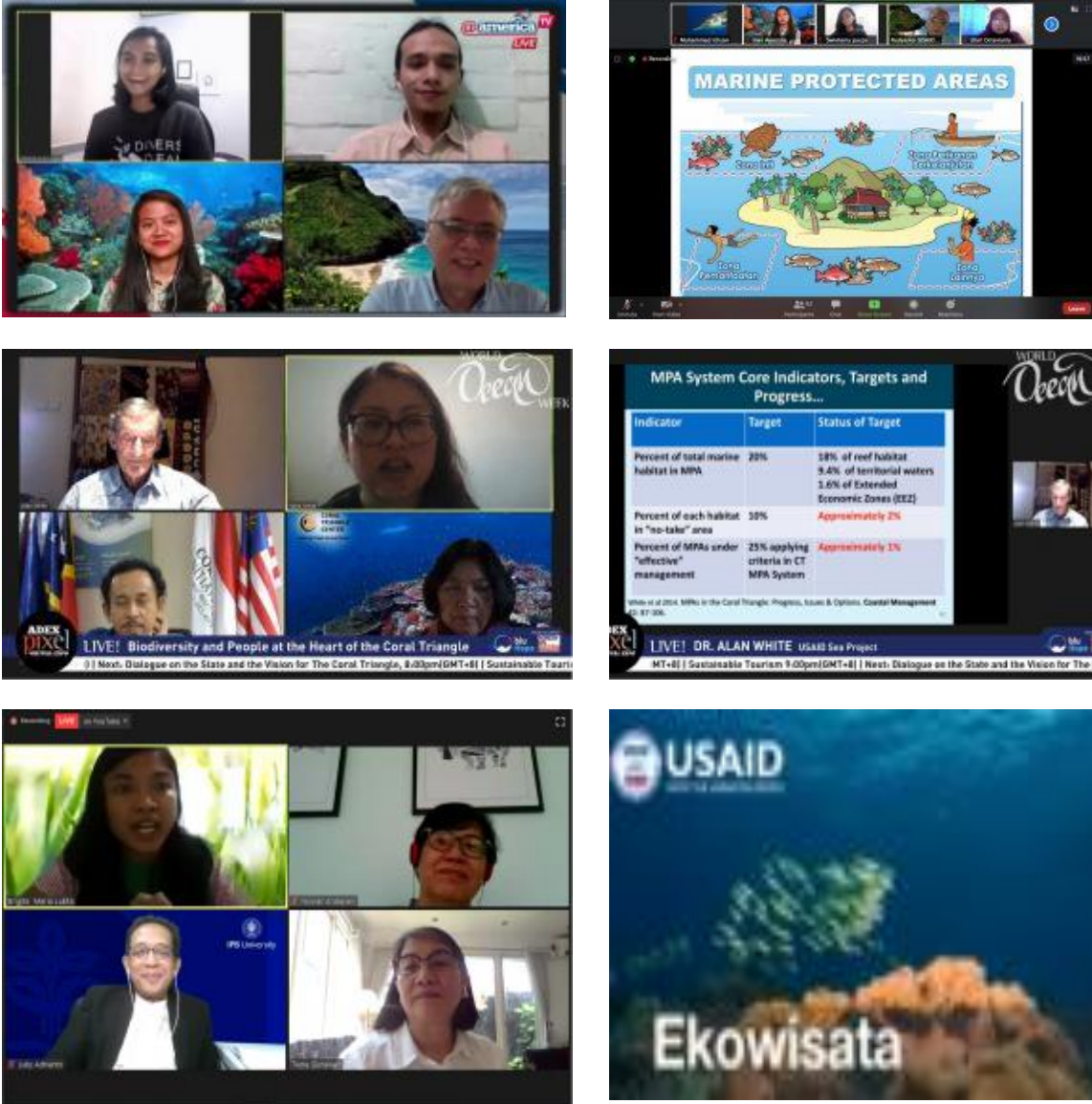


Figure 24: Webinars supported by USAID SEA Project Communications Team.

Top: Divers Clean Action Webinar with Atamerica. 08 June.
 CTC and Asia Dive Expo (ADEX) Webinar. 09 June.
 WCS and Khairun University Webinar. 12 June.

Print and Online Publications

Three key print and online publication were worked on this quarter.

- USAID SEA 'News Briefs' were issued in April, May and June (<https://www.sea-indonesia.org/sea-news-brief-april-2020/>, <https://www.sea-indonesia.org/sea-news-brief-may-2020/>, <https://www.sea-indonesia.org/sea-news-brief-june-2020/>) (figure 25).
- A Sustainable Tourism Handbook is nearing completion to support the private sector to better understand how to operate sustainably in MPAs. The target audiences for the handbook include hotel operators, guesthouses, homestays, restaurateurs, tour operators, guides, dive and snorkel operators, and operators of other water-based activities (figure 26).
- MPA Networks Technical Guidelines have now been finalized and will soon be published to support the development and evaluation of MPAs and MPA Networks in Indonesia (figure 27).



Figure 25: Above, USAID SEA News Briefs (April to June, 2020).

Figure 26: Right, Sustainable Tourism Handbook.



Figure 27: MPA Networks Guidelines.

Additional public awareness and outreach materials were also produced this quarter, including a tourism brochure about Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for Nusa Laut Island (prepared with Liveaboard association, Jangkar); and a series of infographics about dive site carrying capacities in Morotai (prepared with partners Marine Change based on the results of their carrying capacity assessment). The infographics have now been distributed electronically to the Head (Bupati) of Morotai District, several government offices in Morotai (including the local DKP office and Tourism office), and three local dive centers. Once travel is permitted the hard copies of these infographics will be distributed to the two key villages designated for community-based tourism (Galo-Galo and Kolorai).



Figure 28: Tourism brochure for Nusa Laut Island.



Figure 29: Series of infographics on dive site carrying capacity around Morotai.

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

In addressing USAID’s policy of integrating gender and social inclusion, the USAID SEA Project encourages all stakeholders to provide equal opportunities for both genders to be involved in activities, discussions, and decision-making. In parallel, the project specifically identifies opportunities for women’s involvement in each target area and each intervention.

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. In addition to this, the SEA Project adheres to the tenets of access, capacity building, leadership and economic opportunity provision for gender mainstreaming throughout project activities.

Whilst this period has proven challenging, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the absence of partners from the field, the USAID SEA Project has continued to demonstrate gender mainstreaming and social inclusion across several cross-cutting elements of work.

Access to Information. USAID SEA and project partners (WWF, CTC, WCS, MDPI, RARE, ILMMA and Marine Change) continue to ensure that materials and information are designed to be educative, non-discriminatory, and inclusive. These materials are disseminated through SEA printed and non-printed publications, and through non-exclusive media platforms, such as online social media and the USAID SEA Project website.

In this quarter, information dissemination in West Papua (in particular) was advanced through the USAID SEA Project Core Communications Team and WWF-Indonesia partnering with a radio program (RRI Pro 1 Sorong 102,6 FM) during the month of April. Two shows were aired, as follows, and with the following topics.

April 1 — 14:00-15:00 WIT.

Topic: **South Sorong Fishery Commodity.**

Guests: Ahmad Fahrizal (Fishery Lecturer, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong -UMS), Christy Radjawane (Fishery Product Advisor, UMS), Inayah (WWF-Indonesia).

April 15 — 14:00-15:00 WIT.

Topic: **Endangered-Threatened-Protected Species and Sustainable Fishing.**

Guests: Ghulam Arafat (Coastal Rehabilitation and Conservation Analyst, LPSPL Sorong), Endang Suyati Roesbandi (Director PT IMPD), and Irna Sari (Sustainable Fisheries Advisor USAID SEA).



Figure 30: Flyer for the RRI Pro 1 Sorong 102,6 FM radio shows.

The radio programs were designed to showcase gender mainstreaming. Anchor women were selected as moderators and guests included female resource persons, with female champions also involved in the recordings. Call-ins for listeners were encouraged from women. Overall the programs are estimated to have reach 2,000 women in the region (10 percent of the total population of South Sorong).

Access to information and awareness raising on gender mainstreaming was also advanced through the USAID SEA Project’s social media accounts this quarter. As part of the World Ocean Day commemorations the USAID SEA Project featured the winners of a conservation poem competition, resulting in a spiked increase in engagement through these platforms. Capitalizing on this interest, the discussions and posts went on to ask followers “Do you ever see a woman follow their husband to go fishing at sea?”. This question successfully attracted 3,244 views and 288 likes. Social media is recognized as an important portal for influencing, particularly as becomes increasingly internalized in people’s everyday lives.

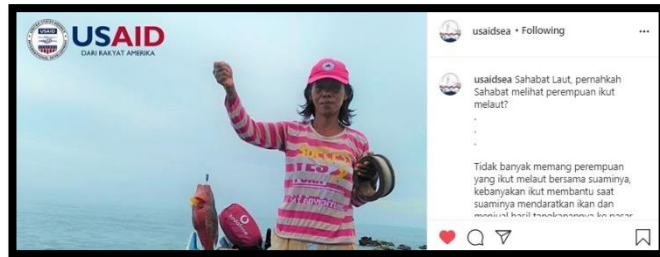


Figure 31: Posts on the USAID SEA Projects Instagram account this quarter promoted gender inclusion and mainstreaming.

Woman leadership and empowerment at community level. This quarter, a story from the field captured the role women can have in leadership and empowerment at the community level, through the story of Mama Pola.

Box 2: Mama Pola



Florence Tanikwele, also known as Mama Pola, was a self-described “ordinary mother” from Seram Island in Maluku, when she was trained and engaged as a fish data collector by the Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Areas (ILMMA) Foundation. She became one of ten SEA Champions recruited by ILMMA in her village of Nikulukan. Mama Pola is a natural marine conservation campaigner and one of ILMMA’s best, and most diligent, of data collectors. She has an affinity with the ocean and its bounties, able to read and understand the data she gets from fishers and fish collectors.

As a USAID SEA champion she is also assisting her village to formulate a village regulation for conservation of the area by serving in the role of an internal reviewer. She is passionate about preventing sea turtle hunting and is making sure this issue is well addressed in the regulation.

Mama Pola is a role model for many, and an example of how the right support and capacity building, through organizations such as ILMMA, can empower women to become leaders and influencers in their society, challenging perceived norms and breaking stereotypes for coastal women everywhere.

The transition to undertaking online meetings, discussions and workshops through this pandemic period also led to some interesting gender mainstreaming and showcasing opportunities.

- **Women Shine in Advanced Online Marine Spatial Management Training** — Attended by equal numbers of men and women (seven each), this course, organized by the USAID SEA MSP Team, provided an equal footing for both men and women to play important roles in MSP management. This was in response to the commitment and drive observed amongst the women involved in this area of work, and their determination to equal their male counterparts in mastering the technology required to implement MSP successfully. Throughout the training the egalitarian attendance empowered these women to voice their ideas, observations and inputs. The course taught the use of cutting-edge GIS technology, and having skilled women involved in the implementation of efforts on the ground ensures important representativeness in management and decision-making. Such equal representation in the training enabled these women to shine, with six of the women scoring higher on their assignments and tests compared to their male counterparts. Three of the women in particular garnered attention during the training, excelling in participation and engagement, and exemplifying the empowerment such equal opportunities can generate — Ibu Elin (an advisor to the Head of the MSP Office), Ibu Fatmah Rumaja (in charge of Cluster Islands VII), and Ibu Juanita (a treasurer of the agency).
- **Women Promote Progress for MPAs and Sustainable Fisheries** — In a range of sessions conducted under the EAFM and MPA workstreams, women took a strong role in expressing views, providing input and mobilizing progress. In particular Ibu Fatma from Cluster Island VII in Maluku and Ibu Selvy from UNIPA, West Papua, were instrumental in progressing Zoning plans for MPAs in their respective jurisdictions. For EAFM it was found that female fishery extension officers were becoming heavily relied upon to promote the adoption of sustainable fishery efforts at the community level across provinces.

Equality of Roles is Promoted in Policy Integration. The ongoing work to amend Ministerial Decree no.58/2001 related to POKMASWAS and SISWASMAS yielded a significant gender-based success this quarter. The amendment has long been discussed between the Directorate of Fleet Operation Monitoring of PSDKP, the Legal Division of the Secretariat Directorate General of PSDKP and related technical units of MMAF. Through these discussions it has been agreed to incorporate specific mention of equal access for women to participate in community-based surveillance. With support from the USAID SEA Project Law Enforcement team, three key gender-inclusive performance indicators are now being incorporated into the amendment.

- (1) Equal membership, inclusive to women and youth.
- (2) Equal responsibility, and equal opportunities to be actively involved in POKMASWAS organization.
- (3) Equal access, to capacity building and training opportunities.

These three indicators were approved during a virtual meeting on June 12. The draft decree is now with MMAF's legal bureau for further processing. The articles in the regulation will ensure that womens participation and representation are secured for community-based surveillance activities, including womens engagement in patrolling, awareness raising activities, and incidence reporting. Also, to meaningfully address equal rights in in the organization, opportunities to access and be empowered through capacity building and training is equally open to all members of a group.

SECTION 5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

In this quarter, most of the work carried out related to the recording of verification documents supporting partners' claims on their achievements. Oftentimes partners only provide files without assigning the information to the correct indicators. Therefore a process needs to be followed of checking partners' files and assigning appropriate means of verifications to each indicator.

The ME&L clinic is no longer being implemented in this phase. Instead of the clinics, the Senior ME&L Specialists have been guiding partners individually through their final phase of the project in order to ensure they are fulfilling their obligations to provide verification documents that meet ME&L requirements. In this quarter, work focused on supporting MDPI. This partner had 147 data sets of vessel registrations, and all have now been collated for full verification, with both BPKP and Pas Kecil documentation.

ME&L routine activities continued to be carried out this quarter. The data management specialists regularly update numbers in Management Information System (MIS) and store related supporting documents sent by partners in shared folders and the ME&L Database. Records on training and capacity building conducted through the quarter are stored in accordance with training requirements, and complete capacity development materials are stored in the USAID training / workshop database. In addition, the regional ME&L Specialist together with Senior ME&L Specialist continued to review some partners' monthly and quarterly reports and assist partners in preparing required ME&L submissions.

The Impact of COVID-19 on ME&L Metrics

With the ongoing limitations on work imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, some adjustments have had to be made to the implementation of workstreams. This is particularly relevant for workshops and training activities, which can no longer take place in-person. Under USAID requirements, a training activity needs to be conducted for a minimum of 16 hours (through consecutive full day schedules) in order to be eligible for recognition against performance management indicators (PMI). However, with training transitioning to take place online, it is recognized that full-day (8 hour) sessions are impractical, as the attention of participants can not be held for that period of time in a virtual setting (where interaction and activities are limited). Therefore the project decided to adjust training expectations to sessions of up to four hours, spread across interspersed days in order to optimize knowledge transfer and skills building through the online medium. Whether such sessions will be accepted as counting towards PMI targets has yet to be determined with USAID.

OVERVIEW OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The USAID SEA Project has 15 key performance management indicators (PMI's) and 4 benchmark indicators under SAI.1 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 remaining 16 indicators, results are being tracked over time, and as table 21 shows, 12 of these have already achieved (and in many cases surpassed) their Life of Project (LoP) targets.

Table 21: Achievements in Q3. FY20 and cumulative over time.

Key Indicators	LOP Target		Achievement		
			Q3 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	0	1,358	113
SA1.1 Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000	people	0	166,844	3,337
SA1.1 Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400	people	0	502	126
SA1.1 Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200	people	0	959	80
SA1.1 Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15	fora	2	73	487
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	0	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	0	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	0	17,282,948	100
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200	fishing vessels	178	1,564	130
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	0	1,047	233
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	0.002	4.574449	152
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000	people	0	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, strategies, etc.	4	9	60
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and / or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000	people	79	2,321	116
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12	innovations	0	12	100
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240	people	4	245	102

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

Challenges, lessons, and opportunities continue to evolve within the USAID SEA Project, even more so this quarter with the the limitations on travel and personal contact due to COVID-19.

Common Challenges and Limiting Factors across Work-streams

Limitations in terms of government staff capacity and availability related to field implementation of activities presented major challenges this quarter due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This limitation mostly affected activities at the field level, in the regional centers, fisheries and MPA sites. But even with such local-level limits to field work, the MPA and policy development programs progressed well through virtual meetings and discussions, achieved in large part due to the SEA Project Advisors good rapport with the relevant government counterparts and local officials.

Through this period the USAID SEA Project stepped up to the challenge of the lockdowns by continuing to engage with government staff in discussions and phone conversations related to all aspects of the Project. This was possible due to the project's long-term engagement with counterparts, an investment that has paid off well in terms of cross-sectoral engagement and trust-building so that now, during COVID-19, communication channels are open and relatively effective, although not in person.

However, in-person interactions will likely continue to be important, wherever feasible in the remaining months of the USAID SEA Project, especially as moving towards project close-out and the turn over of activities in the next two quarters. Key achievements and lessons learned from this quarter fall under the following three categories:

(1) The importance of keeping the attention of provincial agencies and stakeholders focused on issues of sustainability supported by USAID SEA Project.

In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project continued to interact with provincial officials virtually in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua to ensure buy-in for project activities pertaining to MPA approvals, fisheries plans, logbook development, compliance with regulations through POKMASAS groups, and fisheries data collection. These activities must all be firmly incorporated, and prioritized, in provincial development plans, with budgets to ensure effective implementation. The challenge is that provincial and district governments have competing priorities, particularly under the present situation with the COVID-19 pandemic. The USAID SEA team has tried to keep the attention of local leaders so they will endorse and continue the initiatives. In this regard, USAID SEA has seen several major completions on policy work pertaining to MPAs, MPA networks and fisheries that are highlighted herein; demonstrating that progress is possible even in difficult times.

(2) The relationship building created by providing state-of-the art technical guidance.

Project experience shows that a strong technical and management team encourages stakeholder trust in the project and makes buy-in more achievable. The USAID SEA Project team has successfully gained support and buy-in for project activities from local governments and partners as well as key national MMAF directorates. These strong working relationships are evidenced by the positive reception of several major policies endorsed by MMAF officials this quarter (e.g. Logbook endorsement, new MPA approvals, PSM policy finalization and MPA networks guidance). For these to be achieved, state-of-the art technical assistance is essential to build trust and acceptance and lead to real results.

(3) The importance of problem-solving to maintain progress through the COVID-19 outbreak.

We predicted that this quarter would be challenging in terms of maintaining steady communications with partners at the field level (both provincial and village) due to the COVID-19 outbreak. But, as noted above and in this report overall, substantial progress has been possible despite COVID-19.

Nevertheless, the USAID SEA Team recognizes that some activities have been and will be delayed. Table 22 lays out in general the key impacts experienced, and actions undertaken to overcome these delays. It should also be noted that impact to the achievement of project indicators is expected to be minimal, despite these delays and challenges. The indicators that may experience some delay in reporting are:

- SA2.1b: At least 1.1 million hectares of new marine protected areas under management.
- SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites.
- SA2.5: At least 10% increase in fish biomass (in targeted No Take Areas/Core Zone).
- SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations of biodiversity conservation officially proposed or adopted as a result of USG's assistance (disaggregated by type/stage).

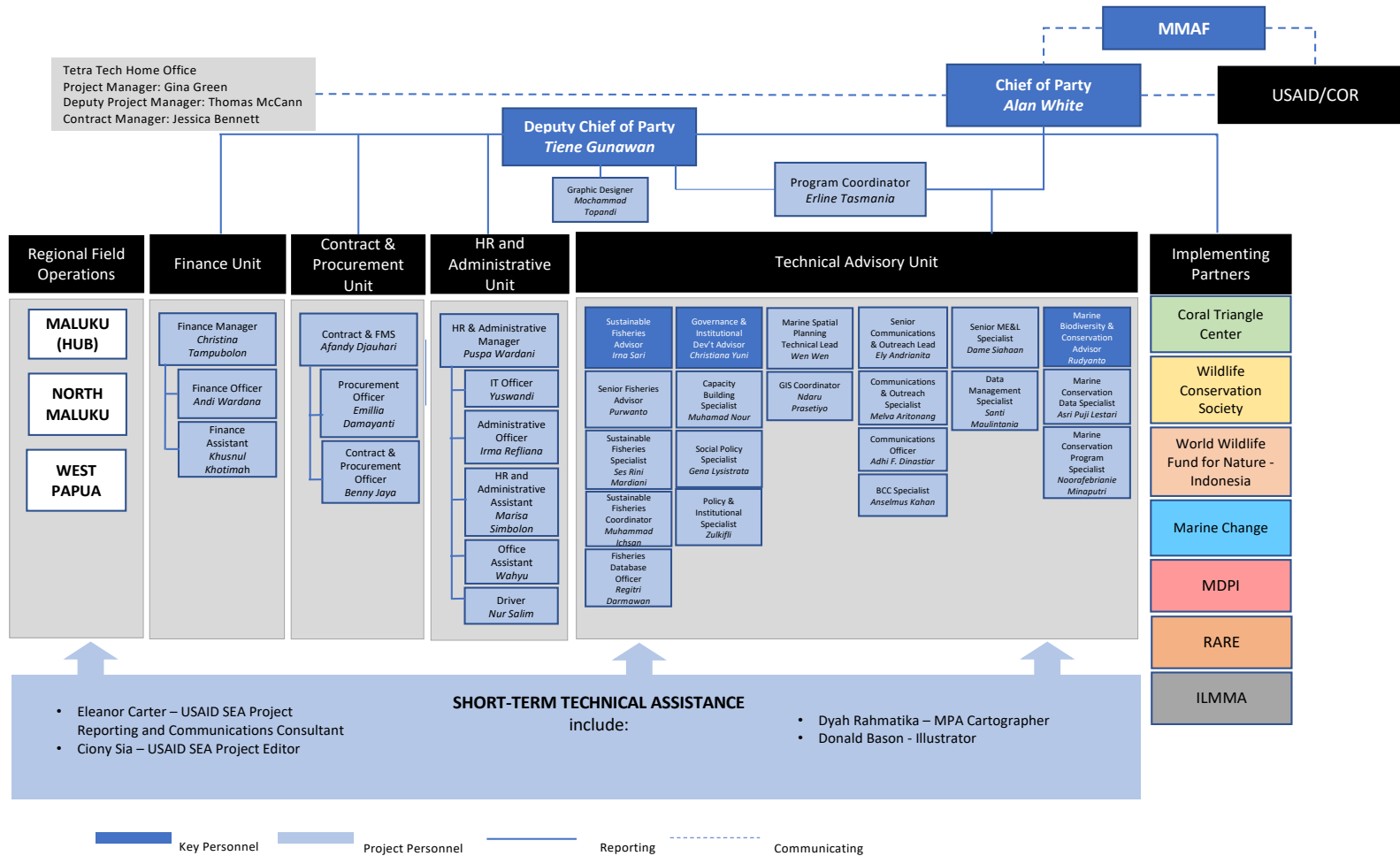
In light of the challenges, virtual communication tools to conduct small meetings, discussions and even trainings and workshops have been employed this quarter. Several online discussions for MPA RPZ reviews have been held with local government partners and stakeholders. This mode of communication will continue to be the norm in the near future, in order to continue progress on work.

Table 22: Key activities impacted by COVID-19 and revised schedules		
SA / TA	Activities Impacted	Implication
SA1- Behavior Change	BCC Final Evaluation for MPA in Buano Islands.	Activities delayed to September or October Story of Change write up processes delayed to October
	BCC Final Evaluation for POKMASWAS South Sorong.	
	BCC Final Evaluation for LMMA in Taniwel.	Activity will be dropped. SEA will use the existing reports for story of change.
SA2 / TAI - EAFM	Harvest strategies for Anchovies and Flying Fish Fisheries in West Papua.	Some delay although virtual meetings are working to keep progressing. Results will be presented in the next quarter.
	Technical consultation on harvest strategy for reef fish in North Maluku.	Activity has and will continue using virtual meetings.
SA2 / TA2 - MPAs	Finalization of RPZ of South Sorong, Ay-Rhun, Lease and Buano.	Delayed to November / December.
	T1 Biophysical and Socio-economic survey, Maluku, North Maluku, and West Papua MPAs.	Delayed to October / November.
SA2 / TA3 – MSP	Development of implementation system for RZWP-3-K.	The activity is dropped.
SA2 / TA4 – Law Enforcement	POKMASWAS TOT Stage 2 and 3 Training.	Postponed to October / November (also exploring virtual training opportunities as an alternative).
	Facilitation of POKMASWAS in North Maluku (11), Maluku (4) and West Papua (11).	Resume in person facilitation support in September
	Monitor and support improvement of Community based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Institution.	Monitoring done through WhatsApp communication. Personal contact with POKMASWS groups delayed until September or October if possible.

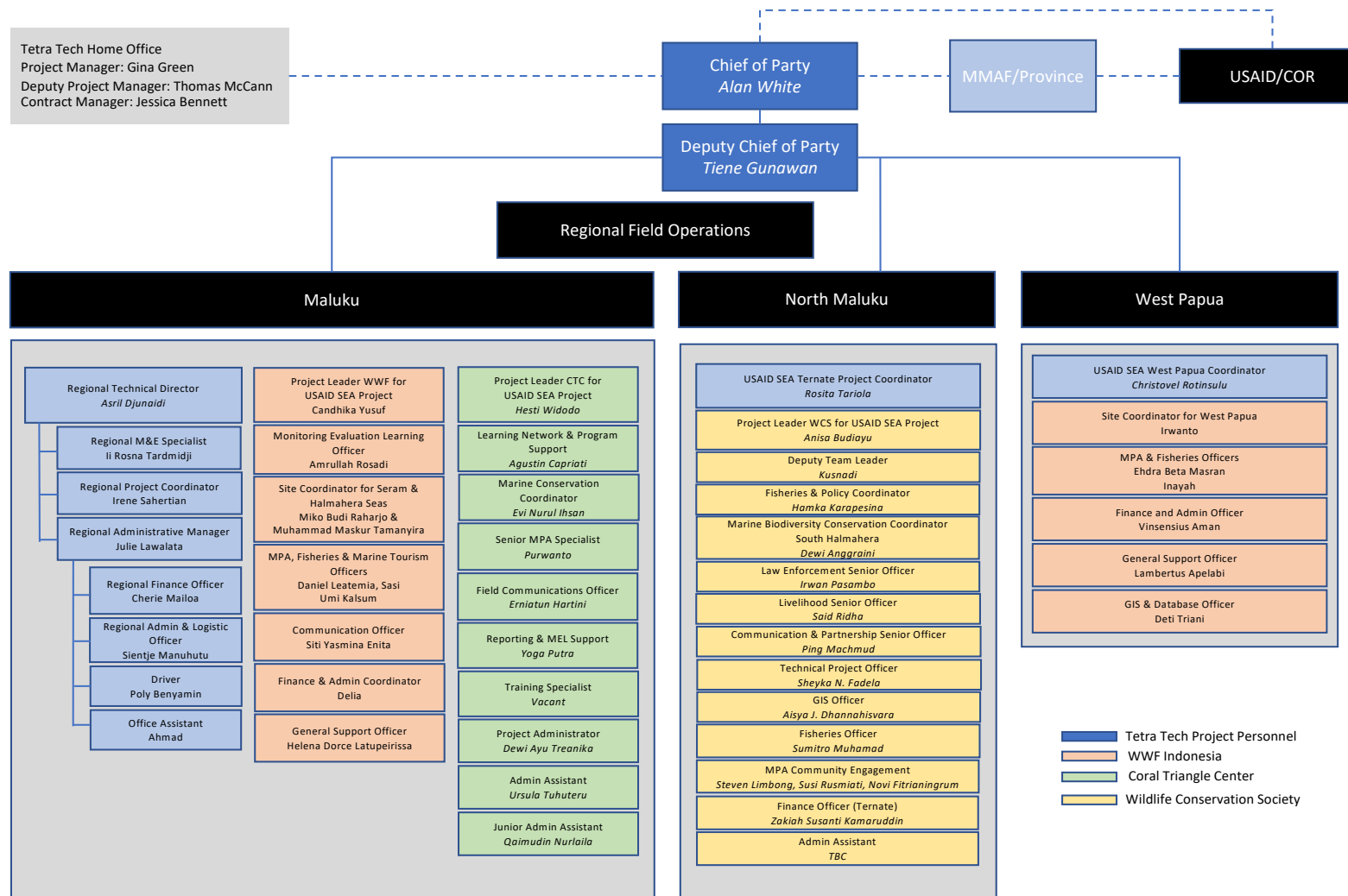
Table 22: Key activities impacted by COVID-19 and revised schedules		
SA / TA	Activities Impacted	Implication
	Conduct post-training monitoring for measuring the impact of law enforcement trainings (POKMASWAS, Handling Destructive Fishing Cases)	Exploring virtual options.
	Continue support to revitalize the Network for Combating Destructive Fishing at provincial level.	Conducted via virtual platform.
	Support Provincial Government to finalize the Regional Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing.	Conducted via virtual platform.
SA3 – Incentives	Final step of MSC Pre-Assessment FIP for Shrimp.	Delayed to September.
	Finalize the RBFM for Mudcrab in Bintuni Bay.	Delayed to September.
	Finalization of tourism handbook North Maluku.	Production expected in August.
	PPP finalization in Lease and Widi.	Document finalization delayed to September.
SA4 – Laws and Policies	Maluku: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor Regulation on Destructive Fishing • DKP's strategic plan. • Provincial Mid-term Development Plan. 	In person activities are all delayed until government operations resume. Continued facilitation using virtual platform.
	North Maluku: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor Regulation on Destructive Fishing. • DKP's strategic plan. • Provincial Mid-term Development Plan. • Snapper and Grouper Harvest Strategy. • Governor's Regulation on RZWP-3-K Implementation. 	
SA5 – Training and Capacity Building	Stranded Mammals Training	Exploring virtual options for this training.
	MPA management unit training	Exploring virtual options for this training.
	Women's group training to advance fishery market innovations	Activity dropped.
All / Mgmt	Closing events	Will occur in October / November.

ANNEX I: USAID SEA Organizational chart.

USAID SEA Project Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



Regional SEA Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



Note: In this period, WWF, WCS, CTC and MC had no staff to support project implementation due to Stop Work Orders.

ANNEX 2: Progress Towards Project Indicators — Q3, 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	254	0		1,358	No progress this quarter, however LOP target already achieved and surpassed.
SA1.1 Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000	people	44,574	701	121,569	0		166,844	No progress this quarter, however LOP target already achieved and surpassed.
SA1.1 Benchmark 2: Number of 'champions' that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400	people	484	11	7	0		502	No progress this quarter, however LOP target already achieved and surpassed.
SA1.1 Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200	people	642	70	247	0		959	
SA1.1 Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15	fora	58	4	9	2		73	LOP target already achieved and surpassed. The two additional fora this quarter are two POKMASWAS established in Morotai area.

Key Indicators	LOP Target	Metric	ACHIEVED END FY19	FY20 Achievement				Cumulative Achievement to date	Notes
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
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	0	0		21,786,624	No progress this quarter, however LOP target already achieved and surpassed.
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	0	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	0	0		17,282,948	LOP target already achieved.
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	0		0	Awaiting results from biophysical surveys.

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	0	178		1,564	LOP target achieved and surpassed. Vessel registration numbers increased this quarter with the issuance of 178 registration documents in North Maluku (Tidore, n=62) and Maluku (Saparua region, n=116)
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	Steady or increased	kg/day/vessel	0	0	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	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	626	0		1,047	No progress this quarter, however LOP target already achieved and surpassed.
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	0.333	0.002		4.574449	LOP target achieved and surpassed. This quarter USD 1,560 was leveraged (verified). This came from contributions from champions and village government. Detailed information with regard to SA 3.2 will be delivered separately. In addition to the verified USD 1,560, there is USD 19,206 investment leveraged that still awaits verification.
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000	people	5,354	0	0	0		5,354	

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	2	4		9	The four statutes reaching “Stage 2” this quarter relate to four MPA designation Ministerial Decrees issued.
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	147	79		2,321	LOP target achieved and surpassed. 47 of this quarters reported figures are unverified at this time.
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12	innovations	11	0	1	0		12	LOP target achieved.
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240	people	9	133	99	4		245	LOP target achieved and surpassed. An additional 4 POKMASWAS members were recorded as contributing to this metric this quarter, who have been involved in sea patrols and efforts to promote sustainable fisheries in their communities.

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 sub-contractor 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		

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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.

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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.	A training on developing marine sustainable tourism in MPAs for related stakeholders.	Biodiversity advisor and partners

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
			Ensure the development and implementation of SOP or best practices are in place.	
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	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
		begins around private investments.		
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>	<p>Assess the investment according to agreed project ESG indicators, only when the project is satisfied can discussion move forward.</p>	<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>	<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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Less paper/plastic waste during the training and topics of food and environmental safety in the training curricula</p>
Implement fisheries and FTF activities to enhance value paid to fishers through Fair Trade agreements (e.g. MDPI)	<p>FTF can add incentives for over fishing in some cases.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Fisheries advisor and FTF partners</p>
Implement FTF activities to enhance coastal community livelihood through tourism (e.g. Reef Check)	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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>	<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
		available and/or agreed code of conduct for sustainable marine tourism		
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	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	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable	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.).

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
strategic planning at local and provincial level	to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	development and will be scientifically-based.		Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff

