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USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT QUARTERLY REPORT

SECOND Quarter of FY2019 (01 Jan – 31 Mar 2019)

MARCH 2019

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Cover photos: (Clockwise from top left) Presentation of boat registration certificates in Labuan Village, Sawai (USAID SEA / Yasmina Enita); Consumable fresh fish, Sorong, West Papua (USAID SEA / Asril Djunaidi); Basic dive training for project stakeholders in Sula, Maluku (CTC / Evi Nurul Ihsan); Behavior change communications pre-test assessment (USAID SEA / Chris Rotinsulu).

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

PROGRESS OVERVIEW — SECOND QUARTER OF FISCAL YEAR 2019 (JAN. – MAR. 2019)

Overall, the USAID SEA Project is advancing well and in accordance with the work plan and target deliverables. Activities under the second strategic approach ('Improving Ecosystem Management') remain a central pillar of the project. In summary, the second quarter (Q2) of financial year 2019 (FY19) saw the following key accomplishments:

An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Planning and preparations for the development of harvest strategies for Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 715 advanced considerably this quarter. Two key workshops were held with stakeholders from all six provinces (in February and March) to share information, prepare a roadmap for harvest strategy development, and initiate the relevant working groups required to drive this initiative forward. These workshops were informed, in part, by the snapper and grouper stock assessment analysis also completed in this period.

The SEA Core team also successfully promoted the inclusion of MMAF Fisheries Extension Officers (*penyuluh*) in SEA Project work, through advocacy meetings with extension officer leads at the national and provincial level. Based on the positive results of these meetings, the further engagement of extension officers is anticipated moving forward, as they play a vital liaison, communication, and technical support role in communities throughout the SEA Project's areas of focus.

At the site level, one of the most exciting developments this quarter was the rapid acceleration in vessel registrations as a result of the considerable work done to date (including extensive awareness raising activities in communities throughout the region). A total of 782 vessels have now been registered and issued with their verification certificates. This achievement was celebrated through document handover ceremonies with 366 fishers in Lease and South Sorong. Fisher logbook trials also commenced this quarter in seven sites throughout FMA 715.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

The announcement that MMAF targets to have all MPAs 'designated' (i.e. appointed with Management and Zoning Plans) by September 2019 has by necessity led to a rapid acceleration of activities under this workstream. By the end of this quarter, 12 of the MPAs in the SEA portfolio have finalized their 'reservation' status, with work immediately progressing to prepare 'designations' through MPA design (zoning) and management planning (resulting in ten sites having very rudimentary zoning designs prepared as a basis for consultation).

At the national level, work continued to strengthen MPA and MPA Network Design frameworks, including refinement of the SEA-supported training module, and the training of 20 trainers to deliver the module. Capacity building for policy makers was also supported through a cross-learning trip to California, U.S. where participants learned best-practice approaches to enabling effective MPA governance. Also in this quarter, per request for support from Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan (DKP) of North Maluku¹, a new MPA was added to the SEA portfolio (Makian MPA in North Maluku) resulting in 15 MPA sites now being supported by the SEA Project. The Makian and Moti MPA addition completes the MPA network design and link the two SEA Project existing sites, Mare and Guraici.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

At the national level, work focused on strengthening the monitoring and evaluation systems for marine spatial management through the final government launch of the SEANODE Online Geoportal platform. The SEANODE launched at the National MSP Coordination meeting the geoportal with representatives from all 34 provinces in Indonesia. The launch introduced SEANODE as the primary MSP tool in the country. Work also continued to prepare for the migration of the geoportal server from the USAID SEA Project to MMAF.

At the provincial level, work focused on socializing the completed marine spatial plans for North Maluku and Maluku through a series of events held across these provinces. Support was also provided to the drafting of the related Governors' Decrees to facilitate the implementation of these plans. Meanwhile, in West Papua, the finalization of the plan was delayed, although progress was steadily made and is anticipated to accelerate next quarter (once the Indonesian general election is concluded).

Law Enforcement

At the national level, work continued to support the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). This quarter, three remaining training modules for PSM inspectors were completed: (1) Preparing for Inspections, (2) Verifying the Documents of Foreign-flag Fishing Vessels, and (3) Fish Catch Inspection. This brings the overall Inspector Training Course to a full complement of seven modules.

There was also rapid progress in the development of community surveillance groups (POKMASWAS) with a total of 13 new groups formally established this quarter. In addition to this, 68 POKMASWAS members received Stage I training, and three members participated in a study exchange (between Fakfak and Raja Ampat).

Providing Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Marine and Coastal Management

Support to promote the enabling conditions necessary to achieve project objectives also advanced this quarter.

Creating Demand Through Awareness Raising and Advocacy

Work continued to build skills for behavior change communication (BCC) amongst SEA Project partners, with the Core team providing 'rotating' support clinics (seven held to date). Through these clinics, the SEA Core team provided tailored and targeted support to partners to refine and strengthen their BCC work in the field. The identification and recruitment of Project 'champions' increased dramatically this quarter, with 251 new champions identified since January. In addition to this, a wide range of awareness raising and social marketing materials and collaterals were developed and disseminated, and are estimated to have reached at least 3,000 people this quarter. Detailed activities and list of materials provided in the Strategic Approach I Section (page 36).

¹ Letter No. 523/274a/DKP - 2018

Increasing Incentives for Marine Stewardship

Under the first incentivization workstream (developing markets for sustainable fisheries), Fair Trade activities in Buru and Seram, Maluku, were audited this quarter, for all Year 1 and Year 4 Fair Trade Committees (FTC). These audits involved 11 fisher associations, six mini-plants and three key processing facilities. The results of this audit – together with recommendations for improved compliance with Fair Trade standards – will be available next quarter.

Under the second workstream (promoting and developing sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities), the Project team continued to promote community-based sustainable marine tourism across SEA sites, with the establishment of three new community tourism groups in North Maluku, and preliminary partnerships for tourism explored in Sawai, Maluku.

Work to identify and promote investment models, and engage the private sector, also progressed. Partners Marine Change began the creation of an ‘investment blueprint’ for Morotai based on the results of their economic rate of return (ERR) modeling work; and in the Widi Islands work progressed towards the formation of a public-private partnership (PPP) with a tourism investor (PT-LII), including preparations to collaborate in the purchase of a patrol boat for the MPA.

Finally, the third workstream (promoting preferential, managed, and secure access to marine resources) progressed in Maluku with the identification of six new sites to establish ‘managed access’ areas with local communities in West Seram. This brings the overall portfolio of traditionally-managed sites in Maluku to 24, between them covering an area of 94,385 hectares (ha).

Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations

Work continued to support four key national policy documents in this quarter: (1) the revision of policies supporting the establishment and development of MPAs; (2) the drafting of Technical Guidelines for MPA Networks; (3) the drafting of a policy for Community Involvement in Surveillance; and (4) the development of a draft ministerial regulation for Technical Guidance to Implement the Port State Measures Agreement. At the provincial level, efforts focused on supporting the legal endorsement of four new POKMASWAS in Maluku, nine POKMASWAS in West Papua, and four MPA reservation endorsements (three in North Maluku and one in West Papua).

Institutionalizing Training and Capacity Building

In this second quarter of FY19, nine key training events were held, providing capacity to 267 individuals through USAID SEA Project support. Training events were held at national, provincial, and site-based levels, and covered a wide range of topics. The institutionalization of training and capacity building was also advanced through the development of four key curricula and training modules on: (1) the Port State Measures Agreement, (2) MPA and MPA Network Design, (3) Harvest Strategy, and (4) POKMASWAS.

Project Management

In this reporting period, five new staff members were recruited, bringing the total number of SEA Project Core staff to 46, and the total staffing list (including all sub-contractors) to 255. All staff continue to work under a single work plan and project structure. Public exposure to SEA Project messages on all aspects to sustainable fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation continue to progress with 12 media publications this quarter, as well as the bi-annual distribution of the ‘Talking SEA’ newsletter (Edition #3) and the launch of a new monthly USAID ‘SEA News’ Brief. Detail of these activities are presented in the Communication sub-section of Project Management Section.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (ME&L)

In this reporting period, the ME&L commenced a new internal data quality audit system, involving regular spot checks with partners to ensure that the data being gathered is robust, and is always supported by the appropriate verification documents / procedures. The ME&L team also undertook site visits, to improve their contextual understanding of some of the data challenges partners face, and to spend time with site-based partners providing guidance and support for quality control.

The USAID SEA Project has 18 key performance indicators to measure success. Of these, 14 indicators have specific FY19 targets. Progress towards these annual targets to date in FY19 (Q1 and Q2) are shown in figure 1.

PROGRESS TOWARDS FY19 TARGETS

INDICATORS WITH SPECIFIED FY19 TARGETS	FY19 TARGET	Achievement Q1 + Q2 FY19 / % FY19 target achieved to date	
SA.1.1: Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	1,670 (people)	6,777	246%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	130 (people)	291	224%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	400 (people)	60	15%
SA.1.1: Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	5 (fora)	10	200%
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 (ha)	9,901	1%
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 (ha)	0	0%
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	300 (fishing vessels)	259	86%
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	0%
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	1 (million US dollars)	0.070	7%
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000 (people)	4,425	74%
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)	3 (laws, policies, strategies, plans, regulations)	3	100%
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	400 (people)	609	142%
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	4 (innovations)	1	25%
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	60 (people)	68	113%

Figure 1: Progress towards the FY19 annual targets in the second quarter of FY19 (January to March).

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 KEDUA TAHUN FISKAL 2019 (JAN – MAR 2019)

Secara umum, Proyek USAID SEA mengalami kemajuan yang baik sejalan dengan rencana kerja dan target capaian. Kegiatan di bawah pendekatan strategi yang kedua (Penguatan Pengelolaan Ekosistem di WPP 715) masih menjadi pilar utama proyek ini. Ringkasnya, kuartal kedua tahun fiskal 2019 (FY19) menunjukkan capaian-capaian sebagai berikut:

Perikanan yang Berkelanjutan

Perencanaan dan penyiapan penyusunan strategi pemanfaatan perikanan (harvest strategies) untuk WPP 715 mengalami kemajuan yang pesat pada kuartal ini. Dua lokakarya utama dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari dan Maret 2019, bersama pemangku kepentingan dari keenam provinsi di WPP 715. Lokakarya ini ditujuga untuk berbagi informasi, menyiapkan roadmap bagi penyusunan strategi pemanfaatan perikanan, serta mengawali pembentukan kelompok kerja yang diperlukan yang akan mendorong kegiatan ini ke depannya. Lokakarya ini juga didasari oleh kegiatan analisis pengkajian stok yang juga selesai dalam kuartal ini.

USAID SEA juga berhasil mendorong pelibatan penyuluh perikanan dalam kegiatan USAID SEA melalui berbagai pertemuan dengan pimpinan penyuluh perikanan di tingkat nasional dan provinsi. Berdasarkan hasil pertemuan tersebut, pelibatan penyuluh perikanan akan lebih intensif, karena penyuluh perikanan memiliki peran yang penting sebagai penghubung dan sebagai pihak yang memberikan dukungan teknis bagi masyarakat di wilayah kerja USAID SEA.

Di tingkat lokasi, salah satu perkembangan yang menarik dalam kuartal ini adalah percepatan dalam pendaftaran kapal sebagai hasil dari upaya yang penyadar tahunan yang ekstensif kepada masyarakat di wilayah kerja USAID SEA. Sebanyak 782 kapal saat ini telah terdaftar dan memiliki sertifikat pendaftaran (BPKP). Capaian ini dirayakan melalui upacara serah terima dokumen BPKP dengan 366 nelayan di Lease dan Sorong Selatan. Percobaan logbook nelayan skala kecil juga mulai dilaksanakan di tujuh lokasi di WPP 715 dalam kuartal ini.

Kawasan Konservasi Perairan

Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan mengharapkan bahwa pada bulan September 2019 seluruh kawasan konservasi perairannya (KKP) ditetapkan, yaitu memiliki rencana pengelolaan dan rencana zonasi. Hal ini mendorong meningkatnya kegiatan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan ini. Pada akhir kuartal ini, 12 KKP dalam

portofolio SEA telah meraih status pencadangan. Kegiatan tahap berikutnya untuk menyiapkan penetapan KKP kemudian berlangsung, yaitu dengan kegiatan pengembangan perancangan KKP dengan perancangan zonasi dan rencana pengelolaannya. Saat ini ada 10 KKP di wilayah kerja SEA telah memiliki rancangan zonasi awal sebagai dasar bagi proses konsultasi publik dan diskusi dengan pemangku kepentingan.

Di tingkat nasional, kegiatan dalam komponen ini terus meningkatkan upaya untuk menguatkan kerangka kerja perancangan KKP dan jejaringnya, termasuk kegiatan penyempurnaan modul training yang didukung oleh Proyek USAID SEA, dan kegiatan pelatihan bagi 20 orang pelatih untuk bisa menyampaikan pelatihan berdasarkan modul yang dikembangkan. Peningkatan kapasitas bagi pengambil keputusan juga diselenggarakan melalui kegiatan pembelajaran ke California Amerika Serikat. Dalam kegiatan ini, peserta pelatihan mempelajari pendekatan terbaik untuk tata kelola KKP yang efektif. Dalam kuartal ini pula, atas permintaan Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan (DKP) Provinsi Maluku Utara melalui surat No. 523/274a/DKP – 2018, USAID SEA menambahkan KKP Pulau Makian Moti di Maluku Utara ke dalam portofolio KKPnya, sehingga jumlahnya menjadi 15 KKP. Penambahan kedua KKP ini menjadikan Jejaring KKP Maluku Utara lengkap dengan keterkaitannya dengan KKP Mare dan Guraici.

Penataan Ruang Laut

Di tingkat nasional, kegiatan Penataan Ruang Laut difokuskan pada penguatan sistem monitoring dan evaluasi bagi pengelolaan ruang laut dengan diluncurkannya platform geoportal SEANODE Online oleh Kemen KP. Peluncuran ini dilaksanakan pada pertemuan Koordinasi Pengelolaan Ruang Laut Nasional dalam upaya sosialisasi SEANODE sebagai perangkat utama penataan ruang laut kepada 34 provinsi di Indonesia. Kegiatan tersebut dilanjutkan dengan penyiapan proses migrasi server geoportal SEANODE dari USAID SEA ke KemenKP.

Di tingkat province, kegiatan berfokus pada upaya sosialisasi RZWP-3-K Maluku Utara dan Maluku melalui serangkaian pertemuan yang dilaksanakan di provinsi tersebut. Proyek USAID SEA juga memberikan dukungan untuk penyusunan peraturan gubernur bagi implementasi RZWP-3-K di ke dua provinsi ini. Sementara itu di Papua Barat, keterlambatan secara umum masih terjadi dalam finalisasi RZWP-3-K, meskipun diantisipasi kemajuan akan terjadi di kuartal yang akan datang, setelah pemilihan umum telah selesai.

Penegakan Hukum

Di tingkat nasional, kegiatan dukungan bagi implementasi Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) terus dilakukan. Dukungan ini mencakup penyelesaian tiga modul pelatihan bagi Inspektur PSM yang tersisa, yaitu: (1) modul penyiapan kegiatan inspeksi, (2) modul verifikasi dokumen kapal berbendera asing, dan (3) modul inspeksi hasil tangkapan ikan. Tiga modul ini melengkapi tujuh modul yang diperlukan untuk pelatihan bagi Inspektur.

Kegiatan dukungan bagi Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas (POKMASWAS) maju dengan pesat pada kuartal ini. 13 POKMASWAS baru secara resmi ditetapkan dan selain itu, sebanyak 68 anggota POKMASWAS mendapat pelatihan Tahap 1, dan 3 orang anggota berpartisipasi dalam pertukaran pembelajaran antara Fakfak dan Raja Ampat.

Kondisi Pemungkin bagi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan

Dukungan yang mendorong kondisi pemungkin yang diperlukan untuk mencapai tujuan proyek, juga mengalami kemajuan yang cukup baik pada kuartal ini.

Menciptakan Publik yang Berdaya melalui Penyadartahuan dan Advokasi

Dalam komponen ini, kegiatan untuk meningkatkan keterampilan komunikasi bagi perubahan perilaku (behavior change communication – BCC) terus dilakukan bagi mitra SEA melalui 'klinik' yang diberikan oleh SEA Core yang hingga saat ini telah dilaksanakan tujuh klinik. Melalui klinik ini SEA Core memberikan

dukungan yang spesifik bagi mitra sesuai dengan kebutuhan mitra dan kondisi lapangan tempat mitra bekerja. Identifikasi dan pelibatan tokoh perubahan (champion) meningkat pesat dalam kuartal ini. Sebanyak 251 tokoh diidentifikasi sejak bulan Januari. Selain itu, berbagai materi penyadartahuan dan komunikasi dikembangkan dan disebar. Diperkirakan materi komunikasi ini mencapai sedikitnya 3,000 orang di kuartal ini. Rincian kegiatan dan materi komunikasi yang dihasilkan dijelaskan pada Bagian SA1: *Creates Demand through Awareness Raising and Advocacy*.

Meningkatkan Insentif bagi Pemanfaatan Laut

Dalam komponen kerja pengembangan pasar bagi perikanan berkelanjutan, kegiatan audit dilaksanakan untuk Fair Trade di Pulau Buru dan Seram, bagi seluruh Fair Trade Committee tahun pertama dan tahun ke empat. Audit yang dilaksanakan oleh Auditor Fair Trade Independen ini melibatkan 11 asosiasi nelayan, 6 pabrik mini (mini-plants), dan tiga fasilitas pemrosesan. Hasil dari audit dan rekomendasi bagi upaya perbaikan pentaatan kepada standar Fair Trade akan tersedia di kuartal yang akan datang.

Dalam komponen kerja mendorong dan mengembangkan pariwisata bahari yang berkelanjutan dan peluang mata pencaharian alternative, kegiatan terus difokuskan kepada upaya mendorong kegiatan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan yang berbasis masyarakat di lokasi lokasi kerja SEA. Ada tiga kelompok pariwisata berbasis masyarakat terbentuk di Maluku Utara, serta kemitraan awal bagi kegiatan pariwisata bahari di Sawai, Maluku.

Upaya identifikasi dan mendorong model investasi serta pelibatan sektor swasta juga mengalami kemajuan. Mitra SEA Marine Change memulai kegiatan yang diarahkan kepada penyusunan cetak biru investasi bagi Morotai, berdasarkan model *economic rate of return* (ERR) yang telah dikembangkan. Di Pulau Widi, kemitraan publik-swasta dengan PT LII terbentuk, termasuk kegiatan persiapan untuk berkolaborasi untuk pembelian kapal patrol untuk KKP Kepulauan Widi.

Kemudian, komponen kerja mendukung akses yang terpilih, terkelola, dan aman bagi sumberdaya laut mengalami kemajuan di Maluku dengan diidentifikasinya enam lokasi baru dalam membangun wilayah dengan akses yang terkelola dengan masyarakat di Seram Barat. Dengan demikian portfolio lokasi dengan pengelolaan tradisional di Maluku mencapai 24 lokasi dengan luas 94,385 hektar.

Memajukan Pengembangan Kebijakan dan Peraturan Kelautan dan Perikanan

Dalam komponen ini, kegiatan untuk mendukung empat dokumen kebijakan di tingkat nasional, yaitu: (1) revisi kebijakan untuk pembentukan dan pengelolaan KKP; (2) penyusunan Petunjuk Teknis bagi Jejaring KKP; (3) penyusunan kebijakan Sistem Pengawasan oleh Masyarakat; dan (4) penyusunan rancangan peraturan menteri bagi Petunjuk Teknis Implementasi Port State Measure Agreement. Di tingkat provinsi, kegiatan difokuskan untuk mendukung penetapan empat POKMASWAS baru di Maluku, Sembilan POKMASWAS di Papua Barat, dan empat pencadangan KKP, tiga di Maluku Utara, dan satu di Papua Barat.

Melembagakan Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Kapasitas

Dalam kuartal kedua FY19, sembilan kegiatan pelatihan dilaksanakan yang meningkatkan kapasitas 267 orang peserta pelatihan dengan dukungan Proyek USAID SEA. Kegiatan pelatihan itu dilaksanakan di tingkat nasional, provinsi, dan lokasi, dengan berbagai topik. Kegiatan pelebagaan pelatihan dan peningkatan kapasitas juga mengalami kemajuan dengan dikembangkannya empat kurikulum dan modul pelatihan, yaitu: (1) Pelatihan Implementasi Port State Measure bagi Inspektur, (2) Pelatihan Perancangan KKP dan Jejaring KKP; (3) Pelatihan Strategi Pemanfaatan Perikanan (Harvest Strategy), dan (4) Pelatihan POKMASWAS

Manajemen Proyek

Dalam periode pelaporan ini, lima staf direkrut, sehingga jumlah total SEA Core menjadi 46 orang, dan total keseluruhan staf pendukung Proyek SEA, termasuk seluruh sub-kontraktor mencapai 255 orang. Seluruh staf terus bekerja dalam satu rencana kerja dan struktur proyek. Pesan Proyek SEA terkait dengan segala aspek dari perikanan berkelanjutan dan konservasi keanekaragaman hayati terpapar melalui 12 media publikasi dalam kuartal ini, selain penerbitan dan distribusi newsletter tengah tahunan Talking SEA (Edisi #3) dan peluncuran USAID 'SEA News' Brief bulanan.

Pemantauan, Evaluasi dan Pembelajaran (MEL)

Dalam periode pelaporan ini, tim ME&L memulai sistem audit kualitas data internal yang baru, termasuk uji petik bersama mitra, untuk memastikan data yang dikumpulkan valid dan didukung oleh dokumen verifikasi dan prosedur yang tepat. Tim ME&L juga melakukan kunjungan ke lokasi, untuk memahami konteks akan tantangan yang dihadapi para mitra. Selain itu, dalam kunjungan lapangan ini Tim ME&L memberikan dukungan teknis bagi perbaikan kualitas data.

Proyek USAID SEA memiliki 18 indikator kinerja utama untuk mengukur suksesnya. Dari 18 indikator, 14 indikator memiliki target spesifik di FY19. Kemajuan berdasarkan target tahunan di FY19 hingga saat ini (Q1 dan Q2) ditampilkan dalam ilustrasi berikut.

KEMAJUAN SAAT INI MENUJU TARGET FY19

INDIKATOR DENGAN TARGET FY19 TERTENTU	TARGET FY19	Capaian Q1+Q2 FY19 / % target FY19 dicapai pada saat ini
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 1: Jumlah orang yang terpapar pada pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA melalui penjangkauan kegiatan komunikasi dan media	1.670 (orang)	6,777 246%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 2: Jumlah tokoh perubahan (champion) yang memiliki kemampuan untuk menyampaikan pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA	130 (orang)	291 224%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 3: Jumlah orang yang telah dipengaruhi oleh tokoh perubahan (champion)	400 (orang)	60 15%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 4: Jumlah forum yang terbangun dan berfungsi	5 (fora)	10 200%
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 (ha)	9,901 1%
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 (ha)	0 0%
SA2.3: Jumlah kapal (skala kecil dan menengah) yang tercatat (terdaftar) atau memiliki ijin	300 (kapal penangkap ikan)	259 86%
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)	0 0%
SA3.2: Jumlah investasi yang diungkit dalam dolar Amerika, dari sumber publik dan swasta (indikator khusus)	1 (dolar US)	0.070 7%
SA3.3: Jumlah orang dengan kepemilikan yang lebih pasti atau akses yang dikelola di wilayah target	6.000 (orang)	4,425 74%
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	3 (peraturan, perundangan, rencana strategi, regulasi)	3 100%
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	400 (orang)	609 142%
SA5.2: Jumlah inovasi yang didukung oleh bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	4 (inovasi)	1 25%
SA5.3: Jumlah orang yang melaksanakan/menegakan peraturan terkait dengan upaya konservasi sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	60 (orang)	68 113%

Figure 2: Kemajuan capaian target indikator di FY19 dalam kuartal kedua FY19 (Januari hingga Maret 2019).

SECTION I. USAID SEA PROJECT OVERVIEW

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

OBJECTIVES AND KEY RESULTS

The USAID SEA Project aims to:

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

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

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

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

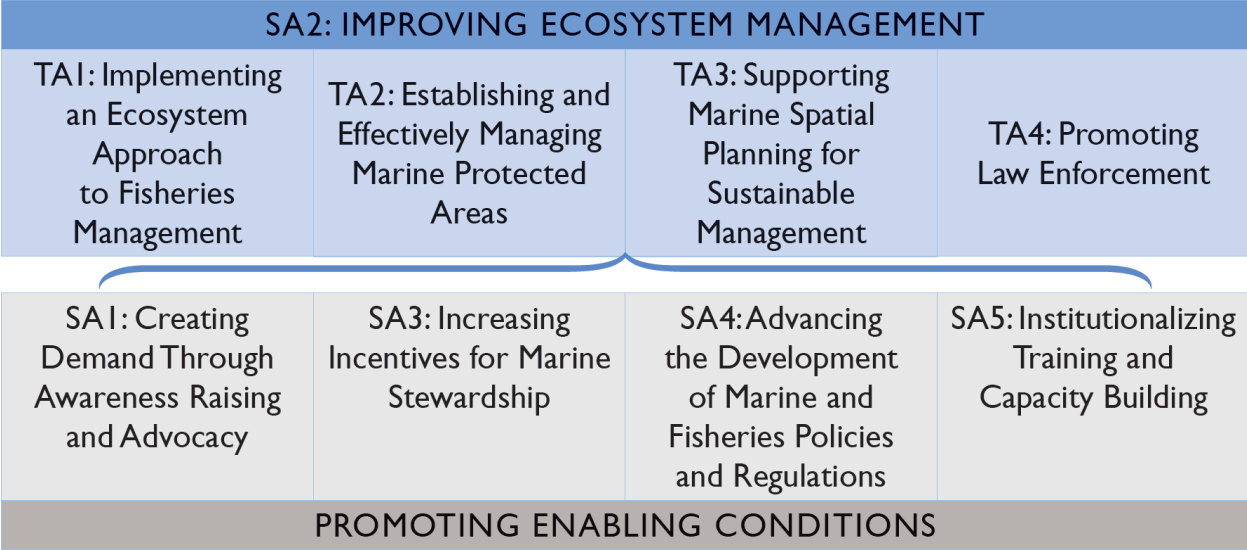


Figure 3: The core strategic and technical approaches implemented under the USAID SEA Project.

The project is implemented by Tetra Tech and a consortium of partners. The following is a list of sub-contractors as of March 2019:

- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Indonesia)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- Coral Triangle Center (CTC)
- Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI)
- Marine Change
- Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI)
- RARE
- Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation (ILMMA)
- Universitas Kristen Papua (UKIP)
- Reef Check Indonesia (RCI)
- Universitas Negeri Papua (UNIPA)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Conservation International (CI)

Overall the project continues to support sustainable fisheries initiatives in 15 target areas, as well as 15 MPA sites (one new site was added this quarter) – see table 1 and figure 4.

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 / Lalin / Talimau	WCS / MDPI
		171	North Obi / Bisa Island / Madapolo / Waringin	MDPI
Sula Islands	162	Sanana	MDPI	
MPA	Morotai	111	Morotai	WCS / Marine Change / Reef Check
	Tidore Islands	121	Mare Island	WCS / Marine Change / Reef Check
	South Halmahera	142	Guraici	WCS
		141	Widi Island	WCS
		143	Makian/ Moti Islands	WCS
	Sula Islands	161	Sula / Lifmatola / Sanana	CTC
MALUKU				
Fisheries	West Seram	222	Huamual Belakang / Buano (North Buano & Kasuari)	WWF / ILMMA
		223	Kawa	WWF
	Central Maluku	212	North Seram / Parigi / Gale-Gale / Labuhan / Sawai / Aketernate / Kobisadar	MDPI / WWF / ILMMA
		241	Ambon / Tulehu / Tawiri	AP2HI
	East Seram	232	Bula	MDPI
		232	Grogos & Gorom Islands	WWF
MPA	West Seram	221	Buano (North Buano & South Buano)	CTC
	Central Maluku	211	Sawai	WWF
		243	Lease	CTC
		212	Ay & Rhun	CTC
	East Seram	231	Koon-Neiden	WWF
WEST PAPUA				
Fisheries	Sorong	321	Klademak Pantai	WWF
		332	Konda / Wamargege	WWF
	South Sorong	333	Inanwatan / Mugibi & Mate	WWF
		334	Teminabuan / Ampera & Sayolo	WWF
	Bintuni	342	Babo / Manimeri / Aroba / Tahiti / Banjar Ausoy / Kampung Nelayan / Sayolo	WWF
	Fakfak	352	Fakfak	UNIPA
	Raja Ampat	313	South Misool	UKIP
		311	Mayalibit Bay	RARE
		312	Dampier Strait / Kabui	RARE / UKIP
MPA	South Sorong	331	South Sorong	WWF
	Bintuni Bay ²	341	Bintuni Bay	WWF
	Fakfak	351	Berau Bay	CI
	Fakfak	351	Nusalasi Van den Bosch	CI

Table 1: Full list of USAID SEA Project sites (end of Q2, FY19).

² Under circumstances in the area, (the proposed) Bintuni Bay MPA is proposed to use a fisheries management approach: Traditional Community Based Fisheries Management. The Project will provide a full narrative in the next Quarterly Report.

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

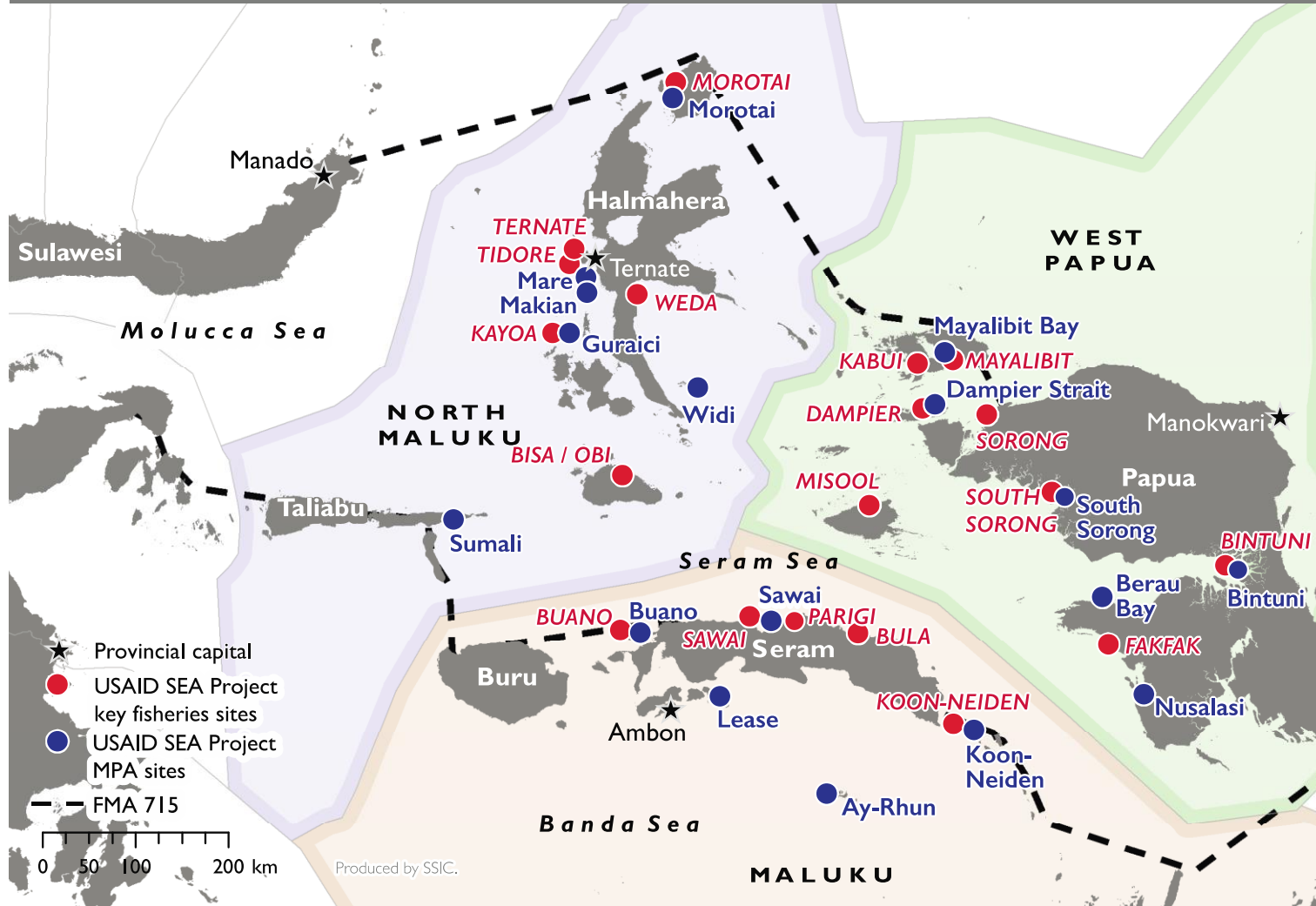


Figure 4: Map of all USAID SEA Project sites in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua.

SECTION 2. TECHNICAL APPROACHES FOR IMPROVED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

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

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

TECHNICAL APPROACH I: AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

During the second quarter of FY19, efforts under this technical approach focused on: (a) continuing to collect fish landing data for stock assessments, and completing assessments where possible for input into harvest strategy development; (b) advancing harvest strategies for small pelagic and reef fish in FMA 715; (c) strengthening governance for fisheries management; and (d) furthering the advancement of monitoring systems (including accelerated work on vessel registration and the initiation of trials for the revised fisher logbooks).

All activities under this TA have actively engaged the relevant government agencies in Indonesia, at both the national and provincial levels, to ensure mechanisms are appropriately and vertically integrated across agencies, and to promote ownership and leadership of fisheries management. Key activities are described below.

STOCK ASSESSMENTS

Fish Landing Data Collection. In this quarter, 64 enumerators working with partners WCS, WWF, MDPI, and the Office of Marine Fisheries Research (*Balai Riset Perikanan Laut – BRPL*) continued their work to collect fish landing data across 48 sampling sites. The data collection continues to follow the BRPL methodology using a paper-based system. However, some SEA Project partners are concurrently furthering their efforts to adopt e-based data collection systems.

- WCS enumerators are now using tablets and digital cameras in their data collection (using the camera to take photographs of catches and using the tablets to document trip information). This data is uploaded to the WCS server, with the WCS Fisheries Specialist in Bogor then verifying and validating the data prior to submission to BRPL.

- MDPI continues to use the I-Fish application for data collected in Bisa, Morotai, Bacan, and Ternate, and aims to replace ‘paper’ data collection at all its project sites, to promote improved efficiency and accuracy moving forward.

Stock Assessment Analysis Completed for Red-Snapper and Grouper. The USAID SEA Core fisheries team, together with BRPL and partners WCS, concluded stock assessment analysis for target reef fish species in this quarter, and presented the results on February 12 in a Workshop for the Development of Harvest Strategies for Small Pelagic and Reef fish in FMA 715 (see section below on Harvest Strategies). The assessments focused on six dominant species: *Variola albimarginata*, *Cephalopholis boenak*, and *Epinephelus ongus* (groupers); and *Etelis radiosus*, *Lutjanus gibbus*, and *Lutjanus vitta* (snappers). The findings revealed that the spawning per recruit (SPR) value for grouper *Cephalopholis boenak* and snapper *Etelis radiosus* are below 20 percent. The analysis also showed that the catch of immature *E. radiosus* fish is very high, as are overall exploitation levels (69 and 62 percent respectively), suggesting that specific rules and cautions would need to be made for this species during harvest strategy development.

Preparation for the 12th Asian Fisheries Aquaculture Forum (AFAF). In this quarter, the USAID SEA Core fisheries team worked with researchers from the Office of Marine Fisheries Research (*Balai Riset Perikanan Laut – BRPL*) to refine the results of all the stock assessments conducted to date, in readiness to present this work at the upcoming 12th Asian Fisheries Aquaculture Forum (AFAF), that will be held in Iloilo, Philippines in early April 2019. The AFAF has scheduled a ‘Special Session on Sustainable Fisheries’ for the USAID SEA Project, during which the fisheries team, BRPL researchers, and partners WCS and WWF, are going to present six papers on the theme of sustainable fisheries management. Participating in this conference will enable MMAF and the SEA team to showcase the Project’s work to an international audience. In preparation for this event, the SEA team and the BRPL team held a scientific mini-review meeting on March 15 at the BRPL office, where the researchers presented their papers to senior MMAF staff. The feedback received at the meeting will be used to refine the papers and associated presentations for delivery at the AFAF.

HARVEST STRATEGIES

To date, the USAID SEA Project has made progress on the development of fisheries management plans (harvest strategies) for small pelagic fish, red snapper and grouper reef fish, anchovies, and flying fish.

In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project conducted two key events related to the development of an FMA-level harvest strategy for small pelagic species, in line with the road map agreed in the previous quarter. The management unit for the small pelagic harvest strategy is at the FMA level, and thus engaged government and non-governmental agencies from all six provinces in FMA 715.

Workshop One – Initiating the Development of Harvest Strategies for Small Pelagic and Reef Fish in FMA 715. In February 11 – 12, 2019, the first kickoff workshop for initiating a fishery management plan for small pelagic and reef fish was held in Manokwari. It was attended by stakeholders from all six provinces in FMA 715 (North Maluku, Maluku, West Papua, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Central Sulawesi) as well as the Executive Coordinator of the Fisheries Management Council (FMC) for FMA 715.

The event objectives were:

- to share information about the current progress of sustainable fisheries activities in relation to small pelagic and reef fish (particularly red-snapper and grouper);
- to synchronize the perspectives of harvest strategy design and development (initiation and direction) amongst MMAF units and provinces;
- to identify the actions needed for FMA-level harvest strategy development;
- to identify potential working groups to lead the work and ensure the continuous engagement of relevant actors throughout the development process.

In preparation for this workshop the SEA Project worked closely with BPRL researchers to ensure that the lessons learned to date were based upon best available scientific information. To this end, on the first day of the workshop, an internal meeting (of SEA and BPRL staff) was held to consolidate and compile the relevant scientific information and assessment results to share with the wider stakeholders on the second day.

Key outputs of this event were as follows:

- Commitment was made by fisheries managers (represented by the Head of the Sub-Directorate of Fish Resources in Coastal, Territorial, and Archipelagic Waters) and scientists, for developing a harvest strategy for small pelagic and red snapper reef fish in FMA 715.
- A roadmap for moving forward was agreed, that includes: (a) identifying key elements of harvest strategies that cover operational objectives (e.g. indicators, reference points, acceptable levels of risk, monitoring and assessment of fishery performance, and control rules); (b) developing a harvest strategy document; (c) conducting public consultations; and (d) developing a legal harvest strategy document.
- The importance of establishment a working group was endorsed and approved.

Workshop Two – Initiating the Development of Harvest Strategies for Small Pelagic and Reef Fish in FMA 715. This second follow-up workshop was held in Ternate, North Maluku, from March 25 to 29, as part of the agreed roadmap, with the following objectives:

- to increase the awareness of stakeholders on the importance of developing harvest strategies;
- to build the capacity of fisheries managers and academics in identifying operational objectives and indicators of a harvest strategy;
- to share knowledge on the concepts, theories, and methodologies for defining operational objectives of a harvest strategy;
- to share the results of analysis related to the stock status of small pelagic fish and fisheries in FMA 715;
- to identify the operational objectives and indicators for a small pelagic harvest strategy for FMA 715.

The workshop was divided into two key activities:

- (1) Training sessions (March 25 – 26) — focusing on the concepts, theories, and methodologies associated with setting operational objectives for a harvest strategy. Academic institutions were invited to share their skills and experiences in this area, with participants from seven universities in attendance (Sam Ratulangi University, Manado; Gorontalo University; Tadulako University, Palu; Khairun University, Ternate; Muhammadiyah University, Ternate; Patimura University, Ambon; and Papua State University, Manokwari).

- (2) Sessions for developing operational objectives (March 27 – 29) — the operational objectives identified will provide the basis for later identifying indicators and harvest control rules.

Box 1: Site-based Management — Anchovies in Raja Ampat

As reported in the last quarter, UKIP has developed a management plan for anchovy fisheries in South Misool and Kabui Bay in Raja Ampat. The recommendations in this plan included reducing fishing effort through: increasing the minimum net-mesh size permissible; reducing fishing time; developing a permit system for lift net (*bagan*) fishing vessels; reducing the spatial distribution of *bagans*; implementing fisher logbooks; and deploying surveillance and monitoring.

To further the implementation and institutionalization of these objectives, UKIP carried out a number of workshops and meetings in this quarter, including informal meetings with district- and provincial-level fisheries managers. As part of the USAID SEA Project’s fisheries workshop held on February 12 in Manokwari, UKIP presented the management recommendations to officers of the Department of Marine Fisheries (*Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan – DKP*) West Papua, as well as representatives of the fishing industry, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), and universities. Following this, UKIP met with the Head of DKP Capture Fisheries in February to discuss the inclusion of anchovy management recommendations into the DKP’s five-year strategic plan (*Rencana Strategis – RENSTRA*), which will be revised this year. DKP is anticipating that UKIP will continue to provide the technical support necessary to establish and implement the recommendations on the ground; this was further endorsed through a meeting held between UKIP and DKP Raja Ampat on February 27.

These efforts culminated during the Harvest Strategy Workshop conducted on March 26, in which the Head of Capture Fisheries of DKP West Papua informed the USAID SEA team that they have included the establishment of an anchovy fisheries management plan in their 2020 work plan.

In parallel, USAID SEA facilitated several meetings between BRPL and UKIP during the data review and stock assessment training conducted in the first and second year of the project. In addition, SEA CORE team with technical support from NOAA, plans to provide technical support to improve fish monitoring methodology and analysis in July 2019.

DEVELOPING & STRENGTHENING FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

NATIONAL

Support to Establishing and Strengthening the FMA 715 Fisheries Management Council.

Following the targets of USAID SEA Projects work plan, efforts continued this quarter to promote the establishment and effective functioning of FMA 715’s FMC (*Lembaga Pengelolaan Perikanan*). In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project supported the participation of the Executive Coordinator of the FMC, as well as FMC members from the six provinces (Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Papua, and Gorontalo), in the two harvest-strategy-related workshops described in the previous section.

Promoting the Inclusion of Fisheries Extension Officers in the USAID SEA Project’s Sustainable Fisheries Activities. Lessons learned to date through SEA Project activities, reveal the important role that Fishery Extension Officers can have in creating awareness and providing technical assistance at the community level. These officers are hired by the national government (through the *Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional* or KKPN) but work at the community level, through coordination with district-level fisheries offices under provincial guidance. In this quarter, a series of meetings were

held to better understand current roles, tasks, and management coordination systems of the extension officers, and explore ways in which their efforts may be linked more directly with SEA Project targets to galvanize change.

On January 22, the SEA Core team met at MMAF Jakarta with the Head of Extension Services under Center for Training and Extension Service (Puslatluh), who manages Indonesia's Extension Service Officers nationwide. The meeting advocated the importance of the role of Extension Service Officers' in promoting sustainable fisheries issues to local communities, and also sought the possibility of higher engagement of officers in activities supported by the USAID SEA Project. The response was positive and Head of Extension Services advised the SEA Project's fisheries team to work directly with local-level extension officials. It was noted that the engagement of extension officers in SEA activities would not adversely overload their current job responsibilities, which already align with SEA Project objectives, and include the collection of fisheries production data for the Data and Information Center (*Pusat Data dan Informasi* – PUSDATIN) under the 'One Data' (*Satu Data*) program. USAID SEA Project will engage the extension officers in awareness raising on the sustainable fisheries practices, importance of submitting catch data and registering vessels to fishers and community, as well as providing technical assistance. To date, some of the officers are involved in vessel registration activities. In the future, USAID SEA will support the extension officers by providing technical assistance and training on all aspects of sustainable fisheries.

PROVINCIAL

North Maluku

Promoting the Inclusion of Fisheries Extension Officers in the USAID SEA Project's Sustainable Fisheries Activities – Provincial Follow up. Following the advice received in the national-level meeting described above, a site visit was conducted to South Halmahera between March 8 and 13, during which several meetings were held with the Head of the Fisheries Office for South Halmahera, the North Maluku Coordinator and several Fisheries Extension Officers. The discussions revealed that there are considerable opportunities to enhance the engagement of extension officers in the activities being supported by the USAID SEA Project, particularly around issues of vessel registration, fisher logbook use, collation and submission of data, as well as awareness raising and the provision of technical support to local fishers and their families. Moving forward, the SEA Project's Core fisheries team aims to advocate for these activities to be included in the extension officers' own plans and performance indicators (which already include – amongst other tasks - providing support to fishers to obtain 'business permits' and promoting sustainable fishing practices).

DKP RENSTRA Support for North Maluku. An important element of the EAFM workstream is the strengthening of fisheries governance and management practices within provincial government programs. To achieve this, efforts in this quarter focused on promoting sustainable fisheries practices and lessons learned for adoption into the DKP five-year strategic plans (*Rencana Strategis* – RENSTRA) in the Project's three target provinces. In North Maluku, informal efforts for RENSTRA support began through a meeting with the Head of DKP Capture Fisheries North Maluku, on March 14 in Ternate. In this meeting, preliminary agreement was made that the USAID SEA fisheries team would support the identification of priority capture fisheries initiatives to reflect in provincial planning, based on the lessons learned from the USAID SEA Project to date.

Maluku

DKP RENSTRA Support for Maluku. A meeting was held in Ambon on March 15 to identify the lessons learned to date through the various USAID SEA Project activities. Participants included the USAID SEA Project's Core fisheries team and consultants, as well as partners MDPI, WWF and ILLMA (via call-in). The meeting resulted in a suite of preliminary recommendations to be developed into a technical paper (to be developed in the coming months) that will be submitted to the provincial government to supplement the existing DKP RENSTRA. These activities will align with the USAID SEA Project's goals, and include, for example: improving catch data methodologies; improving vessel registration processes and data management; implementing stock assessments for local fisheries; and including traditional practices in marine resource use management policies as well as in future plans for the development of local fisheries.

West Papua

DKP RENSTRA Support for West Papua. A RENSTRA has already been developed by the DKP of West Papua, but a decision has been made to revise it based on wider inputs. This provides an important opportunity for the USAID SEA Project to provide inputs and promote programs to strengthen provincial-level fisheries management. On February 12, the USAID SEA Project's fisheries team – together with partners, UKIP – conducted a governance workshop in Manokwari to share the Project's experiences to date, the results of research undertaken in the region, as well as plans underway and lessons learned. The workshop was attended by representatives from the DKP of West Papua, as well as the Executive Coordinator of the FMA 715 FMC, and FMC members from the wider provinces (see previous section on 'Harvest Strategies').

The workshop resulted in a signed commitment from the local government to include anchovy fisheries management (and associated monitoring) into the revised RENSTRA. It was also agreed to establish a fisheries communication forum as a platform for sharing, and consulting on issues related to sustainable fisheries. Moving forward, the USAID SEA Project will use this forum to channel communications, including advocacy messages for awareness raising and capacity building, in West Papua Province.

FISHING EFFORT MONITORING

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

Vessel Registration

In this quarter, there has been considerable further progress in the promotion of vessel registration for small-scale fishers (≤ 10 gross tons). While vessel registration is required by regulation, small-scale fisheries vessels data are not necessarily available in Maluku. North Maluku and West Papua, the 2015 fisheries statistic data reported 3,225 and 10,160 small-scale fishing vessels (<10GT) respectively.

There is no intention to register all vessels available in the three provinces, USAID SEA intervention on vessel registration need to be seen as integrated approach to build capacity and raise awareness for the leadership of local government that vessel registration is important component for sustainable management of small-scale fisheries.

To date, a total of 782 vessels have been registered, and have been issued with proof of vessel registration (*Bukti Pencatatan Kapal Perikanan – BPKP*) and verified boat registration certificates (*Pas Kecil*). In addition to this, a further 221 vessels have been inventoried, and their BPKP and *Pas Kecil* documents are now in progress.

Ceremonies Held to Commemorate the Handover of Vessel Registration Documentation.

To recognize the accelerated achievements of registering vessels in this quarter, several ceremonies were conducted to commemorate the handing over of *Pas Kecil* and BPKP documents from the government to fishers. On January 23 and 24 in Maluku Province, 177 fishers were presented with their documentation in Lease region (in Haria and Nolloth Villages on Saparua Island). This ceremony was led by DKP Maluku and the SEA Project’s Core fisheries team. On February 18 in South Sorong, Project partner WWF also held an event, issuing registration documentation to 189 fishers. These ceremonies helped to create awareness amongst fishers and local communities, and express the commitment of government agencies to these stakeholders.

Strengthening and Empowering Provincial Agencies to Lead the Vessel Registration Processes Moving Forward. Through this quarter, work continued to identify ways in which the USAID SEA Project could transfer leadership of the vessel registration work to the relevant provincial agencies (rather the SEA leads and partners who are so far galvanizing the efforts). In Central Maluku, the abovementioned ceremonies provided an opportunity to discuss this further in coordination with the Branch Office (GP VII) of DKP Maluku Province and Fisheries Extension Officers. Through these discussions, the agency and extension officers committed to take a stronger leadership role. Initially this will be evidenced by Fisheries Extension Officers from Lease (Saparua Sub-District) and the staff of DKP Cabang Dinas (GP VII) leading the socialization work to identify further beneficiaries for registration. While the USAID SEA Project is anticipated to continue to provide some financing for these efforts, it will increasingly ask the local government agencies to budget for and to cover the costs.

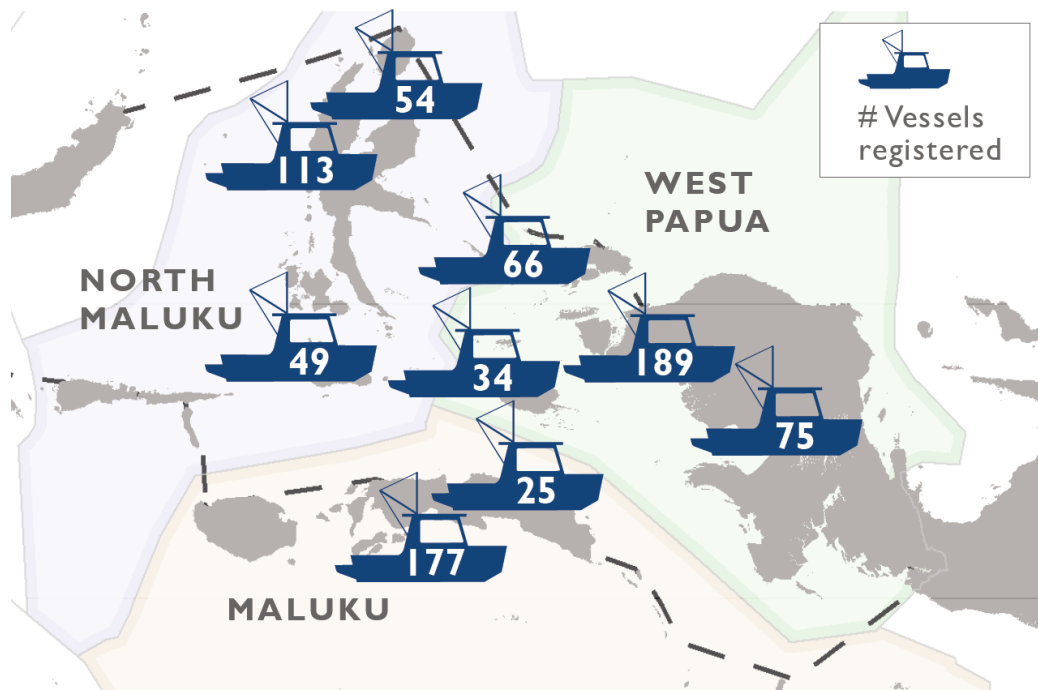


Figure 5: Number of vessels registered to date across the SEA Project’s target provinces.

Governor’s Decree Issued in North Maluku to Clarify Vessel Registration Roles and Responsibilities. Through the efforts of the USAID SEA Project and its partners on the ground, there has also been increased awareness and buy-in for the registration process from provincial governments. This is evidenced by the recent passing of a Governor’s Decree (PerGub no. 59/2018) in North Maluku, which clarifies the various roles and responsibilities of the district-level fisheries offices and the provincial one-stop integrated service (*Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu – PTSP*) in the registration process.

Delay to the Deployment of the Offline Licensing Information System (SIMKADA). In the USAID SEA Project’s work plan, it was anticipated that the offline SIMKADA tool would be deployed in Ternate on February 7/8. However, this plan was postponed to a future date as the staff of the Directorate of Fishers and Licensing had to deal with a backlog of delayed licenses and fishing permits, generating considerable complaints from fishing companies. Therefore, dealing with this work was prioritized over the launch of the offline SIMKADA, which will hopefully take place in the next quarter.

Logbook Development for Small-Scale Fishers

Fisher Logbooks Finalized and Field Trials Commenced. Following on from achievements in the last quarter (in which the SEA Project’s Core fisheries team, BPRL, and the Directorate of Fish Resource Management (*Direktorat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan – PSDI*, identified the final agreed data points for inclusion in the pilot logbook design), progress continued in this quarter to finalize the logbook and initiate field trials. Key steps included a meeting on February 8 in Jakarta to finalize the accommodation of inputs from the November 2018 workshop (reported on in the previous quarter), and a follow up meeting on February 25 to prepare and plan for logbook dissemination and trialing. This resulted in a plan to trial in seven locations across FMA 715 (see table 2). The logbook format and guideline is provided in the annex.

The logbook requirement for large scale fisheries is PERMEN 48/2014. Directorate SDI is currently revising the Ministerial Regulation with USAID SEA Project provides support to include fishing logbook for small scale fishers in the revision.

	NORTH MALUKU		MALUKU	WEST PAPUA			OTHER
Pilot site	Ternate	Tidore	Sawai (Labuan)	Mayalibit Bay and/or Dampier Strait	South Misool (Yellu)	South Sorong (Teminabuan)	Bitung (FMA 715, North Sulawesi)
Lead Partner	MDPI	WCS	WWF	RARE	UKIP	WWF	AP2HI
Type of fishery	Tuna, <i>cakalang</i> , <i>tongkol</i>	Snapper, grouper, reef fisheries	Shrimp and mangrove crab	Small pelagic	Anchovy	Shrimp and mangrove crab	Tuna, <i>cakalang</i> , <i>tongkol</i>

Socialization approach	Through DMC and using two / three fisher champions	Through Pokja meeting initially, with assistance from enumerators	Using enumerators to assist fishers	Using social marketing / BC campaign to raise awareness of the importance of logbook	Through fishing companies who own lift nets (<i>bagan</i>)	Using enumerators to assist fishers	Circulating to fisher's through official associations
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Table 2: Fisher logbook trial locations across SEA Project sites.

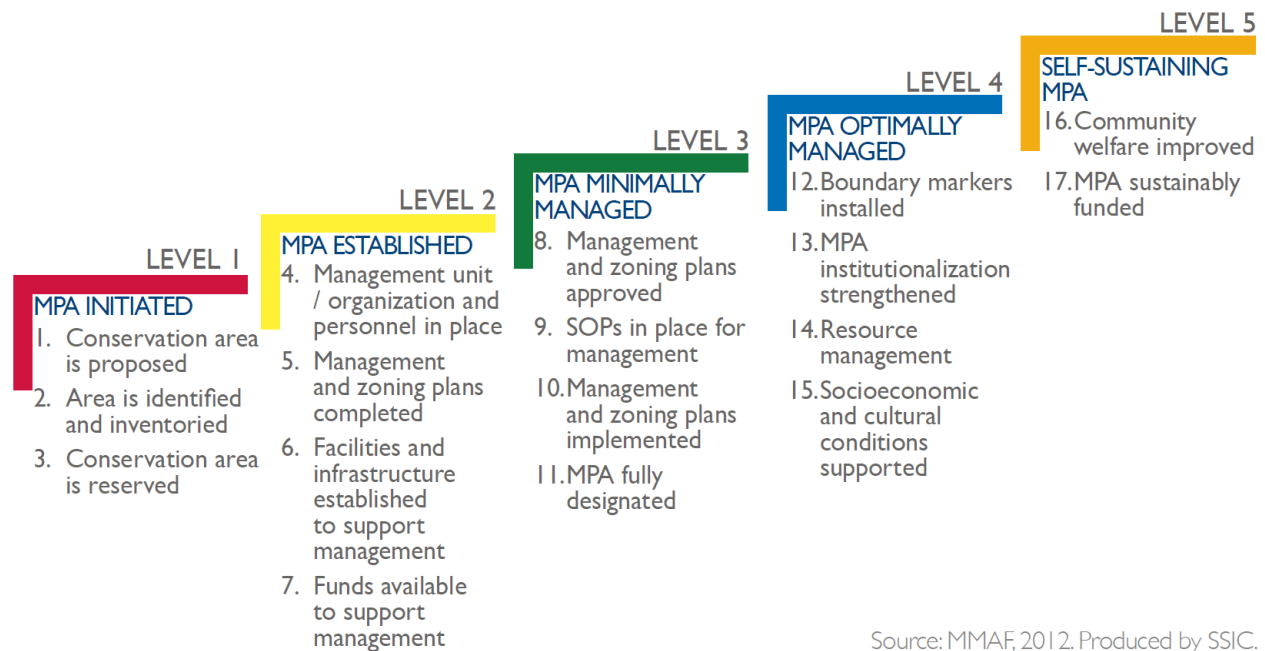
SEA Project partners have already commenced socialization of the logbook at their target sites. Between March 9 and 12, partner WCS held several meetings with snapper and grouper fishermen in Tidore (Gurafin, Rum, and Galala communities) and South Halmahera (Bajo Sangkuang community). Through these discussions it was clear that fishers prefer to complete the logbook at the end of a fishing trip rather than attempting to complete it whilst onboard the vessel at sea (completion at sea was found to be more challenging practically).

Exploring and Refining Mechanisms for Logbook Submission, Verification, and Management. In parallel to the above trials, the USAID SEA Project, with consultant support, conducted field-based assessments in North Maluku and West Papua to identify best-fit mechanisms for provincial governments to effectively collate logbook data submissions, verify, and manage data. The assessment also explored potential incentive mechanisms (both governmental and market-based incentives) to promote fisher engagement and compliance with logbook record keeping. This assessment involved conducting fieldwork between March 8 and 21; the consultant team are now analyzing their findings, with a plan to present the preliminary results and recommendations on April 9 (next quarter) to the internal PSDI unit for further discussion.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 2: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

At the start of this quarter, at the national level, the Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity in MMAF (*Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut – KKHL*) informed all of their partners / counterparts that one of their top priorities for 2019 is to accelerate the designation process (*penetapan*) of all currently reserved MPAs. The aim is that all MPAs are officially designated by September 2019 (reaching Level 3, Step 8 of the MMAF development process, as outlined in figure 6).

For the USAID SEA Project this means that all MPAs within the SEA Project portfolio are encouraged to have finalized their designation requirements by this time, including the production of MPA Management and Zoning Plans.



Source: MMAF, 2012. Produced by SSIC.

Figure 6: The five levels and 17 steps to achieving an effectively managed MPA (E-KKP3K)

To this end, the SEA Project team has been focusing this quarter on finalizing designations, and progressing the development of MPA Management and Zoning Plans. As table 3 shows, 12 of the SEA Project portfolio sites are now formally reserved, while three are still in process.

NORTH MALUKU						
MPA	Morotai	Guraici	Mare	Widi	Sula	Makian
Legal Name	<i>Pulau Rao – Tanjung Dehegila MPA</i>	<i>Kepulauan Guraici dan Laut Sekitarnya</i>	<i>Pulau Mare dan Laut Sekitarnya</i>	<i>Gugusan Pulau Widi Sebagai Suaka Pulau Kecil</i>	<i>Kepulauan Sula</i>	<i>Pulau Makian</i>
MPA type/ category \diamond	KKPD / TWP	KKPD / DPL	KKP3K / SPK	KKP3K / SPK	KKP3K / TP	KKP3K / SPK
New / Existing	New (includes existing Rao)	Existing (to be expanded)	Existing	Existing (to be expanded)	New	New
AREA (HA)	65,521 ⁽ⁱ⁾	6,386 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2,810 ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	7,690	117,960 ^(iv)	42,799
RESERVATION STATUS	Reservation completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 361/KPTS /MU/2018	Reservation completed: SK Bupati Halmahera Selatan: no. 99 Tahun 2012	Bupati Reservation completed: ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ SK Walikota Tidore Kepulauan: no. 72.2 Tahun 2012	Reservation completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 251/KPTS /MU/2015	Reservation completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 360/KPTS /MU/2018	Reservation completed: ^(v) SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 359/KPTS /MU/2018
ZONING PLAN	Initial draft in review	Initial draft in review	Initial draft in review	Initial draft in review	In progress	In progress
MANAGEMENT PLAN STATUS	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In development

- (i) Adjusted from previously reported size (58,011 ha) to align with allocation in marine spatial plan (RZWP-3-K)
- (ii) Adjusted from previous estimated size (95,086 ha) to reflect existing Bupati decree. In the process of revision to reflect spatial allocations in RZWP-3-K of up to 91,576 ha.
- (iii) Adjusted from previously reported size (7,611 ha) to reflect existing Walikota decree. Currently in process for new Governor's Decree to reflection expansion to area allocation in RZWP-3-K of up to 7,093 ha.
- (iv) Adjusted from previously reported size (123,436 ha) following Governor's Decree.
- (v) Decree going through revision to better reflect spatial allocation in the RZWP-3-K, therefore area (ha) anticipated to change.

Table 3: The current status of MPAs in North Maluku (above), Maluku (top of next page) and West Papua (bottom of next page).

\diamond Legend		
DPL	<i>Daerah Perlindungan Laut</i>	Marine Protected Area
SAP	<i>Suaka Alam Perairan</i>	Aquatic Nature Reserve
SPK	<i>Suaka Pulau Kecil</i>	Small Island Reserve
TP	<i>Taman Pesisir</i>	Coastal Park
TPK	<i>Taman Pulau Kecil</i>	Small Island Park
TWP	<i>Taman Wisata Perairan</i>	Aquatic Tourism Park
TBD	To be determined	

MALUKU					
MPA	Buano	Lease	Sawai	Ay-Rhun	Koon-Neiden
Legal Name	<i>Pulau Buano</i>	<i>Kepulauan Lease (Gulus Pulau VII)</i>	<i>Serutbar (Seram Utara Barat)</i>	<i>Pulau Ay-Pulau Rhun</i>	<i>Pulau Koon, Pulau-Pulau Kecil dan Perairan Sekitarnya</i>
MPA type/ category ◊	TBD	KKP3K / TPK	TBD	KKPD / TWP	KKP3K / TPK
New / Existing	New	Existing	New	Existing	Existing
AREA (HA)	33,989	81,573	114,294	47,969	9,901
RESERVATION STATUS	Reservation in Process	Reservation completed: <i>SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 387 Tahun 2016</i>	Reservation in Process	Reservation completed: <i>SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 388 Tahun 2016</i>	Reservation completed: <i>SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 75.a Tahun 2018</i>
ZONING PLAN	In progress	In progress	Initial draft developed	Initial draft developed	Submitted to Governor (Jan. 2019)
MANAGEMENT PLAN STATUS	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	Submitted to Governor (Jan. 2019)

WEST PAPUA				
MPA	South Sorong	Bintuni Bay	Berau Bay	Nusalasi
Legal Name	<i>Seribu Satu Sungai Teo Enebekia</i>	<i>Teluk Bintuni</i>	<i>Teluk Berau</i>	<i>Teluk Nusalasi Van Den Bosch MPA</i>
MPA type/ category ◊	KKP / SAP	TBD	KKPD / TP	KKPD / TP
New / Existing	New	New	New	New
AREA (HA)	338,323	66,936 (i)	99,000 (ii)	251,000 (iii)
RESERVATION STATUS	Reservation completed: <i>SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/25/1/2019</i>	Reservation in Process	Reservation completed: <i>SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017</i>	Reservation completed: <i>SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017</i>
ZONING PLAN	Initial draft developed	TBD	Submitted to Governor	Submitted to Governor
MANAGEMENT PLAN STATUS	In progress	TBD	Submitted to Governor	Submitted to Governor

(i) Adjusted from previously reported size (66,921 ha) to area reflected in Governor's Decree (in process).

(ii) Adjusted from previously reported size (99,081 ha) to area reflected in Governor's Decree.

(iii) Adjusted from previously reported size (248,272 ha) to area reflected in Governor's Decree.

NATIONAL

At the national level, work has continued this quarter to strengthen the foundational support for the establishment and effective management of MPAs and MPA Networks. This included the following key activities:

MPA and MPA Network Design Meeting to Identify Data Needs. This meeting was held in Jakarta on January 17 – 18. It was conducted with support from the USAID SEA Project’s MPA and Global Information System (GIS) teams, and was attended by representatives from MMAF (including KKHL and BPRL) as well as partners TNC and CTC. Through this meeting, participants identified the key data needs required to advance MPA and MPA Network designs across the SEA Project portfolio.

Meeting to Develop an MPA and MPA Network Design Training Module. Between January 21 and 24, following the above meeting, TNC and CTC worked to revise and strengthen the existing MPA and MPA Network Design training module. The revision added to the existing MARXAN design lessons by including scientific criteria, a logical framework, and performance indicators for the design of MPAs and MPA Networks that are concurrently being developed by TNC and being included in the MMAF policy revisions.

Training of Trainers Conducted on the MPA and MPA Network Design Module. USAID SEA Project partners TNC and CTC conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) for the newly revised and strengthened MPA and MPA Network Design Module between March 19 and 22 in Jakarta. Twenty participants from MMAF, the Center for Coastal Resources and Marine of Bogor University (*Pusat Kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Lautan - Institute Pertanian Bogor - PKSPL-IPB*), CTC, CI, WWF and WCS, joined and contributed to the training; they will also now serve as Master Trainers. Participants learned how to define the goals, objectives, and design criteria of an MPA, identify the data needed for design and planning, and learned the basics of GIS to use as a decision-support tool. The training also introduced participants to expert mapping, MARXAN exercises, and systems for evaluating MPA design.

MPA Policy Makers Participate in a Cross-Learning Trip to California. From February 21 to March 3, the USAID SEA Project – in collaboration with USAID Prestasi and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – supported and coordinated a cross-learning trip for MPA policy makers to visit and learn from MPA related institutions in California, USA. A total of seven staff from national MMAF, and the DKP agencies of North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua participated in this learning exchange. USAID Jakarta also sponsored one representative, and the SEA Project sponsored the SEA Policy Specialist, MPA Advisor, and her successor, the MPA Deputy Advisor. The aim of the trip was to enhance participants’ knowledge and understanding of the effective governance of MPAs, and best-practice mechanisms for engaging wider non-state actors in MPA management.

The trip included visits to the U.S. National Park Service, NOAA, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, various marine and coastal NGOs, California-based universities and private research institutes. Participants learned how federal and states institutions operated and worked together with NGOs and private sector actors in the management of MPAs. They learned how American MPAs actively encourage public involvement in the management of MPAs, through volunteer programs and management councils. They also learned about partnership models, interpretive research, monitoring, tourism, and technology in MPA management. Through discussions, it was noted that in Indonesia, provincial governors sometimes task DKP agencies to clearly outline the costs and benefits of MPAs and present a financial argument for their establishment – something many DKP agencies find challenging.

PROVINCIAL

At the provincial and site level, efforts continue – as outlined in the work plan – to support the development of 14 existing MPA sites in the SEA Project portfolio, plus one additional MPA site added this quarter (Makian in North Maluku), bringing the portfolio to 15 sites in total (see figure 7).

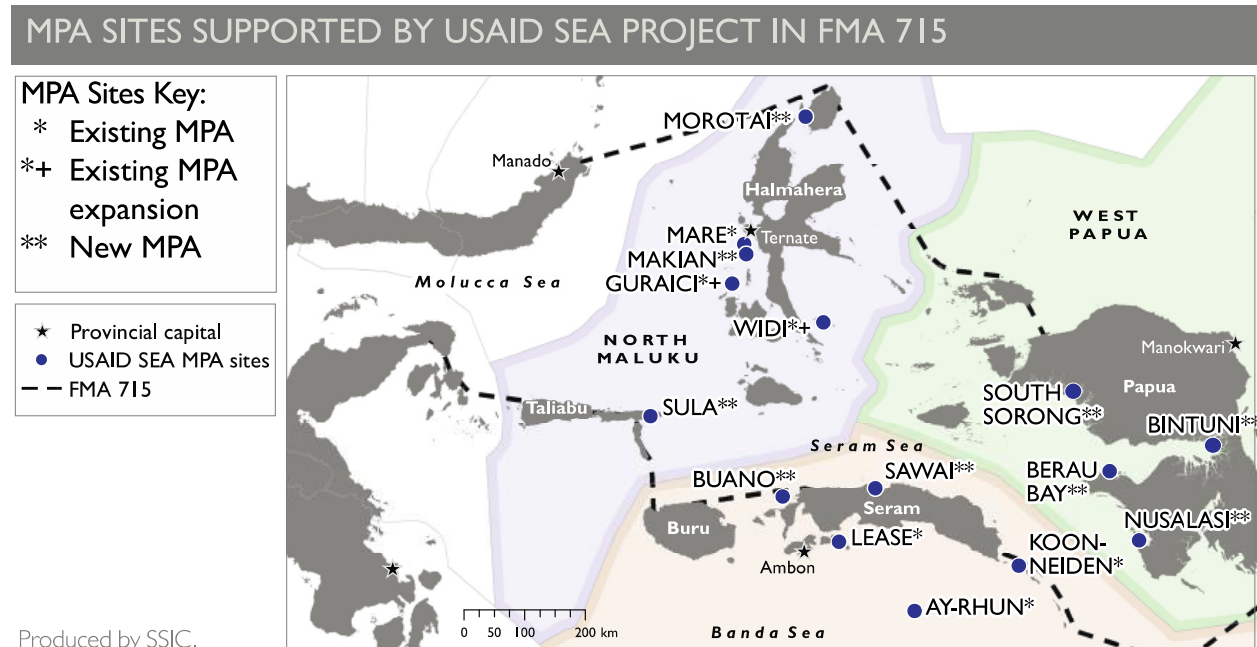


Figure 7: Map showing all MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio.

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

North Maluku

New MPA added to the SEA Project Portfolio. A key development in this quarter was the addition of a new SEA Project MPA site — Makian in South Halmahera. Covering parts of Makian and Moti Islands, this region is a continuation of the small volcanic chain that includes Tidore and Mare Islands to the north. The islands remain volcanically active, with the last eruption occurring in 1988. West Makian Sub-District has seven villages, and a population of approximately 3,500 people (2016 data). This site was proposed for support by DKP North Maluku, and will be supported by SEA partner WCS. A streamlined baseline survey is being conducted at the site to compliment earlier marine surveys from the region. More information will be presented in the next quarter.

Three MPAs Receive Governors' Decrees for Reservation. In this quarter, three of the MPAs in the SEA portfolio received their Governor's Decrees (PerGub) for official reservation: Morotai, Sula Islands, and Makian. This now allows the government to support the next steps towards developing an MPA Management and Zoning Plan. The reservation for Makian was prepared by a consultant to the provincial DKP office, and unfortunately contained a boundary error. This is being corrected now with assistance from SEA Core and WCS, following guidance in the North Maluku marine spatial plan.

Provincial MPA and MPA Network Design Workshop. In January 29 - 3, 2019, representatives from MMAF, the provincial DKP office of North Maluku (and their consultants), district DKP offices, as well as representatives and trainers from TNC, CTC, and WCS were introduced to the draft national technical guidelines (*Petunjuk Teknis – JUKNIS*) for designing and evaluating MPAs and MPA Networks. Through these discussions (held in Ternate) participants contributed to an expert’s mapping exercise to identify potential gaps in MPA coverage across the province (from a biophysical network perspective) and identified potential ‘areas of interest’ (AOIs) for further MPA development. Potential AOIs were northeast and southeast Morotai Island, Taliabu-Samada Island waters, Taliabu, Kahatola, Hiri Island, Woda Islands, and the south and central Oba coastline. The participants also reviewed and discussed the progress of zonation for each of the SEA Project’s MPA sites in North Maluku (detailed below).

Management and Zoning Planning at Four MPA Sites. In February 18 – 20, 2019, in Bogor, SEA partners WCS hosted a mini-workshop on MPA Management and Zoning Planning for their four sites in North Maluku (Morotai, Mare, Guraici, and Widi). The workshop identified data gaps in terms of MPA design and planning, as well as immediate actions to address those gaps, resulting in an agreed activity plan and tentative calendar for the next required steps at the sites.

These steps progressed through the remainder of the quarter, resulting in draft MPA designs being completed for these four sites, ready for review, consultant and refinement in collaboration with the North Maluku MPA working group (see below). Designs for the remaining two MPAs in the SEA Project portfolio in North Maluku (Sula and Makian) are still in development. The accelerated work in the WCS-supported sites in North Maluku was achieved in part through the recruitment of an additional staff member, who has been tasked with furthering the development of MPAs in this province.

North Maluku MPA Working Group Reviews the First Draft of Zoning Plans and the Roadmap to Designations. Following up the above zonation and management planning efforts, the North Maluku MPA Working Group met on March 19 – 20 in Ternate to review the first-draft Zoning Plans for Mare, Guraici, Sula, and Widi (the Morotai plan was ready for review but the Morotai representative was not able to attend the meeting.). The working group agreed to the first draft of the Zoning Plans, and agreed on a roadmap that will allow all the MPAs in the SEA Project portfolio to achieve designation before the September deadline. The meeting also recommended revisions to the Makian MPA boundary, and agreed to expand membership of the working group to include representatives from the provincial offices of tourism, environment, and transport, as well as the Regional Body for Planning and Development (*Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah – BAPPEDA*).

Dive Training. In February (19 to 22) dive training was provided to 21 local government and community representatives in Sanana, Sula Islands. Trainees included community leaders from nine villages, as well as representatives from the District Tourism and Fisheries Offices. The training was conducted by SEA partners, CTC, with the aim of encouraging and building the capacity of participants to appreciate their marine environment and more proactively engage in MPA-related activities (such as reef health monitoring, and marine observations) in the future. The training included approximately 20 hours of classroom-based training and five water-based snorkeling and diving sessions.

North Maluku Provincial DKP Strongly Supports its MPA program with APBD (Provincial Funds). The DKP office of North Maluku has hired university marine specialists to assist with the preparation of documentation for four of their MPAs (Mare, Makian, Guraici, and Widi). Initially this was done without informing the SEA Project team or requiring the consultants to confer with WCS or SEA staff, which led to an erroneous document being created and submitted to the Governor by one of their consultants. At the MPA zoning workshop (January 29 to February 1) this issue was discussed and all

parties are now working more closely together under the provincial MPA Technical Working Group and the DKP of North Maluku.

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

Morotai	New MPA (includes existing Rao site)	65,521 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA Reservation is complete. SK signed by Governor (no. 361 / KPTS / MU) matching the MPA allocation in the provinces marine spatial plan. • SK socialized to 27 stakeholders – including the Morotai District government and representatives from the private sector, marine police, navy, academic institutions, and local NGOs – to gain their support for MPA management. In general, all stakeholders agreed on the provincial government’s initiative to develop the Morotai MPA, and the district government has asked all key stakeholder to be involved in the preparation of the Management and Zoning Plan. • Preliminary MPA design has been drafted and is currently being reviewed and refined. • Draft MPA Zoning Plan was prepared by WCS in a mini workshop in Bogor (February 18 – 20), but has not yet been discussed with the North Maluku MPA Working Group. • In March, Reef Check Indonesia received an in-kind donation from the Bali surfing community of a surf board and a pair of booties for Galo Galo (valued at IDR 2 million), and in-kind surfing training (valued at IDR 5 million). • As a result of tourism development and soap sales, Galo Galo Village had received an additional gross income of approximate 26 million IDR as of 1 March 2019. (Based on Reef Check Indonesia’s feasibility report, the average income of a household in Galo Galo is approximate 2.9 million IDR/month.) • Reef Check Indonesia supported nine regular cleanup activities in Galo Galo this quarter. These are weekly cleanups conducted by local schools, and involved 113 children. • Marine Change visited Morotai between February 25 and March 3 to study the viability of potential PPP investments and create a preliminary investment blueprint (see full information in section 3, sub-section on ‘Incentives’). 		

Mare	Existing MPA	2,810 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA design is drafted and currently being reviewed and refined • Designation of Mare MPA is currently based on Mayor’s Decree of Tidore Island (no. 72.2/ 2012), and covers 2,810 ha of marine area. This does not align with the MPA allocation in the marine spatial plan, and thus revision is required. • Draft MPA Zoning Plan has been prepared by WCS and was discussed at the North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting (in Ternate, March 19 – 20). It was agreed to include the dolphin site as a core zone, as well as the mangrove area in front of Kahia Masolo; a tourism zone was also identified. • It has been noted that further study is needed into the dolphins’ home range and the presence of dolphins in Kahia Masolo. • Alternative livelihoods are progressing, through local tourism development and soap sales, with Maregam Village receiving an additional gross income of just over IDR 56 million to date (March 1 data). This is a considerable achievement in a site where studies suggest the average household income is between IDR 2.8 million (Reef Check study) and IDR 3.1 million (WCS study) per month. • Two cleanup activities took place this quarter in Maregam, the first involving ten people (February 28) and the second involving 40 women (March 1). • The Mare champion, Adam Fatah – identified and supported by the SEA Project, – participated in a radio interview at Media Istana FM, Ternate) on March 5, and used his platform to promote eco-actions (i.e. not littering and supporting community-based tourism). 		

Guraici	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	6,386 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPA design is drafted and currently being reviewed and refined. The current designation of Guraici MPA is based on a Head of District Decree (no. 99/2012), and covers 6,386 ha. (including Guraici Islands and Tameti Island). This designation is not aligned with the MPA allocation in the marine spatial plan, which covers 11,348 ha and includes the island clusters of Siko, Laigoma, and Gonaga. Revision is, therefore, required. Draft MPA Zoning Plan has been prepared by WCS and was discussed in the North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting (in Ternate, March 19 – 20). It was agreed to reconsider the core zone, currently located in Siko and Laigoma, since those areas are popular fishing grounds for local people. Other potential core zones have been suggested instead (in Tameti and Tapaya). It was also noted that the design needs to consider the grouper and snapper aquaculture active in the region, to ensure activities are not impacted by the MPA. 		

Sula	New MPA	117,960 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPA reservation is complete. Draft MPA Zoning Plan has been prepared and was discussed in the North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting (in Ternate, March 19 – 20). It was (1) suggested that the core zone (currently located close to a shipping lane) be reconsidered, and (2) noted that the potential rehabilitation and sustainable fisheries zones need to be discussed further with community stakeholders. The system of community-based surveillance (SISWASMAS) was socialized in Sanana, Sula Islands on February 26. The socialization was attended by 58 participants from nine villages (including: community representatives, the police, PSDKP Ambon, DKP North Maluku and Sula District, the district Tourism Agency and NGOs. Participants agreed to establish POKMASWAS in three villages (Faukauyon, Waisum, and Waisakai). See section 2, sub-section on ‘Law Enforcement’ for more information. 		

Makian	New MPA	42,799 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This MPA was added to the USAID SEA Project’s MPA portfolio this quarter following a formal request letter being received from DKP Maluku on September 5, 2018, and following extensive discussions, a final agreement was made in January 2019. The site will be supported by SEA Project partners WCS, and was accepted as a replacement site to Jiew MPA (a site initially expected to be included in the portfolio, but cancelled in the early days of the project). MPA reservation is now complete, with designation issued through Governor’s Decree no. 359/KPTS/MU/2018. However, the area does not align with the MPA allocation in the marine spatial plan and needs to be revised. This issue is currently being discussed with provincial government. As a new addition to the SEA portfolio, partners WCS have proposed that a range of surveys (biophysical and socioeconomic) be undertaken in May (next quarter) in order to provide baseline data and information to inform and guide the design and development of the site. 		

Widi	Existing MPA (to be expanded)	7,690 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA design is drafted and currently being reviewed and refined. A draft Zoning Plan was prepared by WCS and discussed in a meeting of the North Maluku MPA Working Group in Ternate (March 19 – 20). • The designation of Widi MPA is currently based on Governor’s Decree (no. 251/KPTS/MU/2015), and covers 7,690 ha of marine area, including one of the two clusters of Widi Islands. This designation does not match with the MPA allocation in the spatial plan, which covers most of the coastal waters and all the Widi Islands clusters. During the working group meeting, there was a discussion to expand the MPA area from 7,690 ha to 184,236 ha, which is the full area set aside in the RZWP-3-K for potential expansion of the Widi MPA. The SEA team currently only recommends slightly expanding the boundaries (to include a nearby underwater pinnacle), and conducting further studies along the coast (as well as other bathymetric and marine areas) over the next five years, before expanding further. • A January field trip revealed the marine environment of the Widi islands is currently in ‘good to excellent’ condition, and experiencing only ‘moderate to low’ resource extraction (though, seasonal destructive fishing activities seem to be increasing). The target fisheries are demersal species with little exploitation of pelagic fish. However, there is limited information about the main fishing areas across the islands, or the levels of economic dependency on marine products. Further surveys are, therefore, urgently needed in order to understand local resource-use patterns, as well as explore the willingness of communities to shift their fishery focus (e.g. to high-value pelagics using off-shore fish aggregating devices or FADs). • Data is also need for zoning discussions, including a better understanding of the scale of outsider fishing and destructive practices. • Meetings were held this quarter with Marine Change, WCS, and the SEA team to share observations from site visits, identify outstanding survey questions, align plans, and timeline the next steps in the MPA’s development. Widi MPA will be zoned to align with fisheries and biodiversity management, as well as tourism and development plans. • In addition to private sector investments (beginning to be realized through the PT LII team), a new boat is being purchased for the islands to start patrols, surveillance, and enforcement activities as soon as possible. 		

Maluku

Provincial MPA and MPA Network Design Workshop. In February (6 – 8) a workshop was conducted in Ambon, with a similar objective to the one in North Maluku, i.e. to review the progress of provincial MPA designs and further explore the development of a provincial MPA Network. Participants were from DKP Maluku, *Cabang Dinas Gugus Pulau Maluku*, TNC, CTC, and WWF. Participants were reminded of the draft national guidelines (JUKNIS) for designing and evaluating MPAs and MPA Networks, and – through discussions – identified potential coverage gaps across the province (from an MPA network perspective). From this, AOIs were identified for potential future MPA development in the islands of Aru, Babar and Manuk, as well as south and west Wetar.

The participants also reviewed and discussed the progress of zoning at each of the SEA Project’s MPA sites in Maluku (Sawai, Lease, Buano, Koon-Neiden, and Ay-Rhun). Of these sites, Sawai, Koon-Neiden, and Ay-Rhun already have draft MPA designs, while designs for Buano and Lease are still in development.

Buano	New MPA	33,989 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system of community-based surveillance (SISWASMAS) through community groups (POKMASWAS) was socialized in Buano on February 14 during a meeting attended by local government officials, community members, Heads of clans, local champions, and SEA Project representatives. The socialization event was also attended by resource people and speakers invited from the police, the PSDKP Ambon, LPSPL Sorong, DKP Maluku and the district DKP office of Seram Bagian Barat. Buano Selatan submitted the relevant documentation needed to establish a POKMASWAS to DKP Maluku in 2016. However, some requirements were not fulfilled and it is, therefore, yet to be processed. Buano Selatan has agreed to complete the requirements and proceed with the requirements to establish POKMASWAS. The Buano Utara team needs to discuss with the <i>Soa</i> (Head of clan) the establishment of POKMASWAS since previously they formed a <i>Kewang</i> (traditional environmental supervision group) which have the same function and will therefore need to be aligned. The socialization event also revealed anecdotal evidence that since the SEA Project's work began in Buano (and through the influences of other projects), awareness of the importance of protecting marine resources has risen, and destructive fishing practices (such as compressor and bomb fishing) have decreased. 		

Lease	Existing MPA	81,573 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the MPA Network and Zoning Design Workshop in Ambon (February 6 – 8), CTC compiled five conservation targets in the Lease Islands: corals, mangroves, seagrass, SPAGS, and dugong. From March 4 to 8, CTC undertook the second resource use monitoring (RUM) and SPAG surveys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUM results revealed 67 users in the survey period, with the most common gear being hand lines (24 users), FADs (17), lift nets (12) and fishing nets (4). It is notable that the number of hand line users has increased (compared to previous surveys conducted in 2018), while FAD users have declined. SPAG results indicate that there are two important spawning locations based on observations of fish behavior (at Ameth and Abubu), with a potential third site (Molana) also identified, which has habitat characteristics well-suited to support spawning activity. Based on the combined results of survey data processed through MARXAN and participatory mapping data from local communities, some key areas have been identified as potential no-take (core) zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pia reef (high fish biomass, lot of shark, high density of mangrove) Porto Hutan: (high fish biomass specifically of rabbit fish). Booi (a dugong playground, good coral cover). Molana (good coral cover, high fish biomass). Nusa Laut (good coral cover, suspected as a SPAG location, high fish biomass). 		

Sawai (Serutbar MPA)	New MPA	106,249 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accelerate the reservation process of Serutbar MPA, a focus group discussion (FGD) involving 41 participants was held in February (including representatives from the community, DKP Maluku, SEA Core team, and WWF). This resulted in a commitment to process the reservation status by next quarter, and hand over all official initiation documents from WWF to DKP Maluku. Prior to finalizing the reservation, an additional FGD will be required with representatives from Pasanea Village (not present at this meeting). Also in this quarter, regular RUM surveys were conducted, revealing (for the month of February) that 97 percent of all marine resource users in this period came from within the MPA (only 3 percent were outsiders). Key fishing gears used are handlines (86 percent), with other gears including liftnets, bottom gillnets, trolling lines, driftnets, and snares. Target species are small pelagic and reef fish, with grouper being the dominant catch. Three destructive compressor fishing activities were discovered during this survey, and a sandbar near Sapalewa Island (a habitat of the crested tern) was being mined in order to build a church. These, and other observations from routine RUM surveys, are essential to inform and guide management planning for the MPA. Also in this quarter, a meeting was held to explore the development of sustainable marine tourism in Serutbar. This is fully covered in section 3, sub-section on 'Incentives'. 		

Ay-Rhun	Existing MPA	47,969 ha
No activities reported.		

Koon-Neiden	Existing MPA	9,901 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this quarter, Management and Zoning Plan documents were submitted to DKP Maluku (January). • With the above submission, authority for the management of Koon MPA was transferred from DKP Maluku to the Archipelago Cluster Branch Office IV (Kantor Cabang Dinas Gugus Pulau IV). • Coordination and communications have been established with the staff of Branch Office IV, who have already been engaged in identifying POKMASWAS groups and validating POKMASWAS decrees. Progress on this may be delayed, however, until the new Governor is in place. 		

West Papua

MPA Receives Governor’s Decree for Reservation. In this quarter, the South Sorong MPA (now officially known as *Seribu Satu Sungai Teo Enebekia*) received the Governor’s Decree for official reservation in February (*SK Gubernur Papua Barat 523/25/1/2019*).

Other MPA activities in this quarter were as follows:

South Sorong	New MPA	338,323 ha.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop, held on January 30, led to the completion of supporting documents for the reservation of South Sorong MPA. The workshop was attended by 24 participants including representatives from DKP West Papua, Legal Bureau, Forest Agency, Centre of Natural Resources Conservation Area, Loka for Coastal and Marine Resources Management Sorong, Fisheries Agency of South Sorong District, BAPPEDA South Sorong, and the South Sorong MPA initiation team, as well as staff from SEA Core and partners WWF. The aim was to provide technical assistance to the MPA initiation team to socialize the design concept of the MPA, and to ensure that all the necessary steps have been taken to complete the required reservation documents. The workshop also aimed to identify the characteristics and type of management unit to be established, and formulate a road map for progressing MPA establishment, including the processes for legalizing the MPA, forming a working group for the Management and Zoning Plan and establishing an appropriate management unit. The workshop led to the finalization of reservation documents, an associated issuance of reservation decree (<i>SK Gubernur Papua Barat 523/25/1/2019</i>), as well as commitment from the SEA team to support a workshop on technical schematics for draft Management and Zoning Plans, with the aim of having drafts completed by May (next quarter) • The follow up workshop on technical schematics was held in mid-March and attended by 29 participants from DKP West Papua, the Fisheries Agency of South Sorong District, and representatives from various EAFM Learning Centers (UMS, Papuan University, UKIP, PIP Sorong) as well as the South Sorong MPA initiation team, SEA Core and WWF. The workshop identified the proposed agencies and institutions to join the Working Group on Management and Zoning Plans. The group will be legalized by a decree from DKP West Papua, and training will be provided to all group members before starting planning work. • The E-KKP3K status of South Sorong is now at 100 percent red (Level 1, Step 3 achieved). 		

Bintuni Bay		New MPA	66,936 ha.						
<p>Given the cultural and practical complexities of the Bintuni Bay site SEA partners WWF have identified a three-stage / eight-step process to accelerate MPA establishment in a manner that is culturally and politically appropriate:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>INITIATION</th> <th>AGREEMENT</th> <th>IMPLEMENTATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish Initiation team / working group 2. Hold workshop to socialize the concept of traditional community-based fisheries management. 3. Socialize concept at village & government levels </td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Hold workshop to prepare a traditional community-based fisheries management action plan 5. Ensure public consultation on the above action plan 6. Develop village /regent / Governor regulations + customary rules </td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Legalize regulations 8. Socialize plan with stakeholders (village and government levels) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Progress through these steps this quarter is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Initial Meeting for the Development of Traditional Community-Based Fisheries Management (steps #1 & 2) shared the above three-stage approach and acquired agreement on use of traditional community-based fisheries management systems from the Bintuni Bay indigenous communities. The meeting was attended by 56 participants, including representatives from village governance institutions from eight communities (Naramasa, Idor, Yakati, Anakasi, Yensei, Masina, Banjar Ausoy, and East Bintuni), indigenous community institutions (from Kuri, Wamesa, Sebyar, and Sumuri tribes), the Papua Women’s Association, community leaders, youth figures, DKP Bintuni District, the Bintuni Bay Resort Police, WWF and SEA Core. The meeting resulted in the formation of an initiation team, with representatives from seven of the Great Tribes, and formalized through a Regent of Bintuni Bay Decree (no. 188.4.5/C-07/2019). • Socialization activities (step #3) took place in three key communities: Sarbe and Kuri (35 participants); Mamuranu and Wamesa (20 participants); Banjar Ausoy and Manimeri (35 participants). The events socialized identified forms of indigenous fisheries practices to consider in formulating management systems, and led to enhanced community understanding of incorporating customary practices into formal management frameworks. Agreement was reached to support this approach, and in the next quarter further socialization activities will take place in the remaining target communities, and an action plan (step #4) will be developed. 				INITIATION	AGREEMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish Initiation team / working group 2. Hold workshop to socialize the concept of traditional community-based fisheries management. 3. Socialize concept at village & government levels 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Hold workshop to prepare a traditional community-based fisheries management action plan 5. Ensure public consultation on the above action plan 6. Develop village /regent / Governor regulations + customary rules 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Legalize regulations 8. Socialize plan with stakeholders (village and government levels)
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Berau Bay		New MPA	99,000 ha.
Nusalasi		New MPA	251,000 ha.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this quarter, SEA partners CI worked closely with four staff from the Fakfak Fisheries Agency who have been recommended by the Bupati of Fakfak as prospective MPA managers. CI engaged these staff in all key MPA development activities (see below) and facilitated them to take the lead on all POKMASWAS activities. • A draft Governor’s regulation for the establishment of a joint Kaimana-Fakfak Technical Implementing Unit (UPTD) was submitted to the West Papua Governor and is currently being processed for authorization. • In January (19 – 30) three committee members of the Fakfak Nusa Matan POKMASWAS participated in a study visit to Fam in Raja Ampat to learn about effective POKMASWAS activities active at this site. Fam representatives also shared insights into sustainable economic developments established at the site, including homestays, and shared how the Fam POKMASWAS manage tourism to ensure that carrying capacity isn’t violated. • In February (23 – 25) training was provided to the Nusa Matan POKMASWAS. Nusa Matan is the overarching umbrella group within which community members will rotate to engage in patrol and management activities. The lead POKMASWAS members are three <i>adat</i> leaders from Berau Bay (Arguni, Wertuar, and Piggig-Sekar) and the leader of a customary area in Nusalasi (<i>Atiati</i>). At this training, one of the proposed MPA managers from DKP Fakfak delivered a session on MPAs, and it was agreed that village heads will provide letters recommending that members of their communities join the revolving patrol systems. • Also in February (6 – 8) an environmental education module was delivered to 68 primary school students from 11 schools in Berau Bay. The training was provided by Fakfak member Fitri Killian, and included explanations about ecological systems and the food web, as well as issues of sustainable management and environmental carrying capacity. 			

TECHNICAL APPROACH 3: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

During the second quarter of FY19, work under this technical approach at the national level focused on strengthening the monitoring and evaluation systems for marine spatial management (through the final government launch of the SEANODE platform). At the provincial level, support was focused on socializing the completed marine spatial plans (*Rencana zonasi wilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil – RZWP-3-K*) for North Maluku and Maluku. In West Papua, further efforts were made towards finalizing the marine spatial plan, though a range of challenges were encountered (notably an issue surrounding a reclamation project in Sorong City, and upcoming national elections that will delay proceedings).

NATIONAL

Launch of the SEANODE Online Geoportal Launched in Conjunction with the National MSP Coordination Meeting. In this quarter, the SEANODE Online Geoportal was officially launched and accepted by national and local governments as the primary MSP-support tool in Indonesia. The launch, conducted in conjunction with the national MSP coordination meeting, was held in Bogor in late January (29 – 31). At this event, MMAF – supported by the USAID SEA Project – socialized this cutting-edge technology to provincial leaders as an innovative solution to promote the sustainability of the marine and coastal environment through zoning plans and regulatory frameworks. This system enables the provinces to share and distribute their marine thematic datasets to support marine planning. The event was attended by representatives from all 34 provincial governments, as well as the National MSP Task Force (consisting of representatives from MMAF, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of National Development Planning, the Coordinating Ministry of Marine Affairs, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs).

Planning for the Migration of the SEANODE Online Geoportal Server to MMAF. During this quarter, plans continued to migrate the SEANODE Online Geoportal server to MMAF's Data Center. Through on-going discussions – between the SEA MSP Core team, the MSP Directorate in MMAF, and the Data and Information Center (PUSDATIN) – it was recognized that to migrate the server it is necessary to first identify and assess the hardware and software requirements within MMAF, as well as ensure MMAF staff are fully conversant with managing the Geoportal. To that end, plans were made this quarter to deliver a Training of Trainers course for MMAF and PUSDATIN staff (which will be conducted next quarter), with the aim of transferring the Geoportal by the end of this fiscal year.

Preparing for the Rescheduled National MSP Symposium. Due to USG shutdowns in early January, the National MSP symposium for Indonesia, originally scheduled for this quarter, was postponed by NOAA to next quarter (24 – 27 June). This symposium will focus on the implementation of MSP, and will be facilitated by the MMAF-MSP Directorate, with support from NOAA and USAID SEA Project. In this quarter, a series of internal meetings were conducted with the MSP Directorate to review and provide input into the symposium themes and key objectives.

Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms for MSP. The first draft of the National MSP Monitoring and Evaluation Policy Guidelines were completed in March this quarter. These guidelines aim to support the assessment of effective MSP implementation through indicators that include (for example) the level of commitment to marine and coastal management, and levels of compliance to the MSP zones. SEA Core MSP team are working closely with SEA Core Policy team to review, provide inputs and advice on these draft guidelines, and ensure the monitoring methodology links appropriately to SMART objectives (visions, goals, and clear objectives). This review work will continue into the next quarter.

PROVINCIAL

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

North Maluku

Socialization of the Provincial RZWP-3-K Zoning Plan and Regulations. Efforts this quarter focused on socializing the provincial RZWP-3-K Zoning Plan and regulations to stakeholders throughout the province. This work commenced in Weda (Central Halmahera District) on February 12, where partners WCS collaborated with DKP North Maluku, the provincial Legal Bureau and the RZWP-3-K technical team to socialize the plans to district government, local communities, NGOs, universities, and private sector partners. Socialization was conducted through collaborative discussions and question-and-answer sessions. The work continued in Tidore Island on February 14, and in Ternate City on March 21, where more than 50 people attended the meeting. Discussions centered around the importance of the adoption and implementation of the newly proposed MPAs and fisheries sites.

In the next quarter, the socialization work will expand to West Halmahera, North Halmahera, Morotai, East Halmahera, South Halmahera, and Sula/Talibu Island District. Meanwhile, work continues to support the development of the Governor's Decree for RZWP-3-K implementation, led by DKP North Maluku, BAPPEDA, the PTSP office, and the Legal Bureau, with support from SEA Project partners WCS. Once the Governor's Decree is endorsed the associated processing of licenses and permits (in line with MSP allocations) is expected to be facilitated by the PTSP office.

Maluku

Socialization of the Provincial RZWP-3-K Zoning Plan and Regulations. Similar to North Maluku, efforts this quarter focused on socializing the provincial RZWP-3-K Zoning Plan and regulations to stakeholders throughout the province. Both last quarter and this quarter, the socialization work was conducted through 'island clusters', namely in the Banda Islands (December 22), Ambon (December 28), Masohi (January 10), and the Wahi Islands (January 11). Through the remainder of this fiscal year, socialization activities will continue across eight further island clusters. In Maluku, the MSP Zoning Plan – together with its associated regulations – plays a particularly critical role in delineating traditional-use areas to promote the sustainable management of coastal and marine habitat.

Facilitating the Production of the Governor's Decree on Marine Spatial Use Permit Systems. The SEA Project's MSP Core team and DKP Maluku have been working together to support the development of a Governor's Decree for the permitting system for marine spatial use. The final version of this decree has now been submitted to the Legal Bureau and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) for final approval from national government before being endorsed by Maluku's Governor. The decree will oversee the processing of location and management permits, licensing, as well as any permits related to coastal reclamation. It is anticipated that the decree will be approved and endorsed in the next quarter (May).

Prototype Provincial Integrated RZWP-3-K Geoportal Database Established. During this quarter, the SEA Project’s MSP Core team developed a prototype provincial RZWP-3-K Geoportal Database for trial in Maluku. Known as ‘SAPARUA’ this prototype is designed to enable visualizations and descriptions to be generated that realize and reflect the rights, restrictions, and responsibilities of marine and coastal stakeholders. SAPARUA has now been presented to DKP Maluku, who are very supportive of trialing the database. This will be followed up in the next quarter with a meeting involving the Maluku MSP Working Group (including representatives from BAPPEDA, the License / Permits Office, DKP, and the Legal Bureau).

West Papua

Significant progress has been made this quarter in the further development and finalization of the West Papua RZWP-3-K, though the work was not without challenges. By the end of this quarter, the provincial RZWP-3-K Task Force successfully allocated the key important areas of MPAs and Networks ready for incorporation into the plan, and the plan is now in the final stages of completion (see table 4).

KEY FINAL STEPS & TIMELINE TO ACHIEVING RZWP-3-K IN WEST PAPUA PROVINCE	ACHIEVED
INITIATION	June 2018
DATA COLLECTION	April 2018
DRAFT PRODUCTION OF RZWP-3-K	Oct. 2018
PUBLIC HEARINGS	Dec. 2018
FINALIZATION & ADOPTION	On-going
Final draft RZWP-3-K – local regulation completed	Dec. 2018
Draft RZWP-3-K – PerDa approved by the Parliamentary Decree of West Papua Province	Scheduled – end of April 2019
Final Draft RZWP-3-K – PerDa approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs	Anticipated – end of June 2019
Draft RZWP-3-K – enacted and issued as PerDa	Anticipated – July 2019

Table 4: Progress towards finalizing West Papua’s RZWP-3-K

Key activities in this quarter are as follows:

Regular Meetings Held to Agree on the Improvements Required for the Final RZWP-3-K Documentation (as per Article 32, MMAF Regulation No. 23/2016). On January 18, the West Papua RZWP-3-K Task Force met to discuss the final improvements needed for their RZWP-3-K documentation, and to plan a technical focus group discussion for all key provincial technical experts and stakeholders as part of the final consultation process for the marine spatial plan. The meeting was attended by 24 members of the RZWP-3-K Task Force, including the Strategic Environmental Assessment team (*Kajian lingkungan hidup strategis – KLHS*) the MSP team and Governor expert staff. All participants agreed to the recommended amendments suggested by the relevant agencies / ministries; and agreed that the RZWP-3-K document would be synchronized and integrated with the KLHS strategy currently in development.

The plan to synchronize these documents (KLHS and RZWP-3-K) was followed up at a subsequent meeting on January 25 at the Office of Environment and Land Agency of West Papua Province, while further meetings were held with the Legal Bureau on January 21 to finalize the draft PerDa in support of RZWP-3-K finalization. Meanwhile it was also agreed that the final FGD be held on February 14 (see below).

Addressing the Challenge of the Sorong Reclamation Project. In the 2018 Sorong City land-based spatial plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah – RTRW*) a reclamation activity was approved in the area of Dofoit-Lido Beach-Berlin (DLBB) on the coastline of Sorong. Intent for this reclamation initiative was communicated to MMAF in June 2017 (through Bupati letter no. 552/365) informing the Ministry that reclamation plans for this coastline fell under the framework of the RTRW, not RZWP-3-K. Since that time, the reclamation initiative has gone on to be approved through a Bupati decree (no. 650/187/2018) in December 2018. However, the reclamation plan is a challenge to the coastal planning process under the RZWP-3-K, and in this quarter (February 13) a meeting was held with task force members to clarify the position of the RZWP-3-K with regards to this initiative.

After intensive discussions, results of the meeting were as follows:

- The reclamation area (DLBB), while it is in the coastal area, is no longer allocated space in the RZWP-3-K for West Papua, in recognition of the fact that this area falls under the remit of spatial planning of the RTRW.
- At the time of revision, the Sorong City RTRW should use the coastline reference contained in the RZWP-3-K.
- The Task Force recommends that documentation and communications regarding the reclamation initiative remain outside the RZWP-3-K process, and beyond the responsibility of the West Papua RZWP-3-K Task Force.

RZWP-3-K Technical Focus Group Discussion for Final Documentation. As agreed in the aforementioned regular task force meetings, a technical FGD was held on February 14 to gather final technical inputs into the RZWP-3-K documentation. This FGD was attended by 64 task force members, the result of which was official enforcement of the RZWP-3-K to progress to the MMAF MSP Directorate for approval. The Directorate can then process the official response letter for West Papua Province (as per MMAF regulation no.23/2016), which will confirm that the province has fulfilled all the technical processes required under the provincial regulation enactment process. After this, the West Papua RZWP-3-K Task Force will be able to progress with passing the plan through the legislative parliament of West Papua. Following this, an endorsement is required by the Ministry of Home Affairs; however, this is only expected to take place once impacts from the upcoming national elections (scheduled for April 2019) have settled and resolved. (The latest RZWP-3-K document for West Papua Province is available here: <http://bit.ly/BahanSidangRZPB>. Details of the technical coordination plans agreed between the RZWP-3-K Task Force and the KLHS team are available here: <http://bit.ly/KLHSPabar>).

TECHNICAL APPROACH 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement activities continue to be rolled out as planned, with the aim of providing targeted enforcement support.

NATIONAL

In the second quarter of 2019, there were several achievements related to law enforcement at the national level.

Supporting the Development of the Draft Ministerial Regulation on Technical Guidance to Implement the Port State Measures Agreement. Building on the work of the previous quarter, the USAID SEA Project continued reviewing and providing inputs into the Draft Ministerial Regulation for Technical Guidance to implement the PSMA, leading to a final draft being completed in this period (see section 3, sub-section on ‘Laws and Policies’ for more information).

Supporting the Development of the PSM Inspector Training Modules. Also in this quarter, work continued on the development of the PSM Inspector Training Modules in collaboration with the MMAF Training Centers and the Office of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (*Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan – PSDKP*). Overall the training includes seven modules. Four were completed last quarter, and the remaining three were the focus of this quarter. These modules were on the following topics:

- 1) Preparations for the Inspection Team;
- 2) Verifying Documents of Foreign-flag Fishing Vessels;
- 3) Fish Catch Inspection.

Therefore, all seven draft modules are now complete. In order to ensure the training aligns with the PSM legal procedures, the SEA Project’s Policy team ensured that all modular developments made specific reference to the relevant elements in the final draft Ministerial Regulation of MMAF on the Technical Guidance for PSMA Implementation. In addition to this, the Ministerial Regulation was adapted with a legal clause (articles 1 and 15), which requires PSM inspectors to compulsorily complete all seven training modules. This clause recognizes the importance both of this training, and of standardizing inspector training of nationwide. It is notable that this work progressed successfully despite the challenges posed by the U.S. government shutdown in the early part of the year, and the subsequent limited ability of NOAA-OLE to provide the level of support that had been anticipated.

Supporting the Development of a Draft Ministerial Regulation on Community-Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System. This quarter saw rapid progress on the advancement of a policy paper on Community Involvement in Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources Management and Utilization (locally known as SISWASMAS) (see section 3, sub-section on ‘Laws and Policies’ for full information).

PROVINCIAL

At the provincial level, efforts have been largely focused on establishing and building the capacity of community-based surveillance groups (*Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas – POKMASWAS*). These efforts have led to a total of 13 new POKMASWAS becoming formally established, with 68 POKMASWAS members receiving Stage I training.

North Maluku

Supporting the Establishment of POKMASWAS. On February 26, SEA Project partner CTC supported DKP North Maluku to conduct a socialization meeting in the Sula Islands to introduce communities there to the POKMASWAS concept and SISWASMAS systems (in accordance with MMAF decree no. 59/2001). The event was attended by 58 participants, including: community representatives from nine villages; local ‘champions’ from the Sula region; representatives from DKP North Maluku, DKP Sula District and the MMAF MPA Technical Unit; the Head of the MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon; and the Head of the Sula District Water Police Law Enforcement Office. The event resulted in commitment from three of the communities in Sula (Fatkauyon Village, Waisum Village, and Waisakai) to establish POKMASWAS. All of these villages are within the newly reserved Sula Islands MPA. All three are now in the process of setting up the administrative requirements for POKMASWAS, and the success of the event led to the Water Police Law Enforcement Office committing to mentor these groups in their community surveillance activities.

Delivering Stage I POKMASWAS Training. From February 21 to 23 the USAID SEA Project, through partners WCS, delivered a Stage I training for five POKMASWAS in Morotai (from Rao Island, Galo Galo, Kolorai, Ngele-Ngele, and Djuanga). The training was conducted in Morotai, in collaboration with DKP North Maluku and MMAF, and was attended by 29 participants. The trainers came from DKP North Maluku, the MMAF Surveillance Station in Ternate, and the MMAF Directorate of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources (as a result of previously held Training of Trainers activities supported by USAID SEA Project). The training included an introduction to the newly developed POKMASWAS logbook (see previous quarterly report).

Conducting Post-Training Monitoring of Previously Trained POKMASWAS. In the first quarter of FY19, the SEA Project reported on the training delivered to two POKMASWAS in Mare Island (from Maregam and Marekofo Villages – see previous quarterly report). In this quarter, SEA Project partners WCS followed up with these communities to check on progress and achievements to date. This revealed that:

- In Marekofo Village — several patrols had taken place and POKMASWAS members had reported on their experiences. However, the team had failed to complete the daily logbook as required.
- In Maregam Village — the POKMASWAS team had conducted eight patrols since their training, and had completed the logbook. However, data had been incorrectly recorded in the logbook, suggesting more training is required if documentation is to be accurate and complete. In addition to this, the Head of the Village had allocated IDR 10 million to support POKMASWAS controls, showing clearly the community’s commitment to implementing this work.

Based on these findings, it was decided that the Stage I training for POKMASWAS would be revised slightly, to add a sub-activity on completing and utilizing the POKMASWAS logbook effectively, and that the steps through POKMASWAS would be further clarified for greater understanding (see figure 8). It was also decided that the USAID SEA Project will showcase the work in Maregam in a documented case study, to show other communities how village funds can be used to effectively support POKMASWAS patrols and strengthen SISWASMAS implementation at the community level.

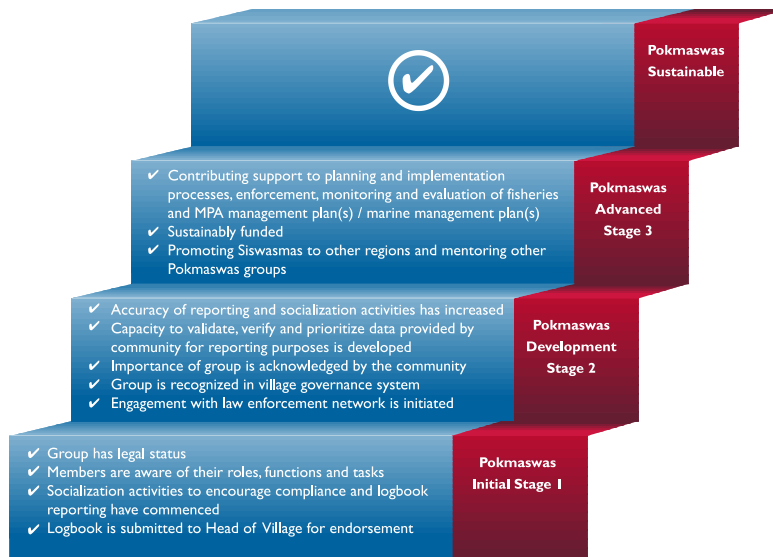


Figure 8: The three steps towards a sustainable POKMASWAS, developed, refined and clarified in this quarter.

Focus Group Discussion to Review the Draft Findings of the North Maluku Blast Fishing Raw Material Supply Chain Assessment³. On March 5 – 6, USAID SEA Project partners WCS conducted an FGD to share and verify the results of the draft Blast Fishing Raw Material Supply Chain Assessment. The event was attended by 27 participants, including representatives from government agencies (the DKPs of North Maluku, Ternate City, Tidore City, and South Halmahera; the MMAF Surveillance Station in Ternate; and Nusantara Fisheries Port); law enforcement representatives (from the navy, water police and Ternate High Prosecutor's Office); members of POKMASWAS (from Hiri and Mare Islands); Khairun University; and the local media (*Mongabay*). The end goal of this activity is to (1) provide basis for developing Provincial Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Daerah = RAD*) to Combat Destructive Fishing, as a basis for strategic action of DKP, Water Police, Navy, Attorney and Judges (Law Enforcement Network) including POKMASWAS, (2) provide basis for developing strategic recommendation to strengthen marine and fisheries law enforcement in the RPJMD and Strategic Plan of North Maluku Province 2020 – 2024. (3) provide more concrete framework, cases and data to be utilized in POKMASWAS Training at stage 2, and (4) provide a basis for developing training design for DKP, Water Police, Navy, Attorney and Judges (Law Enforcement Network) including POKMASWAS to combat destructive fishing. Data of this assessment will be incorporated into the DKP and MMAF destructive fishing database (Directorate of Surveillance for Marine Resources).

This activity is important to Law Enforcement Component at provincial level, as this activity will contribute to:

- At least 3 (three) policies as direct result of this activity, namely Governor Decree on Combatting DF in Maluku, North Maluku and West Papua. The process is on going.
- 3 (three) policies as indirect result of this activity: namely RPJMD and Strategic Plan of DKP Maluku, North Maluku and West Papua.
- POKMASWAS Training (indirect result)
- Training on Combatting Destructive Fishing which is targeted to Law Enforcement Network (DKP, Water Police, Navy, Attorney and Judges) as indirect result.

³ The draft document will be shared separately

Discussions verified the key 'hotspots' of destructive fishing activities in North Maluku, as well as the raw material supply chains that are supporting these activities. It should be noted, however, that information regarding the *modus operandi* of perpetrators needs to be further verified, and that the law enforcement network still needs to be effectively activated. The meeting resulted in concrete recommendations and actions to move forward, which are now being incorporated into the draft assessment report.

Maluku

Supporting the Establishment of POKMASWAS. This quarter saw considerable expansion of POKMASWAS socialization events throughout Maluku:

- On January 29, SEA Project partners, WWF-Indonesia, conducted POKMASWAS socialization in Sawai. The aim of the event was to identify the current levels of destructive fishing in Sawai (Serutbar) MPA and to socialize the importance of POKMASWAS and SISWASMAS. The event was attended by 57 participants, including community leaders from five villages within the MPA that have been identified as marine utilization hotspots (Sawai, Horale, Pasanea, Labuan, and Gale-Gale Village). Other participants and resource people included representatives from DKP Maluku and Maluku Tengah District, the PSDKP of Ambon, and the Coastal and Marine Power Working Group (LPSPL). As a result of this event, all five villages committed to establishing POKMASWAS in their communities. In response to this commitment, DKP Maluku, with support from WWF, went on to facilitate the legalization of these groups, resulting in two of the villages now having legally endorsed POKMASWAS (Sawai Village – through DKP Maluku decree no. 061/618/19K; Labuan Village – through DKP Maluku decree no. 061/619/19K).
- On February 15 and 16, SEA Project partners WWF also held meetings with all existing POKMASWAS groups in East Seram (Koon-Neiden MPA area), to explore their current legal status and activity levels. The first meeting in Keter Sub-Village was attended by 10 participants; the second meeting in Buan Village had 17 participants, both including a representative from DKP Maluku and the Head of the Regional Technical Office of DKP (Cabang Dinas). The results of these discussions included commitments from Keter and Buan Village (Leawana group) to reactivate their POKMASWAS (which were established previously, but have been dormant in recent times). Following this commitment, DKP East Seram District, with support from WWF, validated the legalization of these groups (Keter Sub-village – through DKP Maluku decree no. 061/616/19K; Leawana in Buan Village – through DKP Maluku decree no. 061/617/19K).
- On February 14, USAID SEA Project partners CTC conducted a POKMASWAS socialization event in Buano. It was attended by 41 participants, including representatives from local communities, champions and government, Heads of clans, as well as resource people from the MMAF MPA Technical Unit, the DKPs of Maluku and Western Seram, the Head of the Law Enforcement Sub-Division of Maluku Water Police, and the Head of the MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon. The event resulted in commitments from the Heads of clans and local communities to establish POKMASWAS in Buano, and to integrate their own customary surveillance process (*kewang*) into the SISWASMAS system. Additionally, through discussions it became apparent that the local communities are starting to fully recognize and realize the negative impacts that destructive fishing practices are having on their marine and coastal environment, and the knock-on impact such practices have on fishery resources. The administrative process for establishing the Buano POKMASWAS is currently underway and will be completed by next quarter.

Also in this quarter, the Head of DKP Maluku decided that POKMASWAS training should be conducted 'on-site' with POKMASWAS, rather than at central sites with only representative members. In order to

achieve this, the USAID SEA Project will be supporting further Training of Trainers activities, to ensure sufficient numbers of trainers with sufficient capacity exists at the provincial level to achieve this target.

West Papua

Supporting the Establishment of POKMASWAS. Building on activities conducted in the last quarter, work continued this quarter to finalize the legal establishment of five POKMASWAS in South Sorong. Building on the achievements in this area, USAID SEA Project partners WWF also facilitated the regalanization and legalization of POKMASWAS in Teluk Bintuni. Therefore, in this quarter, a total of nine POKMASWAS groups became legally established in West Papua, endorsed through DKP West Papua decree no. 13/2019.

Delivering Stage I POKMASWAS Training. Between February 23 and 25, the USAID SEA Project, through partners CI, delivered a Stage I training for POKMASWAS in Ugar Village, Fakfak. The training was attended by 39 participants, and commitment was made to initiate patrols through a voluntary rolling system (such that varied community members have the chance to participate). It was also agreed that the data gathered from Fakfak patrols would be incorporated into the village statistics for submission to provincial government.

Study Exchange for POKMASWAS Members. In this reporting period, partners CI also facilitated a study exchange for three members of the Fakfak POKMASWAS to join the Fam Island POKMASWAS in Raja Ampat. Through this study visit, conducted in January, the Fakfak members participated in patrols, and learned about the various approaches to sustainable marine use currently being implemented in Fam. Exchange participants then shared their experiences and knowledge with their POKMASWAS team counterparts during the above training.

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

This strategic approach aims to provide foundational support to change individual and societal behaviors to achieve the various goals of the USAID SEA Project. This workstream recognizes that through all project activities, individuals at many levels are being encouraged, incentivized, and promoted to change key behavior patterns to align with the goals of sustainable marine and coastal utilization. The project also recognizes the importance of building coalitions and ‘champions’ (change agents) on the ground, who are early adopters of a new behavior, and who have standing and influence within their communities to inspire and motivate others to change.

ADVANCING BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Behavior change rapid assessments conducted in Year 2 (FY18) revealed a lack of understanding and field experience amongst USAID SEA Partners in terms of executing a systematic approach for behavior change communications (BCC). Thus Year 3 (FY19) remains focused on increasing partners’ knowledge of the behavior change model, as well as enhancing their capacity and techniques to accelerate and track behavior change through all project interventions.

BCC Rotating Clinics. Based on the results of the BCC workshop (conducted in the first quarter), BCC Rotating Clinics were devised as a mechanism through which the SEA Project Core leads can provide coaching and support to individual partners, in order to strengthen their BCC knowledge, methodologies, and plans for implementing behavior change activities. The BCC Rotating Clinics also provide support for effectively measuring behavior change impacts, and for collating / articulating stories of behavior change from the field, in order to showcase project impacts, and share results with a wider audience.

Details of these Rotating Clinics are shown below.

Partner	RARE	Date of Clinic	January 16
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
Clinic participants discussed three BC-related activities underway: (1) developing village systematics for fishers to acquire permission from host KPA owners in order to have access; (2) introducing new sustainable fishing techniques; and (3) promoting potential marine tourism. They also reviewed BC data, which revealed that only 40 percent of people are aware of TURFS and the sustainable fishing rules established at RARE sites. The aim now is to increase that to 70 percent. Plans for end-of-campaign surveys to assess BC change were also reviewed, and assistance will be provided by the SEA team to implement effective FGDs at the sites.			

Partner	AP2HI	Date of Clinic	January 18
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
Clinic participants focused on acquiring updates regarding the activities of champions. Discussions revealed that champions in AP2HI sites are currently focused on two areas: (1) campaigning for the protection of endangered, threatened or protected (ETP) species, and (2) campaigning against marine waste (litter). The clinic resulted in the submission of four new champions profiles.			

Partner	CI	Date of Clinic	February 11
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
Clinic participants focused on reviewing the results of the baseline survey recently concluded in Fakfak, which had some few key BC metrics included. Firstly, it was agreed that in future surveys, CI should consult with the SEA Project's BC team to ensure appropriate BC metrics are included. Second, a review of survey results showed that approximately 40 percent of target audiences in Fakfak (n = 200 from 13 villages) do not know about the fishing regulations / restrictions, nor about the importance and conservation status of ETP species. Based on these results the clinic planned four key steps: (1) to utilize social marketing methods to increase the knowledge levels of target audiences; (2) to disseminate information about 'what is an MPA' and the importance of conservation; (3) to leverage local champions as change agents within communities; and (4) to prepare a 'story of change' as part of their MPA establishment support work.			

Partner	Reef Check	Date of Clinic	February 26
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
Clinic participants reviewed Reef Check's BCC activities, around the key issues of sustainable tourism (codes of conduct and management) and waste management (marine litter). Tourism codes of conduct are now in place at Reef Check sites and are being followed well by homestay owners. Waste management BC activities are also targeting homestay audiences, with further work planned. Reef Check is also planning to capture the 'story of change' from their working sites in the villages of Maregam and Galo Galo.			

Partner	WCS	Date of Clinic	March 1 – 2
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
WCS has been lagging behind most other partners in terms of BC-related work. Therefore, this clinic was held in the field (Ternate) over several days, and was attended by all WCS field staff, including eight of the local community enumerators. Through discussions, staff from the SEA Project and WCS agreed that BC activities need to focus on key areas related to WCS's work, namely: (1) promoting community awareness and engagement with vessel registration; (2) promoting adoption of fisher logbooks; and (3) promoting and facilitating community engagement and participation in POKMASWAS groups. The clinic consolidated WCS's champions database, and resulted in 23 newly-nominated champions being added to the overall SEA portfolio from WCS sites alone.			

Partner	MDPI	Date of Clinic	March 21 – 22
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
The clinic with MDPI focused on developing mechanisms to empower champions and measure their impact. Staff from MDPI and SEA Core discussed how to aggregate behavior changes related to: (1) practicing logbook usage, (2) registering vessels, (3) utilizing FADs, (4) utilizing Spot Trace, and (5) engaging in and forming fishers associations. The clinic addressed many outstanding questions from the MDPI team, particularly around issues of BC reporting and mechanisms to measure results. The clinic also provided an opportunity to collect ‘stories from the field’ from this partner, which revealed many behavioral breakthroughs with their target audiences to date.			

Partner	CTC	Date of Clinic	March 23
Focus of Clinic / Key Outcomes			
CTC are progressing well in their BCC activities. The clinic was used to simply review the plans for outreach activities in Sula, Buano, and Lease. The aim of the activities is to improve awareness by 30 percent (from the rapid assessment baseline conducted previously, and using an equally systematic approach).			

BEHAVIOR CHANGE SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS

Surveys to assess baseline levels of behavior are essential for measuring the impact of project interventions. While most partners already concluded their broad BC baseline assessments in previous years, it is often necessary to acquire additional information, especially around particular initiatives commencing or around more targeted BC expectations.

To that end, partners CTC, WWF, and MDPI are planning to undertake some specific surveys in the coming months to further inform and guide tailored BCC activities at their sites. In this quarter, one rapid assessment was conducted in South Sorong.

Rapid Assessment for Assessing Baseline Behavior in Fisheries Compliance, Surveillance, and Awareness of POKMASWAS. In this quarter, the USAID SEA Project conducted a joint rapid assessment with partner WWF in South Sorong, to identify baseline behaviors in two villages (Konda and Kokoda). The assessment was conducted between March 11 and 18, and was designed to assess knowledge and awareness of fisheries regulations and community-surveillance systems (POKMASWAS), as well as local preparedness to engage in surveillance activities. The survey involved 50 respondents from across the two villages, and revealed disparate results that will be extremely useful to inform and guide WWF-led action in these communities. The village of Konda, though closer geographically to the South Sorong capital, appeared to have far less awareness about the POKMASWAS system (< 20 percent aware) compared to their more distant counterparts in Kokoda Village (> 70 percent aware). Both communities, however, showed interest in – and commitment to – engaging in surveillance activities (80 and 90 percent respectively) and promoting compliance with fishing regulations (80 and 70 percent respectively). The results of this survey have prompted WWF to actively disseminate more information about building POKMASWAS in these target communities (within the South Sorong MPA), with the aim of increasing awareness in both communities (by 20 percent from their respective baselines), and increasing active engagement in surveillance in the region.

IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT OF CHAMPIONS

Through the above-mentioned BCC clinics, and through the process of reviewing champion databases of partners, an additional 251 champions were identified this quarter, taking the overall number of champions across USAID SEA Project sites to 394. Champions are fairly evenly distributed across all three of the Project's target provinces (as shown in figure 9), and have been engaged primarily by partners WWF, CTC, and WCS. WWF have engaged more women champions across their sites than other partners, though as figure 9 shows, the proportion of women champions remains very low caused by various reasons from socio-economic to culture and religion. The Project must encourage women more to become leaders and agents of change (see section 4, sub-section 'Gender' for more information).

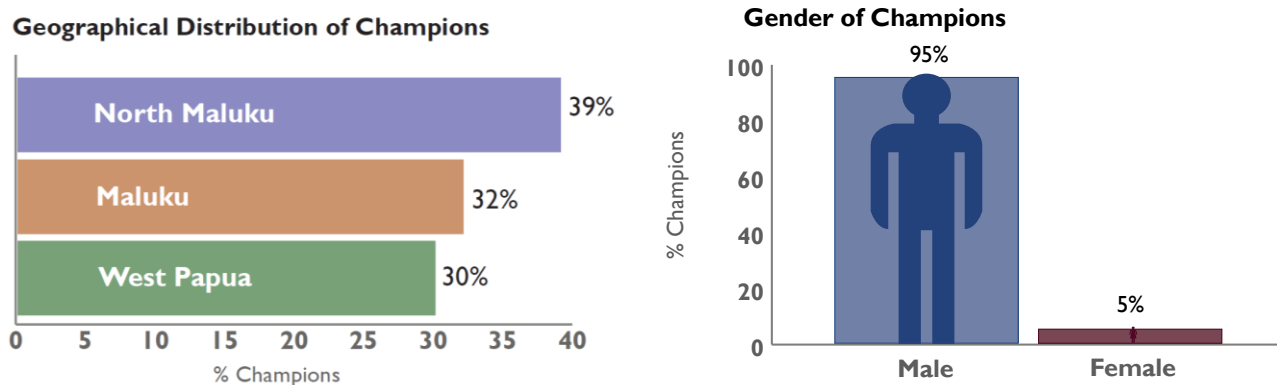


Figure 9: Geographical distribution of champions across the SEA Project's three provinces (left); Percent of male and female champions (right).

These champions are key conduits for delivering messages on sustainable fisheries and marine conservation as well as for increasing buy-in and support for fisheries and marine conservation efforts.

In this quarter, efforts focused on capacitating champions as messengers for the Project, able to drive constituents' understanding and commitment towards compliance for MPAs, sustainable fisheries practices and law enforcement. Champions have been actively involved in designing, leading, and implementing a range of outreach activities in their communities, with the support of SEA Project partners (see 'outreach' section below).

EXPOSURE TO MESSAGES THROUGH OUTREACH

A key element of behavior change communication is the dissemination of information through a range of media formats. In this quarter, a variety of site-based BCC materials were produced and disseminated by the USAID SEA Project (see also figures 10, 11, and 12) including the following:

- In Saparua (Lease Islands) socialization activities were conducted by SEA partners, CTC, to promote awareness of – and support for – the establishment of the MPA. Activities including a movie screening, community group meetings, and seven school visits to deliver engaging educational games. These activities reached 806 people (49 percent male, 51 percent female).
- In the Buano Islands, similar socialization activities were conducted by CTC to promote awareness of – and support for – MPA establishment, with activities including a movie screening, seven school visits, and two community group meetings, and reaching 722 people (48 percent male, 52 percent female).
- Also in the Buano Islands, Soa Tengah, a beach cleanup was held to encourage community engagement; it successfully involved 77 youths and students from both north and south Buano (44 percent male, 56 percent female). Across USAID SEA Project, the beach clean ups always designed and linked to the marine biodiversity conservation effort.
- In the Sula Islands, MPA socialization activities were conducted in six schools and across several communities, with movie screenings and other activities reaching 903 people (48 percent male, 52 percent female).
- In Lease, Buano, and Sula, partner CTC disseminated a range of visual materials, including posters and billboards in the most prominent locations in all three islands.
- In South Sorong and Northwest Seram, partners WWF produced a t-shirt, designed to show the flow of steps needed to achieve vessel registration. This t-shirt was distributed to community leaders, fishers, youths and women, with the messaging estimated to have reached $\pm 1,000$ people.
- In this quarter, WWF also made a short video ‘success story’ about one of the SEA Project’s local champions in Sawai. The video was disseminated via the Project’s social media platforms and the SEA website, to be shared through viewer networks. The key message of the video conveys a role model fisher, who is aware of ETP species and their associated regulations.
- In North Maluku, the SEA Project produced a poster showing the steps required to register vessels. These have been disseminated throughout communities in North Maluku, to guide fishers through the process of registering their vessels, and inform fishers of the documents they must prepare.



Figure 10: The t-shirt designs promoting vessel registration

- Also in North Maluku (Mare site), partners Reef Check facilitated a radio show interview on Media Istana FM Ternate, through which the Maregam champion (Adam Fatah) promoted eco-actions to the listeners (including supporting community based tourism and not littering the beaches and the marine environment).
- In Raja Ampat, Project partner RARE has been, perhaps, the most creative in terms of marketing materials and activities, and in this quarter has produced educational football shirts, cooking aprons, hats, t-shirts and raincoats, as well as a calendar for community members espousing messages about the community traditional fishing areas (*Kawasan Perikanan Adat – KPA*) (TURFS).

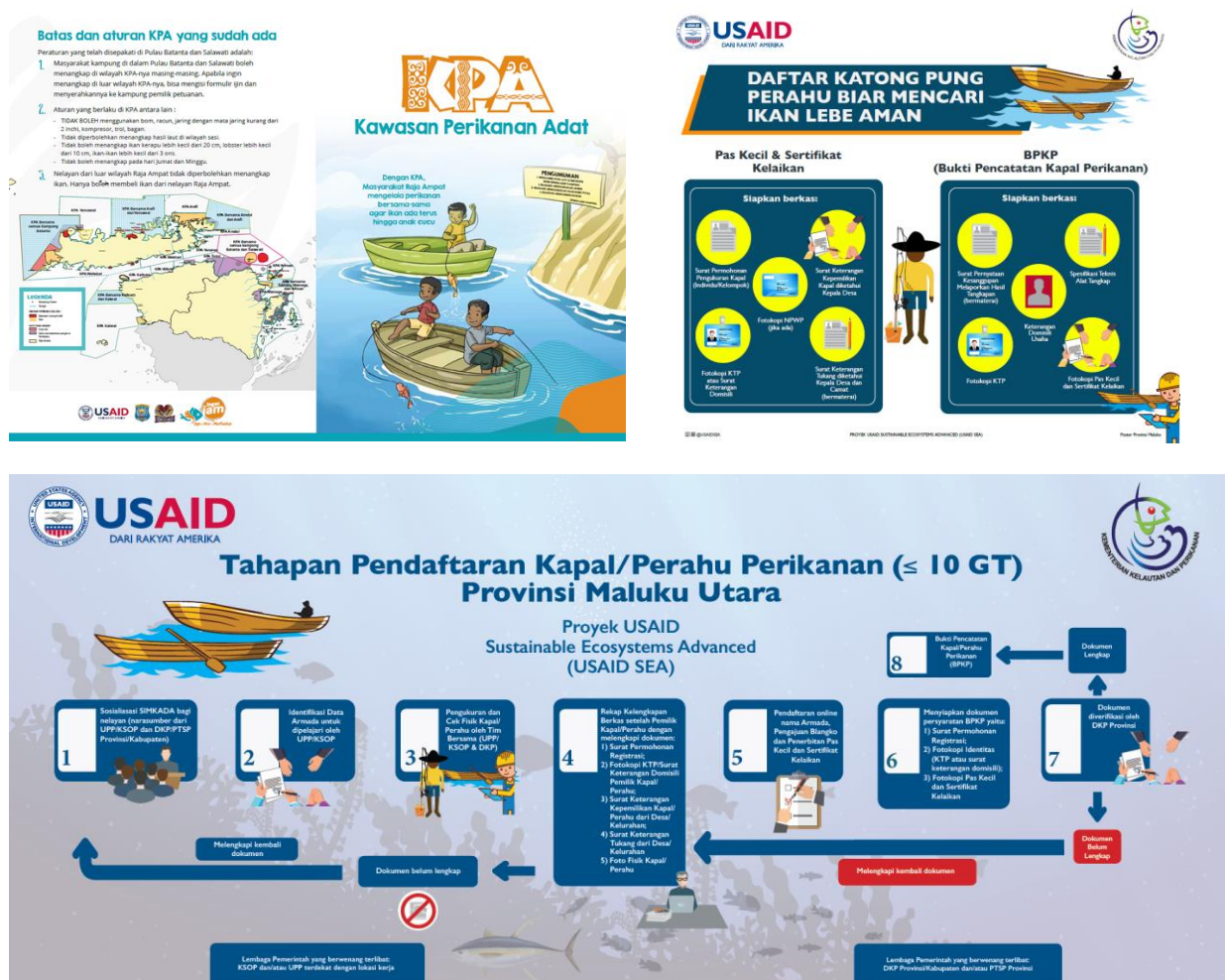


Figure 11: Factsheet for the West Papua TURFs / KPAs (RARE) (top left); Poster on vessel registration, example from Maluku (SEA) (top right); Billboard on vessel registration phases, example from North Maluku (SEA) (above).



Figure 12: Billboard for the MPA in Buano, Maluku (CTC / SEA) (top left); Apron design promoting TURFs / KPAs (RARE) (top right); Hats for fishers promoting the message of KPA conservation (RARE) (bottom left). Betelnut (popular chewing hobby) packaged in KPA messaging (bottom right).

Two further key events were supported, in part by the USAID SEA Project, to promote the dissemination of messaging around marine conservation issues.

Kalabia Education Ship Teaches School Students At Sea. Between March 1 and 7, the USAID SEA Project, with partners CI and the Kalabia Indonesia Foundation, conducted a marine education program for more than 60 school students (51 percent female) on board the Kalabia education ship. The ship sailed through the districts of Kokas and Arguni in Fakfak, and the students could enjoy the sailing while learning about marine conservation issues through interactive activities. The key topics of focus included: an introduction to marine ecosystems, waste management, turtle conservation, MPAs, issues of environmental ‘carrying capacity’ and the importance of mangroves. The initiative was implemented through the Berau Bay and Nusulasi MPA management under DKP West Papua and Fakfak Regency.

Bakti Nusa Phinisi Expedition Visits SEA Project Sites. The Bakti Nusa Phinisi Expedition was launched in December 2018 with the mission of sailing for nine months through 74 strategic island destinations in Indonesia to spread awareness about marine conservation issues. Organized by Ikatan Sarjana Kelautan Indonesia (ISKINDO) and Yayasan Makassar Skalia, the ship sailed to three SEA Project sites in this quarter: Sorong and Raja Ampat (14 – 15 February) and Ambon (21 February).

Recognizing the national and global attention this expedition is capturing, the USAID SEA Project took the opportunity to showcase the wide range of marine and coastal management work underway in SEA sites and promote awareness of the Project’s work. This led to considerable media interest (see section 4, sub-section on ‘Communication’ for more information).



Figure 13: Clockwise: Children on board the educational ship ‘Kalabia’ in Fakfak (CI). The Bakti Nusa Phinisi expedition ship at its launch (photo courtesy of MaritimNews) (bottom right).

All of the previously described activities are in addition to the numerous community and stakeholder meetings, training events, and technical fora held across the region, which were intended to generate the support, engagement, and involvement of target audiences in marine and coastal resource management (see more information in section 2 (TAI, 2, 3 and 4), and section 3, sub-section on ‘Training’).

STRATEGIC APPROACH 3: INCREASE INCENTIVES FOR MARINE STEWARDSHIP

This quarter, the USAID SEA Project continued to implement activities related to increasing incentives for marine stewardship, following three key streams:

- Developing markets for sustainable fisheries
- Promoting and developing sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities
- Promoting preferential, managed, and secure access to marine resources

DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

In this quarter, the sustainable fishery certification scheme under Fair Trade continued to advance, with a Fair Trade annual audit conducted between February 23 and March 13.

The auditors visited five villages in Buru and Seram, as well as four mini-plants and three processing facilities in order to audit fishermen at the stage of Year 4 in the Fair Trade certificate (see table 5). The auditors also visited six villages in Buru, Seram and Ternate, as well as three miniplants for auditing fishermen at the stage of Year 1 in the Fair Trade program (see table 6). During these visits, the auditors met with representatives from Fisher Associations (FAs) and Fair Trade Committees (FTC) as well as middlemen and processors in order to verify compliance with Fair Trade standards (Fair Trade USA-Capture Fisheries Standard v1.1.0).

Certification Audit		YEAR 4	
Product:		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	
Fishing Gear:		Hand lines	
Groups Audited		Location	
Fair Trade Committees	Buru Island FTC (3 member FAs reviewed)	FA Waeplabung (11 fishers)	Wailihang Village
		FA Wamrugut (15 fishers)	Waipure Village
		FA Leisila (18 fishers)	Wamiana Village
	Seram Island FTC (2 member FAs reviewed)	FA Tuna Yapana (10 fishers)	Tehoru Village
		FA Usaha Tuna Lulu Hatta (10 fishers)	Supulessy Village
Miniplants	Nyong Chan		Waipure Village
	Saldin		Wamiana Village
	Harsam Sakanusa		Supulessy Village
	Harsam Amahai		Missa Village
Processing Facilities	Harta Sumadra (1)		Ambon
	Harta Sumadra (2)		Waplau
	Bogi Transit Post		Ternate

Table 5: Fair Trade related organizations audited for Year 4 certification.

Certification Audit		YEAR I		
Product:		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)		
Fishing Gear:		Hand lines		
Groups Audited		Location		
Fair Trade Committees	Buru Island FTC (2 member FAs reviewed)	FA Wamiana Indah (15 fishers)	Wailiang Village	
		FA Labuang Barat (14 fishers)	Waipure Village	
	Seram Island FTC (1 member FA reviewed)	FA Tuna Manua (13 fishers)	Missa Village	
		Ternate Island / City FTC (3 members FAs reviewed)	FA Sigaro Malaha (21 fishers)	Ternate
			FA Doroici (31 fishers)	Rua
FA Moroici (27 fishers)	Jambula			
Miniplants	Nyong Chan		Waipure Village	
	Ayen		Wamiana Village	
	Mato / Arman		Waplau Village	
Processing Facilities	Harta Sumadra (1)		Ambon	
	Harta Sumadra (2)		Waplau	
	Bogi Transit Post		Ternate	

Table 6: Fair Trade related organizations audited for Year 1 certification.

The auditors are currently reviewing the evidence gathered during the audits and in the next quarter will provide MDPI and the certificate holders with relevant recommendations and lists of any non-compliances observed, from which a corrective action plan will be developed to address any issues.

In addition to the audit, regular FA meetings were convened in Ternate, Sanana, Tobelo, Rua, and Parigi, with the fishermen discussing the use of the premium funds, fisher log trainings, insurance cards, compensation schemes for health issues, and sanctions for not completing log books, as well as preparation for the audits. On March 22, three of the FAs from Ternate (including 64 new FA members) also received training in Safety at Sea; while in Parigi a premium planning and implementation meeting was held (February 1), where fishers voted to purchase reusable lunch containers for use at sea in order to reduce single-use plastics.

PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

In this reporting period, activities aimed at promoting sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities in target SEA Project sites continued to progress well.

Marine Tourism Development in Serutbar MPA. The Sawai region has been allocated as a conservation area (now referred to as ‘Serutbar MPA’) based on law no. 1/2018 marine spatial plan (RZWP-3-K). As such, any tourism development must be environmentally sensitive, responsible, and sustainable. In this quarter, SEA partners WWF conducted a focus group discussion with key stakeholders from the region who are involved in marine conservation activities. The FGD, held on January 17, aimed to develop a shared understanding of the allocation and utilization of space within the Serutbar MPA as a first step to building partnerships for sustainable marine tourism. The discussion also aimed to identify existing and potential marine attractions in the region, as a reference point for carrying out a future marine tourism carrying capacity study. SEA partner Marine Change also attended the FGD in order to observe the process, and inform the development of future investment models for the MPA utilizing their ‘Economic Rate of Return’ approach.

Following the meeting, various preliminary agreements – made to create partnerships and strive for sustainable tourism in the region – were documented (and are available at: http://bit.ly/BAK_Tourismgovernance). These will be followed up during the management and zoning planning for the MPA. Additionally, in the next quarter, WWF is planning an audience with the provincial Tourism Office to further explore the potential of establishing tourism partnerships at the site; a tourism carrying capacity study will also commence in the coming months.

Community-Based Sustainable Marine Tourism Groups Initiated. A range of other activities were conducted in this quarter across USAID SEA Project sites, to continue to advance the development of community-based sustainable marine tourism. This included the preliminary initiation of several community-based tourism groups, including:

- a community-based ecotourism group for dolphin conservation in Mare MPA, North Maluku (with SEA partners WCS and Reef Check);
- a community-based ecotourism group for turtle conservation, also in Mare MPA (with SEA partner, CTC);
- an Ecotourism Awareness Group (locally known as *Pokdarwis*) in both Maregam (Mare) and Galo Galo (Morotai) (with Reef Check).

The development of these recently established groups will be further elaborated in the next quarterly report. During this period, preliminary training and capacity building for the above groups was provided, including training on the development of standard operation procedures and guidebooks, and the maintenance of marine equipment. In order to preserve the marine environment, communities at these sites also conducted beach cleanups, with two cleanup sessions in Maregam (28 February and March 1), and seven in Galo Galo (January 12, 19, and 26, and February 2, 9, 16, and 23). This activity is designed to achieve biodiversity conservation objective such as maintaining the condition of coral reef.

Rapid Assessment of Fisheries and Livelihoods in Widi Island. In this reporting period, SEA Core, CTC and Marine Change visited Widi Island MPA to conduct an initial rapid assessment of fisheries and livelihoods in the region. This included assessing fisheries habitat, target species, the impacts of fisheries, local development plans, and existing monitoring activities. The assessment revealed that the marine environment in the Widi Islands is in ‘good-to-excellent’ condition and currently only experiencing ‘moderate to low’ levels of resource extraction. However, there is only limited information available about the communities’ economic dependency on fisheries, and further work is needed to ascertain economic drivers in the region as well as map current livelihood patterns. It was noted that the tourism potential of the islands is very high, and it will be essential to design the MPA with prospective tourism livelihood diversification in mind.

PROMOTING INVESTMENT MODELS AND ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Engaging Private Sector Partnerships to Support Community Enterprises. In this quarter, SEA partners Reef Check facilitated a series of meetings with 13 potential private sector partners to promote the emerging community businesses supporting alternative livelihoods in Maregam (Mare) and Galo Galo (Morotai). These businesses include ecotourism-related enterprises (homestays, guiding etc.) as well as product development (particularly local soap production). The discussions focused on introducing these private sector actors to the sustainable nature of the emerging businesses, and the linkages of those businesses to conserving the region’s natural resources (i.e. providing alternative

livelihoods to fishing, and thus reducing pressure on resources, as well as linking the health of the marine ecosystems directly to income generation through tourism). The meetings began during the end of the last quarter, and continued into January (in Maregam) and February (in Galo Galo). This quarter also resulted in businesses earning a gross income for community members of over 56 million IDR (in Maregam) and 26.6 million IDR (in Galo Galo). These earnings came from the combined sales of 349 soap products and the delivery of nine ecotourism trips.

Creating an Investment Blueprint for Morotai. From February 25 to March 3, SEA partners Marine Change visited SEA site Morotai to further study the viability of potential public-private partnership (PPP) investments and start creating an investment blueprint. Utilizing the Economic Rate of Return (ERR) model developed by Marine Change, several investment options had been identified prior to trip, and these were discussed during meetings held on-site with the regional Tourism Office, BAPPEDA, the regional electricity office (*Perusahaan Listrik Negara* - PLN) and special economic zone representatives (*Kawasan ekonomi khusus* – KEK). Key investment options identified for further investigation were as follows:

- Alternative energy investment (solar power) — The Government of Morotai wishes to make Morotai a “Green, Sustainable and Smart Island”, run on 100 percent sustainable energy, and has been in discussions with South Korea to learn about potential technologies, both for city electricity and electric motorbikes. It appears that the Government does not currently have any formal agreements or MOUs in place for ‘green energy’, thus, we believe the timing is excellent for a potential PPP between the USAID SEA Project and ICED Project.
- Tourism developments — The Government of Morotai continues with its plans to develop the peninsula in the southern part of the Island. The current development plan (from Oct 2018) includes a floating dock in Dodola, the promotion of a ‘Sail Morotai’ event, and the development both of the island and ‘history tourism’.
- Infrastructure related to KEK status — There has been construction in the KEK site on the western side of the island, primarily of houses (40 units) and a few store fronts. There are some indications that the additional space will be used for apartment construction, but this requires further exploration.
- Establishing an airport-based fee system for the MPA to generate revenue — This idea has been shared with staff from the Tourism Department of Morotai, who seem to support the concept. Marine Change has also shared the idea with the BAPPEDA team, who also appear supportive thus far. However, the District Government of Morotai has stated that, as yet, they do not have the resources or capacity to implement such a system, and further support would be required.

Advancing a Public-Private Partnership with PT Leadership Islands Indonesia (PT-LII).

During the site visit to Widi Islands (see previous pages) SEA partners Marine Change met with representatives of PT-LII. This organization has a concession on Widi Islands to develop a boutique ecofriendly tourism operation that will include “*luxury tents, yurts, tree houses, bio-domes and water chalets set deep in nature, showcasing the magnificence of living in true partnership with Mother Earth*”. Their institutional mission is “*the responsible stewardship of this pristine eco-system.*” (see: <http://leadershipislands.com/>). As the Widi MPA develops there is considerable potential for the site to benefit from a clear PPP with this tourism company. Moving forward, Marine Change will incorporate the planned conservation efforts and partnership with PT-LII into an inclusive investment model; Marine Change has already managed to secure USD 300,000 investment to collaboratively purchase a patrol boat and establish preliminary participatory patrols in the area, in partnership with PT-LII.

PROMOTING PREFERENTIAL, MANAGED, AND SECURE ACCESS TO MARINE RESOURCES

In the marine tenure pathway, efforts progressed this quarter to promote sustainable marine resource management through securing traditional tenure in Maluku and West Papua.

Maluku

SEA Project partner ILMMA has continued to support the design, development and implementation of community ‘managed access’ sites in Maluku. To date, 16 sites have been established, four in Central Maluku and 12 in West Seram (see table 7). At each sites, ILMMA is working to engage communities in assessing the marine and coastal environment, identifying key areas for protection, establishing closed reserve areas (*sasi*), establishing traditional (limited access) fishing areas, and designing associated community fishing regulations to ensure that fisheries are sustainable.

Village Name	Population		Est. Fishing Ground Area (ha)	TURF (<i>sasi</i>) (ha)	STATUS OF VILLAGE REGULATION
	M	F			
CENTRAL MALUKU					
Aketernate	308	479	10,409	173	Village regulation signed & endorsed
Kobi Sadar	1,258		22,838	807	Joint village regulation signed & endorsed
Kobi Sonta	1,735				
Samal	1,109				
WEST SERAM					
Hatunuru	210	203	469	12.5	Village regulation signed & endorsed
Kasieh	837	531	6,014	TBD	Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
Hulung	203	262	8,221	52	Village regulation signed & endorsed
Taniwel	779	369	4,844	45	Village regulation signed & endorsed
Murnaten	875	892	21,615	184	Village regulation signed & endorsed
Wakolo	232	290	1,023	TBD	Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
Niwelehu	461	425	969	TBD	Village regulation signed & endorsed
Lisabata	981	953	6,840	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted
Nukuhai	195	176	2,666	TBD	Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
Sukaraja	279	258	700	TBD	Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Awaiting endorsement from the Head of the Sub-District
Uwen Pantai	205	197	688	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted
Waraloin	188	168	217	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted

Table 7: Managed Access Areas being supported by SEA Project partner ILMMA in Maluku.

In this quarter, four of the existing sites finalized their village regulations (*Peraturan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam – PSDA*) through training and facilitation provided by ILMMA. These regulations are now signed by the communities and awaiting endorsement from the Head of the District. This means that 13 of the existing 16 sites now have fully-developed village regulations. Together, these regulations confer managed access and security of tenure across 94,385 ha.

Also in this reporting period, training was provided to 16 representatives from three communities (Hatunuru, Nukuhai, and Pasinalu) on how to develop community-based tourism. Participants of all of the training activities included youths, fishers, farmers, women, village leaders, and customary leaders.

In January, six new sites were identified for engagement in West Seram (see table 8). As ILMMA has expanded its efforts across this region, communities are more proactively requesting support, as evidenced by one of the meetings in Pasinalu, where 20 fishers gave up two days of fishing to attend, and the village government fully financed the meeting.

Village Name	Population		Est. Fishing Ground Area (ha)	TURF (sasi) (ha)	STATUS OF VILLAGE REGULATION
	M	F			
WEST SERAM					
Pasinalu	295	276	1,254	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted
Souhuwe	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted
Maloang	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Regulation drafted pending map production
Lumah Pelu	288	281	TBD	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted
Walakone	297	240	496	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted
Warasiwa	318	275	3,645	TBD	Area mapped and regulation drafted

Table 8: New additional Managed Access sites in Maluku identified and initiated this quarter.

West Papua

In Raja Ampat, work continued on the socialization and adoption of TURFs. To date 36 TURFs have been established, known as customary fisheries areas (*Kawasan Perikanan Adat – KPA*), in Mayalibit Bay (15) and Dampier Strait (21). Together, these TURFs cover a combined total area of 261,156 ha, within which approximately 10 percent is allocated for no-take zones (20 zones in total), and the remainder for ‘limited fishing zones’. In this quarter, efforts focused on socializing the mechanisms for fishers to effectively manage permissions from outsider fishers to access the limited zones (possible only through permission from the community head), in order to ensure marine integrity remains robust.

Meanwhile in Fakfak, work has commenced to engage the local communities in MPA design and zoning, by incorporating local tenurial arrangements and traditionally-managed areas into the MPA zoning planning. This includes incorporating existing seasonal closure (*sasi*) sites, and exploring the development of additional *sasi* opportunities to further combine traditional tenure with formal MPA design. This work is currently ongoing.

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

In this reporting period work advanced on four key regulatory documents at the national level, while at the provincial level, efforts focused on facilitating Governor and provincial levels decrees to formalize the reservation status of MPAs and the establishment of POKMASWAS.

NATIONAL

Supporting the Amendment of the MMAF Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2010 on MPA Management and Zoning Plans. In this reporting period, work continued to review and provide recommendations for amendments to PerMen no. 30/2010, which relates to MPA Management and Zoning Plans. On February 4, a meeting was held to discuss these recommendations at the SEA Project's office in Jakarta, with representatives from KKHL, the MMAF Legal Bureau, and the legal division of the Directorate of Marine Spatial Management (*Pengelolaan Ruang Laut – PRL*). The two key areas of discussion during the meeting were: (1) the clause on maritime conservation areas in the PerMen, particularly the issues of zoning plans and management institutions for these kind of conservation areas; and (2) the overlap / misalignment of provisions between this PerMen and PerMen no. 47/2017 (on the utilization of MPAs). In this second PerMen there are provisions for: (a) infrastructure construction and installation in marine areas, (b) desalination activities, (c) transportation for fishing vessels above 10 GT, and (d) transportation for non-fishing vessels. Therefore it is recommended that amendments to PerMen no. 30/2010 also reflect these issues, to address and align the current regulatory differences. MMAF staff took on these recommendations, responding that they will be discussed further internally, with further discussion expected in the next quarter.

Supporting the Finalization of Technical Guidelines (JUKNIS) for MPA Networks (PerMen No. 13/2014). Work continued in this quarter to support MMAF KKHL to finalize the reviews and consultations for the latest (third) draft of the Technical Guidelines for MPA Networks. The first review was conducted internally, with SEA Project support, at the MMAF KKHL office on February 6. This was followed by a broader consultation with wider stakeholders on February 20, which was attended by 43 stakeholders, including representatives from the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs; the Ministry of Environment and Forestry; the MMAF national offices (KKHL, PURISKAN); the MMAF regional agencies (BKKPN - Kupang, LPSDL - Sorong; the three provincial DKP offices (North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua), as well as the SEA Core team and partner NGOs. Final recommendations emerging from this consultation process were as follows:

- Technical guidance needs to be developed to align with the specific conditions of Indonesia (where single MPAs have already been established).
- The JUKNIS needs to include a clear statement that the Technical Guidelines are related to governance of MPA Networks in Indonesia with SMART objectives.
- The guidelines should prevent any assumption that an MPA Network requires the establishment of a new network management institution, and should rather detail the mechanisms of each MPA management institution to effectively manage sites in the context of a network.
- More technical guidance is needed with regards to defining the stages of improvement for MPA Networks (i.e. establishment stage, functional stage, and effective stage) with clear explanations of the performance indicators appropriate for each stage, and periods of time.

- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within the guidelines should include indicators in terms of inputs, outputs, and desired outcomes.
- The JUKNIS should include a template for an MPA Network work plan.

These recommended revisions are now being reviewed and incorporated, with the guidelines expected to be finalized next quarter.

Supporting the Development of a Draft Ministerial Regulation on Community-Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System. Following on from work conducted in previous quarters, the USAID SEA Project managed to ensure that this planned regulation is included in the MMAF legislation program for 2019. This means that MMAF have formally recognized the aim to complete this regulation within this calendar year.

In this reporting period, considerable progress was made. Meetings between SEA law and policy team, and the DG of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (PSDKP) took place on March 19 and March 28 at the MMAF office. These meetings reviewed the SISWASMAS Policy paper prepared by SEA Project staff (which was based around the review of the existing ‘Guidelines for the Implementation of SISWASMAS in Managing and Utilizing Marine and Fisheries Resources’ in PerMen 58/2001). Based on these discussions, the SEA team then facilitated the Legal Division of PSDKP to draft the first version of the amended regulation on March 29, with SEA staff focusing on revisions to the policy paper (Policy -1) that can be used as a basis for the Legal Division to draft the regulation (Draft - 0). Key outputs from the discussion were:

- An agreement to change the title of the policy paper to ‘Community Involvement in Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources Management and Utilization’. The substance of SISWASMAS will then be incorporated. This change was agreed in order to ensure the regulation aligned with law no. 31/2004 on Fisheries, as a key reference base for this new regulation.
- The paper needs to provide more substance on: (1) defining communities (to ensure clarity over definitions of individual communities, community groups, private institutions, NGOs, etc.); and (2) providing clarity on community involvement mechanisms that both link with POKMASWAS, and allow non-POKMASWAS systems (e.g. volunteer mechanisms etc.)

The outputs from this quarter (Policy -1 and Draft - 0) will be further reviewed and refined in the next quarter.

Supporting the Development of the Draft Ministerial Regulation for Technical Guidance to Implement the Port State Measures Agreement. In this reporting period, the USAID SEA Project facilitated PSDKP to review the final draft Ministerial Regulation on Technical Guidance to Implement PSMA (on March 19 at the MMAF office). The review was conducted to ensure that PSDKP are fully briefed on the implications of the provisions in the regulation, particularly the provision of tasks expected by the inspection teams and the various specific requirements for these tasks. The draft also now incorporates the PSM inspector training (developed through SEA Project support) as a pre-requisite for all inspectors (recognized in article 1, section 2 and in article 15). By securing these articles, the importance of adequately building the skills of inspectors is recognized, and MMAF can also show commitment to the PSMA treaty expectations of robust and professional inspection systems to combat IUU fishing. Following the final review meeting, the draft regulation has since been dispatched to the Minister for approval. While the work on this regulation has been done in collaboration with NOAA-OLE, in this reporting period their support was limited due to the challenges encountered through the shutdown of the U.S. Government.

PROVINCIAL

North Maluku

During this reporting period, USAID SEA Project, through partners WCS, supported DKP North Maluku to process and finalize three Governors' Decrees: two on the reservation of MPAs, and one on the enforcement of an MPA management plan. The decrees are:

- Governor's Decree of North Maluku Province no. 361/KPTS/MU/2018 on the Reservation of Rao Island and Dehegila Cape MPA in Morotai Island
- Governor's Decree of North Maluku Province no. 359/KPTS/MU/2018 on the Reservation of Makian-Moti MPA
- Governor's Decree of North Maluku Province no. 363/KPTS/MU/2018 on the Management Plan of Widi Islands MPA

Detailed description of these decrees and the endorsement process is explained in section 2, sub-section on 'Marine Protected Areas'.

Maluku

During this reporting period, USAID SEA Project through partners WWF supported DKP Maluku to process and finalize four DKP decrees that establish POKMASWAS, namely:

- Decree of Head of Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency no. 061/616/19K on Establishment of POKMASWAS Tanjung Keter in Tanjung Keter Sub-Village for Koon MPA
- Decree of Head of Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency no. 061/617/19K on Establishment of POKMASWAS Leawana in Buan Village for Koon MPA
- Decree of Head of Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency no. 061/618/19K on Establishment of POKMASWAS Tohaputih in Sawai Village for Seram Utara Bagian Barat MPA
- Decree of Head of Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency no. 061/619/19K on Establishment of POKMASWAS Pantura in Labuan Village for Seram Utara Bagian Barat MPA

Detailed description of these decrees, as well as the endorsement process, is explained in section 2, sub-section on 'Law Enforcement'.

West Papua

During this reporting period, USAID SEA Project through partners WWF supported DKP West Papua to process and finalize two decrees, namely:

- Governor's Decree of West Papua Province no. 523/25/1/2019 on MPA Designation in South Sorong. (Detailed description of this decree and the endorsement process is explained in section 2, sub-section on 'Marine Protected Areas')
- Decree of Head of West Papua Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency no. 13/2019 on Establishment of POKMASWAS in South Sorong District and Teluk Bintuni District in West Papua Province. (Detailed description of this decree and the endorsement process is explained in section 2, sub-section on 'Law Enforcement')

STRATEGIC APPROACH 5: INSTITUTIONALIZE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In this second quarter of FY19, training and capacity building work continued to support all key technical approaches of the USAID SEA Project at both the national and provincial level (see table 9).

Lead	Training Topic	Dates	Location	Participants	
				M	F
NATIONAL-LEVEL TRAINING					
SEA (TA2)	MPA cross-Learning trip to California*	23 Feb – 3 March	California	5	2
TNC / CTC / SEA Core (TA2)	TOT on 'Designing MPAs and Networks'*	19 – 22 March	Jakarta	11	3
SEA (TA1)	Training workshop on the concept, theory, and methodology of harvest strategy*	25 – 26 March	Ternate	21	6
PROVINCIAL / SITE-LEVEL TRAINING					
CI (TA4)	Fakfak MPA POKMASWAS study-visit to BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat*	19 – 30 January	Raja Ampat, West Papua	3	
AP2HI (TA1)	Fisherman training on 'Proficiency in Fish Handling and Competency in Fishing Gears Operation'*	7 – 8 February	Bitung, North Sulawesi (FMA 715)	61	4
CTC (TA2)	Dive training for community leaders and partners in Sula Islands Regency, North Maluku Province*	19 – 22 February	Sanana, North Maluku	19	2
CTC / WCS (TA4)	Collaborative POKMASWAS training for POKMASWAS members and village leaders in Morotai*	21 – 23 February	Morotai Island, North Maluku	24	5
CI (TA4)	POKMASWAS training for Fakfak Community Surveillance Group*	23 – 25 February	Fakfak, West Papua	38	1
MDPI (TA1)	SOS ocean safety training for fisherman*	21 March	Ternate, North Maluku	62	
TOTALS				244	23

Table 9: List of training activities implemented in the second quarter of FY19 (* = in process of verification)

A total of 267 people received training this quarter. Key highlights in this reporting period were as follows:

Curricula and Training Module Development. In this quarter, work progressed to design and develop four key curricula and training modules on: (1) Port State Measures Agreement, (2) MPA and MPA Network Design, (3) Harvest Strategy, and (4) POKMASWAS. Full details of the development of these training modules are provided in the relevant sections of this report.

Community Stakeholders Receive Training. In this quarter, focus for capacity building centered on community members and key stakeholders at USAID SEA Project sites. This included:

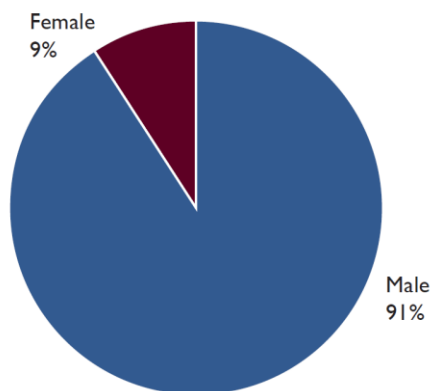
- Community-based fisheries surveillance trainings in Morotai, North Maluku, and Fakfak, West Papua (through SEA partners WCS and CI respectively);
- Dive training for community leaders and partners in Sula Islands, North Maluku (through SEA partners CTC);
- Ocean safety training for fisher association members in Ternate (through SEA partners MPDI);
- Training for proficient fish handling and fishing gear competencies for fishers in Bitung (through SEA partners AP2HI).

Capacity Building Through Study Visits. Also in this quarter, two key study visits were conducted

- A study exchange for POKMASWAS members from Fakfak to Fam in Raja Ampat. Through this study visit, Fakfak members learned about:
 - the relationships between POKMASWAS groups and village authorities;
 - mechanisms to acquire funding (and potential sources of funding) to conduct patrols;
 - the role of chairpersons and members of POKMASWAS;
 - how to develop a patrol program and schedule; and
 - effective reporting mechanisms to the relevant authorities.
- MPA policy makers cross-learning trip to California. The aim of this trip was to enhance participants' knowledge and understanding of the effective governance of MPAs, and best-practice mechanisms for engaging wider non-state actors in MPA management. Participants were mid-level officials from MMAF and high-level officials from the three target SEA provinces. Participants learned about:
 - the institutional and policy frameworks supporting MPAs and MPA Networks in the U.S.;
 - the engagement and role of stakeholders in MPA management;
 - science-based considerations in MPA and MPA Network policy and management;
 - partnership models;
 - interpreting research and monitoring activities for management;
 - managing MPA tourism;
 - collaborative enforcement for MPA management;
 - monitoring and evaluation system and tools; and
 - the role of technology in effectively managing MPAs and MPA Networks.

With regards to training, participants in this quarter (disaggregated by gender and geographical location) can be seen in figure 14. Female representation remains limited (9 percent), though efforts are ongoing to reduce the gap between genders. Mainstreaming activities, especially those for POKMASWAS, is particularly challenging given that the majority of POKMASWAS members are male fisherman. Nonetheless, the SEA Project continues to require staff and partners to invite women and young people to participate in SEA trainings and other events to encourage more balanced participation (see further information in section 4, subsection 'Gender and social Inclusion').

Training Participants by Gender



Training Participants by Geography

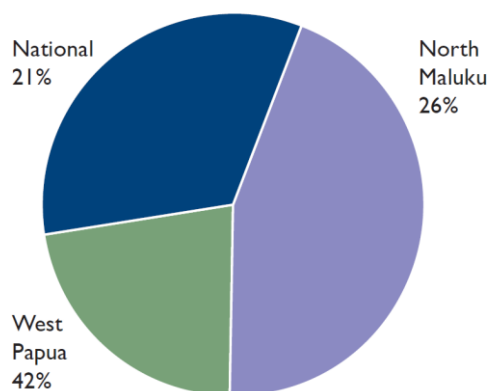


Figure 14: Training participants by gender (left) and geographical location (right)

INNOVATIONS

Skills are also being enhanced at both the national and regional level through the development, trialing, and implementation of a range of innovations.

Innovations may be products, processes, tools, approaches, service delivery models, and / or other interventions that have the potential to achieve significant (not incremental) improvements in development outcomes versus existing alternatives. In simplified terms, innovations can be broken down into two broad categories: processes and tools.

In the USAID SEA Project to date, a total of 11 innovations are being developed, trialed, and implemented (see table 10). More information on each is available in the relevant topic areas of this report or in previous reports.

USAID SEA Project - INNOVATIONS	
Processes	Tools
1. The participatory planning process utilized for RZWP-3-K development	4. GPS vessel tracking systems to identify fishing grounds (e.g. Spot Trace and Pelagic Data Systems)
2. Procedures for the participatory design and establishment of TURFS	5. Hand-held devices for fisheries data collection (e.g. I-Fish)
3. Incorporating robust institutional management frameworks into policy	6. MPA Alert System based on NOAA Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) data
	7. SEANODE Marine Spatial Planning Geoportal Database
	8. Offline SIMKADA – process and app for fishing licenses
	9. Non-equilibrium biomass dynamics (BDM) modeling for stock assessments
	10. TraceTales application developed by USAID OCEAN for tuna tracking for suppliers, implemented in USAID SEA area.
	11. Trafiz application for tuna tracking through processors

Table 10: List of innovations to date in the USAID SEA Project.

SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS AND CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

In the second quarter of FY19, the project management and cross-cutting components of the USAID SEA Project were successfully conducted based on the framework developed in FY18. Elements reviewed in this section include project operations, internal and external coordination activities, media engagement, and gender inclusion. (Management activities related to monitoring, evaluating, and learning are presented in section 5.)

OPERATIONS

Staffing

In this reporting period, the USAID SEA Project recruited four new staff members to its core team (see table 11). Also in this quarter, the Geoportal Web Developer, Muhammad Zulfan Zubaidi, withdrew from his position, and we are now re-processing recruitment for this position. The Project is also in the process of recruiting a new Fishery Data Officer (to be based in the BPRL), as well as an economist in order to fulfill project requirements. These two positions are expected to come on board in the next quarter. Within the core team, the only additional assistance needed will be on the MPA team, as we prepare for the departure of our Core Marine Biodiversity Advisor in Quarter 3. The total number of current core staff is 46 (see Annex One, 'Organizational Structure').

January 2019	
Melva Moureen Aritonang	Communications and Outreach Specialist
Noorafebriane Minarputri	Marine Conservation Program Specialist
February 2019	
Marisa Novar Simbolon	HR and Administrative Assistant
Wirdawati	Web Developer
March 2019	
Gena Lysistrata	Social Policy Specialist

Table 11: New recruits to the SEA Project's Core team, Q2, FY19

In parallel, the SEA Project's implementing partners continued to fulfil their Year 3 staffing plans. In particular, WCS and CTC are currently expediting their recruitment processes for new field staff for SEA Project sites in North Maluku (Morotai, Mare, Guraici – WCS; Sula-CTC), and Maluku (Buano and Lease – CTC). At the end of this quarter, the total staffing list currently stands at 255 individuals.

Internal Collaboration and Coordination

Core Team and Field Offices. There is no change in the structure of the core team or the field offices. The USAID SEA Project is headquartered in Jakarta, with one regional office in Ambon, and two field offices in Ternate and Sorong. Both the head and regional office are run by the USAID SEA Project core team, while the two field offices in Ternate and Sorong are run by WCS and WWF-Indonesia respectively. WWF and CTC maintain their operation office in Ambon under its own support, with a portion provided by the USAID SEA Project to cover office space for SEA Project-supported WWF staff, so that some leverage will be generated through co-sharing with another funders as listed in Table 12. Internal collaboration and coordination adheres to the Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan.

List of Other Funders for Marine Resource Activity in Maluku	
MAC Philanthropy Foundation	
WWF	Conservation activities at provincial level, Kei, and Koon
CTC	Training and competency test and monitoring in Ay and Rhun for
World Wide Fund Netherland	
WWF	Kei Islands conservation activities including operations
NOAA	
WWF	Small Grant for marine species in Kei and Buru Islands

Table 12: List of Funders for Marine Resource Maluku

Core Team and Subcontractors. The USAID SEA Project reached its maximum partner engagement in 2018, and has continued to refine partner scopes of work to achieve its program objectives. Sub-contractor tasks are integrated under a single FY19 work plan and project structure, approved by USAID in October 2018. Inter-organizational communication is supported through thematic working groups for each strategic approach (and associated technical approaches); an assigned core team leads, with corresponding sub-contractor representatives in each group. The USAID SEA Project 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 and strategic approaches.

For routine coordination among partners, the project uses a monthly calendar that is updated weekly to accommodate changes in activities. In FY19 Q2, the USAID SEA Project’s online calendar (as part of the Project’s Management Information System) continued to be functional. A full list of sub-contractors (as of March 2019) is provided in section I.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

During this reporting period, one new member was added to the communications team: a Communications and Outreach Specialist. With a complete team it became possible to allocate roles and responsibilities for the various communications streams of activities more effectively, to enhance efficiency and productivity. To that end, the Senior Communications and Outreach Technical Lead (existing role) oversees the entire communications department, but now focuses her own work on the SAI stream of activities (creating demand for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management through awareness raising and advocacy); the Communications and Outreach Specialist, together with the Communication Officers, focus their attention on the Project’s wider streams of work (collation of materials, production of communication materials about the project, media engagement, and wider stakeholder communications).

The Project conduct its programmatic communications with Government of Indonesia at the national and provincial levels through formal and informal meetings based on activities per FY 19 work plan. The regular coordination meeting with government through Technical Steering Committee meeting as stated in the Work Plan was scheduled in January 2019. The meeting will be conducted in July 2019. In addition to regular meeting, the Project continuously meet with MMAF and provincial governments as needed basis. Up to now, due to availability and conflicting schedule, coordination with Bappenas has not been confirmed.

Development of Departmental Workstream Action Plans

To refine activity plans under the enhanced team framework described above, targeted six-month workstream action plans were developed in February of this quarter. These drew from the USAID SEA Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan and FY19 workplan.

The Communications Team action plan focuses on increasing the exposure of the USAID SEA Project website and social media platforms, developing monthly news briefs and a number of outreach materials through offline and online media, with the aim of increasing the visibility of the project to key stakeholders as well as to the wider public. Social media postings have been increased to three posts per week, with at least one post sharing a news story or article / report linked to the USAID SEA Project's website. The team is closely monitoring public engagement with these posts, and has noted that there is a tendency for people to 'like' and engage more when posts relate to news or stories from the Project website, and when posts are accompanied by quality images and short videos.

In addition to the above six-month action plan for the Communications Team, a six-months communication plan was developed for the MPA team (focusing on MPA-specific communications materials and targets) and in the next quarter, a plan will be developed for the Fisheries team.

Engagement with Partner Communications Teams

The new staffing structure of the Communications Team was shared widely with SEA Project partners during this reporting period, and the team closely engaged with all the various communications departments within partner organizations to build relations and promote enhanced collaboration. In this quarter, several information, education and communication (IEC) collaterals produced by partners were approved by the USAID SEA Project team for use in the field, including:

- A 2019 calendar and infographics developed by WWF;
- A Marine Tourism Brochure developed by Marine Change for Morotai;
- Several press releases and stories from the field, from WWF, CI, CTC, and MDPI (some of which were then shared through the USAID SEA Project website and social media platforms).



Figure 15: 2019 calendar produced by WWF (left); the 'Pristine Tourism Concept' brochure produced by Marine Change (right).

USAID 'SEA News' Brief



Figure 16: Snapshot of the email 'SEA News Brief'.


In this quarter, a new communication and outreach product was launched — the USAID 'SEA News' Brief.

This is an email newsletter, generated once a month, and designed to be disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders and audiences to increase Project visibility and engagement. Two briefs have so far been issued (February and March) in the English language.

The content of these briefs is derived from the information presented to USAID in the USAID weekly update; future content will continue to be generated in the same manner to ensure messages are delivered clearly and concisely, and make interesting reading for a wide audience, including the general public.

Uptake of the News Brief is being closely monitored, and the percentage of recipients who opened (and read) the February and March briefs are shown in figure 17 (as of 25 March 2019).

February News Brief

	USAID SEA Project Monthly Update Vol.1 Regular - USAID SEA Project External Audience Sent Wed, February 27th 8:18 AM to 134 recipients by you	Sent	54.2% Opens
	USAID SEA Project Monthly Update Vol.1 Regular - USAID SEA All Staff Tags: USAID SEA ALL Staff Sent Wed, February 27th 10:42 PM to 46 recipients by you	Sent	52.2% Opens
	USAID SEA Project Monthly Update Vol.1 Regular - USAID SEA Government Partners Sent Thu, February 28th 12:24 AM to 67 recipients by you	Sent	21.9% Opens

March News Brief

	USAID SEA News Brief March 2019 Regular - USAID SEA Project External Audience Sent Fri, March 22nd 2:22 AM to 152 recipients by you	Sent	50.4% Opens
	USAID SEA News Brief March 2019 Regular - USAID SEA All Staff Sent Fri, March 22nd 12:24 AM to 46 recipients by you	Sent	50.0% Opens
	USAID SEA News Brief March 2019 Regular - USAID SEA Government Partners Sent Fri, March 22nd 2:03 AM to 64 recipients by you	Sent	13 Opens

Figure 17: Reach of the February (left) and March (right) 'Sea News' briefs.

'Talking SEA' Newsletter

Also this quarter, issue #3 of the bi-annual USAID SEA Project newsletter – 'Talking SEA' – was released. The development of this newsletter began in December 2018, and was completed and approved by USAID in mid-February 2019.



Figure 18: The 'Talking SEA' newsletter; issue #3 was released this quarter.

This issue of 'Talking SEA' focuses on protecting marine ecosystems for future generations through the establishment of effectively-managed MPAs. The content was contributed by a range of partners as well as the SEA Project's Core team. Collation of the articles, editing, design, and layout was supported by an external consultant. The newsletter was produced in both English and Bahasa Indonesian.

The softcopy of this newsletter is available on the USAID SEA Project website and all social media platforms, and has been disseminated by email to implementing partners and other related audiences. Hardcopies were also printed (300 in English, and 400 in Bahasa) for distribution to select recipients, namely national and regional government partners (such as MPA and fisheries stakeholders), implementing partners, think-tank institutions, related institutes / universities and other international organizations.

The SEA Project's Communication Team will continue to promote this newsletter at several international and national events in the coming months.

Media Engagement

During this period, SEA Project activities have generated wide-ranging media attention; in part through implementing partners increasing their efforts to promote the work of the Project through outreach to the media.

Key activities that generated media interest included:

- The launching of the SEANODE Online Geoportal in Bogor, 29 – 31 January 2019 (see section 2, TA3 on ‘Marine Spatial Planning’ for more information), which resulted in several media articles (see: <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2019/02/11/demi-keberlanjutan-pesisir-setiap-provinsi-wajib-selesaikan-perda-rzpw3k/> and <http://www.en.netralnews.com/news/currentnews/read/26018/mmaf.launches.cutting.edge.technology.of.marine.spatial.planning>).
- The signing of the new MPA reservation decrees by the Governor of North Maluku on January 10, 2019 (see section 2, TA2 on ‘Marine Protected Areas’ for more information), which generated considerable local media attention (see: <http://i-malut.com/2019/02/20/dkp-malut-sosialisasi-pencadangan-kawasan-konservasi-perairan-pesisir-pulau-rao-tanjung-dehegila/> and <https://www.koridorzine.com/2019/02/20/pemkab-morotai-cadangkan-65-520-ha-kawasan-konservasi-rzwp-3-k/>).
- Activities on-board the Kalabia Ship, when it sailed through the Fakfak region in West Papua with 60 students in March (1 to 7), 2019, generating considerable media interest (see: <http://infofakfak.com/2019/03/satu-minggu-belajar-kelautan-bareng-kapal-kalabia-di-fakfak/> and <https://www.hijauku.com/2019/03/01/belajar-sambil-bermain-dengan-kapal-kalabia-di-fakfak/>).
- The handing over of small-scale boat registration certificates in Maluku on January 23 and 24 generated interest from the media as an incentive to comply with fishing regulations (see: <https://kumparan.com/balleonews/209-nelayan-sorsel-dapat-sertifikat-pas-kecil-dan-bpkp-1550718778441620695>), and see section 2, sub-section on ‘EAFM’ for more information.
- Sea safety training for North Maluku fishermen, conducted in collaboration with Ternate Basarnas and MDPI on March 21 (see section 3, sub-section on ‘Incentives’ for more information) resulted in press interest (see: <http://indotimur.com/nusantara/antisipasi-kecelakaan-laut-basarnas-bersama-usaid-sea-gelar-sosialisasi-bagi-nelayan-malut>).
- The visit of the Bakti Nusa Phinisi expedition to three SEA sites (Sorong, Raja Ampat, and Ambon) in February (see section 3, sub-section on ‘Creating Demand’ for more information) resulted in considerable media attention (see: <https://maritimeneews.id/iskindo-malut-pengawasan-lemah-muncul-modus-baru-destructive-fishing/>, <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/797424/menpora-beri-dukungan-ekspedisi-pinisi-bakti-nusa-iskindo>, <https://suaraindonesianews.com/news/rangkaian-kegiatan-ekspedisi-pinisi-bhakti-nusa-oleh-iskindo-dan-yms/>, <https://maritimeneews.id/anggota-dpr-ri-robert-y-kardinal-nelayan-berisiko-tinggi-perlu-perlindungan/> and <https://maritimeneews.id/disebut-kota-terkotor-kota-sorong-perlu-sistem-pengelolaan-sampah/>).

Web and Social Media Presence

During this quarter the USAID SEA Communication Team regularly updated the content of the Project’s website (www.sea-indonesia.org) with up to date information and relevant publications. The site was enriched by stories from the field, media releases from partners, the USAID SEA Project bi-annual newsletter (‘Talking SEA’, Issue #3), the monthly USAID ‘SEA News’ briefs, as well as an increasing number of technical and activity reports. The stories and publications showcased on the website were also shared through the USAID SEA Project’s social media platforms.

Two key social media outlets are continuously active — a Facebook fan page and an Instagram account. Postings from this quarter on these two platforms reached approximately 37,200 people. These channels enable the USAID SEA Project to create dynamic online conversations, with the platforms now have more than 6,000 followers – a number increasing each week.

Through these platforms, the SEA Communication Team also promoted two important global annual events: World Wildlife Day on March 3 and International Women’s Day on March 8. The SEA team also provided underwater photos of marine species for Tetra Tech and USAID Washington as part of promoting World Wildlife Day.

Landmark Publication

The first quarter of FY19 saw the official launch of *The State of the Sea: Indonesia* at the Our Ocean Conference in Bali. This three-volume reader-friendly publication provides an overview of Indonesia’s marine and coastal status, from the national to the local level. From nationwide action frameworks to real-world, on-the-ground examples, the publication leads the reader on a journey through the USAID SEA Project sites, and provides insights into the work underway to advance the sustainable management of marine and coastal areas.

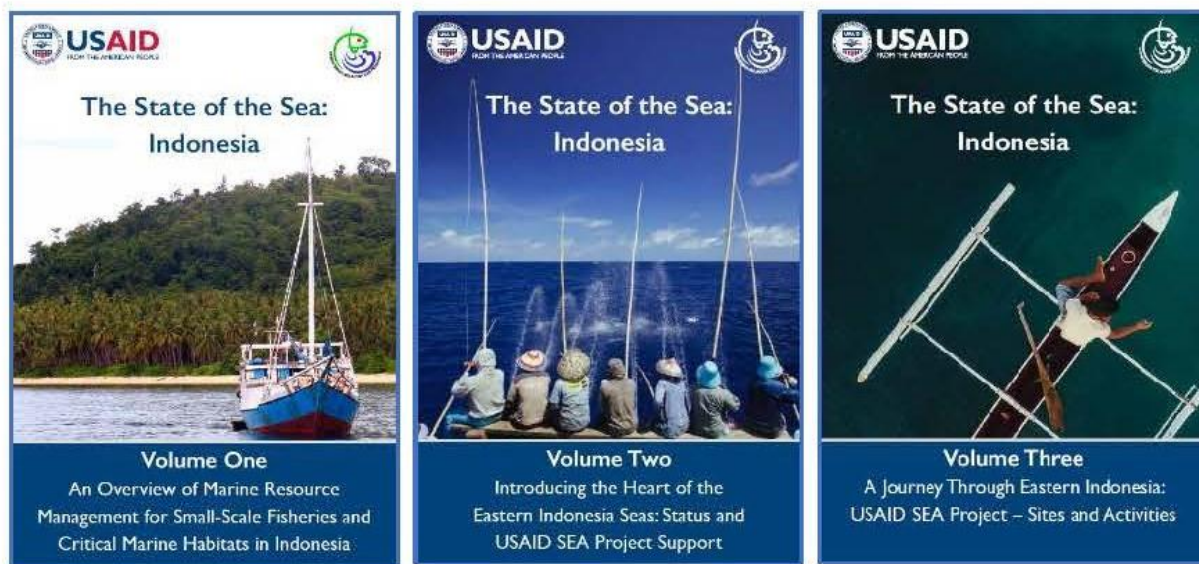


Figure 19: The State of the Sea: Indonesia —this landmark SEA Project publication was further distributed this quarter.

The launch event, on October 30, 2018 created an audience for – and interest in – these books. In Quarter 1, the Project distributed *The State of the Sea* to appropriate Ministry offices, partners, and academic institutions. Now, in Quarter 2, the demand ranges outside of those organizations, and includes schools and other interested individuals. Recently, Minister Susi requested a few sets of the books for her foreign guests. The Project tracks the destination of each set of books, and to date 249 sets have been disseminated to persons and organizations mostly in Indonesia.

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The SEA Project's FY18 work plan addresses USAID's policy of integrating gender and social inclusion throughout the agency's program cycle. The Project encourages stakeholders to provide equal opportunities for both genders to be involved in activities, discussions, and decision-making. The involvement of women is specifically identified in each target area and intervention, and strengthened through capacity building on various aspects of fisheries and marine resource management.

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 aspects of access, capacity building, leadership, and the provision of economic opportunities in order to mainstream gender throughout project activities identified as gaps observed during current SEA Project activities across the board (see box 2).

Box 2: Key Aspects for Gender Mainstreaming in the USAID SEA Project

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

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

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

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

In this second quarter of FY19, the USAID SEA Project continued to monitor and increase gender engagement and mainstreaming across several cross-cutting elements of work:

Access to Information. USAID SEA Project partners (CI, CTC, WWF, MDPI, AP2HI, Reef Check, and WCS) have all reported that they have ensured materials and information are crafted to be non-discriminatory. Mechanisms to disseminate and share information have proactively aimed to be inclusive. Many platforms for information sharing are non-exclusive, such as online social media platforms and the SEA Project website. At the national level, events such as the SEANODE Online Geoportal launch event (see section 2, sub-section on MSP) was well attended by MMAF female staff, with the online platform itself being open access. At the provincial and local level, information has been shared through widely accessible systems (open to women, youths and all groups). Tailored information has also been designed

and disseminated to target youth groups and children, particularly by partners CTC, MDPI, and Reef Check who have all involved school children in activities this quarter (from kindergarten age to high school age, and representing both genders).

Engaging Women in Fisheries. In the EAFM-related workstream, women fishers, the wives of male fishers, and women involved in various aspects of the fisheries supply chain were proactively involved in a range of activities. This included women involved in processing, packaging, and distribution, such as shrimp paste makers in Raja Ampat (Rare sites), tuna processors and packers in North Maluku and Maluku (MDPI sites), and shrimp distribution in South Sorong (WWF sites). Partners engaged these women in a range of discussions and activities, including issues surrounding vessel registration, catch recording, ETP management, Fair Trade Association governance, and fisher logbook compliance. Partners MDPI particularly noted that the presence of women fishers and wives of fishers was positively influential in promoting logbook compliance and supporting Fair Trade compliance.

Engaging Women in Wider Economic Opportunities. Engaging women in alternative livelihood development has been notably successful. SEA partner Reef Check in particular has engaged women's groups and built women's capacity in the production of salted fish, pottery, and coconut soap, as well as in sustainable marine tourism development.

Encouraging Women Proactive Participation in Discussions. Numerous community discussions led by partners this quarter proactively encouraged not only women's attendance, but also provided the space and means to ensure women proactively contributed to discussions, sharing their thoughts and opinions on the various topics explored. This was successfully achieved in West Papua, and in the more populated areas of North Maluku and Maluku. However, in the more remote areas of North Maluku and Maluku, cultural and customary practices constrain women from speaking openly, and more work is needed to overcome the cultural barriers that limit women's ability to freely debate topics of community importance.

Promoting Women Leadership. In support of female leadership, SEA partners WWF proactively included female Fisheries Extension Officers from MMAF in community meetings in Sawai, Maluku, and promoted women's representatives to speak at these meetings. In one instance, a fisher was influenced to release turtle bycatch following discussions with female representatives at these meetings. In other areas of leadership, the proportion of women champions in the SEA Project remains very low (at a constant of 5 percent to date). SEA can promote the increased engagement of women as new champions through (amongst other mechanisms) nominating female teachers, female religious leaders, and women working in local public health facilities (such as nurses, midwives, and paramedics in pre-and post-natal health clinics).

Providing Training Opportunities. As reported in section 3, sub-section on 'Training', a range of capacity building support has been delivered through the USAID SEA Project this quarter. While the SEA team and its partners continue to promote equal opportunities for both male and female prospective participants, statistics show that the uptake of training opportunities remains heavily male-biased, with less than nine percent of training participants being women. To address this, efforts must continue to encourage female participation. Local government institutions in particular need to be encouraged to facilitate greater opportunities for female members of their workforce to be involved in training activities, as well as encouraging women to be represented in senior management and in decision-making processes.

Key Challenge Areas for Gender Mainstreaming. Most times, women are less represented in meetings and there are challenges in terms of engagement in-the-field and on-the-water, including cases of husbands prohibiting their spouses to be involved in any activities that pose a risk (such as water-

based work). For example, there is yet to be any female POKMASWAS member involved in surveillance and monitoring activities, with their involvement to date limited to reporting activities. In such instances, the desire for mainstreaming gender needs to be sensitive to local culture and communities' desires.

SECTION 5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

During this quarter, efforts focused on ensuring that data collection, reporting processes, and verification activities are robust and efficient, as well as continuing to track the progress of achievements against management indicators.

ME&L INTERNAL DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the ME&L work plan, this quarter focused on implementing spot checks in the field in order to audit and quality control data, and providing guidance and inputs to partners where required. These spot checks were incorporated into the ME&L work plan for FY19 following experiences in Maluku Province in FY18, where it became clear that data quality assessment (DQA) activities (such as on-site assessment, guidance and support to partners) are essential, to ensure that data is robust, and always supported by the appropriate verification documents / procedures. Spending time in the field also illuminated the importance of identifying any data collection challenges as early as possible, in order to address and solve those challenges efficiently.

To that end, efforts focused this quarter on North Maluku and West Papua, where DQA activities were conducted at a range of sites, and with a range of partners and stakeholders (see table 12). To date, this work remains in progress, and will continue into the next quarter working particularly with partners WCS, Reef Check, UKIP, UNIPA, and CI.

	LOCATION	DATE	SA SPOT CHECK FOCUS / KEY ACTIVITIES
NORTH MALUKU	WCS office, Ternate	Monday, March 18	DQA for WCS Ternate – all Indicators
	Maregam, Mare	Tuesday, March 19	Meeting with Head of village, and youth entrepreneurs (Tour Guides)
	Maregam, Mare	Wednesday, March 20	Meeting with Women’s Group
	WCS Ternate office	Thursday, March 21	Follow Up Meeting with WCS
WEST PAPUA	UKIP office, Sorong	Tuesday, March 12	UKIP – SA 1.1, SA 2.3, SA 2.4, SA 3.1, SA 3.2, SA 3.3, SA 4.1 and SA 5.1
	UNIPA office, Manokwari	Wednesday, March 13	UNIPA – SA 1.1, SA 2.1 A, SA 2.4, SA 3.1, SA 3.2, SA 4.1, SA 5.1 and SA 5.2
	CI office, Fakfak	Thursday, March 14	CI – SA 1.1, SA 2.1 B, SA 2.2, SA 2.5, SA 3.1, SA 3.2, SA 3.3, SA 4.1, SA 5.2 and SA 5.3
	Fakfak	Friday –Saturday, March 15 – 16	Field visit to five sub-villages (Maas, Tarak, Malakuli, Antalisa, and Tuberwasa)

Table 13: Schedule of ME&L spot checks conducted this quarter.

These field visits provided important insights and valuable lessons for the ME&L team. Firstly, it was possible to identify gaps in the reporting systems, which have led to under-reported data in the past, particularly with regards to achievements that have not been properly recognized (and which are now being rectified to ensure the inclusion of any outstanding data). Secondly, the trips were particularly useful for partners to better learn about and understand evidentiary processes for verifying results in alignment with USAID SEA Project procedures, and it became clear that regular meetings with the

ME&L team are necessary to become as standard. Finally, it became evident that quarterly and annual spot checks are necessary to control the quality of data, support reporting processes, and ensure that *all* the achievements of the USAID SEA Project are fully reflected. Moving forward, regular spot checks will be standardized, and a follow-up refresher training is planned for all partners in the next quarter. The report will be provided separately

OVERVIEW OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The USAID SEA Project has 18 key performance indicators to measure success. Of these, 14 indicators have specific FY19 targets, ten of which have shown progress in this second quarter of FY19, with many indicators fully achieving, or going beyond the annual FY19 target (as shown in table 13).

Key Indicator	Achievement Q2 - FY19	% of FY19 target achieved to date
The number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communications and media outreach (SA1.1 Benchmark 1)	2,669 people	Fully achieved
The number of 'champions' that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages (SA1.1 Benchmark 2)	251 people	Fully achieved
The number of people influenced by champions (SA1.1 Benchmark 3)	60 people	15% achieved
The number of fora established and functional (SA1.1 Benchmark 4)	8 fora	Fully achieved
The number of small- and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed (SA2.3)	134 fishing vessels	86% achieved
The amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (SA 3.2)	USD 69,981	7% achieved
The number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (SA4.1)	3 laws / policies	Fully achieved
The number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and / or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (SA5.1)	267 people	Fully achieved
The number of innovations supported with USG assistance	1 innovation	25% achieved
The number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (SA 5.3)	68 people	Fully achieved

Table 14: Achievements against FY19 targets for Quarter 2.

Adding this quarter's achievements to the overall achievements to date of the USAID SEA Project, it can be seen that the Project is largely on track to meet its life of project (LOP) targets in most areas (see figure 20). A full overview of indicators and progress to date can be found in Annex Two.

PROGRESS TOWARDS LOP TARGETS

KEY INDICATORS	% LOP to date (end of Q2, 2019)
SA.1.1: Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	161 %
SA.1.1: Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	99 %
SA.1.1: Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	14 %
SA.1.1: Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	120 %
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	To be measured end of project
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 %
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	58 %
SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	To be measured end of project
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	65 %
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	To be measured end of project
SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs	To be measured end of project
SA3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefit derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	0 %
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	25 %
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	74 %
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)	33 %
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	67 %
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	92 %
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	32 %

Figure 20: Overall progress towards LOP targets by the end of Quarter 2, FY19.

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

Challenges, lessons, and opportunities continue to evolve within the USAID SEA Project. The major challenges experienced during this quarter were as follows.

Common Challenges and Limiting Factors across Work-streams

- The capacity of Government partners continues to be a challenge across many of the strategic and technical approaches of the SEA Project, with capacity limitations challenging the advancement of fisheries-related work and slowing progress in some of the MPA sites. For example, the DKP position in West Papua was vacant for a period, and it was difficult to engage productively with the office despite many ongoing activities that require DKP decisions.
- At the national level, changes in government leadership and personnel have resulted in changes to departmental priorities and shifts in commitments, leading to reduced continuity in implementing agreed objectives. An example is the difficulty of obtaining consistent support for policy development with a common theme and understanding, since few in the national departments, except for long-term employees, have a full understanding of the existing laws and regulations.
- The provincial government offices often have limited resources and, depending on their leadership priorities, have differing agendas from one province to another. For example, the means for developing MPA administrative support requiring personnel and budget varies in each province given the new role of provinces in the management of MPAs under law no: 23/2014.

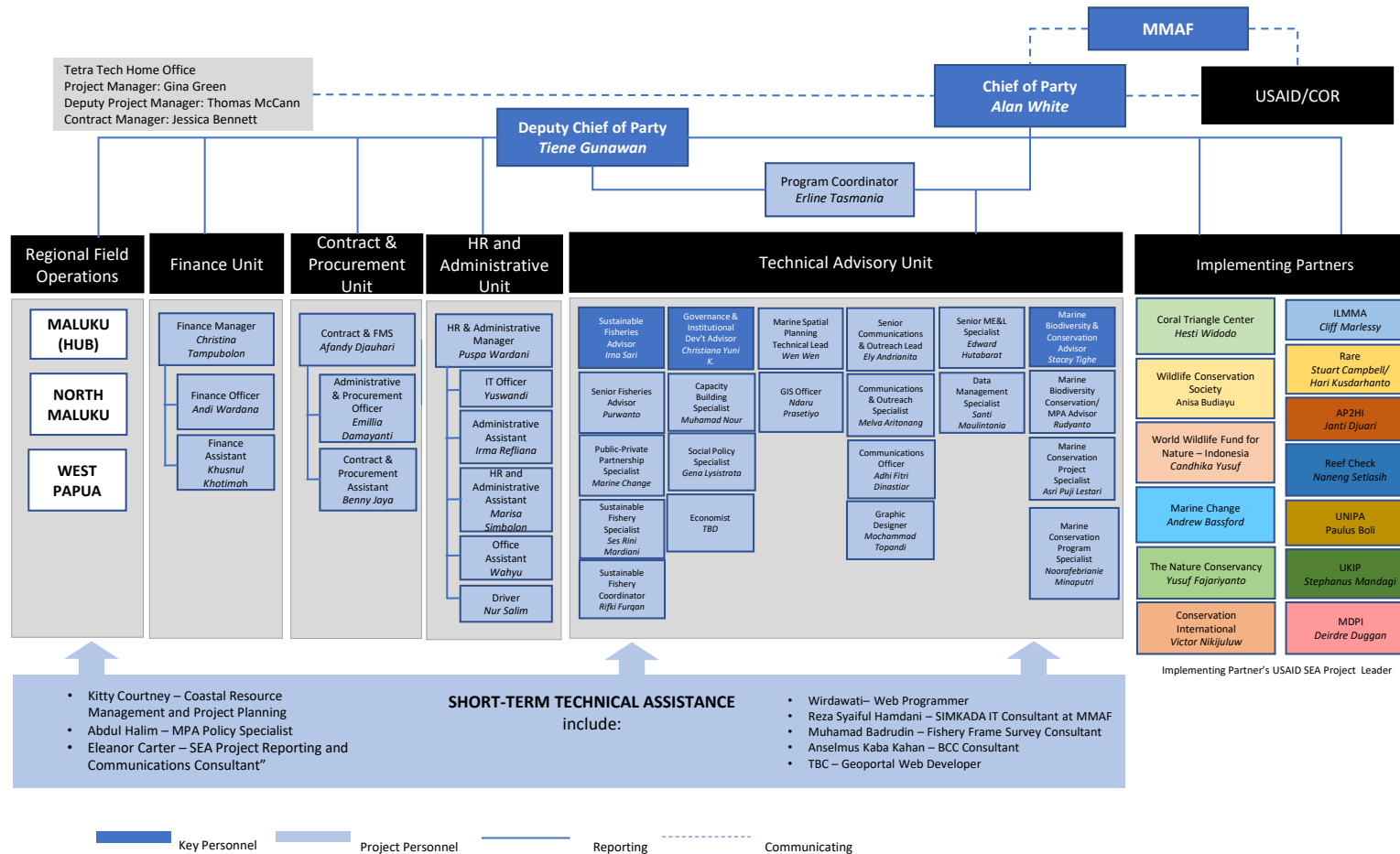
The USAID SEA Project continues to work closely with the relevant agencies, providing technical support and training as needed to overcome capacity gaps where possible, and working to align new priorities under existing frameworks to promote support for the SEA Project's objectives. The SEA Project is currently trying to improve this situation by scheduling more meetings with key government partners to discuss work plans, encourage support from the local agencies, and build rapport and trust, so that local government partners feel their participation has a real purpose with shared objectives.

Other Specific Challenges

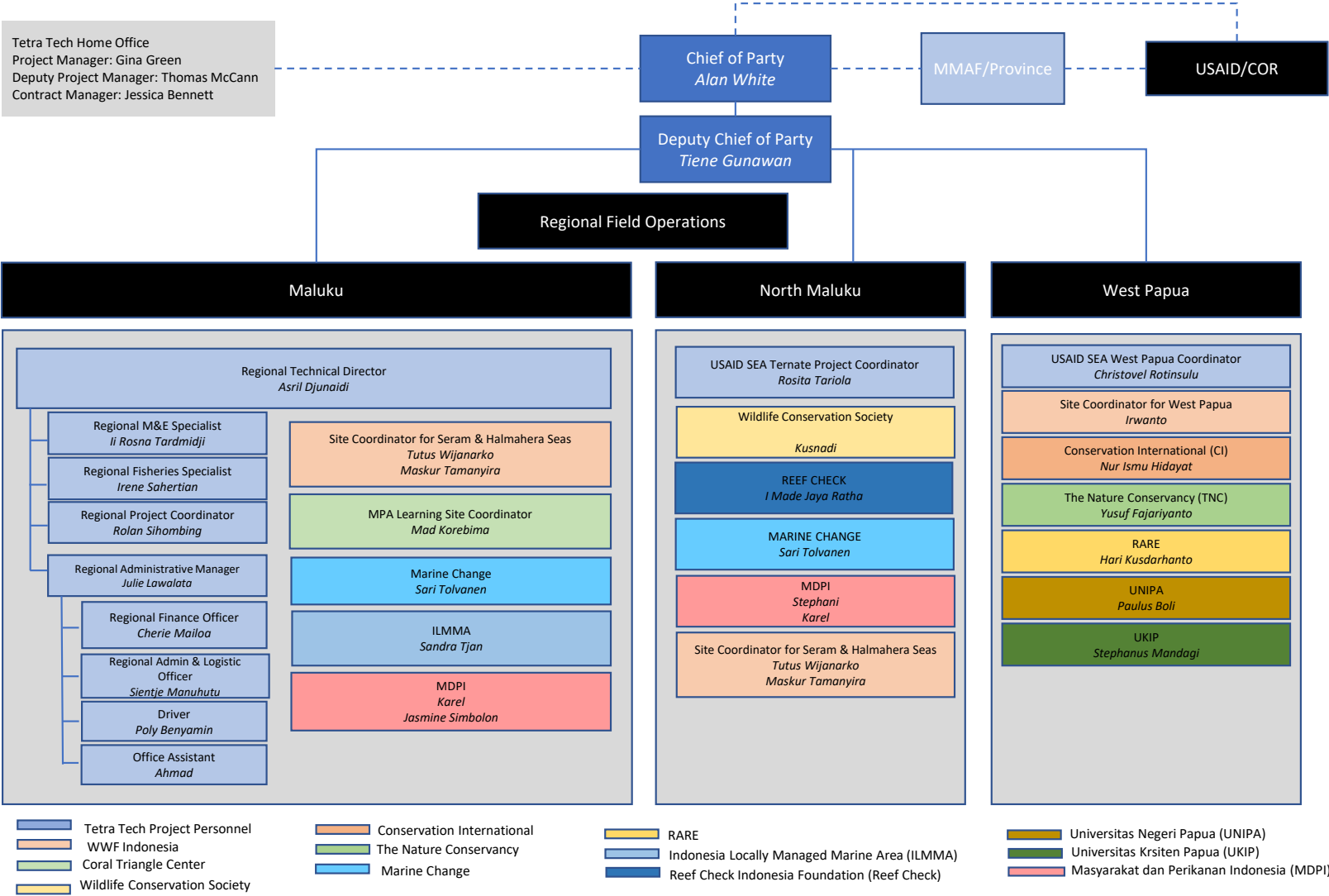
- Fisheries data collection – the quality of data is still below par in some areas, and methods need to be refined and training done for on-site SEA Project partners and enumerators in the field. This challenge is being dealt with through increased support from SEA core fisheries advisors to ensure that methods are understood and common among partners.
- MPA-related work – deadlines are looming to complete management plans for all MPA sites, and our limited personnel and resources need to be focused, both within the SEA core team and among partners. Efforts to address these issues include the recruitment of an additional core team member, and the active prioritization of activities in the coming months. In addition, SEA subcontractors such as WCS in North Maluku are employing more capable staff to work on MPA planning at both the provincial and community levels.

ANNEX I: USAID SEA Organizational chart.

USAID SEA Project Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



Regional SEA Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



ANNEX 2: Progress Towards Project Indicators — Q1, FY19

Key Indicators	FY19 Target	Metric	FY19 Achievement (ACTUALS)				Total Achievement FY19	Notes	LOP Target	Cumulative Achievement to date
			Q1	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q3	Q4				
SAI.I Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	1,670	people	4,108	2,669			6,777	The ME&L Team has verified 2,669 individuals exposed to SEA messages in this quarter.	5,000	8,059
SAI.I Benchmark 2: Number of 'champions' that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	130	people	40	251			291	SEA project has identified 251 candidate champions this quarter.	400	394
SAI.I Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	400	people	0	60			60	SEA project has identified 60 individuals influenced by champion during this quarters. Verification is ongoing by the ME&L team	1,200	165
SAI.I Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	5	fora	2	8			10	The ME&L team needs to verify 8 FORA reported during this quarter. 1. Usaha Laut Association [Fair Trade Committee] 2. Sigaro Malaha Association [Fair Trade Committee] 3. POKMASWAS Maragam 4. POKMASWAS Marekofo 5. POKMASWAS Labuan 6. POKMASWAS Sawai 7. POKMASWAS Leawana 8. POKMASWAS Keter	15	18

Key Indicators	FY19 Target	Metric	FY19 Achievement (ACTUALS)				Total Achievement FY19	Notes	LOP Target	Cumulative Achievement to date
			Q1	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	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	0	hectares	0	0			0	This target indicator will be reported Annually. LOP Target Breakdown: North Maluku: 2,390,915 ha Maluku: 579,483 ha West Papua: 2,189,375 ha	5,159,774	To be measured at end of project
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	9,901	0			9,901	Koon-Neiden MPA: Yellow-100 FY19 Target Breakdown New MPA 1,221,190 ha (Yellow=100) Existing MPA 156,329 (Yellow=100) Total area: 1,377,519 ha	1,377,519	9,901
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	0			0	While no new results are available this quarter, 9.9 million ha has already been achieved in previous reporting periods. LOP TARGET breakdown: North Maluku 7,969,718 ha – achieved Maluku 1,931,610 ha - achieved West Papua 7,297,918 ha - in progress	17,199,246	9,900,000
SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	0	hectares	0	0			0	There is no progress reported in this fiscal year. Monitoring of this indicator will occur in later years.	1,000	To be measured at end of project

Key Indicators	FY19 Target	Metric	FY19 Achievement (ACTUALS)				Total Achievement FY19	Notes	LOP Target	Cumulative Achievement to date
			Q1	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q3	Q4				
SA2.3: Number of small- and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	300	fishing vessels	125	134			259	BPKP's have been issued for the following vessels (overall). Verification is currently being gathered. North Maluku: 216 (in Ternate, South Halmahera and Morotai). Maluku: 202 (in Lease and Parigi). West Papua: 364 (in South Misool, Kabui Bay, South Sorong and Bintuni Bay)	1,200	782
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	0	kg/day/vessel	0	0			0		Steady or increased	To be measured at end of project
SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs	0	kg/hectares	0	0			0		Steady or increased	To be measured at end of project
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	0			0	Monitoring mechanisms to collate data against this indicator are ongoing and will be reported in future quarters.	450	0
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	1.00	million U.S. dollars	0	0.07			0.07	ME&L team has verified leveraged investment of USD 69,982. As follows: Financing from DKP North Maluku for RZWP-3-K (USD 38,462) & MPA management (USD 30,769); Cash & in-kind from Bali Surfing (USD 154-cash / 385-in kind). Meeting expenditure CTC through MACP (USD 212).	3	0.749

Key Indicators	FY19 Target	Metric	FY19 Achievement (ACTUALS)				Total Achievement FY19	Notes	LOP Target	Cumulative Achievement to date
			Q1	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q3	Q4				
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000	people	4,425	0			4,425	Data for this indicator not gathered this quarter. Target will be reported at end of fiscal year.	6,000	4,425
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)	3	laws, policies, strategies, plans, regulations	0	3			3	The ME&L team has verified three policies during this quarter which are the Ratification of Customary Law on Management of Land, Costal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Kasieh, Ratification of Customary Law on Management of Land, Costal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Kasieh, Governor's Decree on South Sorong MPA reservation	15	5
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	400	people	342	267			609	The list of trainings still to be verified by the ME&L team. National Level: MPA Cross-Learning to California; TOT Designing MPAs and Network; Training workshop on concept, theory and methodology for harvest strategy. Provincial Level The training consists of Dive Training for Community Leaders; Collaborative Training of Pokmaswas members and village leaders in Morotai; Fakfak Community Surveillance Group Training; Fakfak MPA POKMASWAS Study-visit to BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat; Training of Proficiency of Fish Handling and Competency of Fishing Gears Operation for fishermen; SOS Ocean safety training for fisherman.	2,000	1,347

Key Indicators	FY19 Target	Metric	FY19 Achievement (ACTUALS)				Total Achievement FY19	Notes	LOP Target	Cumulative Achievement to date
			Q1	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q3	Q4				
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	4	innovations	0	1			1	Trafiza technology for tracking tuna was added to the innovations this quarter. Full reporting on innovations will be provided at the end of the fiscal year.	12	11
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	60	people	0	68			68	The ME&L team still need to verify the number of Pokwasmas trained during this quarter. 68 participants were provided Pokwasmas Training Stage I. Collaborative Training of Pokmaswas members and village leaders in Morotai (M:24 F:5), Fakfak Community Surveillance Group Training (M:38 F:1)	240	77

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 ⁴	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		

⁴ To date, WWF has established EAFM learning center for North Maluku. Some LC have participated in the USAID SEA project activities such as harvest strategies workshops for small-pelagic and red-snapper and grouper. Their participation in these workshops can strengthen their capacities on initiating harvest strategies and the processes that entail.

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
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		
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	

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
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		
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
Assessment on marine	The assessment does not have any	Yes	Discussion on marine tenure should include	Facilitate development of

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
tenure	<p>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>		<p>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>community agreements</p> <p>Community Development and Fisheries Advisors, Staff of ILMMA and Rare</p>
Advocate for government and private sector support of EAFM/MPA funding options	Alternative financing arrangements can have adverse impacts on other financial sectors or add incentives for over fishing in some cases.	Yes, if financial alternatives are not clearly understood or may create a perverse incentive to stimulate over-fishing.	<p>The USAID SEA Project will review proposed alternative financial schemes for any possible perverse affects that may increase incentives for overfishing or other possible negative outcomes.</p> <p>Ensure that the public/private institutions have commitment to protect the environmental.</p>	Fisheries and Private Public Partnership Advisors (e.g. Marine Change)
Support the development and implementation of sustainable tourism in MPAs	Tourism without good planning will bring negative impact such has garbage, household waste, coral reef damage, and even loss of indigenous culture.	Yes, if there is lack of understanding on sustainable tourism concept.	<p>A training on developing marine sustainable tourism in MPAs for related stakeholders.</p> <p>Ensure the development and implementation of SOP or best practices are in place.</p>	Biodiversity advisor and partners

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

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
marine tourism sectors	<p>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>(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>	the project is satisfied can discussion move forward.	<p>investment, as well as criteria in private sectors partner selection</p> <p>Fisheries advisor and FTF</p>
Improve local fisher skill to increase their fish catch quality	<p>While there will be chances of environmental impact from this activity, such as excessive use of papers for printing materials, but it will be minimum.</p> <p>The potential impact will be on the activities including waste, use of harmful substances of the fish handling.</p>	No. The training is to increase the knowledge and skill of the stakeholders in North Maluku on a better, environmentally conscience practices in fish handling. As such, the activity does not pose a risk because of flow severity, frequency, and duration	While there is no further consideration for the impact for this activity, attention will be given to the logistic of the training such that it will minimize the impact of the training activity. In addition, the content of training will cover all aspect of food safety and environmental safety measures in the fish handling.	Less paper/plastic waste during the training and topics of food and environmental safety in the training curricula
Implement fisheries and FTF activities to enhance value paid to fishers through Fair Trade agreements (e.g. MDPI)	FTF can add incentives for over fishing in some cases.	Yes, if FTF will add more financial value to fishers' catch and with lack of understanding on the purpose of FIP, it may create a perverse incentive to stimulate over-fishing.	The USAID SEA Project will ensure there is a good schemes for any possible perverse affects that may increase incentives for overfishing or other possible negative outcomes.	Fisheries advisor and FTF partners
Implement FTF activities to enhance coastal community livelihood through tourism (e.g. Reef Check)	Selection of type of activity for the coastal community livelihood can lead to increasing by- products hence solid waste, causing water pollution, and overexploitation of marine resources	Yes, the USAID SEA will create rigorous criteria in the selection of business type or product of tourism as well as explore best practices and comply to available and/or agreed code of conduct for sustainable marine tourism	The USAID SEA Project will ensure the tourism products are in accordance with best practices and code of conduct is available for sustainable marine tourism activities.	<p>Best practices and code of conduct.</p> <p>FTF partners</p>
Training for Women	While there will be chances of	No. The training is to increase	While there is no further consideration for	Less paper/plastic waste

Activities and Processes	Identified Environmental Impacts	Do Impacts Require Further Consideration?	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators and Responsibility
Group for Fish Processing/Side Product from Fisheries	<p>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>	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	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>during the training and topics of food and environmental safety in the training curricula</p> <p>Fisheries advisor and partners</p>
Assess policies pertaining to small scale fisheries	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	<p>Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.).</p> <p>Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff</p>
Support the development of white paper/policy recommendation on the banning of blast fishing raw materials, MPA, protection of 6 ETP species, development of RZWP3K monitoring and evaluation system, Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	<p>Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.).</p> <p>Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff</p>
Support the development of policy recommendation on the streamlining sustainable MPA and fisheries management into strategic planning at local and provincial level	USAID has deemed activities that affect spatial plans, policy development etc as NDw/C. However, these policies to be supported by USAID SEA are designed to promote sustainability and biodiversity conservation.	Yes, but USAID SEA recommendations will be designed to promote sustainable development and will be scientifically-based.	No specific measures needed as long as USAID SEA does not support desktop and non-participatory approaches in the development of policy recommendations.	<p>Proper implementation of USAID SEAs and LCP (participatory, inline with regulations etc.).</p> <p>Fisheries and Policy Advisors, Marine Change staff</p>

