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USAID SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS ADVANCED (USAID SEA) PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT October 2019 – September 2020

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Cover photo: Small-scale fisher vessels lining up for vessel registration measurements in Haria and Nolloth Villages, Saparua Island, Maluku Province. USAID SEA / Adhi Fitri Dinastiar.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

PROGRESS OVERVIEW — FISCAL YEAR 2020 (OCTOBER 2019 – SEPTEMBER 2020)

The outbreak of the coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic greatly affected operations in FY20. In April, the GOI issued regulations implementing large-scale social restrictions (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar – PSBB*) and four of the USAID SEA Projects implementing partners were issued Stop Work Orders (SWO), effectively halting progress in several areas of work, particularly in Maluku and West Papua. Nonetheless, progress continued, with in-person engagements replaced by virtual communications, innovative e-based meetings and workshops being implemented, and some limited village level activities.

Overall, FY20 saw the following the near finalization of all stock assessments and harvest strategies for fisheries in FMA 715, and the legal declarations of MPAs in the USAID SEA Project portfolio, all of which have shown progress in their management effectiveness through this period. Marine spatial plans completed through support from USAID SEA Project are continuing to be finalized into law and processed through to implementation, while work under law enforcement rolled out and institutionalized skills building from the national level (for port inspectors) through to the local level (for community surveillance groups).

Summary information of achievements under these pillars of the project are provided here, with full details provided in the report.

An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Under the workstream for developing and strengthening fisheries governance, the project supported the development of stock assessments and harvest strategies for small pelagic fish at the FMA level; while at the provincial level the project supported the development of provincial level management plans for anchovy, flying fish and reef fisheries, as well as a genetic study for reef fishery. A flipchart was developed and disseminated for extension fisheries officers and facilitators to train and building awareness with communities on sustainable fishing practices. Additionally, the project tested several means to monitor small scale fishing activities including vessel registration, trackfish and supply chain tracing systems TraceTales and Trafiz).

All these activities are the primary elements of managing fisheries that include measures to control the fishing effort, monitoring systems and the strengthening the institutions necessary to be the manager/actors of sustainable fishery implementation.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

At the national level, work focused in FY20 on: (i) the socialization of the completed MPA and MPA Network design materials across FMA 715, through site visits early in FY20 (pre-pandemic) to North Sulawesi (Manado), Gorontalo (Gorontalo and Botubarani), and Central Sulawesi (Palu), where the materials were extremely well received; (ii) the development and finalization of a training curricula for MPA and MPA

Network design using GIS, utilizing the manuals and guidelines developed in previous years; (iii) the development of an interactive conservation database for MMAF decision makers (anticipated to be finalized by December 2020); (iv) the virtual implementation of stranded mammals training for government officials (87 participants) and for provincial and community stakeholders (99 participants over two days); and (v) an online workshop for MPA monitoring and evaluation (in collaboration with NOAA).

At the provincial and site level considerable progress was made in FY20, with six of the 14 MPAs in the USAID SEA Project portfolio receiving Ministerial Decrees, and the remainder on track to finalize their management and zoning plans (RPZ) and progress to decree issuance. All sites were assessed for their level of management effectiveness (through the governments MPA effectiveness assessment tool) revealing progress across all sites. Three MPAs have reached level 3 (MPA minimally managed), six have reached level 2 (MPA established) with all the remainder now achieving 100 percent of level 1 (MPA initiated) status.

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

MSP has successfully contributed to set out the spatial priorities and future direction for sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity protection at the provincial level. This strategic approach has advanced the enabling framework through its zoning plan to minimize the conflicting uses between users versus resources and users versus users while marine conservation areas also reduce the environmental impacts or threats for significant biological areas.

At the national level, various workstreams under the MSP strategic approach have been concluded. The SEANODE MSP Geoportal was successfully migrated and transferred to the MMAF-MSP Directorate team (with official sign-off on August 24, 2020), and a final virtual workshop was conducted (in collaboration with NOAA) to build capacity and systems for MSP monitoring and evaluation in both the short-term (5 years) and long-term (20 years). At the provincial level, efforts focused on advancing all three provinces through the key steps for implementing their marine spatial plans. To this end, considerable progress has been made in FY20, and many support areas were completed and concluded.

Law Enforcement

At the national level, this year saw a range of achievements and conclusions to workstream efforts. For the Port State Measures (PSM) agreement, MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 39/2019 on PSMA Implementation was finalized, endorsed and enacted; and associated Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for the PSM agreement were drafted. A further 25 fisheries surveillance officers were trained (in collaboration with NOAA) using the USAID SEA supported PSM Inspector Training Modules, bringing the overall total number of officers receiving this vital training in Indonesia to 109. Training was also further rolled out for POKMASWAS curricula stages 2 and 3 (intermediate and advanced), with six 'master trainers' within MMAF now fully conversant with delivering this course (and training more trainers) in preparation for further roll out nationally. To support the training, a POKMASWAS handbook was also finalized as a resource for trainees, and a monitoring tool to assess POKMASWAS performance was developed for effectiveness assessments.

At the provincial and site levels, ten new POKMASWAS were established in FY20 (taking the total number of groups established through support from the USAID SEA Project to 39); and Stage 1 training was provided to 66 POKMASWAS members across the three provinces. Also in this year, the establishment of provincial WhatsApp groups proved vital to maintaining and promoting communications and law enforcement coordination through the pandemic period, with the platform enabling continued training to take place, and facilitating investigations and rapid responses to deal with perpetrators of marine crime observed by groups in two of the provinces. As the USAID SEA Project prepares for closing out, assessments of POKMASWAS performance were undertaken across SEA supported sites, revealing six groups have already attained advanced status (stage 3 of institutional effectiveness), while the majority of groups (21) have successfully

achieved stage 2 (intermediate) level, with only nine groups lagging behind at stage 1 of performance. Finally work was undertaken this year preparing for close-out with each of the provincial DKP offices and associated law enforcement institutions at site level.

All these efforts are contributing to improved marine and coastal sustainable management through effective enforcement of marine and fisheries law at a range of levels (national to provincial to site).

Providing Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Marine and Coastal Management

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

Creating Demand Through Awareness Raising and Advocacy

FY20 provided an opportunity for reflection, collation of data and analysis as the USAID SEA Project prepares for closing out. This data collation process revealed: (i) more than 160,000 people have been exposed to USAID SEA Project messages to date, representing nearly 90 percent of the entire population in the target areas; (ii) more than 1,400 people have demonstrated changed practices, determined using evidence-based methods, which exceeds the LOP indicator target (by 121 percent); (iii) 525 local champions (change agents) have been empowered to deliver USAID SEA messages to influence their communities and networks, exceeding the LOP target (131 percent); and (iv) implementing partners have been supported to better understand and use BCC approaches beyond the USAID SEA Project term.

This significant number of people exposed, involved and demonstrating behavior change indicates the readiness to support marine biodiversity conservation efforts and practice sustainable fisheries. The more these behavior change agents, and changed individuals, influence wider society, the more support we have to create the fully conscious demand side, those who are ready to defend what they believe in and benefit from sustainable marine and fishery management; transitioning society from previously destructive to proactively conserving; from ignoring to protecting; from unaware to being fully equipped for actions, thus decreasing threats to the ecosystem and marine health.

Under the champions workstream, USAID SEA delivered the final 'Driving for Action' training program (38 champions), making the total number of champions receiving this advanced training 208. Through the pandemic time, the champions WhatsApp group has become a vital portal for communications, sharing of information, experience and maintaining of motivation. Virtual communications are of paramount importance, and champions' work from each province has been featured in a Loka PSL Sorong webinar attended by 760 participants nationwide, leading to recommendation to integrate the champion program with wider government initiatives (which will be further explored in FY21).

Also in FY20 a further 17 fora have been established, making a total of 75 fora established to date through USAID SEA Project support. This includes fisher associations, POKMASWAS, working groups, local tourism associations, community conservation groups and committees. This well exceeds the LOP target of 15 fora by 2021.

Increasing Incentives for Marine Stewardship

Incentives are intended to mobilize marine and coastal practitioners to more readily adopt change and implement sustainable marine and coastal management practices. Under the first incentivization workstream (developing markets for sustainable fisheries) Fair Trade activities progressed despite the challenges faced due to uncompetitive prices and fluctuating market forces. All 16 fisher associations continue to be supported, with a combined membership of 371 fishers. A total of IDR 1,179,426,500 (approximately USD 80,000) has been issued to these associations through the Fair Trade Premium Fund and utilized for a range of community projects and fisher support activities. Work on the fishery improvement project (FIP) for the South Sorong shrimp fishery advanced this year with the conclusion of the data gathering for the MSC pre-assessments, and support for alternative shrimp and fish product development has reduced waste and increased livelihood potential.

Under the second workstream (promoting and developing sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood opportunities), at the national level a practical handbook on Sustainable Tourism around MPAs is finalized (by USAID SEA, NOAA and MMAF) and a complementary training program has been developed, anticipated for roll out in October 2020. A workshop on MPA sustainable financing shared options and opportunities for exploration with MPA managers and stakeholders in all three provinces. At the site level, considerable progress can be seen made in the following areas: (i) Morotai, with the completion and dissemination of dive site carrying capacity assessments, the installing of mooring buoys for tourism vessels, and the establishment of a community-based sustainable tourism group; (ii) Widi, through continued public private partnership (PPP) engagement with PT.LII and support provided for promoting investment aligned with ecosystem values of the area; (iii) Lease, through tour package and brochure development, and ongoing partnership negotiations for PPP; (iv) Ay-Rhun, through preliminary tourism business planning; and (v) Sawai, through the completion of assessments under WWF's Marine Tourism Improvement Program, as well as completion of a carrying capacity assessment for eight key dive sites in the Serutbar MPA.

Finally, the third workstream (promoting preferential, managed, and secure access to marine resources) progressed in Maluku and West Papua. In Maluku, partners ILMMA focused on wrapping up activities as their subcontracting period ends, with final data gathering showing the successful establishment of 24 locally managed marine areas in Central Maluku and West Seram, 21 of which have finalized their legalization process through the issuance of village regulations. These sites have a combined population of 19,398 people benefiting from improved secure marine tenure. In West Papua, Rare's support work also prepared for closing out, having successfully established 36 customary fisheries areas (CFAs) in Raja Ampat, covering a combined 261,156 ha, making it the largest network for territorial user rights for fishers in Indonesia. Together these sites secure marine tenure for 31 villages with a combined total of 7,993 people. In FY20 these CFAs were recognized and endorsed through District Government Decree, with a Governor decree now also in process. Also in West Papua, work progressed with the establishment of the Traditional Community-Based Fisheries Management (TCBFM) in Bintuni Bay, with an area of 66,921 ha being allocated for protection in FY20 under the West Papua RZWP-3-K. Village regulations are now being drafted at five prioritized sites in the bay.

Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations

Policies and regulations remain a vital bedrock for sustainable marine and coastal management, both related to MPAs and sustainable fisheries. Work was undertaken in FY20 to retroactively review and assess all progress to date and gather and collate verification documents and information from partners. This revealed that a total of 54 laws, policies, regulations and plans have been supported over the life of the USAID SEA Project. These statutes have been tracked through three stages: (i) initiated, (ii) endorsed / approved, and (iii) authorized / enacted, revealing that the majority (39) have already achieved stage ii (endorsed / approved) and are thus counted towards LOP targets. This far exceeds the project indicator of 15.

In addition to this, one of the statutes has reached stage iii, the MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 39/2019 on the Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Guidelines. Overall the statutes fall under the four 'Technical Approaches' of the USAID SEA Project, with the majority (30) related to EAFM, seven related to MPA's, five related to MSP and eight related to Law Enforcement; with the remaining four related to marine and coastal governance.

Institutionalizing Training and Capacity Building

While training and capacity building was heavily affected by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 38 different training events still managed to take place in FY20, involving 994 participants. The pandemic meant that many of the trainings had to transition to take place virtually; which provided an opportunity for the USAID SEA Project to learn how to utilize and optimize different platforms and communication technologies, particularly web-based conference platforms and the WhatsApp application.

The institutionalization of training and capacity building also continued despite the challenges, particularly for the MPA and MPA Network Design Training Module (in collaboration with KKHL, TNC and CTC); the PSM for Inspectors Training Module (in collaboration with PSDKP, the MMAF Training Centers and NOAA-OLE); and the POKMASWAS Training Modules (in collaboration with PSDKP and the MMAF Training Centers).

Under this workstream efforts were also consolidated regarding the innovations being trialed and supported through the USAID SEA Project; with a total of 12 innovations documented as having been, or in the process of being, trialed and / or implemented through project life.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (ME&L)

In FY20, USAID SEA conducted data quality assessments for the second and last time successfully assessing the strengths and weaknesses of project data and ensuring data integrity. Assessing, cleaning and managing the data is considerable work, and the USAID SEA aims to complete all collection and data analysis prior to project close.

Of the 19 measures under the USAID SEA Projects performance management indicators (PMI's) (15 indicators and 4 sub-indicators) a total of 15 have already achieved, or surpassed, their life of project (LOP) target by the end of FY20 (figure 1). This includes some exceptional achievements far beyond the expectation of the project targets, such as: the number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach (achieving more than 33x the LOP target); number of fora established (5x LOP target); number of people with more secure tenure or managed access (more than 4x LOP target); and number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (more than double LOP target). Full explanations are provided in the report.

INDICATORS	LOP Target	Achievement to date / % LOP	
SA 1.1 Number of people demonstrating behaviors that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as a result of USG assistance	1,200 (people)	1,452	121%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000 (people)	167,604	3,352%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400 (people)	525	131%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200 (people)	1,030	86%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15 (fora)	75	500%
SA2.1a: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying EAFM	5,159,774 (hectares)	21,786,624	422%
SA2.1b: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MPA management	1,377,519 (hectares)	1,009,216	73%
SA2.1c: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MSP	17,199,246 (hectares)	17,282,948	100%
SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	1,000 (hectares)	0	n/a
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200 (vessels)	1,502	125%
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	Steady or increase	Steady	100%
SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs	Steady or increase	0	n/a
SA3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	450 (people)	1,050	233%
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	3 (million US dollars)	5,002,487	167%
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000 (people)	27,391	457%
SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by type/stage)	15 (laws, policies, etc)	39	260%
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000 (people)	2,505	125%
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12 (innovations)	12	100%
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240 (people)	245	102%

Figure 1: Progress towards the LOP targets by the end of FY20.

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 —FISKAL 2020 (OCTOBER 2019 – SEPTEMBER 2020)

Pandemi virus corona 2019 (COVID-19) sangat mempengaruhi kegiatan dan operasional di Tahun Fiskal 2020 (FY20). Pada bulan April 2020, Pemerintah Indonesia mengeluarkan peraturan untuk pelaksanaan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) dan bersamaan dengan itu Pemberhentian Sementara Kegiatan (Stop Work Orders - SWO) diberlakukan bagi empat mitra kerja USAID SEA. Hal ini menghentikan sementara kemajuan di beberapa bagian pekerjaan SEA, terutama di Maluku dan Papua Barat. Namun demikian, kemajuan kegiatan tetap berlangsung, pelibatan yang sifatnya tatap muka digantikan dengan komunikasi virtual dan pertemuan-pertemuan, lokakarya, dan pelatihan diselenggarakan jarak jauh dengan cara daring yang inovatif. Secara umum, capaian di FY20 adalah sebagai berikut:

Perikanan yang Berkelanjutan

Dalam alur kerja pengembangan dan penguatan tata kelola perikanan, dukungan USAID SEA menghasilkan perangkat pelatihan perikanan berkelanjutan berupa flipchart untuk digunakan secara luas. Di tingkat provinsi, upaya difokuskan pada: (i) penguatan Komite Co-Manajemen Perikanan (Fisheries Co-Management Committees – FCMC's), dan (ii) pelibatan DKP dan pemangku kepentingan perikanan dalam pengembangan rencana pengelolaan perikanan.

Dalam alur kerja pengkajian stok ikan, penyempurnaan analisis dan penyelesaian kajian empat stok ikan yang penting: (i) stok ikan pelagis kecil di WPP 715, (ii) stok ikan karang di Maluku Utara, (iii) stok ikan teri di Raja Ampat, dan (iv) stok ikan terbang di Fakfak di Papua Barat. Pada setiap tahapan kegiatan pengkajian ini, pengembangan dan penguatan kapasitas, keterampilan, dan kompetensi asesor KKP dan organisasi mitra selalu dilakukan. Menggunakan data yang terkumpul, USAID SEA memprioritaskan strategi pemanfaatan perikanan (harvest strategies) bagi ke empat stok tersebut. Saat ini, rencana pengelolaan keempat perikanan tersebut telah sampai pada tahap akhir ulasan teknis dan / atau legalisasi.

Kajian genetis kakap dan kerapu di WPP 715 telah selesai tahun ini dan siap untuk dipublikasikan serta disebarkan ke komunitas ilmiah. Karena USAID SEA telah sampai pada tahap penyelesaiannya, upaya pengumpulan data dari tempat pendaratan ikan juga akan berakhir, selain kegiatan uji coba bagi teknologi rekam jejak kapal. Kegiatan pendaftaran kapal terus berlangsung dan mencapai 1,502 kapal yang terdaftar di tiga provinsi, melampaui target yang telah ditetapkan. Sementara kegiatan terkait dengan logbook nelayan menghasilkan makalah ilmiah dan draft peraturan tentang logbook tahun ini, yang saat ini sedang dibahas dan diulas.

Kawasan Konservasi Perairan (KKP)

Di tingkat nasional, pendekatan teknis Kawasan Konservasi Perairan dalam FY20 difokuskan pada (i) sosialisasi materi perancangan KKP dan Jejaring KKP di WPP 715 melalui kunjungan lapangan di awal tahun

2020 (sebelum pandemi) ke Sulawesi Utara (Manado), Gorontalo (Gorontalo dan Botubarani), Sulawesi Tengah (Palu). Di keenam provinsi ini material tersebut diterima dengan sangat baik; (ii) pengembangan dan finalisasi kurikulum pelatihan perancangan KKP dan Jejaring KKP menggunakan Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG), menggunakan manual yang dikembangkan di tahun sebelumnya; (iii) pengembangan database konservasi yang interaktif bagi pengambil keputusan di KemenKP yang diantisipasi akan selesai pada bulan Desember 2020; (iv) pelatihan mamalia laut terdampar dengan menggunakan Zoom, bagi staff pemerintah (87 peserta pelatihan) dan menggunakan WhatsApp bagi pemangku kepentingan di provinsi dan tingkat masyarakat dengan peserta sebanyak 99 orang selama 2 hari; dan (v) pelaksanaan lokakarya daring untuk monitoring dan evaluasi kawasan konservasi perairan berkolaborasi dengan NOAA.

Di tingkat provinsi dan lokasi, kemajuan pesat dialami di FY20. Enam dari 14 KKP dalam portofolio USAID SEA Project telah ditetapkan melalui Keputusan Menteri dan selebihnya dalam proses finalisasi rencana pengelolaan dan zonasi (RPZ) dan mengarah kepada dikeluarkannya surat keputusan. Seluruh lokasi yang dikaji dalam evaluasi efektivitas pengelolaannya dengan perangkat E-KKP3K menunjukkan kemajuan yang signifikan. Tiga KKP mencapai status Level 3 (hijau), enam mencapai status Level 2 (kuning), dan selebihnya sudah mencapai 100 persen Level 1 (kuning).

Tata Ruang Laut (TRL)

Di tingkat nasional berbagai alur kerja dalam pendekatan teknis Tata Ruang Laut mencapai penyelesaian di FY20. Geoportal RZWP-3-K SEANODE telah berhasil dimigrasikan dan diserahkan ke KemenKP, Direktorat Tata Ruang Laut pada tanggal 24 Agustus, 2020. Selain itu, lokakarya virtual final dilaksanakan dengan berkolaborasi dengan NOAA untuk membangun kapasitas dan sistem untuk monitoring dan evaluasi Tata Ruang Laut/RZWP-3-K baik untuk jangka pendek (lima tahun) dan jangka panjang (20 tahun). Di tingkat provinsi, kegiatan difokuskan pada upaya mengedepankan implementasi RZWP-3-K. Khususnya upaya ini mencapai kemajuan yang signifikan di FY2020, dan berbagai dukungan telah sampai pada tahap penyelesaian sebagaimana disajikan sebagai berikut.

Penegakan Hukum

Di tingkat nasional, capaian dan penyelesaian dari berbagai alur kerja dalam pendekatan teknis ini. Untuk Kesepakatan Port State Measures (PSM – agreement) Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan no. 39/2019 untuk Implementasi PSMA telah selesai, diakui, dan disahkan; serta Standar Prosedur Operasional (SOP) yang terkait dengan PSMA sedang disusun. Berkolaborasi dengan NOAA, 25 orang staf pengawas telah dilatih dengan menggunakan Modul Pelatihan bagi Inspektur PSM yang didukung oleh USAID SEA. Dengan demikian, jumlah keseluruhan staf yang telah dilatih dalam topik penting ini mencapai 109 orang. Kurikulum Pelatihan POKMASWAS Tingkat 2 dan 3 (tingkat menengah dan ahli), terus dibangun, dan enam pelatih ‘master’ dari KemenKP kini telah fasih untuk menyelenggarakan pelatihan ini dan melatih pelatih sebagai persiapan kegiatan pelatihan ini di tingkat nasional. Untuk mendukung pelatihan ini, buku pegangan POKMASWAS di selesaikan sebagai bahan acuan bagi peserta, serta perangkat pemantau untuk mengkaji kinerja POKMASWAS dikembangkan untuk efektivitas kajian tersebut.

Di tingkat provinsi dan lokasi, sepuluh POKMASWAS dibentuk di FY20, sehingga jumlah total yang didukung oleh USAID SEA Project mencapai 39 POKMASWAS. Pelatihan Tingkat 1 diberikan kepada 66 anggota POKMASWAS di tiga provinsi tempat SEA bekerja. Juga di tahun fiskal ini dibentuk grup WhatsApp bagi anggota POKMASWAS yang terbukti merupakan alat yang penting untuk memelihara dan mendorong komunikasi serta koordinasi upaya penegakan hukum dalam masa pandemi ini. Platform ini juga memungkinkan pelatihan bagi anggota dilaksanakan, selain juga memfasilitasi investigasi dan tanggap cepat untuk menangani pelaku kriminal kelautan yang diobservasi oleh para anggota di dua dari tiga provinsi. Karena USAID SEA sedang bersiap untuk mengakhiri kegiatan, pengkajian kinerja POKMASWAS dilaksanakan di lokasi yang didukung oleh SEA. Dari kajian ini terungkap bahwa sebagian besar dari kelompok (21 POKMASWAS) berhasil mencapai Tingkat 2 dan hanya sembilan kelompok berada di kinerja Tingkat 1. Selain itu tahun fiskal ini diarahkan pada penyelesaian kegiatan di masing-masing DKP provinsi dan lembaga penegakan hukum terkait di tingkat lokasi.

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 FY20.

Menciptakan Publik yang Berdaya melalui Penadartahuan dan Advokasi

Meskipun COVID-19 mempengaruhi pendekatan strategis ini karena keterbatasan komunikasi perorangan dan kegiatan advokasi, kegiatan terus berlangsung dan mengalami kemajuan diberbagai lini. Selain itu FY20 juga memberikan kesempatan untuk melakukan refleksi dan penyusunan dan analisa data sebagai persiapan berakhirnya USAID SEA Project. Dari proses penyusunan data terungkap bahwa: (i) lebih dari 160,000 orang terpapar oleh pesan pesan USAID SEA hingga saat ini. Hal ini mencerminkan 90 persen populasi di daerah target; (ii) lebih dari 1,400 menunjukkan perubahan cara bekerja atau praktek. Angka ini didapat dengan menggunakan metoda berbasis bukti, dimana angka ini telah melebihi target indikator capaian proyek sebanyak 121 persen; (iii) 525 agen perubahan (local champions) telah diberdayakan untuk menyampaikan pesan USAID SEA untuk mempengaruhi masyarakat dan jejaringnya. Angka ini melebihi target proyek sebanyak 131 persen; (iv) para mitra pelaksana USAID SEA telah lebih memahami dan menggunakan pendekatan Komunikasi Perubahan Perilaku (Behavior Change Communications - BCC) setelah proyek USAID SEA berakhir.

Dalam alur kerja program agen perubahan (Champions), pelatihan akhir Bergerak untuk Aksi (Driving for Action) dilaksanakan bagi 38 champions, sehingga jumlah Champions yang mengikuti pelatihan tingkat lanjut ini mencapai 208. Saat pandemi, grup WhatsApp Champions menjadi portal komunikasi yang vital. Portal ini digunakan untuk berbagi informasi, pengalaman, dan memotivasi satu sama lain. Komunikasi virtual menjadi sangat penting, dan kegiatan para Champion dari setiap provinsi ditampilkan di webinar yang diselenggarakan oleh Loka PSL Sorong, yang dihadiri oleh 760 partisipan dari seluruh Indonesia.

Selain itu di FY20, terbentuk 17 forum, sehingga jumlah total yang dibentuk dengan dukungan USAID SEA mencapai 75 forum. Termasuk di dalamnya kelompok nelayan, POKMASWAS, Pokja, POKDARWIS, Kelompok Penggerak Konservasi, dan beberapa komite. Jumlah ini melebihi target proyek yang ditetapkan sebanyak 15 forum di tahun 2021.

Meningkatkan Insentif bagi Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Laut yang Berkelanjutan

Alur kerja pertama dari peningkatan insentif, yaitu pengembangan pasar bagi perikanan berkelanjutan, kegiatan Fair Trade terus mengalami kemajuan meskipun banyak tantangan yang dihadapi karena harga yang tidak kompetitif dan daya pasar yang berfluktuasi. Enam belas kelompok nelayan terus didukung dan mencapai keanggotaan sebanyak 371 nelayan. Sebanyak IDR1,179,426, 500 (sekitar USD 80,000) diberikan kepada kelompok nelayan tersebut melalui Fair Trade Premium Fund, dan digunakan untuk berbagai kegiatan masyarakat dan mendukung kegiatan nelayan. Kegiatan yang terkait dengan fishery improvement project (FIP) di Sorong Selatan untuk udang mengalami kemajuan tahun ini dengan diselesaikannya pengambilan data bagi pra-kajian (pre-assessment) MSC dan dukungan bagi pengembangan produk ikan dan udang untuk mengurangi

Dalam alur kerja kedua, mendorong dan mengembangkan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan dan peluang mata pencaharian alternatif, ditingkat nasional, buku panduan bagi kegiatan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan di sekitar Kawasan Konservasi Perairan telah diselesaikan oleh kerjasama antara USAID SEA, NOAA, dan KemenKP. Dari buku acuan ini, dikembangkan pula kegiatan pelatihan pendukung yang akan dilaksanakan bulan Oktober 2020, dan lokakarya Pendanaan Berkelanjutan dilaksanakan bagi pengelola KKP dan pemangku kepentingan di tiga provinsi. Di tingkat lokasi, kemajuan terlihat di wilayah berikut: (i) Morotai, dengan selesainya dokumen dan poster terkait dengan kajian daya dukung lokasi penyelaman berikut proses penyebaran informasinya, pemasangan mooring buoy untuk kapal wisata lokal, dan pembentukan kelompok sadar wisata (POKDARWIS); (ii) Widi, melalui pelibatan PT LII dalam kemitraan pemerintah – swasta dan dukungan untuk mendorong investasi yang dikaitkan dengan nilai ekosistem wilayah tersebut; (iii) Lease, melalui pengembangan paket wisata dan brosurinya, serta negosiasi untuk kemitraan yang masih berlangsung; (iv) Ay-Rhun, melalui

pengembangan awal rencana bisnis pariwisata di KKP Ay-Rhun; dan (v) Sawai, dengan diselesaikannya pengkajian yang dilaksanakan di bawah Marine Tourism Improvement Program WWF, selain juga penyelesaian kajian daya dukung bagi delapan lokasi penyelaman di KKP Serutbar.

Alur kerja yang ketiga, yaitu mendorong akses bagi sumber daya kelautan yang terpilih, terkelola, dan aman, mengalami kemajuan di Maluku dan Papua Barat. Di Maluku, mitra ILMMA berfokus pada penyelesaian kegiatan sejalan dengan berakhirnya masa subkontrak dengan USAID SEA. Kegiatan utama yang dilaksanakan mencakup pengumpulan data final yang menunjukkan pembentukan 24 kawasan laut yang dikelola di Maluku Tengah dan di Seram Bagian Barat, dimana 21 di antaranya telah mencapai finalisasi proses legislasi melalui penerbitan peraturan kampung. Lokasi ini memiliki jumlah populasi sebanyak 19,398, yang mendapatkan manfaat dari pengelolaan sumber daya laut yang lebih baik. Di Papua Barat, Rare juga berfokus pada penyelesaian kegiatan, dan berhasil membangun 36 Kawasan Perikanan Adat di Raja Ampat, melingkup seluar 261,156 ha, jejaring kawasan perikanan adat bagi para nelayan terluas di Indonesia. Keseluruhan, lokasi ini telah mengagihkan wilayah perikanan adat untuk 31 kampung dengan total penduduk sebanyak 7.993 orang. Di FY20, KPA ini diakui melalui Surat Keputusan Bupati dan saat ini proses pengakuan melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur sedang dalam proses penyelesaian. Juga di Papua Barat, kegiatan pembentukan Pengelolaan Perikanan Berbasis Masyarakat Tradisional di Teluk Bintuni juga mengalami kemajuan. Wilayah seluas 66.921 ha dialokasikan untuk perlindungan di tahun fiskal 2020 di bawah RZWP-3-K Papua Barat dan peraturan desa saat ini sedang dikembangkan di lima lokasi dan desa prioritas dalam teluk ini.

Memajukan Pengembangan Kebijakan dan Peraturan Kelautan dan Perikanan

Dalam pendekatan strategis ini, kegiatan yang dilaksanakan di FY20 diulas secara retroaktif di kaji ulang seluruh kemajuannya hingga saat ini. Kemudian upaya pengumpulan dokumen verifikasi dan informasi dari mitra dilakukan. Dari sini terungkap ada 54 undang undang, kebijakan, peraturan dan rencana yang didukung oleh USAID SEA Project selama ini. Peraturan dan kebijakan ini direkam jejak melalui tiga tahap: (i) tahap inisiasi, (ii) tahap diakui/disepakati, dan (iii) ditetapkan/diundangkan. Terungkap pula bahwa sebagian besar (39 statut) telah mencapai tahap ii dan dihitung terhadap target Project dan jumlah ini telah melampaui target indikator proyek sebanyak 15 kebijakan.

Selain itu, satu kebijakan telah mencapai tahap iii, yaitu Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 39/2019 tentang Implementasi Panduan Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). Secara keseluruhan statute yang berada dalam empat pendekatan teknis USAID SEA Project, mayoritas (30) terkait dengan EAFM, tujuh terkait dengan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan, lima terkait dengan Tata Ruang Laut dan delapan terkait dengan Penegakan Hukum. Selebihnya (empat) terkait dengan tata kelola sumber daya pesisir dan laut.

Melembagakan Pelatihan dan Pengembangan Kapasitas

Meskipun kegiatan pelatihan dan pengembangan kapasitas terdampak dengan munculnya pandemi COVID-19, 38 pelatihan yang berbeda-beda masih bisa dilaksanakan di FY20, dengan total partisipan sebanyak 994 orang. Dengan adanya pandemi, pelatihan harus dilaksanakan secara virtual; yang juga memberikan peluang bagi USAID SEA Project untuk mempelajari bagaimana memanfaatkan dan mengoptimalkan berbagai platform dan teknologi komunikasi, khususnya platform untuk konferensi berbasis web dan aplikasi WhatsApp.

Pelembagaan pelatihan dan pengembangan kapasitas terus berlanjut, terutama untuk pengembangan Modul Pelatihan Perancangan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan dan Jejaring KKP berkolaborasi dengan KKHL, TNC, dan CTC; Modul Pelatihan PSM bagi Inspektur bekerjasama dengan PSDKP dan Puslatluh.

Di bawah pendekatan strategis ini, upaya konsolidasi terkait dengan inovasi yang diuji coba dan didukung oleh USAID SEA Project dilakukan. Sejauh ini telah tercatat 12 inovasi telah selesai, atau dalam proses uji coba dan / atau diimplementasikan sepanjang kurun proyek.

Pemantauan, Evaluasi dan Pembelajaran (MEL)

Dalam FY20, Data Quality Assessment (DQA) kedua dan yang terakhir kali, dilaksanakan untuk mengkaji kekuatan dan kelemahan data USAID SEA Project dan memastikan integritas data tersebut. Dalam tahun fiskal ini pula pengumpulan dan penyusunan dokumen verifikasi dilakukan untuk mendukung capaian indikator proyek, mengkaji, 'membersihkan' dan mengelola data, untuk memastikan informasi dan dokumentasi tersedia dan tersusun dengan baik sebelum berakhirnya proyek.

Dari 19 ukuran kinerja Proyek USAID SEA yang terdiri dari 15 indikator dan 4 sub-indikator, 15 telah tercapai atau melebihi target yang ditetapkan untuk akhir FY20 (Gambar 2). Termasuk di dalamnya capaian yang jauh melebihi target proyek, yaitu: jumlah orang yang terpapar terhadap pesan USAID SEA Project melalui komunikasi dan penjangkauan media, yang mencapai lebih dari 33 kali target kurun proyek; jumlah forum yang dibentuk (lima kali target kurun proyek); jumlah orang dengan akses kepada pengelolaan yang terjamin (secure tenure) (lebih dari empat kali target kurun proyek); dan jumlah perundangan, kebijakan, strategi, rencana, atau peraturan bagi pengelolaan konservasi keanekaragaman hayati diusulkan secara formal, atau diadopsi sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika (lebih dari dua kali lipat target kurun proyek).

INDIKATOR	Target LOP	Capaian pada saat ini / % LOP	
SA1.1: Jumlah orang yang menunjukkan perilaku yang berkontribusi kepada upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati, sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	1.200 (orang)	1.452	121%
SA1.1: Tolok ukur 1: Jumlah orang yang terpapar pada pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA melalui penjangkauan kegiatan komunikasi dan media	5.000 (orang)	167.604	3.352%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 2: Jumlah tokoh perubahan (champion) yang memiliki kemampuan untuk menyampaikan pesan-pesan Proyek USAID SEA	400 (orang)	525	131%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 3: Jumlah orang yang telah dipengaruhi oleh tokoh perubahan (champion)	1.200 (orang)	1030	86%
SA1.1: Tolok Ukur 4: Jumlah forum yang terbangun dan berfungsi	15 (fora)	75	500%
SA2.1a: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologi berada dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat menerapkan pendekatan ekosistem bagi pengelolaan perikanan	5.159.774 (hektar)	21.786.624	422%
SA2.1b: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologi berada dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat, menerapkan pengelolaan kawasan konservasi perairan (MPA)	1.377.519 (hektar)	1.009.216	73%
SA2.1c: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologi berada dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat, menerapkan perencanaan ruang laut (MSP)	17.199.246 (hektar)	17.282.948	100%
SA2.2: Jumlah hektar wilayah yang penting secara biologis menunjukan perbaikan kondisi biofisik sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	1.000 (hektar)	0	n/a
SA2.3: Jumlah kapal (skala kecil dan menengah) yang tercatat (terdaftar) atau memiliki ijin	1.200 (kapal)	1.502	125%
SA2.4: Hasil tangkapan per upaya (Catch per unit effort) untuk alat penangkap ikan dan lokasi yang dipilih	Stabil atau meningkat	Stabil	100%
SA2.5: Perubahan persentasi dalam biomas ikan karang di wilayah kawasan konservasi perairan yang dipilih	Stabil atau meningkat	0	n/a
SA3.1: Jumlah orang yang mendapat manfaat ekonomi dari pengelolaan sumber daya alam dan/atau upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	450 (orang)	1.050	233%
SA3.2: Jumlah investasi yang diungkit dalam dollar Amerika, dari sumber publik dan swasta (indikator khusus)	3 (juta dolar US)	5.002487	167%
SA3.3: Jumlah orang dengan kepemilikan yang lebih pasti atau akses yang dikelola di wilayah target	6.000 (orang)	27.391	457%
SA4.1: Jumlah undang-undang, kebijakan, atau peraturan yang mengatur upaya konservasi keanekaragaman hayati dan/atau tema lingkungan secara resmi diusulkan, diadopsi, atau diimplementasikan sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	15 (undang-undang, dll)	39	260%
SA5.1: Jumlah orang yang terlatih dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan dan/atau upaya keanekaragaman hayati sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	2.000 (orang)	2.505	125%
SA5.2: Jumlah inovasi yang didukung oleh bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	12 (inovasi)	12	100%
SA5.3: Jumlah orang yang melaksanakan/menegakan peraturan terkait dengan upaya konservasi sebagai hasil dari bantuan Pemerintah Amerika Serikat	240 (orang)	245	102%

Figure 2: Capaian Indikator Kinerja Utama USAID SEA Project terhadap target LOP pada akhir FY20.

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.

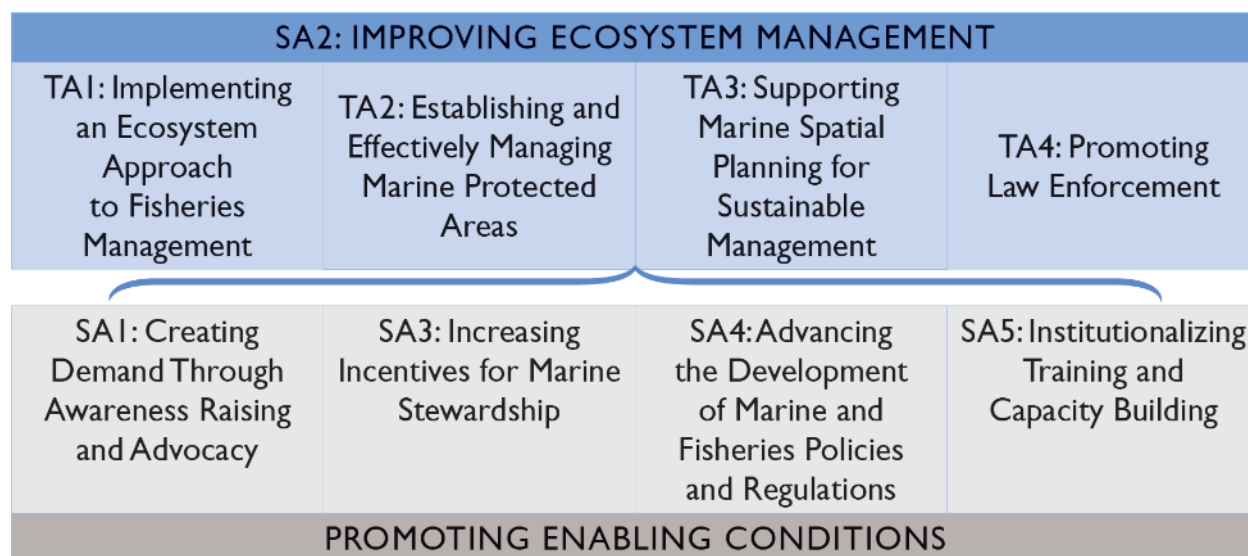


Figure 3: The core strategic and technical approaches implemented under the USAID SEA Project.

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

The project has been implemented by Tetra Tech and a consortium of 13 partners. Of these partners, eight have now completed their terms of service, while five remain active (table 1).

Table 1: USAID SEA Project subcontractors, updated end of FY20.

		End date:
Subcontractors: Term still active	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Indonesia)	31 Jan 2021
	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	31 Jan 2021
	Coral Triangle Center (CTC)	31 Jan 2021
	Marine Change	31 Dec 2020
	Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area Foundation (ILMMA)	30 Oct 2020
Subcontractors: Term completed	RARE	Sept 2020-closed
	Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) (no cost extension)	Aug 2020-closed
	Reef Check Indonesia (RFCI)	Jun 2019-closed
	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Sept 2019-closed
	Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI)	Jun 2019-closed
	Universitas Kristen Papua (UKIP)	Jul 2019-closed
	Universitas Negeri Papua (UNIPA)	Aug 2019-closed
	Conservation International (CI)	Sept 2019-closed

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

Table 2: Full list of USAID SEA Project sites (end of FY20).				
PROJECT ACTIVITY	DISTRICT	SITE-ID	SITE NAME	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
NORTH MALUKU				
Fisheries	Morotai	112	Galo Galo / Kolorai / Daruba	WCS / AP2HI
	Ternate	131	Dufa-Dufa / Bastiong	WWF / WCS / AP2HI
	Tidore Islands	123	Guraping / Goto / Soasio / Galala /Tuguiha / Kayasa	WCS / WWF
	Central Halmahera	152	Weda / Fidi	WWF / WCS
	South Halmahera	143	Kayoa / Madapolo / Lelei / Laluin / 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
	South Sorong	332	Konda / Wamargege	WWF
		333	Inanwatan / Mugibi & Mate	WWF
		334	Teminabuan / Ampera & Sayolo	WWF
	Bintuni	342	Babo / Manimeri / Aroba / Tahiti / Banjar Ausoy / Kampung Nelayan / Sayolo	WWF
	Fakfak	352	Fakfak	UNIPA
	Raja Ampat	313	South Misool	UKIP
		311	Mayalibit Bay	RARE
		312	Dampier Strait / Kabui	RARE / UKIP
MPA	South Sorong	331	South Sorong	WWF
	Fakfak	351	Berau Bay	CI
	Fakfak	351	Nusalasi Van den Bosch	CI

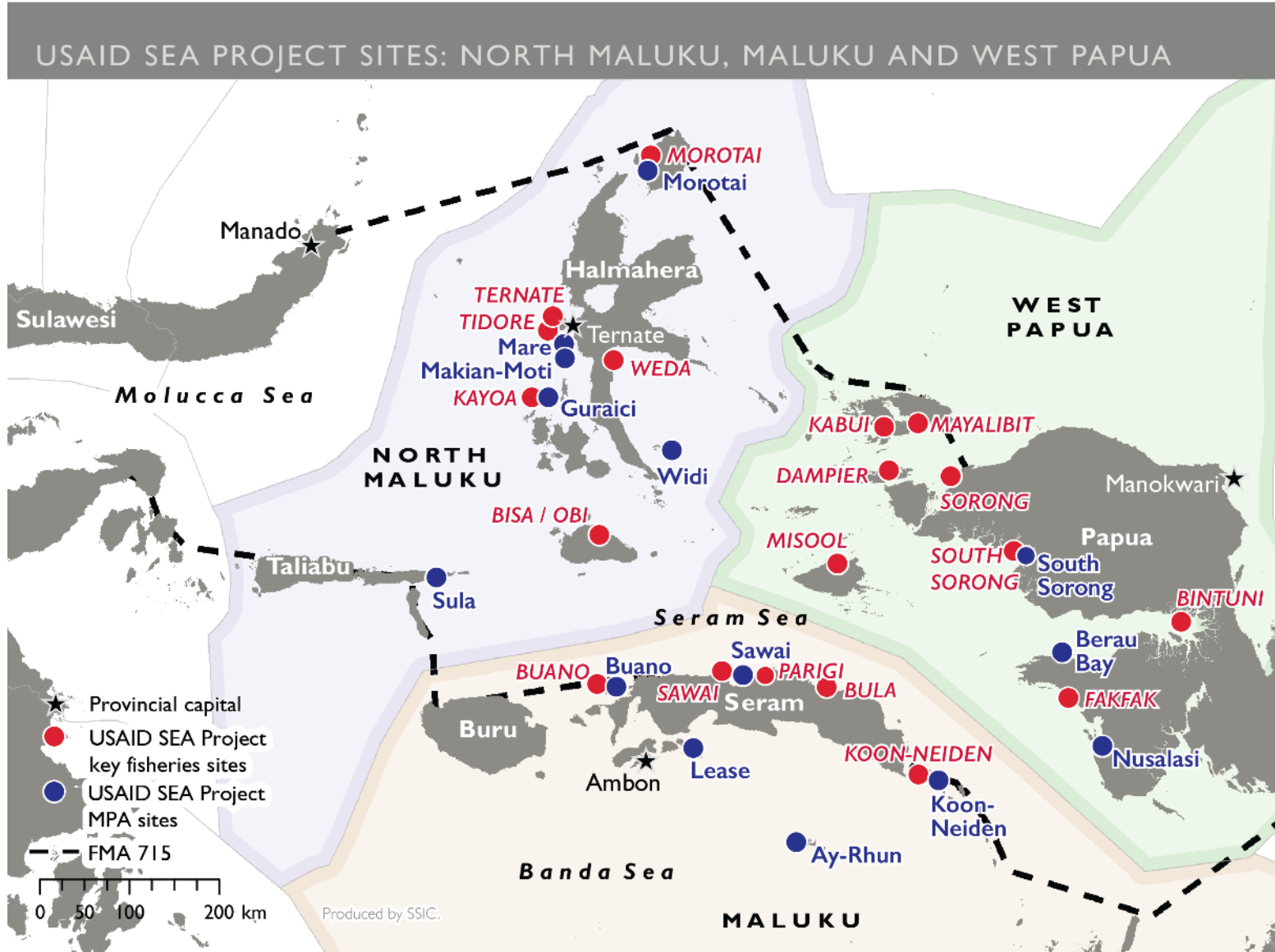


Figure 4: Map of all USAID SEA Project sites in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua.

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 1: AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Significant progress was made on the workstream for implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) in FY20. However, the COVID-19 outbreak and associated Stop Work Orders (SOWs) presented a particular challenge this year, necessitating amendments to most workplan activities and impacting implementation and achievement of outputs. Many activities were conducted remotely / virtually due to restrictions on movement, which presented further obstacles due to the poor standard of internet connectivity and technological preparedness across the project region.

Despite these challenges, significant targets were met, in particular, for a number of harvest strategies (HS) / fisheries management plans, vessel registration, fishing logbooks, and the stock assessment genetic study. Exit strategies were incorporated into the implementation of these activities to ensure continuation and sustainability beyond the life of the USAID SEA Project. Key activities heavily impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, and associated adaptive approaches, were as follows.

Table 3: Key EAFM activities impacted by COVID-19	
TARGET OUTPUT	AMENDED ACTIVITY
Provide technical assistance for FMA 715 FMC Coordinator in monitoring the implementation the FMA 715 Management Plan	Will now be led by MMAF directly.
Conduct monitoring on small-scale fishing logbook adoption by provincial governments	Implemented remotely
Facilitate FMA 715 level meetings on flying-fish management plan	Focused on provincial level implementation through the <i>Andon</i> Law (which provides authority to provincial level fishery managers in developing measures to control fish harvest)
Complete management plan (EAFM) for Maluku reef fish, including: (a) status of local fish stocks and fisheries determined; (b) stakeholder consultation workshops/FGDs conducted to identify issues, set management operational objectives, determine indicators, and formulate management measures; (c) reference points and control rules agreed; and (d) fishery management plans developed as a reference for improving management actions.	Amended target: status of local fish stocks and fisheries determined and recommendations for management measures provided.

DEVELOPING AND STRENGTHENING FISHERIES GOVERNANCE

NATIONAL

Sustainable Fisheries Flipchart – A Tool to Raise Awareness on Sustainable Fisheries. Last year the USAID SEA Project developed an illustrated Sustainable Fisheries Flipchart for dissemination to local communities and constituents in FMA 715 via village facilitators and fisheries extension officers. The flipchart is an awareness raising tool on the principles of sustainable fisheries and responsible fishing practices to be used in preparation for the implementation of fisheries management plans, harvest control rules and monitoring systems (catch reporting and vessel registration). In FY20, the flipchart was disseminated to NGO partners and the MMAF Ambon Fisheries Training Center (*Balai Pelatihan dan Penyuluhan Perikanan – BP3 Ambon*), which oversees the fisheries extension program for North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua. The uptake of the flipchart was very positive, with BP3 Ambon adopting the material and planning to print it for wider use by their offices across provinces. Some Extension Service Officers reported and/or documented use of the flipchart during meetings with communities in their respective work areas. Key activities supporting the dissemination of the flipchart in FY20 included:

- A first stage meeting held on May 12, 2020, to introduce and disseminate the flipchart as an awareness building tool for partner NGOs, RARE, CI, MDPI, LMMA, and CTC (23 participants).
- In collaboration with BP3 Ambon, a virtual training session was provided for 36 Extension Service Officers on using the flipchart and the general concepts of sustainable fisheries (June 10, 2020).
- An Extension Service Officer WhatsApp group was established to monitor the use of the flipchart in the field and to provide technical assistance to extension officers if needed, as well as to serve other coordination and communication purposes.

As part of the USAID SEA Project's exit strategy, further dissemination and promotion of the flipchart to non-partner NGOs is planned for the next quarter to encourage wider adoption of the material and its use beyond the life of the project.



Figure 5: Front cover of the Sustainable Fisheries Flipchart.

PROVINCIAL

Strengthening Fisheries Co-Management Committees (FCMC). Following successful establishment of the FCMCs in FY19, USAID SEA Project partner MDPI continued to support the Committees in North Maluku and Maluku in FY20, with achievements of note in the first quarter of this year:

- In North Maluku, MDPI produced a guideline for FCMC operations, which was officially signed in the first quarter of this fiscal year; and on November 20, 2019, held a coordination meeting at the Sofifi Marine and Fisheries Office (*Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan – DKP*) to plan its implementation. The FCMC has since carried out its duties and functions in accordance with the responsibilities and tasks stated in the guideline.
- In Maluku, MDPI gained full support from the FCMC for Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and Fair Trade certifications for the tuna fishery, with DKP Maluku providing written approval in support of these certification plans. MDPI also obtained formal adoption of the Maluku FCMC operations guideline from the Head of DKP during a meeting held on January 23rd, 2020.

Each FCMC aims to build a platform for stakeholder participation from government and private sector on fisheries management, especially the tuna fishery. The establishment is issued by provincial government through MDPI support and therefore is anticipated to continue after the SEA project.

Engaging fisheries institutions in the development of fisheries management plans. Work to strengthen government fisheries institutions through engagement in the development of HS's / fisheries management plans continued in FY20. The USAID SEA project has developed action plans to strengthen fisheries institutions, as part of the fisheries management plans for North Maluku and West Papua under the objective of Institutions / Governance.

The North Maluku Fisheries Working Group participated in all stages of the Reef Fish HS development and consultations. In West Papua, where there is no formalized Fisheries Working Group, the USAID SEA Project engaged various relevant government agencies — DKP, District Fisheries Office, the Regional Development and Research Agency (*Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah – Balitbangda*), Port Authority (*Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otoritas Pelabuhan – KSOP*), and the Regional Planning and Development Agency (*Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah – Bappeda*) — in all the stages of the development of anchovy and flying fish fisheries management plans (further information is below, in the section on Harvest Strategies).

STOCK ASSESSMENTS

With stock assessments completed in FY19 using both the Biomass Dynamic Model and the length-based stock assessment model (provided by NOAA), in FY20, the USAID SEA Project focused on refining the analyses to eliminate possible bias and to inform HS's. The Biomass Dynamic model is used for small-pelagic and flying fish, while the length-based is used for reef fish, small pelagic and anchovy.

Early in the year, the reef fish stock assessment was revisited in a Stock Assessment Workshop involving 24 participants from government and NGO partners, including researchers from the Office of Marine Fisheries Research (*Balai Riset Perikanan Laut – BRPL*), WCS and TNC.

Refinement of the stock assessment and formulation of key elements for the Small Pelagic Fishery HS in FMA 715 was undertaken in a virtual focus discussion on 10-11 August, 2020, and attended by 12 researchers from BRPL. The discussion focused on refining the results of the length-based assessment as a scientific basis to develop the small pelagic HS.

All refined analyses incorporated the latest fish monitoring and economics data into all HS development, as well as fish monitoring data collected by TNC, to better reflect the overall state of the stock — with USAID SEA supported data covering coastal reef fish (small-scale fishers), and TNC data covering deep-slope fisheries (fishers with larger boats).

By the end of FY20, refinement of the four following stock assessments was complete (see more information in Annex 8; full information on each is available in the relevant management plans / harvest strategies):

- Small pelagic in FMA 715
- Reef fish in North Maluku
- Anchovy in Raja Ampat, and
- Flying fish in Fakfak.

Minor further refinement of the stock analyses for reef fish in Maluku is expected to be finalized in Q1 FY21 to complete the overall stock assessment target.

Genetics Study. The BRPL team with support from the project has completed the genetic and morphometric studies for the red snapper (*Lutjanus malabaricus*) and grouper (*Plectropomus leopardus*) to inform the stock boundary and management unit of the fisheries management plan. Building on this work, activities continued on the development of a technical report on the study, using the results to inform the stock boundary and management unit of the fisheries management plan, as an essential part of management planning. Analytical activities continued with sample preparation and DNA extraction (carried out at BRPL's genetic laboratory), including in person-workshops (held before March 2020) and virtual workshops, as well as technical report writing activities. Key progress towards the finalization of the study and production of a technical report were:

- Amplification analysis using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method was followed by DNA Sequencing to identify the codes of Nucleotides of one molecule of DNA. These codes determine the information of a gene (genome) that determine overall function of a living organism.
- Statistical analysis of the parameters, evaluating whether the genetic and morphometric results are scientifically different among samples collected from six sites: WPP 714 (sea waters around Bau-bau), WPP 715 (Tomini Bay, sea waters around Halmahera and Raja Ampat / Sorong), WPP 716 (Tarakan), and WPP 717 (sea waters around Biak / Manokwari). The results were clustered to show distance / closeness among the genes of different specimens sampled at different sites.
- Review process conducted through several virtual meetings engaging external genetic experts from the Fisheries Research Center (*Pusat Riset Perikanan – Pusrisikan*) (Dr. Ir. Estu Nugroho, M.Sc) and the Research Institute for Ornamental Fish Cultivation (*Balai Riset Budidaya Ikan Hias*) (Dr. Melta Rini Fahmi, S.Pi., M.Si). This process was intended to ensure the robustness of the results and facilitate a mentoring process to the BRPL genetic researchers by senior external genetic experts.
- Analytical refinement and technical report writing.

Other, smaller, workshops included:

- Focus group discussion (24-25 February, 2020) to review the methodology of the genetic study and morphometric analysis results, and the genetic and morphometric characteristics for fish stock delineation, with participation by BRPL Researchers, Research Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture (*Balai Riset Perikanan Budidaya Air Tawar dan Penyuluhan Perikanan — BRPBAT*) senior genetics researchers, Mr. Badrudin, and USAID SEA Core team.
- Fisheries Meeting with BRPL's researchers (April 9, 2020) to follow up on progress towards the genetic and morphometric report completion. A timeline was produced for the report submission to USAID SEA and review process by the external genetic experts (Dr. Ir. Estu Nugroho, M.Sc and Dr. Melta Rini Fahmi, S.Pi., M.Si).

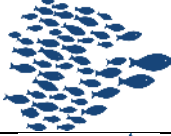
Over the period July to September 2020, several additional internal BRPL-USAID SEA Core team virtual discussions were held on technical report writing, revision and finalization. A technical report has now been submitted by BRPL genetic researchers to the USAID SEA Project. Publication of the results is targeted to either an international or national scientific journal, aimed to be completed by December 2020.

Stock Assessment Capacity Development. Throughout the year, the USAID SEA project continued to strengthen stock assessment capacities of MMAF researchers and university academia. Capacity building activities in the 2020 workplan were completed through virtual workshops and webinars, as well as an in-person training workshop for university academia in North Maluku. Activities of note during FY20 were as follows, and the number of participants attending each event is provided in the below text.

- A webinar including NOAA experts and USAID SEA Project partners UKIP, UNIP, RARE and WWF covered HS for data poor fisheries in-depth and the relationship between length-based Spawning Potential Ratio (LB-SPR) and HS. It was held on November 15, 2019, with 20 participants; and during the event the WWF team also presented the results of analysis conducted for mud-crab fisheries.
- A national level stock assessment webinar, held on January 20 2020, was attended by the SEA Core team, WWF, RARE, UKIP, WCS, and BRPL (25 participants). BRPL presented the SPR results of six snapper species and the NOAA team provided expert inputs after the session.
- Workshop training introducing local university lecturers to stock assessment modeling, including using biomass dynamic models and length-based models. Held on February 3-7, 2020, at the Khairun University, Ternate, the workshop was attended by 28 lecturers from Khairun University, Muhammadiyah University, Nuku University, Halmahera University, AKN Halmahera Tengah, and STP Labuha.
- A virtual workshop series, supported by NOAA experts, was conducted on March 6, 10, 13, 17, and 20, 2020. UKIP and UNIPA teams reanalyzed the assessments for the anchovy and flying fish, with support from NOAA experts, to refine the SPR values (anchovy) and biomass index (flying fish) and to define the target reference points for the respective HS's.
- A final stock assessment training workshop on Data Limited Stock Assessment methodology was held from August 31 to September 2, 2020, attended by MMAF researchers (Puriskan and BRPL) and academics from Khairun University and Muhammadiyah University in North Maluku (40 participants). Small pelagic and tuna fisheries were used to apply topics covered in the workshop, which included: the new generalized and powerful Stock Synthesis Data Limited (SS-DL) assessment tool, developed by the NOAA team (Dr. Jason Cope) to overcome limited data issues in stock assessment (including length-based methods); developing control rules; and Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) testing.

HARVEST STRATEGIES

Seven harvest strategies / fishery management plans are under development with USAID SEA Project support, with the aim to have legalization (through government regulation) for each of them by the end of the project term. However, time and resource constraints have proven challenging for progressing all of these plans concurrently, and these constraints have been further compounded by the COVID-19 outbreak and associated SWOs. Nonetheless, efforts will continue to be made to ensure the processes underway in each area are institutionalized for continuation beyond the USAID SEA Project term. In cases where legalization does not occur before project end, USAID SEA will ensure the management plans / harvest strategies are well received and adopted by the fisheries managers for legalization continuation beyond the end of the project.

Fishery		Area (ha)	Description
Small Pelagics, FMA 715. [PRIORITY]		21,786,624	Based on the distribution / migration of small pelagic species in the area between the Weber line and Lydekker line.
Reef Fish, North Maluku. [PRIORITY]		41,600	Based on the area covered by coral reef around Halmahera Island (North Maluku)
Reef Fish, Maluku. [PRIORITY]		33,800	Based on the area covered by coral reef around Seram Island (Maluku).
Anchovies, Raja Ampat, West Papua. [PRIORITY]		75,593	Based on the fishing ground of anchovy in South Misool
Flying Fish, Fakfak, West Papua. [PRIORITY]		638,798	Based on the fishing ground areas of the flying fish.
Prawn & Mud Crab, S. Sorong & Bintuni, West Papua.		404,921 (338,000 in South Sorong; 66,921 in Bintuni)	Based on the areas allocated for MPAs / traditional fishing management areas at these sites. See more information in section 3, sub-section on Incentives.
Multi-species TURFs, Raja Ampat, West Papua.		261,156	Based on the combined TURF+ Reserve areas in Raja Ampat. See more information in section 3, sub-section on Incentives.

This year, significant progress was achieved for five prioritized sites across the SEA portfolio, with three HS / fishery management plans progressing to legalization, while at the national-level, FMA-wide HS progressed to submission and is currently awaiting further direction for follow-up to completion. Table 4 shows the spatial coverage of fisheries with HS / management plans under development through the USAID SEA Project, and figure 6 indicates progress towards end targets for the prioritized fisheries of focus.

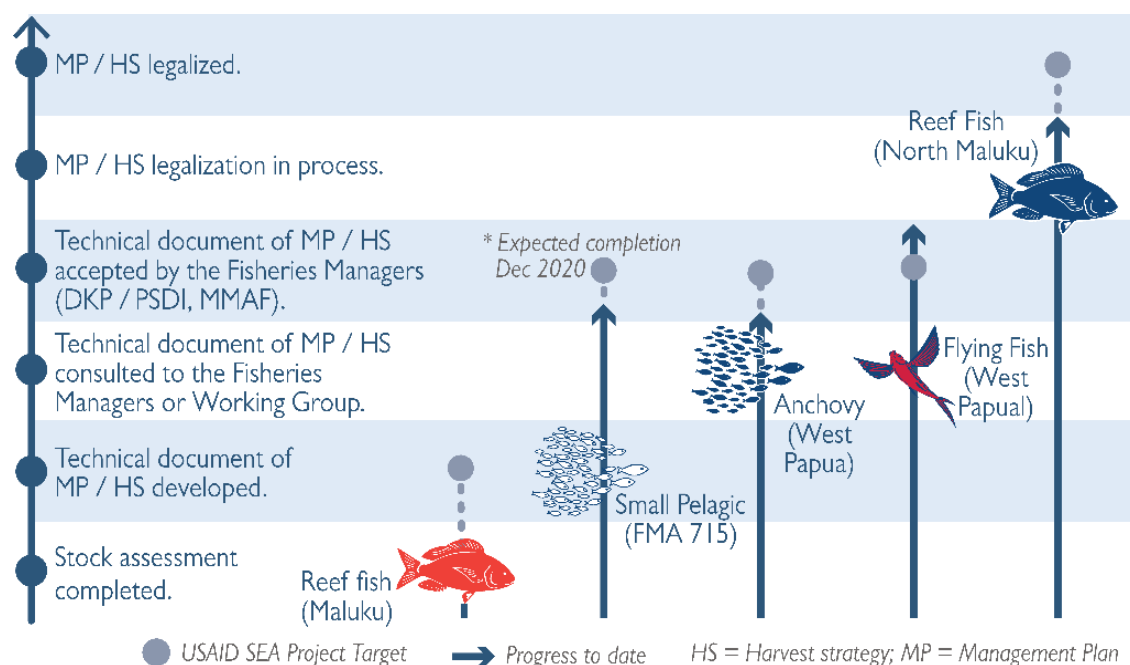
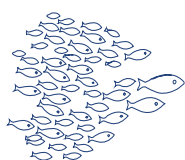


Figure 6: End targets and milestones for harvest strategy development, and progress to date across prioritized fisheries.

Small Pelagic Harvest Strategy for FMA 715



In FY19, development of the Small Pelagic HS for FMA 715 was initiated with the completion of a non-equilibrium biomass dynamic model stock assessment. In FY20, activities culminated in the submission of the draft HS to the Directorate of Fish Resource Management (*Direkturat Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Ikan – PSDI*) under the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, with a proposed schedule of consultations to progress the HS through to completion, expected to be achieved by December 2020. Key progress in FY20 was as follows:

- An economic survey of the small pelagic fishery in FMA 715 (November 20-30, 2019) was conducted in response to suggestions the previous year to incorporate economic parameters from researchers and managers. The survey gathered data on investment and operational costs of purse seine fishing (the main fishing fleet targeting small pelagic fish species in FMA 715). Survey sites were predominantly in North Maluku and included: Ternate Island, Halmahera Island (Tobelo, Weda, Galala), Maitara Island, and Bacan Island (Panamboang, Babang, Wayaua); in addition to which Bitung was included as a survey site (in North Sulawesi). Total annual operational costs for fishing targeting small pelagic species in the FMA was found to be around 762 million IDR (\$52,551 USD) per vessel. The majority of these costs are spent on logistics (approximately 95 percent).

- As follow-up action to the survey, economic parameters were integrated into the stock assessment models (January – March, 2020).
- An LB-SPR assessment (April – May, 2020) was conducted to complement the biomass dynamic model conducted in the previous year. Using these two models provided a more in-depth understanding of the state of the small pelagic stock by considering both catch and biological parameters. Results revealed the fishing pressure exceeds its optimum level and the small pelagic fish stock in FMA 715 is in an overexploited condition.
- The draft Small Pelagic HS was developed by the SEA Core Fisheries team during January, April and August, 2020. The process engaged stakeholders through several fora, including a Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on Formulating Operational Objectives for Developing Harvest Strategy in the management of Small Pelagic Fishery in FMA 715 conducted last year (March 2019) where the stakeholders defined the issues prioritized and operational objectives.
- An FGD on ‘Stock Assessment and the Formulation of Key Elements of Harvest Strategy for Small Pelagic Fishery in FMA 715’ (conducted with BRPL researchers) refined the result of length-based assessments as a scientific basis for HS development (10-11 August, 2020).
- The completed draft Small Pelagic HS for FMA 715 was submitted to PSDI, DGCF on August 31, 2020, with a suggested consultation timeline to progress the HS through to finalization.

Reef Fish Harvest Strategy for North Maluku Province



Technical development of the Reef Fish Management Plan for North Maluku Province was completed in FY20 and the plan progressed to the legalization stage in the last quarter of the year (managed by the Policy Component of the USAID SEA Project). Milestone activities in achieving this significant progress included:

- A workshop with BRPL researchers to develop reference points and harvest control rules for reef fish in North Maluku Province using LB-SPR and length-based Bayesian biomass (LBB) methods, held in Bogor over December 9-11, 2019 (10 participants).
- A Fishery Management Plan Workshop to refine and finalize key elements of the plan (February 26-28, 2020), with Pusrisan researchers as the leading scientific team, BRPL researchers, USAID SEA Core team, WCS and WWF (24 participants).
- A national level technical consultation (March 4, 2020) to engage DGCF, LIPI (*Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia*), and the National Commission on Fish Resource Assessment (*Komisi Nasional Pengkajian Sumber Daya Ikan* – Komnas Kajiskan) in the management plan development (22 participants). Aspects of the HS implementation to be managed by North Maluku Province were identified, including budgeting (to be coordinated with the GOI). It was determined that the HS will be enacted as a Governor Decree (*Surat Keputusan Gubernur* — SK Gub).
- Finalization of the HS document through four virtual technical consultations (May 2020) with North Maluku DKP and the Red Snapper Task Force (*Kelompok Kerja*) (15 combined participants).

The Reef Fish HS for North Maluku was submitted to the Head of North Maluku DKP on June 9, 2020, at a workshop held to kick off the legalization process (15 participants).

Reef Fish Harvest Strategy for Maluku Province



In FY19, the USAID SEA Project initiated the development of a Reef Fishery HS for Maluku Province. Considering the workload of the USAID SEA Core Fisheries team, the target output was amended to completing the stock assessment with recommendations for the management plan. Due to the prioritization of other HS / fishery management plans, the continuation of this work is now targeted for November 2020. Thus, there is no significant progress to be reported for FY20.

Fisheries Management Plans in West Papua

In FY20, a change of leadership in the West Papua DKP Capture Fisheries Department necessitated a thorough introduction of both the Anchovy and Flying Fish Management Plans to the newly appointed Head to maintain momentum towards finalization.

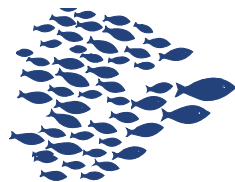
The plans and their development to date were communicated in a virtual meeting on May 30, 2020, involving West Papua DKP staff, Raja Ampat and Fakfak Fisheries Offices, Fakfak Fishing Port Officer, UKIP, UNIPA and the USAID SEA Project Core team (7 participants).

The meeting resulted in an agreed action plan to finalize and legalize the fisheries management plans through a process of staged technical consultations with specific target audiences.

- Stage I: Internal DKP level technical consultation,
- Stage II: West Papua level intergovernmental consultation engaging other relevant agencies, and
- Stage III: West Papua level consultation engaging other relevant agencies, the private sector and wider (public) stakeholders.

Progress of the above stages is presented below.

Anchovy Management Plan in Raja Ampat, West Papua — Stage II completed



The Anchovy Management Plan in South Misool, Raja Ampat, is now ready for adoption by the local government. The Head of Capture Fisheries, along with the Head of the Raja Ampat MPA Management Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah* – BLUD), have advised that the Anchovy Management Plan should be incorporated into the Misool MPA management and zoning plan (*Rencana Pengelolaan Zonasi* – RPZ), which is currently under revision and lacking in the local fisheries aspects (which the Anchovy Management Plan could complement). This integration of MPA and fisheries management will translate into a holistic management model covering both ecosystem and fishery resource conservation. Under this arrangement, implementation of the anchovy fishery management plan will be led by the Raja Ampat BLUD, which has shown great interest in, and commitment towards, adoption of the plan. Key activities undertaken in FY20 to progress the plan towards the end target included:

- Refinement of the assessments and harvest control rules with support from the NOAA team (February – March, 2020), including defining the target SPR as higher than the current SPR (40 percent to 70 percent), and identifying the institutional management implementation system.
- Virtual Stage I Technical Consultation with West Papua DKP, Raja Ampat Fisheries Office and Raja Ampat BLUD on the management plan, including presenting the background study, objectives, and

recommended management measures, on June 30, 2020. The plan was revised to incorporate feedback from this consultation.

- Virtual presentation and technical consultation with West Papua DKP, Raja Ampat Fisheries Office, Raja Ampat BLUD and Balitbangda, on July 14, 2020.
- Business model development (July – August, 2020), using information obtained in previous years to accommodate fisheries manager's concerns for the socio and economic impacts of the anchovy fisheries on the local communities. The model now addresses local participation in anchovy fishery supply chains and provides recommendations to build local manager's and communities' stewardship of the management plan.
- Stage II Technical Consultation (September 04, 2020) held to address the business development model to increase local communities' participation in anchovy supply chains, specifically the harvesting node and increasing the value of anchovy catches through processed anchovy products during the peak season.

Flying Fish Management Plan in Fakfak, West Papua — Stage III completed



In FY20, the development of the Flying Fish Management Plan in Fakfak progressed to the legalization stage.

Milestone activities conducted in FY20 were:

- From February to March the model for defining fishing effort (number of vessels) was refined using the Surplus biomass production model with catch data.
- Stage I Technical Consultation on the Flying Fish Management Plan attended by the Head of Capture Fisheries and staff, Fakfak Fisheries Office, Fakfak Fishing Port Officer, UKIP, UNIPA, Balitbangda and the USAID SEA Core team (17 participants).
- Business model development to increase the economic benefits of the fishery in terms of both local communities and government revenue to provide an incentive for local communities and government to manage the fishery. Identification of a problematic fishery supply chain issue — whereby harvesting and processing are mostly performed by outsiders and local stakeholders only benefit from logistics and spillover — led the project team to suggest to concentrate supply chain activities in Fakfak (from harvesting to marketing nodes), pending investment and technical support.
- A Virtual Technical Consultation focusing on the business development model was held on August 18, 2020, attended by Head of Capture Fisheries and staff, Fakfak Fisheries Office, Fakfak Fishing Port Officer, UKIP, UNIPA, Balitbangda, Fakfak Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (*Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan – PSDKP*) and the USAID SEA Core team (7 participants).
- A virtual consultation was held with the Legal Bureau of West Papua Province, seeking input into the process and best form of regulation to legalize the management plan (September 23, 2020), attended by Capture Fisheries Department, Fakfak Fisheries Office, Fakfak Fishing Port Officer, and Fakfak PSDKP (6 participants). While a Provincial Regulation (*PerDa*) provides greater authority to govern relevant agencies and communities for the implementation of the plan, its process through the representative house (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah – DPRD*) is time-consuming. As such, a Governor Regulation (*Peraturan Gubernur – PerGub*) was considered more feasible under project time constraints, while still allowing for consultations with other West Papua government agencies, universities and the public following submission of the management plan by West Papua DKP.

FISHING EFFORT MONITORING AND OTHER DATA FOR MANAGEMENT

Fish landing data collection. Fish landing data collection carried out by partners WWF, WCS and MDPI and funded by the USAID SEA Project drew to a close in Q3 of FY20. Although MDPI data collection was anticipated to continue to the end of their contract agreement, fishing activity dropped considerably as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, which meant that collected data was inconsistent and inappropriate for inclusion. BRPL fish landing data collection ended in June 2020 as per the agreement with the USAID SEA Project.

All data collected between 2017 and 2020 was submitted to the GOI database, managed by BRPL, and official handover letters from BRPL (as the data-owner) to the USAID SEA Project were provided for the purposes of data used in project archives (e.g. CPUE analyses).

During the course of the Project, data collection evolved from manual methods to electronic-based data collection. WCS enumerators used tablets and digital cameras to collect data, while MDPI used the I-Fish application, which aims to not only replace paper-based data collection, but increase efficiencies and reduce data errors.

Fish landing data collection will continue beyond the life of the Project, with WCS working under different funding and BRPL allocating around IDR 1.5 billion to ongoing fish landing monitoring across FMA 715.

Vessel Registration. Building on significant progress made in FY19, vessel registration maintained momentum in FY20 to surpass the USAID SEA Life of Project (LOP) target. To date, 1,502 vessels have been registered with USAID SEA Project support. This is more than one quarter of all small scale vessels estimated to operate in FMA 715 based on government estimates, however, this information is heresay and is unconfirmed.

Beyond numerical targets, this year the USAID SEA Project focused on strategies to ensure vessel registration activities would be continued beyond the end of the project term. This resulted in greater leadership by provincial marine and fisheries officers in implementing vessel registration, especially in Maluku. Strategies included:

- Simplifying the vessel registration mechanism for small-scale fishers so that vessel measurement by the Harbormaster Office and Port Authority (*Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otoritas Pelabuhan – KSOP*) is combined with physical vessel identification and verification by the Fisheries Office.
- Engaging Extension Service Officers in vessel registration activities, especially organizing and providing technical support in documentation. These efforts were particularly successful at building awareness among the Extension Service Officers, as well as developing and formalizing their role in, and responsibility for, facilitating and providing support to the vessel registration process.
- Promoting vessel registration related investments in government budget plans and the private sector. In a successful outcome for the USAID SEA Project's advocacy on this activity, vessel registration activities have been included in the Maluku Regional Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2019-2023 (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah – RPJMD*) and West Papua Budget 2020. In Maluku, vessel registration was included under the Capture Fisheries Development

budget allocation, and in West Papua under the Special Budget (*Dana Otonomi Khusus* – OTSUS). Information is not yet forthcoming regarding private sector commitments.

- The USAID SEA project conducted several informal meetings to convey the lessons learned in registering small-scale fishing vessels and these sessions will continue in FY21 to encourage non-project partner NGOs to scale up vessel registration across Indonesia.

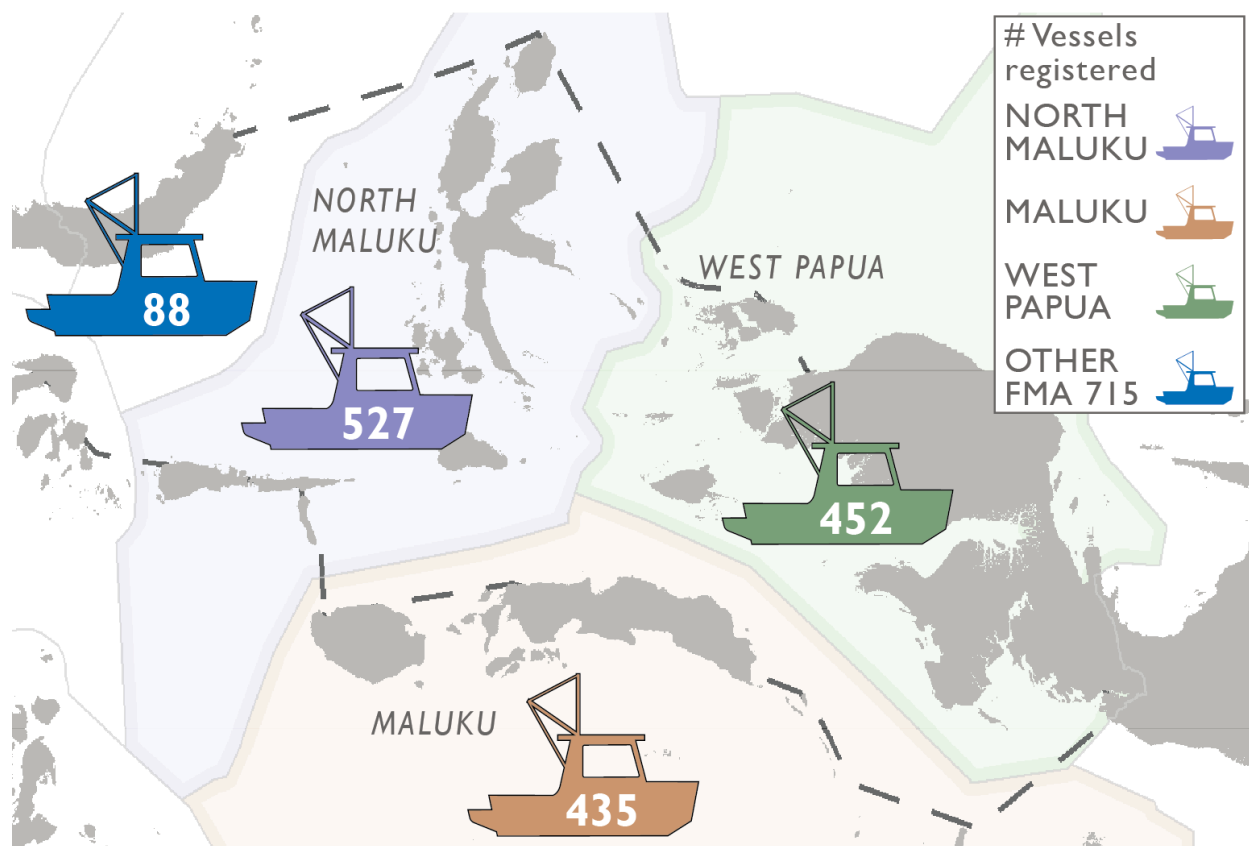


Figure 7: Distribution and totals by province of vessels registered to date in FMA 715.

Small-scale Fisher Logbooks. Over the course of the previous fiscal year (FY19), work to develop small-scale fisher logbooks focused on finalizing the logbook format, socializing and trialing logbooks with fishers, and making recommendations to PSDI for amendments to logbook regulations to promote logbook usage. In FY20, these efforts culminated in the trialing of the logbook management system and the submission (and acceptance) of an academic paper on regulatory recommendations. Target outputs for small-scale fisher logbooks are now complete and the remaining work under this activity will focus on promoting lessons learned to wider stakeholders, such as non-project partner NGOs and other agencies, to promote continuation of this initiative. Key activities during FY20 were the following.

- Further consultations were held with the Directorate General Capture Fisheries Legal Department (November 2019) to ensure the legal format and content of the logbooks aligned with existing regulations.
- A preparation meeting was held with North Maluku fisheries managers for initiating the piloting of the logbook management system. This meeting was held in Ternate on November 4-5, 2019, and involved relevant agencies such as North Maluku DPK, Kota Tidore Fisheries Office (as lead

implementation agency), Extension Service Officers, and North Maluku Fishing Port (25 participants). The meeting successfully identified sites for the pilot, logbook collectors, verifiers and validators.

- Technical assistance and capacity building was provided for Fisheries Office staff and 13 Extension Service Officers at the logbook pilot site of Kota Tidore. Additionally 22 fishers from the pilot villages of Dawora and Gurabati were trained on logbook reporting and sustainable fisheries (March 3-4, 2020).
- Training and awareness raising activities related to the logbook were conducted at several sites by NGOs and Extension Service Officers. Scaling-up of the logbook model began at some project sites, with WCS forming fisher groups to adopt the new logbook format in Obi and Bacan Islands and MDPI distributing the logbook in their project sites.
- The white paper and draft logbook regulation recommendations were submitted and accepted by PSDI on June 9, 2020. The next step is legalization of the recommendation of the Ministerial Regulation that was planned to be led and implemented by MMAF.

Vessel tracking. In the previous fiscal year (FY19), USAID SEA Project partners, MDPI and WCS, planned to trial a new VMS device — Trekfish — in Maluku and North Maluku, in an effort to further understand fishing patterns of small-scale fishers. With a number of faulty units and the COVID-19 outbreak interrupting deployment of the devices last year, further technical challenges were encountered in FY20, namely a lack of signal detection, failure to transmit information, and short battery life. Due to these challenges, WCS and MDPI have stopped deployment of the devices and ended the trial. No further work is expected in this area as the USAID SEA Project draws to an end.

Trace Tales and Trafiz. MDPI has continued trialing technological tools for supply chain traceability — TraceTales and Trafiz — monitoring the use of these devices and providing technical assistance to companies and suppliers involved in the trials. Trafiz is a supplier level fishery data collection application deployed to suppliers in Parigi, Ternate, Bacan, and Bisa. TraceTales is a processor-based digital tally system, replacing paper-based recording and improving the traceability of products in a company. MDPI deployed TraceTales in Morotai, Buru and Ambon under the Harta Saundra companies and Ambon under the PT ASTB. In Morotai, there are 19 hardware units and 17 software modules and in Ambon and Buru, there are 17 hardware units and 17 software modules in each location.

In FY20, the key challenges noted with these tools relate to poor internet connections and unstable electricity causing difficulties in the receiving modules, as well the challenge of providing technical support for the companies and fish suppliers through the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless this work is expected to continue beyond the USAID SEA Project term through the work of partners MDPI, with the aim to tackle many of these challenges encountered. These technologies contribute to the 12 innovations tested through the USAID SEA Project term.

PROMOTING THE USAID SEA PROJECT THROUGH SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Following last year's efforts to promote the scientific work of the USAID SEA Project through several international fisheries conferences, this year scientific journal publications were the chosen medium to promote and share lessons learned in strengthening fisheries governance, led by Indonesian authors and

collaborators as shown below. Planned manuscripts are shown in table 5, with one paper ready for submission.

Table 5: Manuscripts for publication as outputs of the USAID SEA EAFM workstream.				
No	Titles	Authors	Publication means	Remarks
1	Monitoring Small-Scale Fisheries Catches in Indonesia Through a Fishing Logbook System: Challenges and Alternatives	Irna Sari, Muhammad Ichsan, Alan White, Syahril Abdul Raup, Sugeng Hari Wisudo	Marine Policy	Manuscript is ready to be submitted.
2	Genetics and morphometrics of snapper, <i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i> , and grouper, <i>Plectropomus leopardus</i> , in FMA 715 Indonesia	Achmad Zamroni, Duranta D. Kembaren, and Tri Ernawati	Scientific journal paper and technical report → Technical report aimed for completion by the end March.	Puriskan / BRPL Production lead: SEA Core team
3	Length-based reference points for management of some demersal fish stock in Fisheries Management Area 715 of Indonesia	Tri Ernawati, Fayakun Satria, Lilis Sadiyah, Arya Kusuma Dhani, Siska Agustina, Irfan Yulianto	Scientific journal paper	These papers will be restructured and combined, with support from Erik Franklin (University of Hawaii) under the STA, ready for publication.
4	Life history parameters and spawning potential ratio of some reef fish species in Fisheries Management Area 715 of Indonesia	Tri Ernawati, Siska Agustina, Arya Kusuma Dhani, Fayakun Satria, Lilis Sadiyah, Irfan Yulianto and other contributors of analysis	Scientific journal paper	
5	Life History Parameters and Spawning Potential Ratio of <i>Fenneropenaeus merguensis</i> and <i>Scylla tranquebarica</i> (Crustacean) in Fisheries Management Area 715 of Indonesia	Duranta D. Kembaren I, and Tri Ernawati; Inayah, Danu, Selia	Scientific journal paper	
6	Stock and exploitation risk of small pelagic fish in Fisheries Management Area 715 of Indonesia	Purwanto, Ses Rini Mardiani, Fayakun Satria and Mahiswara	Scientific journal paper	
7	Status of lutjanid fish stock in sea waters surrounding Halmahera Island	Purwanto; Ses Rini Mardiani	Technical paper/Scientific journal paper	
8	Exploitation status of <i>Decapterus macarellus</i> in FMA 715 Indonesia based on length-based assessment method	Purwanto, Ses Rini Mardiani, and WWF staff	Scientific journal paper	
9	Status of small pelagic fish stock in Fisheries Management Area 715 and required fisheries management strategy	Purwanto, Ses Rini Mardiani, BRPL Researchers (Asep), and DGCF technical staff	Scientific journal paper/Technical paper.	
10	Stock Assessment of Anchovy in Raja Ampat, West Papua	Stephanus V. Mandagi; Melisa Masenggi	Scientific journal paper (TBD)	Manuscript is ready for review by SEA team
11	Enforcing Compliance to SSF; A Case Study on Small-Scale Fishing Vessel Registration in Indonesian	Irna Sari; Irene Sahertian; Muhammad (MMAF); Ichsan	Scientific journal paper (TBD)	Currently in outline

TECHNICAL APPROACH 2: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

NATIONAL

At the national level, work focused in FY20 on the socialization of the completed MPA and MPA Network design materials, the development of a training curricula for MPA and MPA Network design using GIS, the development of a conservation database, the implementation of stranded mammals training, and training for MPA monitoring and evaluation.

Socialization of MPA and MPA Network Design Materials. The purpose of these design materials is to strengthen the conservation work, especially for the establishment of new MPAs in FMA 715 and the six associated provinces to better conserve important biodiversity in FMA 715. It is relevant for FMA 715 but also information for wider FMAs and provinces to learn and benefit from. This year, USAID SEA Project Core MPA staff and MMAF representatives socialized these materials by visiting a range of stakeholders across FMA 715 in March 2020 (9-14), just prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The visits took place in North Sulawesi (Manado), Gorontalo (Gorontalo and Botubarani), and Central Sulawesi (Palu); and involved approximately 50 people from the following institutions: DKP North Sulawesi, Sam Ratulangi University, Manado Coastal and Marine Resources Management Center (BPSPL), WCS, DKP Gorontalo, Gorontalo University, Whaleshark Center in Botubarani, DKP Central Sulawesi, Tadulako University, and BPSPL Palu.

All of these institutions provided input into the MPA and MPA Network design documents as well as the FMA 715 planning process. During the visit, all materials were shared, including the design guidelines documents, and FMA 715 data and MPA Network maps

The visits generated considerable enthusiasm towards the materials and associated FMA 715 planning, with DKP offices in North Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi aiming to use the results to inform and guide their marine spatial planning (*Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil - RZWP-3-K*), while DKP Gorontalo aim to use the data to identify areas for additional / expanded MPAs.

Development of Training Curricula for MPA and MPA Network Design Using GIS. A series of meetings were held through FY20 to discuss the development of a training curricula on designing MPA and MPA Networks using GIS. This included initial meetings held in February (7, 13, 26, and 27) attended by representatives from MMAF, CTC, TNC, and SEA Core (10 participants); with online follow-up meetings held in April (16) and May (5) with Puslatluh, KKHL, TNC and CTC (with 10 and 9 participants respectively).

These meetings led to the design of a range of training modules that combine into a completed curriculum for MPA and MPA Network Design using GIS. In June (9) an online meeting was held with Puslatluh to discuss the adoption and roll out of the training materials (12 participants), with a follow-up meeting held in June (26) to finalize the next steps for curricula completion (12 participants).

The training materials now are with KKHL for final review and are expected to be completed, approved and disseminated prior to project end.

Development of a Conservation Database. The Directorate of Marine Biodiversity Conservation (KKHL) has asked the USAID SEA project to assist on the development of an MPA database to be used as a decision-making tool in relation to MPAs and Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species. To this end, an online meeting to discuss the second version of an interactive conservation database was held with KKHL and Pusdatin on April 17, 2020 (19 participants). This was followed up in May (11) with

wider representatives from these organizations (24 participants) and revealed progress on the user interface, where a dashboard has now been designed to show and track MPA status, which is a very useful for decision makers. Apart from that, the database also stores, among other information on MPA profiles, the status, the latest management effectiveness scores, ETP species in the MPA and activities related to it, etc. At the moment the database is in the process of finalization, and anticipated to be ready by December 2020.

Implementation of Stranded Mammals Training. The objective of the stranded mammals training are to (i), increase the awareness and capacity of local stakeholders in responding to marine mammal stranding in their area; (ii) develop local first responder team; (iii). encourage them to report and share the information on stranding through local first responder network. The first responder team consist of provincial government, pokmaswas, NGO and SEA Champion. Preparation meetings for stranded marine mammals training began early in the calendar year, with meetings held at the WCS office in Bogor on February 4 and at WWF office in Jakarta on March 13 (8 and 12 participants respectively). This was followed up by an online meeting on June 26 with WCS to work out how to transition the training to be conducted virtually in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ultimately two sets of training took place:

- (1) Training for government officials — took place on July 28 via Zoom, and involved 87 participants, with the training being further disseminated via YouTube and reaching a further 111 trainees. Key government offices represented included KKHL, LPSPL Sorong and DKP North Maluku.
- (2) Training for POKMASWAS, champions and provincial governments — took place on August 25-26 using WhatsApp, and was attended by 51 participants on the 25th, and 48 participants on the 26th. Trainees included KKHL, North Maluku POKMASWAS and Champions, DKP North Maluku and LPSPL Sorong. Using WhatsApp in this second set of training was very much a pilot approach, and proved highly effective, able to reach people who had limited internet connectivity.

The above trainings resulted in the establishment of a First Responder Unit for Stranded Mammals in North Maluku, which will be led by the provincial DKP, with funding supported by various sources, including the provincial budget, national budget and donors.

Workshop on MPA Monitoring and Evaluation. On August 19, 2020, the USAID-SEA Project, in collaboration with NOAA, ran an online workshop on MPA Monitoring and Evaluation (MONEV) for all DKP offices in North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua. The purpose of this workshop is to provide a basic foundation of monitoring and evaluation based on lesson learned of various monitoring and evaluation activities. No less than 54 people registered to attend the workshop and were sent three worksheets to complete prior to the event:

- Worksheet 1: background MPA information for developing a MONEV program;
- Worksheet 2: Target resource prioritization to determine MONEV program focus; and
- Worksheet 3: Threat Identification – The 5 “Whys”, contributing factor analysis and key intervention points.

The workshop included presentations from NOAA — delivered by Gabrielle Johnson, Ph.D., Senior International Program Manager International MPA Capacity Building Team on contract to the MPA Center, and Emma Doyle, MPA Connect Coordinator, Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute — and

included an introduction and background to MPA MONEV, process models and steps, and focal points for measuring MONEV in MPAs.

Due to technical difficulties however, the August 19 workshop ended up being attended by only 20 participants. It was therefore repeated on September 16, and attended by a total of 70 participants.

PROVINCIAL

At the provincial and site level, USAID SEA Project continues to support the provincial DKPs to establish 14 MPAs across three provinces. Combined, these MPAs cover an area of 1,627,764 ha. In FY20, six of these MPAs received Ministerial Decrees, while the remaining MPAs are progressing with the development, finalization and submission of their MPA zoning and management plans (*Rencana Pengelolaan dan Zonasi – RPZ*).

Table 6: Simplified step-wise process for acquiring RPZ approval		
KEY OVERARCHING STEPS FOR ACQUIRING RPZ APPROVAL		
Step 1	RPZ is drafted	RPZ developed by provincial DKP offices through stakeholder engagement and community participation (with support from the USAID SEA Project). *
Step 2	RPZ draft is informally submitted to KKHL for review	Draft RPZ informally shared with the MMAF Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity (<i>Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut - KKHL</i>) for their review and input (so that later formal submission may be accelerated, as KKHL have already provided their input).
Step 3	Revised RPZ final draft is submitted to Provincial Governor	DKP provincial offices revise RPZ based on KKHL input as required and submit to the governor for approval.
Step 4	Governor-approved RPZ is submitted to MMAF	Once approved at provincial level, the governor then submits to the Minister of MMAF for final KKHL approval and ministerial endorsement.

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

Also in FY20, all USAID SEA Project sites underwent effectiveness evaluations following the National Management Effectiveness Guidelines (*Evaluasi Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan, Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil – E-KKP3K*). The objective of this evaluation is to see changes of management effectiveness as results of USAID-SEA Project support in the development of 14 MPAs in three provinces. Since the result of the evaluation also provide suggestion on how to improve the management effectiveness of the MPA, the result of the evaluation will be used by the MPA management body to improve the management effectiveness. These guidelines are used by the USAID SEA Project to measure progress towards the SEA Project's Performance Management Indicator number SA2.1b each year. Since the last evaluation conducted in August 2019 all 14 MPAs have progressed in their management effectiveness, as shown in table 8.

Table 7: Status of MPAs in the USAID SEA Project portfolio							
MPA	AREA (HA) - UPDATED	MPA Category	RESERVATION STATUS	RPZ STATUS			
				1	2	3	4
NORTH MALUKU							
Morotai	65,892	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 361/KPTS /MU/2018				
Guraici	91,539	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Bupati Halmahera Selatan: no. 99 Tahun 2012. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
Mare	7,061	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Walikota Tidore Kepulauan: no. 72.2 Tahun 2012. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
Widi	315,118	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 251/KPTS /MU/2015. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
Sula	120,724	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 360/KPTS /MU/2018				
Makian - Moti	67,349	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku Utara: no. 359/KPTS /MU/2018. Area follows RZWP-3-K.				
MALUKU							
Buano	31,821	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 328 Tahun 2019				
Lease	67,484	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 387 Tahun 2016				
Sawai	106,826	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 329 Tahun 2019				
Ay-Rhun	61,179	KKPD / TWP	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 388 Tahun 2016				
Koon-Neiden	9,901	KKP3K / TPK	Completed: SK Gubernur Maluku: no. 75.a Tahun 2018				
WEST PAPUA							
South Sorong	336,062	KKP / SAP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/25/1/2019				
Berau Bay	98,944	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017				
Nusalasi	247,864	KKP3K / TP	Completed: SK Gubernur Papua Barat no. 523/136/7/2017				
TOTAL COMBINED AREA	1,627,764						

Following the assessments conducted with each MPA site, a three-day verification workshop was held from September 22 to 24 at which the E-KKP3k results for each site were formalized and endorsed by MMAF. This workshop focused on Maluku sites on day one, and was attended by 34 participants; North Maluku on day two, attended by 38 participants, and West Papua on day three, attended by 26 participants. These participants were composed of staff from the MMAF Directorate for Marine Biodiversity and Conservation, the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Section of Directorate General for Marine Spatial Management, the three provincial fisheries agencies (DKP), provincial marine resources agencies (LOKA PSPL), USAID SEA Project implementer partners (WWF, WCS, CTC and CI) and SEA CORE.

Particular progress was noted for the six MPAs in North Maluku, having now all achieved 100 percent ranking for Stage 2 of effectiveness (yellow), and with one site (Widi MPA) already achieving 90 percent ranking for Stage 3 of effectiveness (green), thus qualifying Widi MPA data to contribute towards USAID SEA Projects targets.

Table 8: E-KKP3K ranking for MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio (end FY20)

MPA	AREA (HA)	DATE OF LATEST EKKP3K ASSESSMENT	EKKP-3-K ranking					TOTAL # HECTARES ACHIEVING GREEN (LEVEL 3), 90 percent STATUS *
			RED (1)	YELLOW (2)	GREEN (3)	BLUE (4)	GOLD (5)	
NORTH MALUKU								
Morotai	65,892	23 September 2020	100	100	81	54	0	0
Guraici	91,539		100	100	86	39	0	0
Mare	7,061		100	100	81	46	6	0
Widi	315,118		100	100	90	38	17	315,118
Sula	120,724		100	100	86	45	0	0
Makian- Moti	67,349		100	100	86	45	0	0
MALUKU								
Buano	31,821	22 September 2020	100	82	48	20	0	0
Lease	67,380		100	91	62	25	0	0
Sawai	106,826		100	86	42.86	14	0	0
Ay-Rhun	61,179		100	100	52	45	0	0
Koon-Neiden	9,901		100	82	71	52	50	0
WEST PAPUA								
South Sorong	336,062	24 September 2020	100	82	29	30	0	0
Berau Bay	98,944		100	100	100	62	33	98,944
Nusalasi	247,864		100	100	100	62	33	247,864
Total area achieving green level (90)								661,926

Moving forward, key recommendations for the sites in North Maluku are: (a) to ensure the Governor legalizes each MPA's RPZ; (b) to develop the necessary SOPs for each MPA (e.g. related to monitoring, tourism and administration); and (c) to conduct further socialization about the MPAs with local communities and put up information boards at the sites about the designated MPAs. Human resource availability and capacity also needs to be addressed in the future.

Meanwhile in Maluku, all sites in the USAID SEA portfolio have now achieved 100 percent ranking for Stage 1 of effectiveness (red), with one site (Ay-Rhun) already achieving 100 percent ranking for Stage 2 (yellow). Key recommendations for these sites moving forward are to: (a) accelerate the MPA designation where relevant from the provincial Governor to MMAF; (b) develop the relevant SOPs for sites; and (c) enhance the capacity of management unit staff.

In West Papua, two of the MPA sites showed exceptional advancements in effectiveness in FY20 (Berau Bay and Nusa Lasi), attaining a ranking of 100 percent for Stage 3 of effectiveness (green) this year. Meanwhile, the South Sorong MPA, while lagging behind, still managed to attain a full 100 percent ranking for Stage 1 (red) and a lot of progress towards Stage 2 (yellow), completing their second and final public consultation on their RPZ at the end of FY20, with submission to MMAF expected in October 2020.

MPA SITES SUPPORTED BY USAID SEA PROJECT IN FMA 715

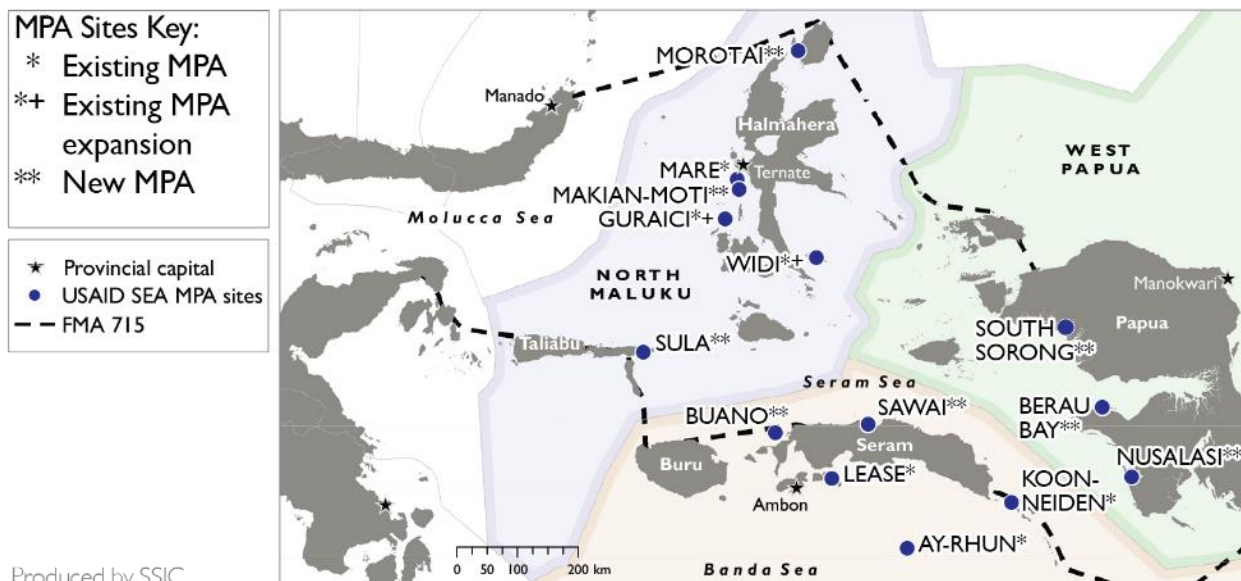


Figure 8: Map of MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio.

North Maluku

It is thanks to the ongoing commitment of WCS, CTC and the North Maluku MPA Working Group (Pokja) that efforts progressed in FY20. Three MPAs — Morotai, Mare and Sula — were formally designated by Ministerial Decree on June 10, 2020, making them the first recognized MPAs in the province. Furthermore, the RPZs for the remaining three MPAs in the province have been submitted to MMAF for Ministerial Decree in May 2020, and are anticipated to be issued prior to USAID SEA Project end.

In addition to this, ecological surveys were successfully conducted in August and September in four sites: Morotai MPA and Mare MPA, as well as two MPA candidate sites for future development, Widi and Guraici). The survey team followed strict COVID-19 safety protocols and were all precautionarily tested before and after the field surveys. During the surveys, a further candidate area near Makian-Moti MPA was included as a monitoring point as it was identified as a potentially important area that had not been included in the original surveys. The results of the surveys are anticipated to be available in October 2020.

Morotai (Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Pulau Rao-Tanjung Dehegila dan Perairan Sekitarnya di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

New MPA (includes existing Rao site)

65,892 ha

The RPZ documents were finalized and first reviewed by MMAF on 5-6 December 2019. The documents were then submitted to MMAF on January 14 and reviewed on February 17 and on March 11. On June 10, 2020, Morotai MPA received its Ministerial Decree no. 67/KEPMEN-KP/2020.

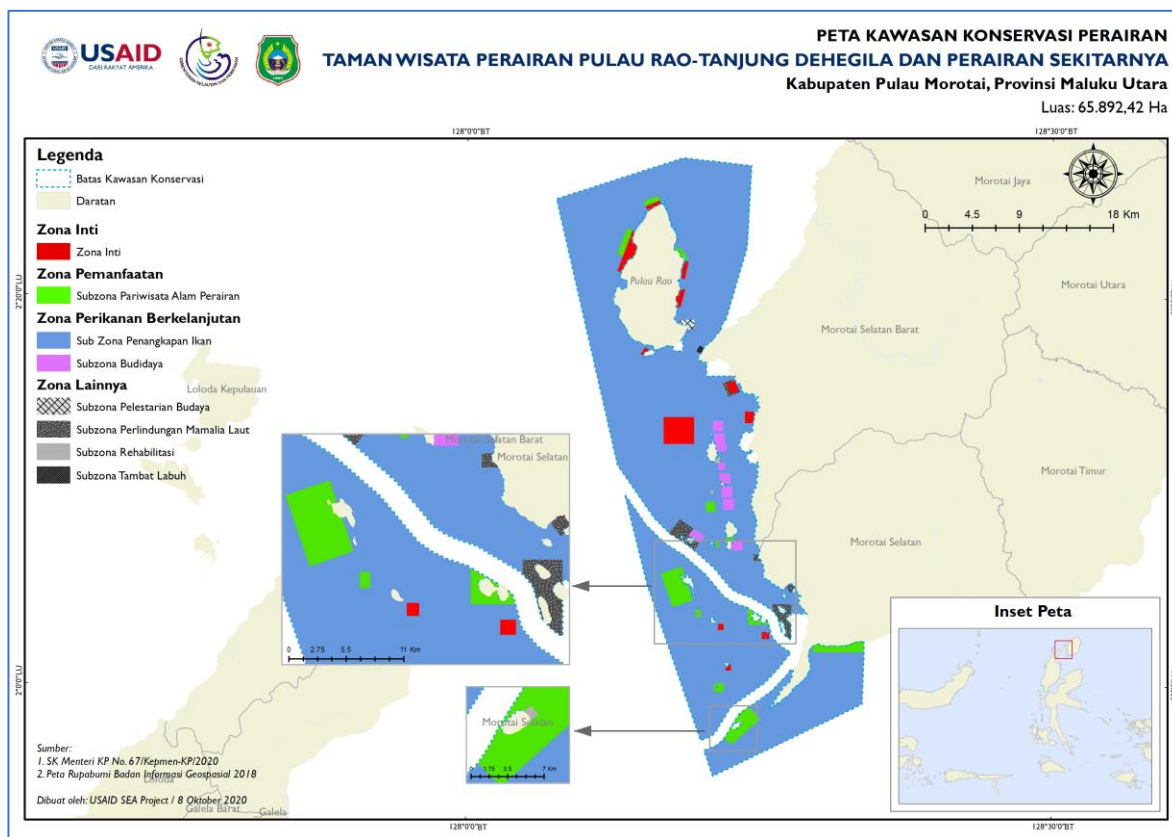


Figure 9: Final approved zoning plan for Morotai MPA (Pulau Rao Tanjung Dehegila)

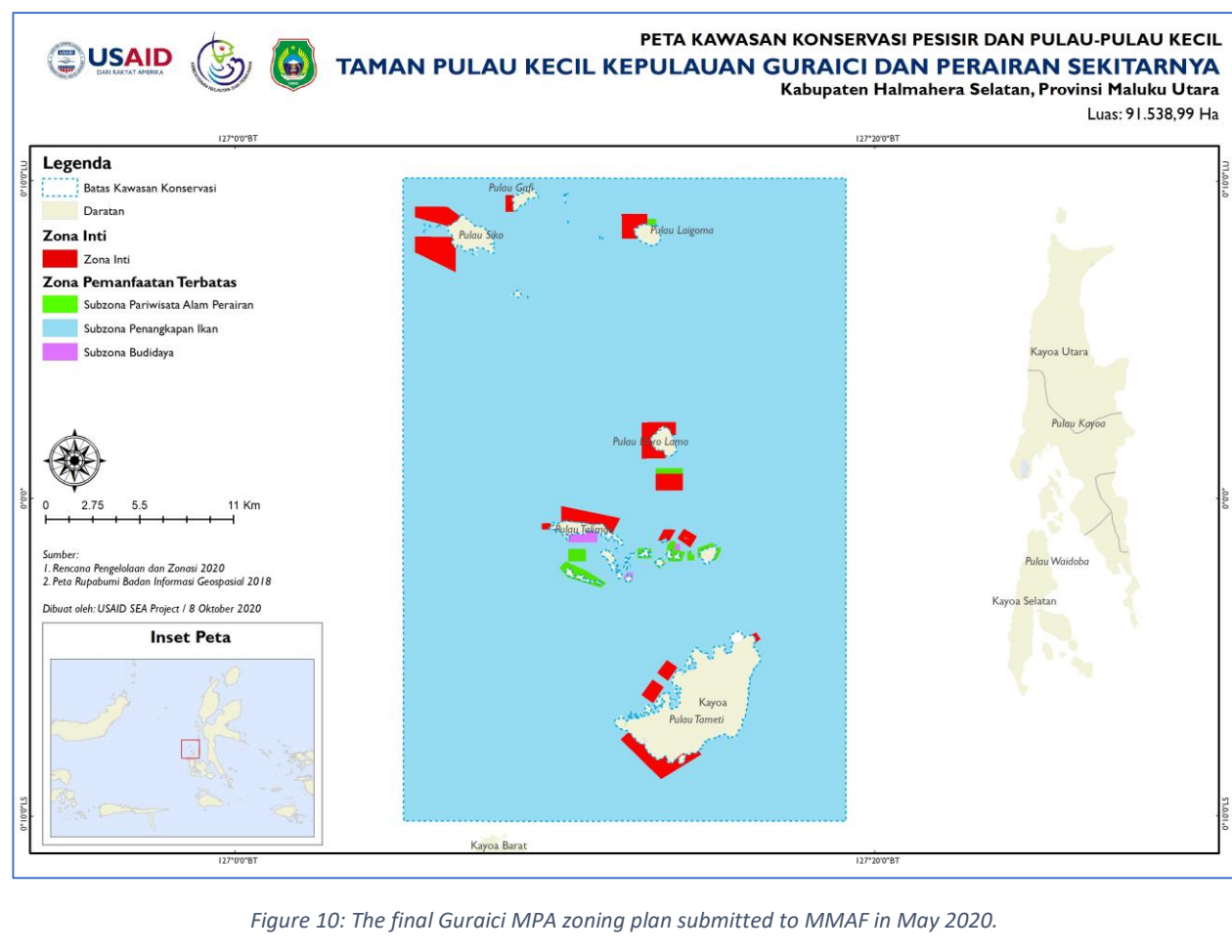
Guraici (Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Kepulauan Guraici di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

Existing MPA (to be expanded)

91,539 ha

On January 21–22, 2020 a North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting was held in Ternate (37 participants) to review and advance RPZ documents. This led to the Guraici MPA RPZ being submitted to MMAF on May 4, 2020. A technical consultation on the plan was conducted by MMAF on July 10 and attended by representatives from KKHL, Directorate General PRL, DKP, WCS, CTC, SEA Core (20 participants).

This was followed by a technical consultation with the MMAF Legal and Organization Bureau on August 28, attended by KKHL, all Echelon I MMAF, DKP North Maluku, WCS, and SEA Core (25 participants). The final Ministerial Decree for this site is anticipated to be issued prior to USAID SEA Project end.



Mare (Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Pulau Mare dan Perairan Sekitarnya di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

Existing MPA

7,061 ha

The RPZ documents were finalized and first reviewed by MMAF on 5-6 December 2019. The documents were then submitted to MMAF on January 14 and reviewed on February 17 (in Jakarta) and on March 11 (in Bandung). On June 10, 2020, Mare MPA received its Ministerial Decree no. 66/KEPMEN-KP/2020.

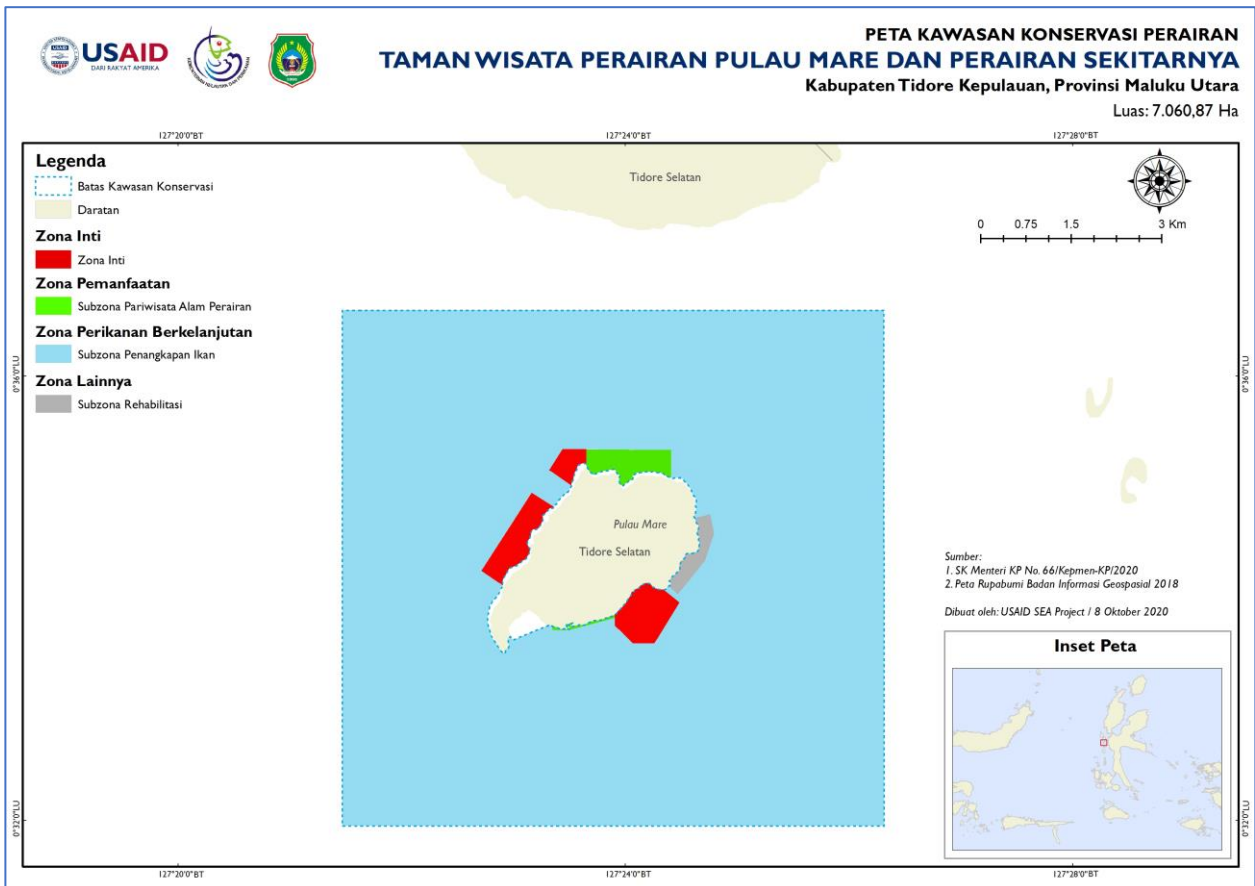


Figure 11: Final approved zoning plan for Mare MPA.

Widi (Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Kepulauan Widi di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

Existing MPA (to be expanded)

315,118 ha

On January 21–22, 2020 a North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting was held in Ternate (37 participants) to review and advance RPZ documents. This led to the Widi MPA RPZ being submitted to MMAF on May 4, 2020. A technical consultation on the plan was conducted by MMAF on July 10 and attended by representatives from KKHL, Directorate General PRL, DKP, WCS, CTC, SEA Core (20 participants). This was followed by a technical consultation with the MMAF Legal and Organization Bureau on August 28, attended by KKHL, all Echelon I MMAF, DKP North Maluku, WCS, and SEA Core (25 participants). The final Ministerial Decree for this site is anticipated to be issued prior to USAID SEA Project end.

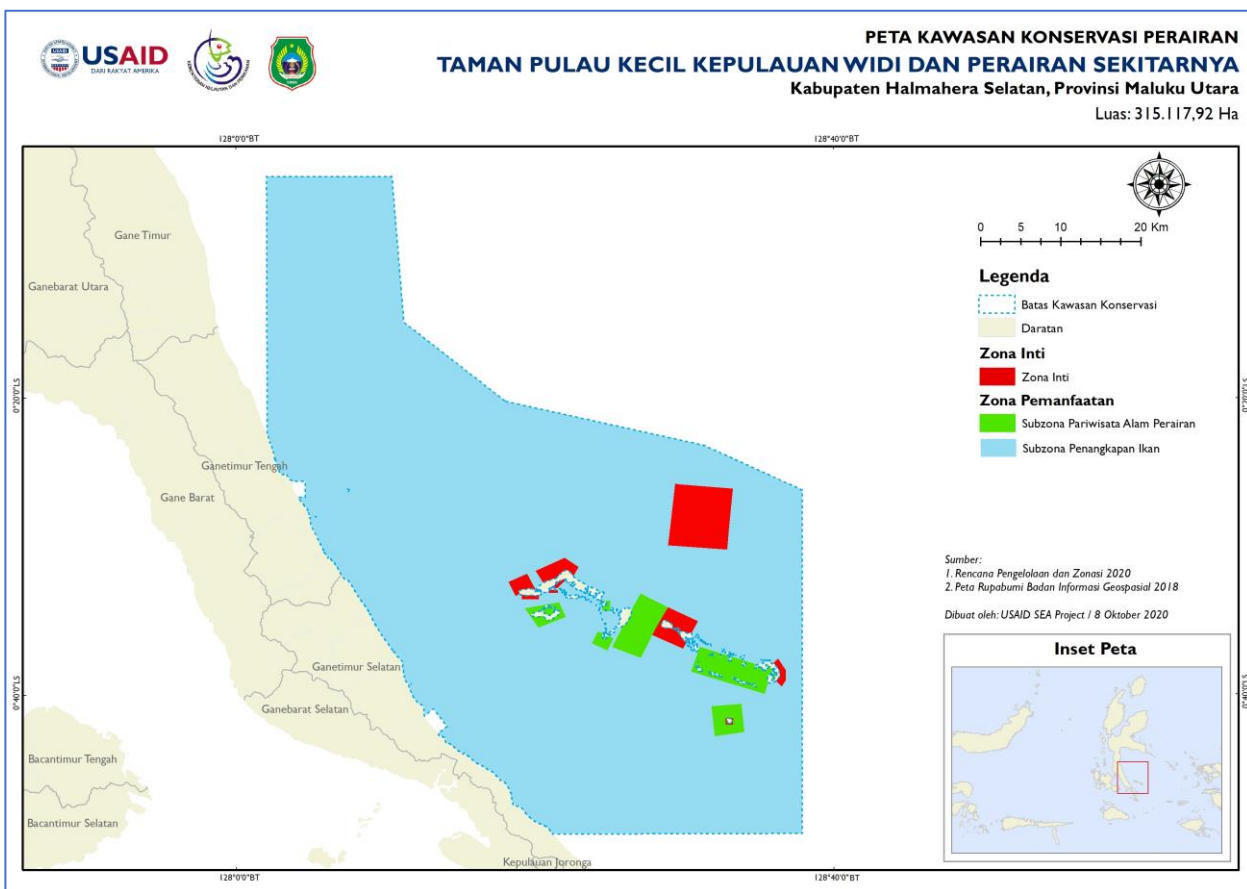


Figure 12: The final Widi MPA zoning plan submitted to MMAF in May 2020.

Sula (Kawasan Konservasi Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Kepulauan Sula dan Perairan Sekitarnya di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

New MPA

120,724 ha

Public Consultations for the proposed Sula MPA RPZ were conducted in 35 villages at the end of FY19 and into the start of FY20 (06-10 Sept and 07-17 Oct, 2019). These consultations were attended by a total of 1,565 participants, with all villages agreeing on the proposed zoning design, followed by approvals during the North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting held in Ternate on 13-14 November, 2019. This led to the final public consultations taking place in Sanana on 20-23 November, 2019, attended by 61 participants.

Following finalization, the Sula MPA RPZ was reviewed by KKHL on 5-6 December, 2019, and submitted to MMAF on January 14. Further reviews following on February 17 (in Jakarta) and on March 11 (in Bandung), and on June 10, 2020, Sula MPA received its Ministerial Decree no. 68/KEPMEN-KP/2020.

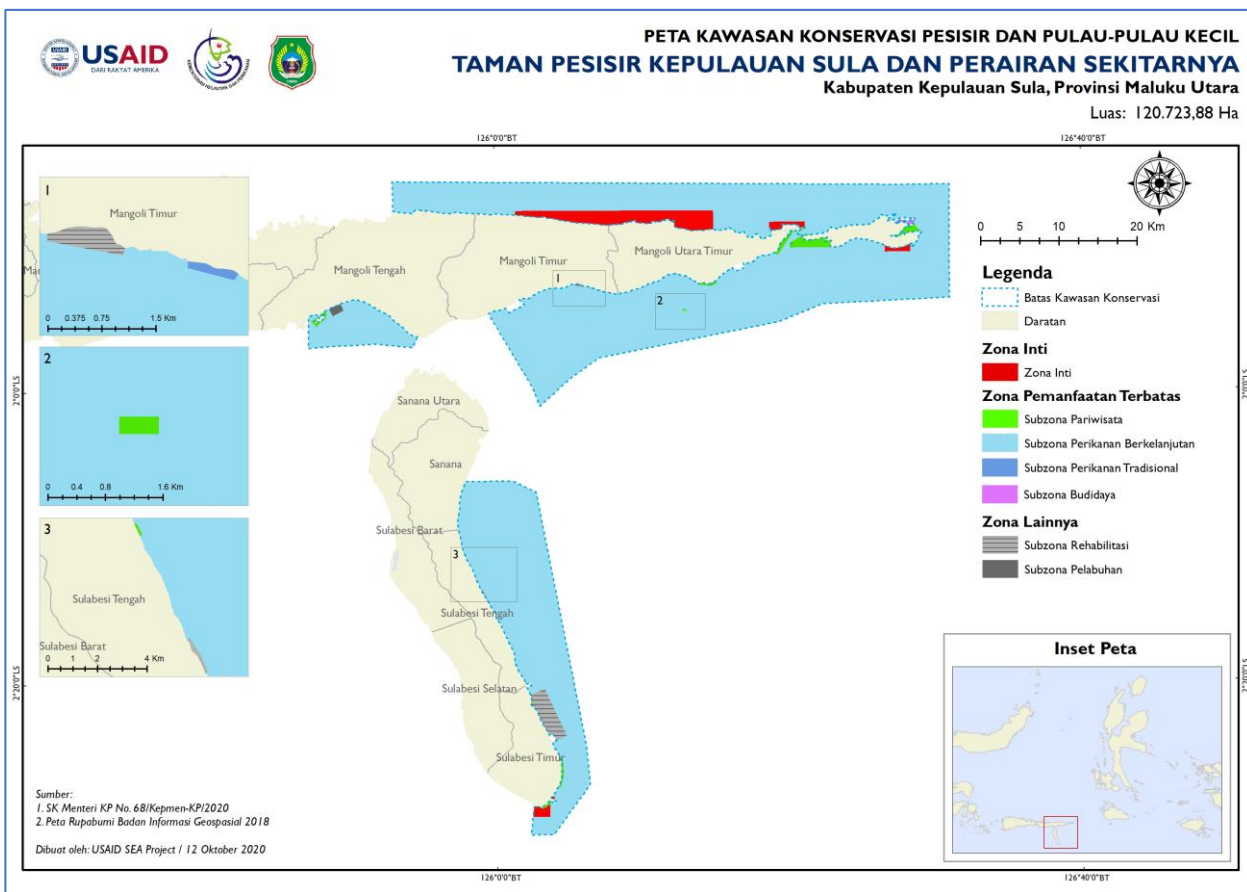


Figure 13: Final approved zoning plan for Sula MPA.

Makian – Moti (Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Pulau Makian dan Pulau Moti di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

New MPA

67,349 ha

On January 21–22, 2020, a North Maluku MPA Working Group meeting was held in Ternate to review the RPZ documentation (27 participants). This was following by a public consultation held on Makian Island and in Ternate (January 28–29, 2020) to agree on the Makian – Moti zoning plan (attended by 92 participants).

An online meeting of the North Maluku MPA Working group was then held on April 7, 2020, to discuss and finalize the draft RPZ (27 participants) after which the Makian-Moti ROZ was submitted to MMAF on May 4, 2020. A technical consultation on the RPZ followed on July 10, 2020, attended by representatives from KKHL, Directorate General PRL, DKP, WCS, CTC and SEA Core (20 participants), as well as an online consultation with the MMAF Legal and Organization Bureau (held August 28) and attended by KKHL, all Echelon I MMAF, DKP North Maluku, WCS and SEA Core (25 participants).

The final Ministerial Decree for this site is anticipated to be issued prior to USAID SEA Project end.

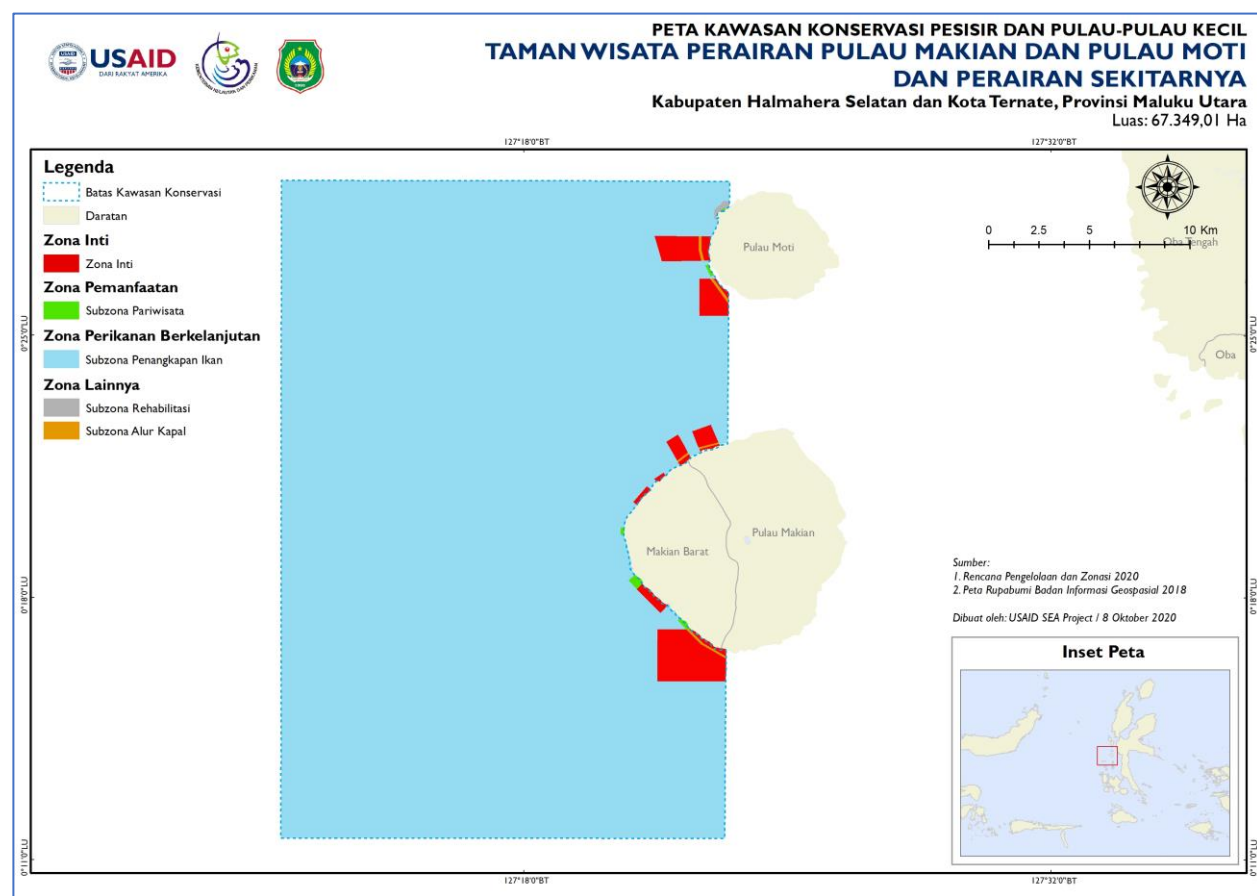
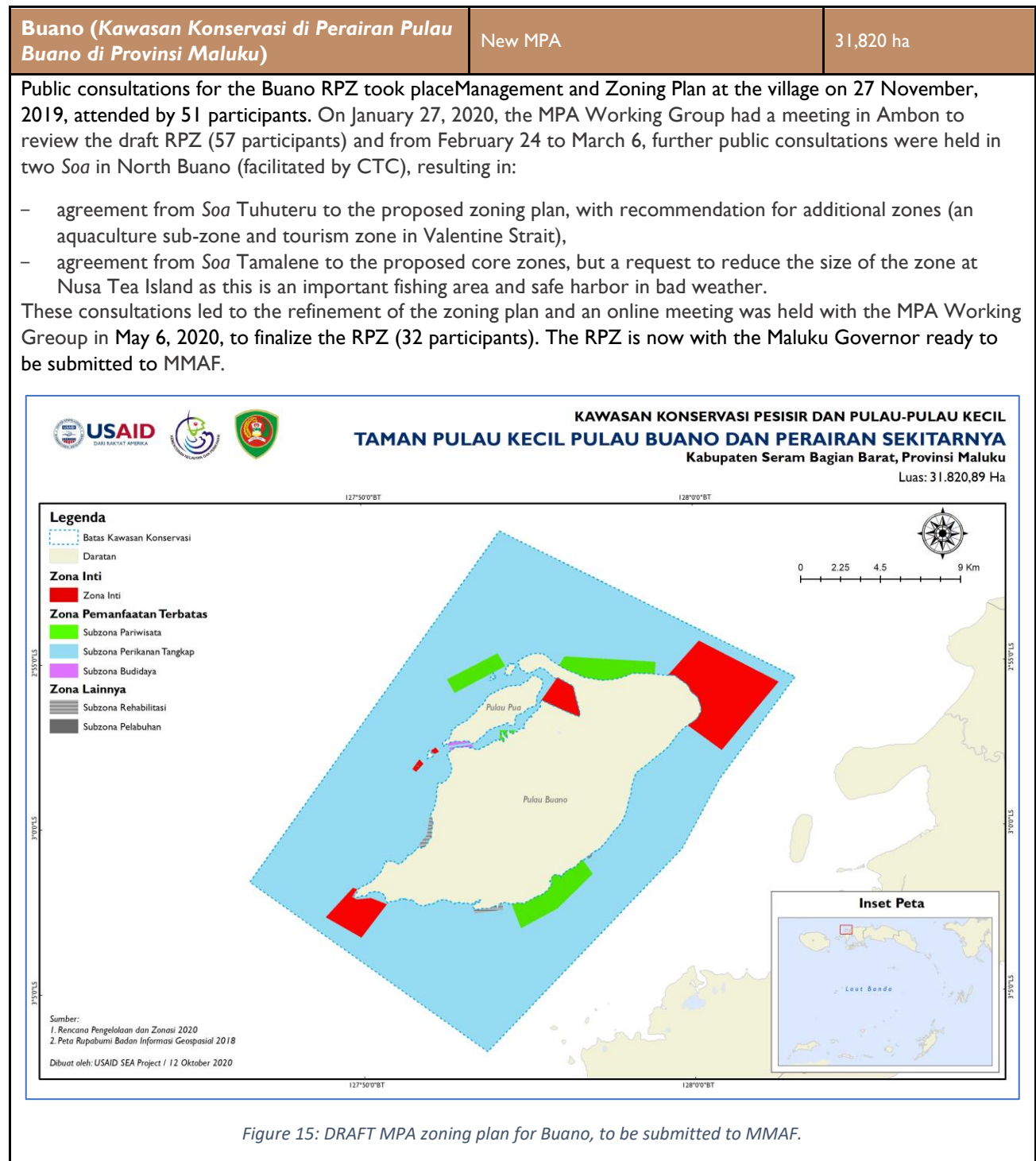


Figure 14: The final Makian-Moti MPA zoning plan submitted to MMAF in May 2020

Maluku

Despite the challenges encountered from the COVID-19 pandemic and associated stop work orders of several partners, activities continued in Maluku to effectively progress work forward, predominantly

through online meetings. One of the MPA sites (Koon-Neiden MPA) has finally received a Ministerial Decree, while the other MPAs are in the final stage prior to submission of their RPZs to MMAF.



Lease (Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Kepulauan Lease di Provinsi Maluku)

Existing MPA

67,380 ha

Public consultations for the Lease RPZ were held at the village level in Haruku and Saparua (22 – 26 October, 2019) and Nusa Laut (2-13 November, 2019). These consultations were conducted in 24 villages and attended by 1,437 participants. On January 27 an MPA Working Group meeting was held in Ambon to review draft RPZ (57 participants), resulting in agreement amongst the group members to finalize the vision, mission, conservation targets, goals, objectives, and other management planning areas for the MPA. On February 20, a further public consultation was held in Aboru Village to review the zoning design (facilitated by CTC), resulting in community agreement with the design, including the two zones near Aboru Village, namely a rehabilitation sub-zone and a sustainable fisheries sub-zone. Overall CTC conducted public consultations in 25 villages and one sub-village in Lease Islands, gathering input to zoning plan from 1,491 community members.

The RPZ draft was finalized in an online working group meeting conducted on April 9, 2020 (16 participants) and is now with the Governor of Maluku, ready to be submitted to MMAF.

Also this year, CTC conducted Reef health monitoring in nine sites in Lease (from March 23 to 25).

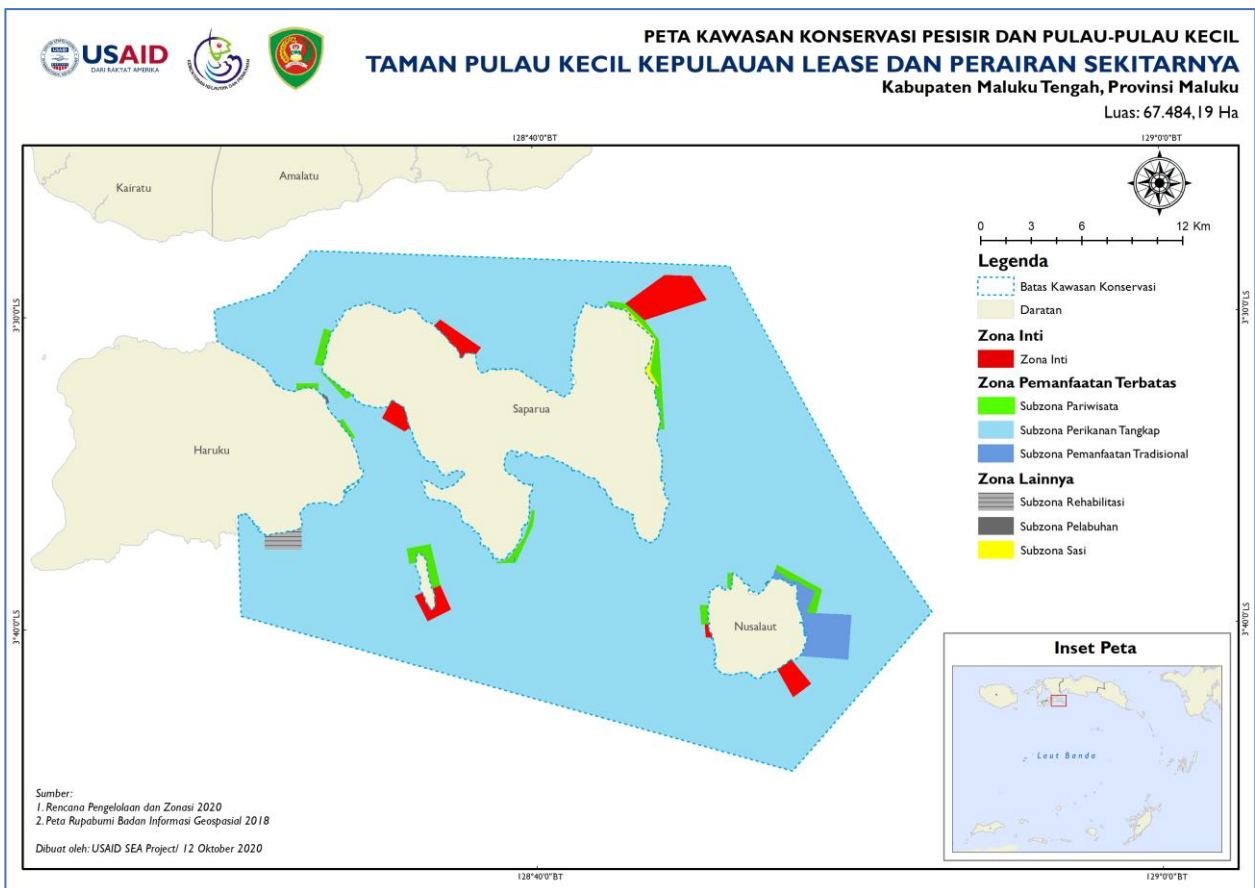


Figure 16: DRAFT MPA zoning plan for Lease, to be submitted to MMAF.

Sawai (Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Seram Utara dan Seram Utara Barat di Provinsi Maluku)

New MPA

106,826 ha

On 28 November 2019, a workshop was held with the MPA Technical Working Group for the Sawai (Serutbar) MPA (attended by 24 participants) to further the RPZ. This was followed by another Working Group meeting on January 22–24, 2020, in Ambon (22 participants) and on February 7–8 in Masohi (13 participants) to draft the RPZ documentation.

On February 28 the draft RPZ documentation was reviewed in a further Working Group meeting (13 participants) resulting in agreement to proceed to the next stage of public consultations.

The first of these took place on March 19 at Lounusa Beach, Masohi (67 participants). During this consultation the king of Negeri Saleman requested further socialization of the zoning plan to the people of Saleman in particular, to be followed up by the MPA Working Group. The onset of the pandemic resulted in challenges to physical consultations being conducted; nonetheless the RPZ has continued to be refined through virtual communications and is currently with Governor of Maluku waiting to be submitted to MMAF.

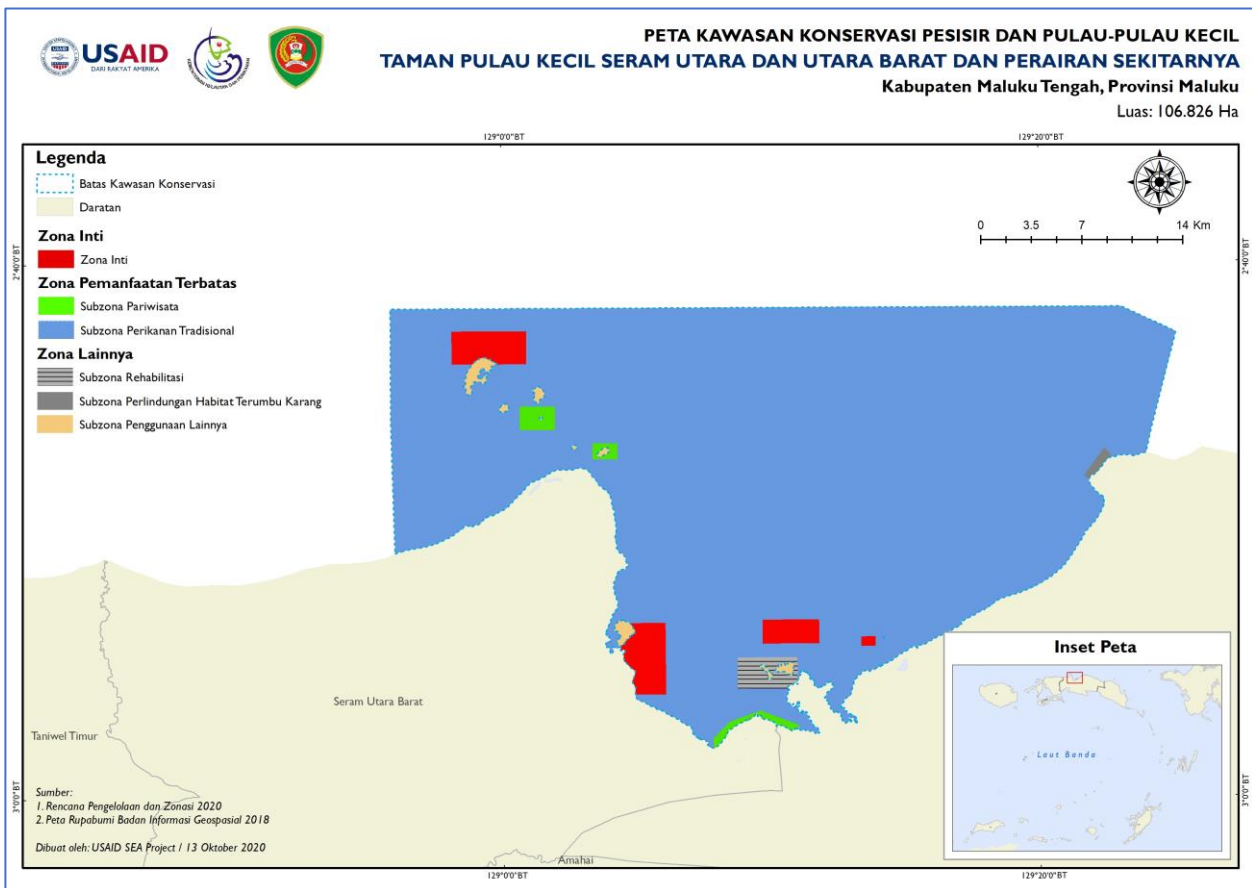


Figure 17: DRAFT MPA zoning plan for Sawai, to be submitted to MMAF.

Koon-Neiden (Kawasan Konservasi Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Pulau Koon, Pulau Gorogos, Pulau Nukus, Pulau Neden, dan Perairan Sekitarnya di Provinsi Maluku Utara)

Existing MPA

9,901 ha

The completed RPZ documents were submitted to MMAF on November 19, 2019. The documents were reviewed on February 20 (in Jakarta) and on March 11 (in Bandung). On June 10, 2020, Koon-Neiden MPA received its Ministerial Decree no. 65/KEPMEN-KP/2020.

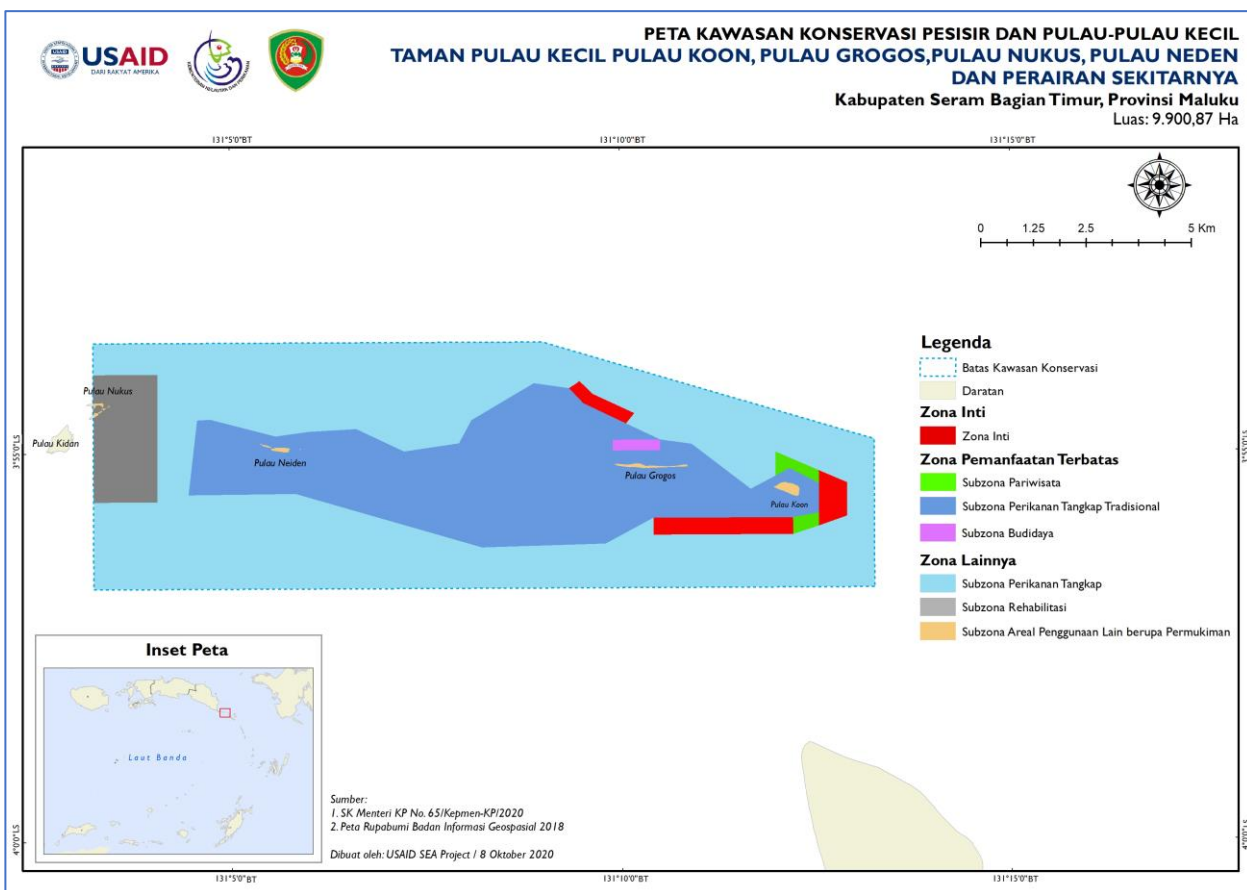


Figure 18: Final approved zoning plan for Koon-Neiden MPA

Ay-Rhun (Kawasan Konservasi di Perairan Pulau Ay dan Pulau Rhun di Provinsi Maluku)

Existing MPA

61,179 ha

Reef Health Monitoring in the Banda Islands was conducted on 3-10 November, 2019, involving representatives from CTC, DKP Maluku Cabang Dinas GP VI Banda, TWP Laut Banda, Pattimura University, The Nature Conservancy, Luminocean and SEA Core team. Highlights from the results of this monitoring are as follows:

Fish Diversity	54 new species observed compared to the diversity surveys conducted in 2002 and 2012.
Coral Coverage	Average 45 percent live hard coral coverage (LHCC) recorded at 3 meters depth. Average 44 percent LHCC recorded at 10 meters depth. [ready to be compared to earlier data where comparable analysis is possible]
Coral Diseases	Only two diseases observed: Skeletal Eroding Band (SEB) and White Syndrome (WS).
Coral Diversity	56 coral genus observed.
Coral Recruits	Consistently high recruitment scores observed in Uring (site #18) and consistently low recruitment scores observed in Hatta (site #13) and Batu Belanda (site #19).

For the RPZ, an MPA Working Group meeting was held in Ambon on January 27, 2020, to review RPZ progress and finalize a draft zoning plan for consultation (57 participants). This was followed by public consultations (facilitated by CTC) as follows: (i) Rhun village, February 25, resulting in agreement from all community members to the zoning plan design, including the zones near Rhun Village, namely: core zone, sustainable fisheries sub-zone, tourism sub-zone, and port sub-zone. (ii) Ay village, February 26, resulting in agreement from all community members to the zoning plan design, including the zones near Ay Village, namely: core zone, sustainable fisheries sub-zone, and tourism sub-zone. An online Working Group meeting for Ay-Rhun MPA was conducted on April 29 to finalize the draft based on the feedback from the consultations (27 participants) and the RPZ is now with the Governor of Maluku ready to be submitted to MMAF.

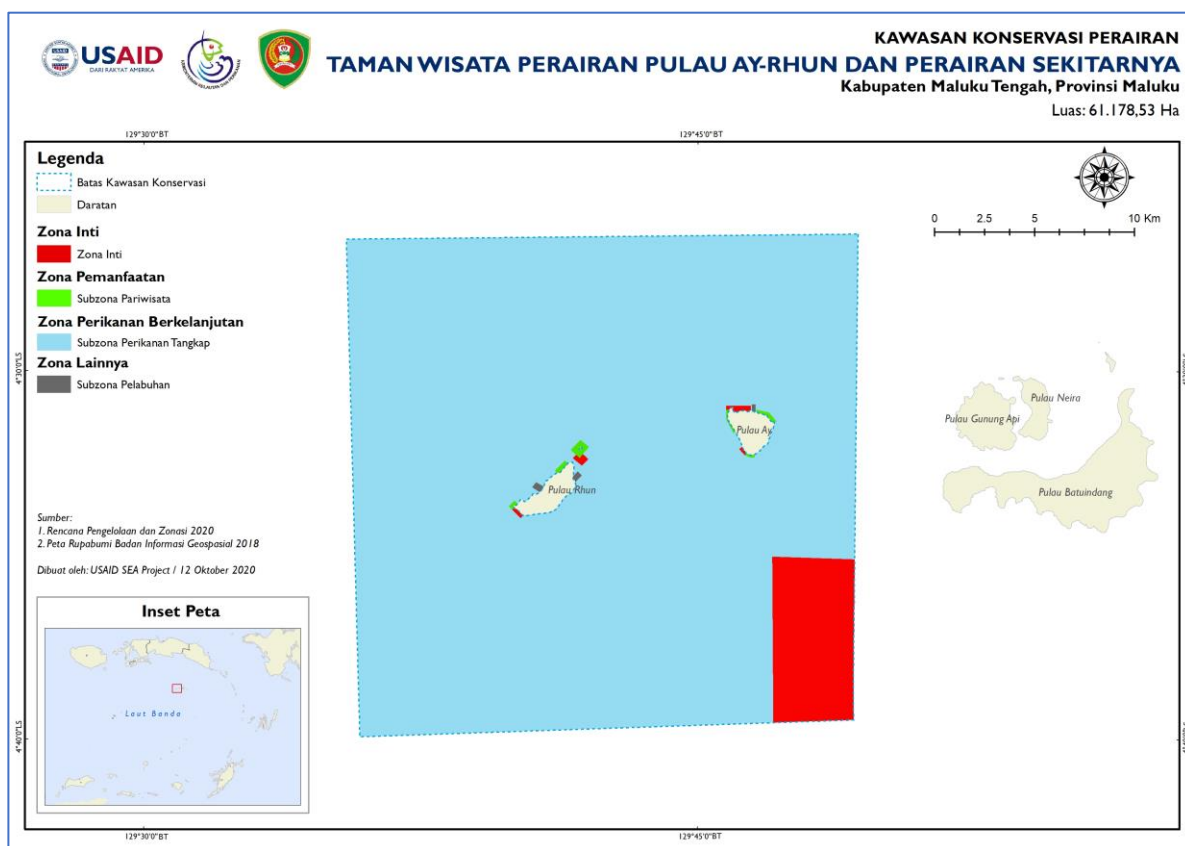
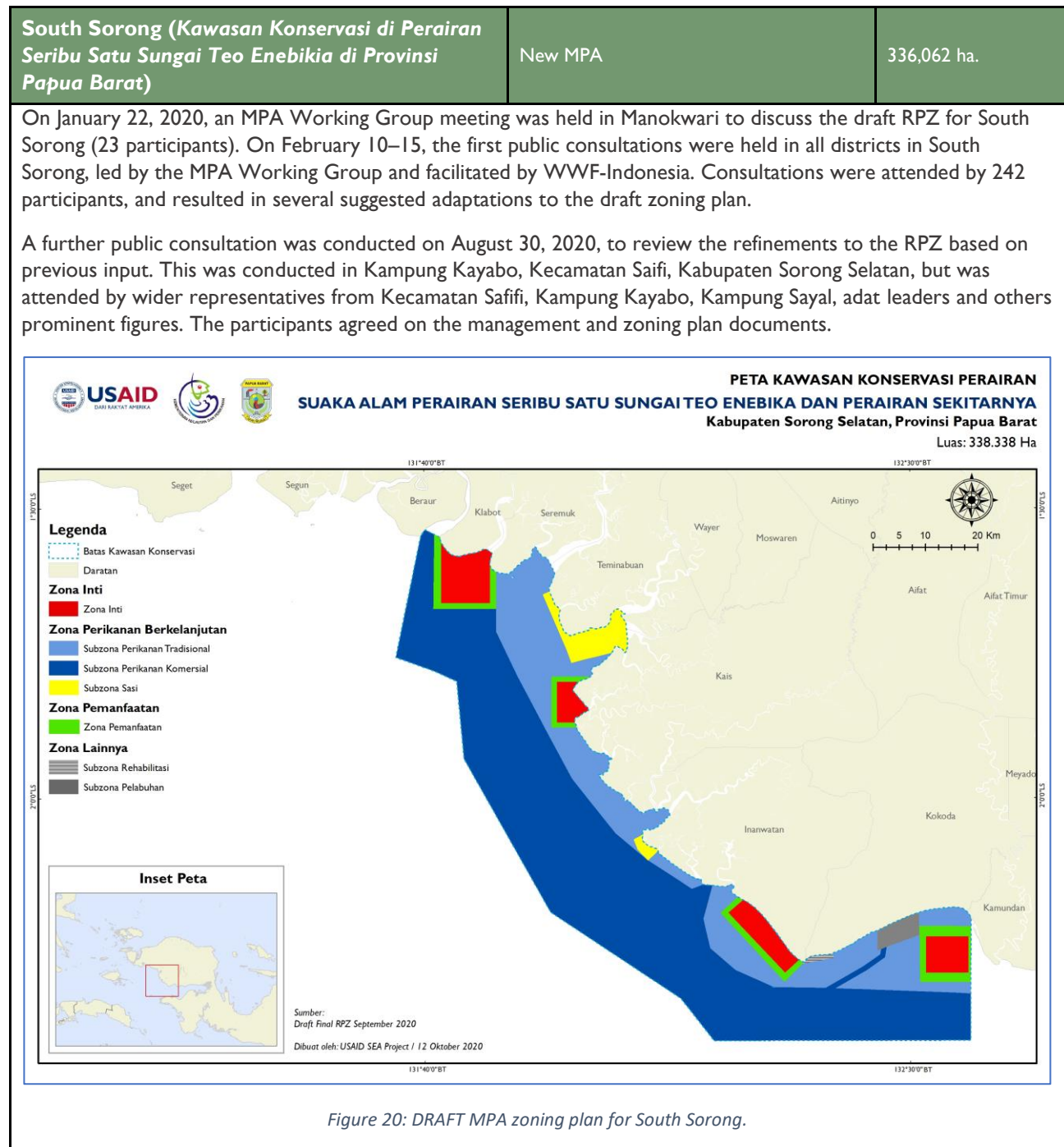


Figure 19: DRAFT MPA zoning plan for Ay-Rhun, to be submitted to MMAF.

West Papua

Despite the challenges encountered from the COVID-19 pandemic and associated stop work orders of several partners, activities continued in West Papua to effectively progress work forward. WWF managed to conduct the second public consultation in South Sorong, while CI managed to complete the revision of MPA maps for Berau Bay and Nusa Lasi in Fakfak, resulting in the issuance of the Fakfak MPAs Ministerial Decree on July 13, 2020.



Berau Bay (<i>Kawasan Konservasi Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Teluk Berau di Provinsi Papua Barat</i>)	New MPA	98,944 ha.
Nusalasi (<i>Kawasan Konservasi Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Teluk Nusalasi-Van Den Bosch di Provinsi Papua Barat</i>)	New MPA	247,864 ha.

The RPZ documents for Berau Bay and Nusa Lasi MPAs were submitted to MMAF in April 2019. This year the documents were reviewed on February 20, 2020 (in Jakarta) and on March 11 (in Bandung). On July 13, 2020, Berau Bay and Nusalasi van den Bosch MPAs received their joint Ministerial Decree no. 79/KEPMEN-KP/2020.

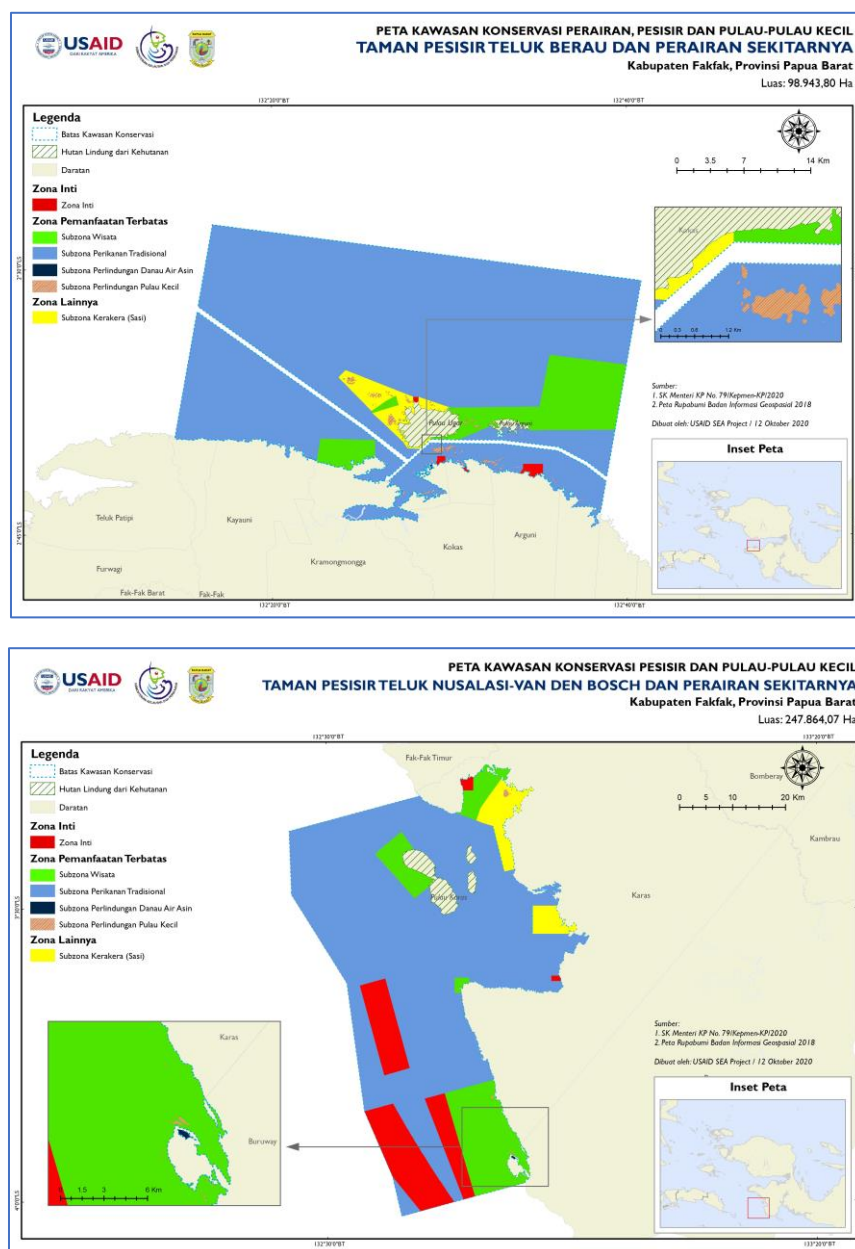


Figure 21: Final approved zoning plans for Berau Bay MPA (top) and Nusa Lasi MPA (bottom) in Fakfak.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 3: MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

In FY20, work at the national level focused on improving the monitoring and evaluation of MSP implementation based on global best-practice approaches, and transferring the MSP geoportal “SEANODE” system to MMAF, as well as strengthening technical staff capacities to manage and maintain its system services. Despite the pandemic, USAID SEA successfully delivered to MMAF a clear framework for MSP implementation that can be applied to provincial marine and coastal management (with training provided to all MSP working groups and stakeholders at the provincial level, DKP staff, BAPPEDA, DLH, PTSP and other team members).

NATIONAL

On July 29th, USAID SEA and U.S. NOAA team completed the work of improving MSP’s monitoring and evaluation system through a virtual workshop. This final workshop aimed to enhance the concept and methods for monitoring and evaluating (M&E) of provincial marine spatial plans as an essential aspect for adaptive marine management in both the short-term (five years) and long-term (twenty years). It was attended by 17 participants from the MMAF Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management, with participants noting that the workshop effectively overviewed the important elements of M&E based on expert knowledge and literature around global practices. The workshop also aimed to support MMAF in the development of a Ministerial Regulation for a national M&E system for MSP implementation, which is expected to improve the MSP process and guide future planning of marine and coastal resources management in Indonesia. Key topics included:

- (1) the benefits of conducting M&E;
- (2) an overview of best practices for conducting M&E and selecting indicators;
- (3) case studies examining M&E conduct to determine the effectiveness of implementation (e.g. are the objectives of MSP or the management plan being met);
- (4) examples of indicators used in the M&E process around the world;
- (5) types of institutionalization being used for M&E and who is responsible;
- (6) time frames for M&E implementation and frequency of monitoring and reporting;
- (7) conducting an evaluation (assessment methods); and
- (8) adaptive management.



Figure 22: A screenshot of the virtual workshop on MSP M&E.

Another big achievement in FY20 was the successful transference and migration of the SEANODE MSP Geoportal to the MMAF-MSP Directorate team, which was officially signed-off by Dr. Krishna Samudera (representative of MSP Director) on August 24. SEANODE's objective is to serve as a decision support system tool for better decision-making process through scientific approach, collaborative and transparency with all stakeholders. The targeted users are MSP national task force team – all ministerial or government agencies, private sectors, researchers, university, NGOs, media, local community and others interested groups for marine and coastal issues. The full application system has now been transferred including the MSP datasets, manual guidelines, technical reports and the record of development activities between MMAF and the USAID SEA project team. MMAF expressed great appreciation for this tool, which will be used to boost the implementation of MSP, protect marine biodiversity and advance sustainable fisheries management in Indonesia.



Figure 23: The final handover of the SEANODE MSP Geoportal from USAID SEA Project to the Directorate for MSP in MMAF.

PROVINCIAL

Considerable progress was achieved in the three provinces of focus, as summarized in table 9.

Table 9: Key steps for implementing the RZWP-3-K	ACHIEVEMENTS		
	NORTH MALUKU	MALUKU	WEST PAPUA
RZWP-3-K socialization	Completed	In progress	In progress
Governor Decree issued for RZWP-3-K implementation	Will be finalized by end of Nov 2020	At the final stage of legal adoption	Just initiated and will be postponed due to budget issues
Strategic Environmental Assessment for RZWP-3-K produced	Will be finalized by December 2020	In progress	Completed
Monitoring and evaluation system for RZWP-3-K established	Technical assistance provided at the national level to develop M&E guidance for provincial RZWP-3-K implementation		
RZWP-3-K Geoportal Online tool operational	SEANODE MSP Geoportal developed and fully transferred to the MMAF-MSP Data Centre		
Permit and licensing system developed *	Capacity building and training provided for local technical staff in order for them to understand and implement the various technical recommendations.		Cancelled

* including identification of the authorized institution, technical resource staff, administrative processes, surveillance, infrastructure, lab mapping and cadaster mechanisms.

North Maluku

Since the start of this reporting period, the USAID SEA Project has been coordinating with North Maluku Environment Agency (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup* – DHL) regarding the development of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (*Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategi* – KLHS) as required for producing permits for marine conservation areas utilization as a part of MSP implementation. DLH in North Maluku had previously expressed their commitment in developing the KLHS through budget allocation and the hiring of a dedicated consultant. While delays were experienced this year due to internal changes, the KLHS was successfully drafted and should be completed in early 2021.

In FY20 coordination meetings were also held with DKP North Maluku in relation to the development of the required provincial-level regulations (PerGub) to implement the RZWP-3-K. A Decision Letter from the Provincial Secretary to justify the appointment of DKP staff and other related stakeholders for PerGub development is still being prepared at this time. Nonetheless, a virtual meeting was held on September 10 with DKP North Maluku, the North Maluku Legal Bureau, MMAF, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to discuss how to speed up the process and to create a roadmap for PerGub development. All participants expressed their commitment to support this regulation and aimed to have a final draft ready by November 2020.

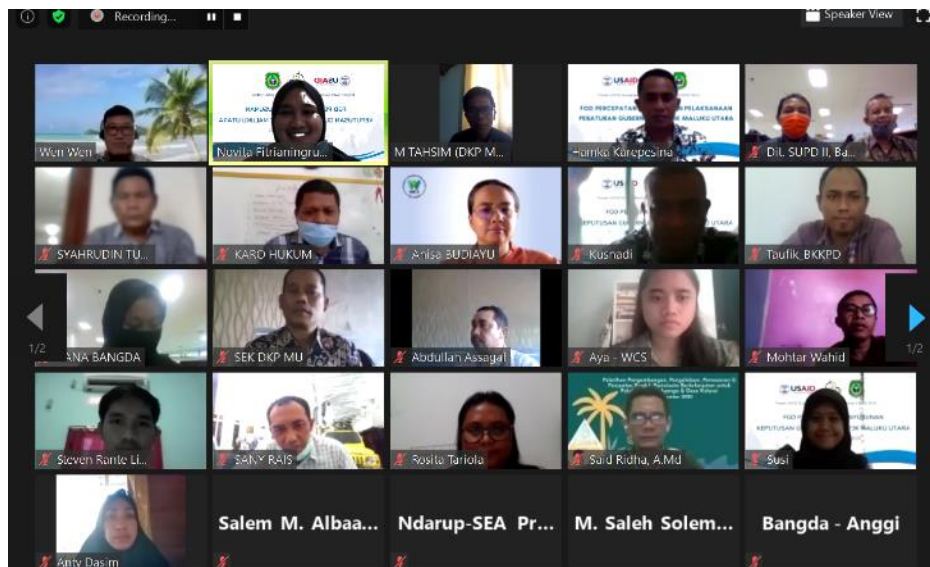


Figure 24: Virtual meeting held to discuss MSP PerGub development in North Maluku.

Maluku

The legal instrument for MSP implementation in Maluku Province has been completed by the local government and supported by USAID SEA Project. The local regulation (PerDa) no. 1/2018 pertaining RZWP-3-K and the governor decree for MSP implementation has been released in October 2020. The MSP will legally ensure that permits location and management permits for fisheries and conservation area will be based on the zoning plan as stated in their local regulation. It's also clear that the plan highly respects the customary systems of the area, so the local community benefits will be prioritized, and local leaders will be consulted regarding any high scale investment in their areas.

Advanced online training was provided this year by USAID SEA Core and WCS to DKP Maluku, to advance staff skills and knowledge on MSP for planning and managing marine and coastal areas. Fourteen

technical staff (50 percent female) participated in the virtual online training from May 4 to June 30, 2020, reflecting the commitment of Maluku's government to protect and sustain their marine and fisheries resources (as stated in the opening speech by the Head of DKP Maluku, Dr. Abdul Haris Anwar). While the COVID-19 outbreak slowed normal government activities in the province, this virtual learning process effectively improved the analytical skills and knowledge of participants to solve MSP issues, such as reducing conflicting use areas in the provinces RZWP-3-K.

One of the key outputs from this series of training sessions was to identify and analyze suitable areas for “grouper aquaculture” in the provincial waters. From this training, the technical staff were also able to provide better technical recommendations to policymakers in the development of a governor decree for the issuance of licensing or permits for efficient marine and coastal planning and utilization. This decree is now at the final stage of being processed by the legal bureau, after which it will be socialized by the Maluku MSP Working Group led by DKP Maluku. Throughout this process, USAID SEA Project has provided technical guidance to ensure the decree aligns with MMAF regulation no. 24/2019 relating to location and management permits in coastal and marine areas.

Since August 2020, the process of documenting best practice experiences of developing the RZWP-3-K has been underway, with online surveys and offline form questionnaires disseminated to all key stakeholders for input. One of the challenges faced in this process is that many of those involved in the MSP development are no longer working with their relevant institution / agency, and thus were in some cases reluctant to fill in the forms without asking permission from the relevant office. Another challenge has been the delay to the final best practice verification workshop scheduled to take place in FY20, which has now been postponed to early FY21 in the face of rising COVID-19 cases in the Maluku region. To address this, USAID SEA Project invited the representative stakeholders to participate in the verification workshops under the Head of DKP Maluku, where lessons learned and best practices shared for improved socialization.



Figure 25: A screenshot from the virtual training sessions on MSP planning and management.

West Papua

In FY20 one of the key achievements for West Papua MSP was the endorsement of local regulation (PerDa) no. 1/2019 concerning the Provincial Marine and Coastal Spatial Management Plan and the approved Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) for Marine Spatial Planning. These documents are essential to accelerate the process of MSP implementation, particularly with the establishment of new MPAs, including the South Sorong MPA (Teoenebekia 1001 Rivers) and the Fakfak MPAs (Berau Bay and Nusa Iasi) that cover more than 300,000 ha. combined; as well as support fishery management interventions in FMA 715, as well as neighboring FMAs that fall in the provincial waters (716 and 717).

Ideally these documents would have been socialized upon completion to local communities and stakeholders at the district, sub-district and village levels. However, such socialization activities have been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to this, work is still required to formulate and enact a governor decree for permit issuance; and this too has been delayed by the pandemic, with more than half the original budget for this work being re-allocated to other programs related to health care, social safety and economic stimulation.

At the end of SEA Project, MSP has been used as a key instrument for the legal framework of future marine and coastal development and to prioritize the spatial allocation of the FMA, key marine conservation areas and the adoption of local customary areas from 0 – 2 nautical miles. However, the controlling system to monitor the implementation of licensing and permits is not yet well set up and it is recommended for the local government to facilitate this development. Without this system it will be difficult to measure the success of marine spatial planning at the local level. Nevertheless, the local government has committed budget through its five year allocation to support the implementation of marine spatial planning, which is an indication that the USAID SEA Project has ensured the sustainable process of marine planning in West Papua.

TECHNICAL APPROACH 4: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Despite the challenging conditions experienced through the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the workstream for law enforcement saw considerable achievements in FY20 at both the national and provincial levels.

NATIONAL

Key achievements in FY20 include the following.

25 Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Officers Trained on Port State Measures (PSM) Inspection.

From October 1 to 10, 2019, PSM Inspector training was provided to 25 Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Officers from PSM designated ports in Jakarta, Bitung, Bungus, and Benoa. The training was jointly organized by USAID SEA Project, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) and the MMAF Training Centers. It constituted the last training on PSMA implementation, with institutionalization of this training achieved through the following steps.

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

With the completion of this final training, **a total of 109** fisheries surveillance and port service officers (101 men, 8 women) have been trained to date through the USAID SEA Project term, and now have sufficient competencies in professional and robust pre-arrival information inspections, data analysis, boarding inspections to check licenses, and physical checks of the vessels (their catches, crew, logbook and so on). All are now ready to be stationed in all PSM designated port in Indonesia, as well as at the Indonesia PSM Secretariat. The impact of their work, and how they are effectively using their training can only be measured after these trainees have been active in their jobs; and the post-training assessment mechanism remains with MMAF in order for such assessments to take place.

Also in relation to PSMA, FY20 saw the successful enactment of MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 39/2019 on PSMA Implementation, as well as the successful completed of MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 52/2020 on PSM Designated Ports in Indonesia. Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for the PSM Agreement were also initiated and are now in the final stage I process. Full information on all of these policy achievements is provided in section 3, sub-section on Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations.

Training-of Trainers (ToT) Module for POKMASWAS Stage 2 and Stage 3 Training Completed and Ready for Roll Out.

In this final year, the final draft ToT modules were completed for community surveillance groups (*Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas* – POKMASWAS) for Stage 2 (intermediate) and Stage 3 (advanced) training (see table 23 in section 3, sub-section on Training for module overview).

- **Intermediate Level (Stage 2).** In this final year, the USAID SEA Project facilitated MMAF by drafting the outline and basic materials for this training to be reviewed and further improved in workshops (held on January 8-9 and February 14, 2020). These workshops were attended by 22 participants from the Directorate of Fleet Operation Monitoring, Directorate of Fisheries Resources Surveillance, Directorate of Marine Resources Surveillance, and MMAF Training Center, as well as USAID SEA Project Core staff and NGO Partners (CTC, WCS, WWF and Rare), and the training was completed and approved in February, incorporating a range of lessons and practices from the field. The USAID SEA Project went on to support MMAF with the development of a facilitation guide to assist MMAF in delivering the training, including an annex on remote / virtual training delivery through the COVID-19 pandemic period (highlighting the core minimum knowledge transfer required and methods for delivery, as well as pre- and post-monitoring tools that could be adapted to a virtual setting). This was intended to support the advancement of work even in less-than-ideal circumstances.
- **Advanced Level (Stage 3).** For this level, the ToT module is intended to enable POKMASWAS to contribute to broader fisheries and coastal management plans and programs in their area. As such, four modules were developed for advanced stage training: (1) village development planning and the use of surveillance data; (2) marine and coastal surveillance network development; (3) advanced communications for POKMASWAS; and (4) entrepreneurship. Work on this module predominantly took place during pandemic time, with the workshops taking place virtually in on May 14 and May 19, 2020, with nine participants from the MMAF Training Center, Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring, Directorate of Marine Resources Surveillance, Directorate of Fisheries Resources Surveillance and SEA Core Team. The final module was completed at the end of FY20 with roll out anticipated from the start of FY21.

POKMASWAS Master Trainer Coaching and Preparation of Virtual POKMASWAS ToT. In order to prepare for the implementation of the online training for POKMASWAS stages 2 and 3, the USAID SEA Project and MMAF agreed on September 14, 2020, to make adjustments to the ToT implementation plan by: (1) prioritizing ten training materials from all three stages (1,2 and 3) to be delivered in the online ToT; (2) adding support materials to be delivered to the POKMASWAS master trainers and provincial trainers so that they can successfully manage virtual trainings; and (3) provide coaching for POKMASWAS master trainers who will then train the provincial leads, so that they are ready to deliver the online training to no less than 50 trainee trainers from the three provinces.

Coaching of six master trainers took place from 30 September to 02 October (FY21) led by USAID SEA Project and the Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring, DG PSDKP. The coaching focused on: (1) theory delivery; (2) independent learning; and (3) assignments or homework; with a total duration of eight hours per day for each of the three methods.

Development of Pokmaswas Handbook. Realizing that the effective implementation of a community-based surveillance system (*Sistem Pengawasan Berbasis Masyarakat - SISWASMAS*) will be highly dependent on the functionality of POKMASWAS in the field, the USAID SEA Project prepared a POKMASWAS handbook to serve as a quick and practical guide for groups in carrying out their tasks in the field. The handbook substance aligns with the draft SISWASMAS Ministerial Regulation (which is in the final stage of legalization), and contains six main sections.

- (1) SISWASMAS and the roles of individual communities and POKMASWAS.
- (2) The significance of POKMASWAS (definition, establishment method, membership, management, and recognition for a customary-based surveillance group).

- (3) The role of POKMASWAS in protecting marine and fisheries resources (tasks, work mechanisms, prohibitions, mechanisms to strengthen POKMASWAS networks and legal protection for groups).
- (4) Flow of POKMASWAS and community reporting (subject matter, mechanisms, tips and examples).
- (5) Typology of common violations and crimes in MPAs and fisheries areas.
- (6) Marine and fisheries law enforcement systems (flow of enforcement processes and conditions for successful prosecutions).

The handbook was also developed as a legacy document as a resource to be used beyond the life of the SEA Project, and to provide reference material to POKMASWAS members to continue to learn about their role in the context of the bigger law enforcement picture. The draft handbook is now undergoing final review before being distributed to all groups, and shared in future training.

Also in FY20, the draft SISWASMAS Ministerial Regulation reached final legalization stage (full information is provided in section 3, sub-section on Advancing the Development of Marine and Fisheries Policies and Regulations).

Development of Monitoring Tool to Assess the Performance of POKMASWAS. In order to support MMAF and Provincial DKPs to monitor the performance of POKMASWAS, the USAID SEA Project through SEA Core developed a draft monitoring tool for consideration. The tool has been developed based on the POKMASWAS organizational development framework agreed by MMAF, which categories POKMASWAS development and performance into three key stages (as shown in figure 26).

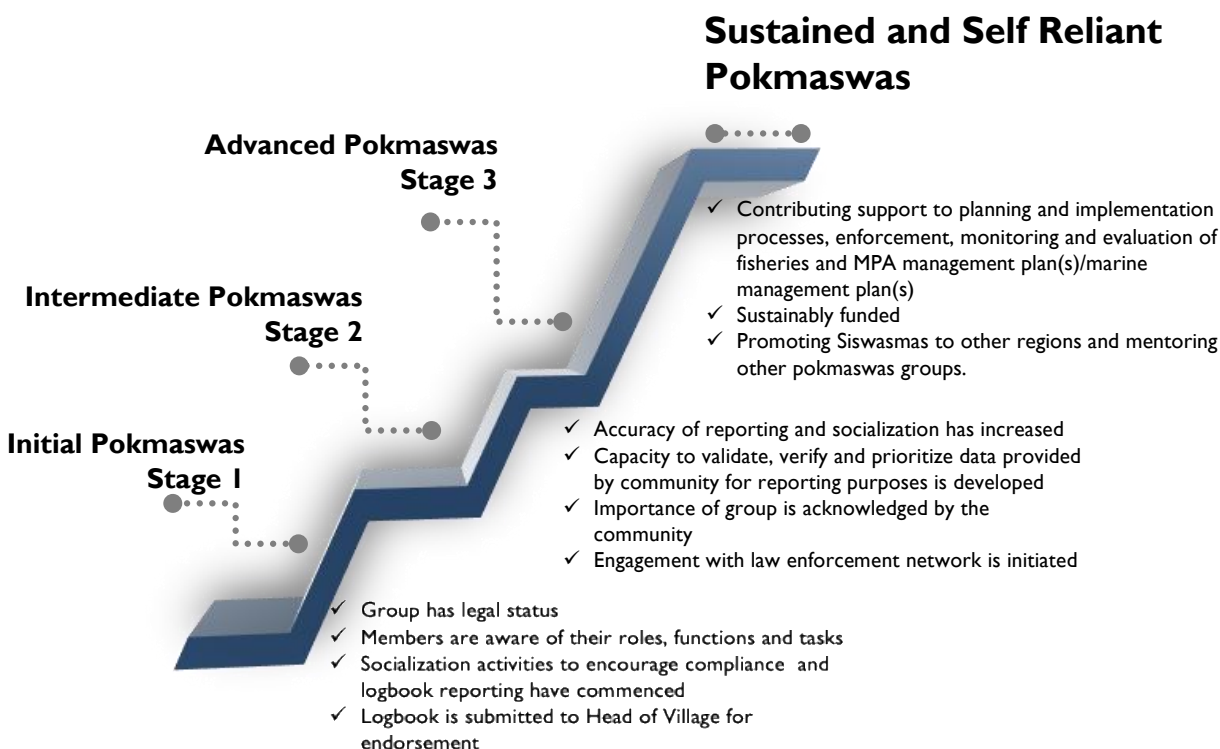


Figure 26: The three stages of the POKMASWAS organizational development framework.

The tool also drew upon the monitoring criteria already agreed by the Directorate General of PSDKP during SISWASMAS negotiations on June 12, 2020, resulting in eight assessment criteria for POKMASWAS performance, as shown in figure 27.

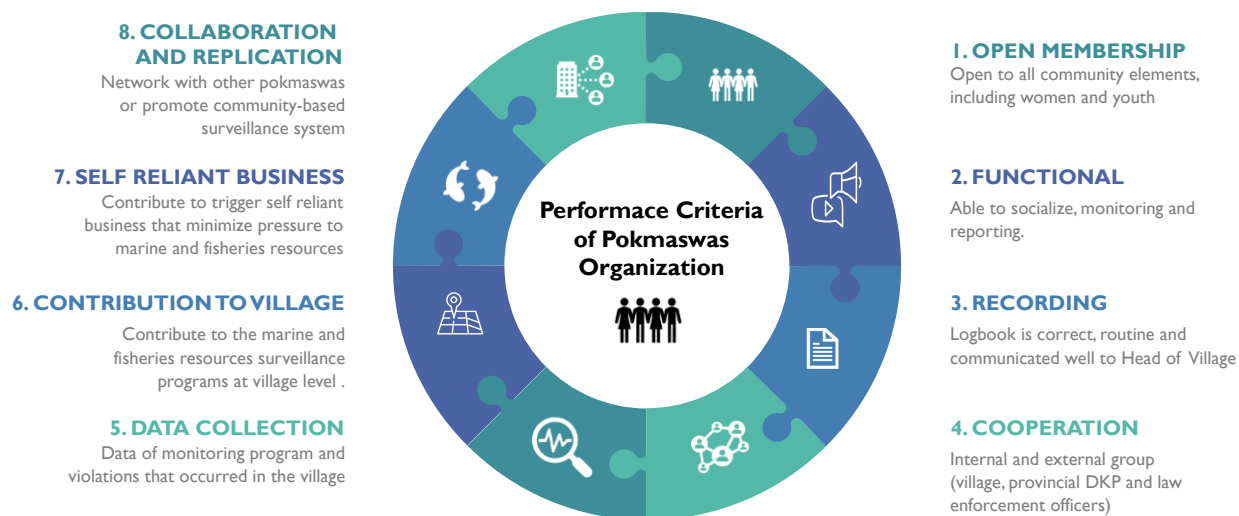


Figure 27: The eight criteria for POKMASWAS performance assessments.

The tool was tested in September 2020 by USAID SEA Project partners WWF Indonesia, WCS and CTC, with the intention of not only providing results to indicate the effectiveness of POKMASWAS performance, but also to provide recommendations for provincial DKPs and MMAF to further support POKMASWAS after the close of the USAID SEA Project. The results of these assessments are outlined below in the provincial section of this report.

All of these various POKMASWAS trainings and preparations are intended to support these groups to operate optimally and effectively, so that their patrol and surveillance activities contribute to a well managed MPA / fisheries area (relevant to the site). See the below section on Provincial updates for some examples of groups taking the skills they have learned in training and turning them into action.

Supporting the Alleviation of Destructive Fishing. On August 18, 2020, the USAID SEA Project was invited by MMAF to socialize and share lessons learned regarding the efforts made under the USAID SEA Project to alleviate destructive fishing (DF) in the three provinces of focus. At this meeting, attended by 84 participants, MMAF acknowledged the significant contribution USAID SEA Project had made in addressing DF in eastern Indonesia. Three key issues were presented, namely: (1) the importance of strengthening synergies among agencies that play an important role in tackling DF at the provincial level; (2) the provision of a guiding tool for all parties to implement alleviation efforts systematically, comprehensively, and in an integrated and complementary fashion to one another; and (3) the importance of building voluntary compliance based on awareness of the law and the significant impact of DF practices to community livelihoods and sustainable fisheries. USAID SEA also emphasized that successful DF alleviation must target four key nodes, namely: policies (strategies and collaborative work plans); coordination and communication; detection and monitoring capacity; and data systems (figure 28). All of these four approaches are necessary to work together, cohesively, to effectively address DF alleviation.

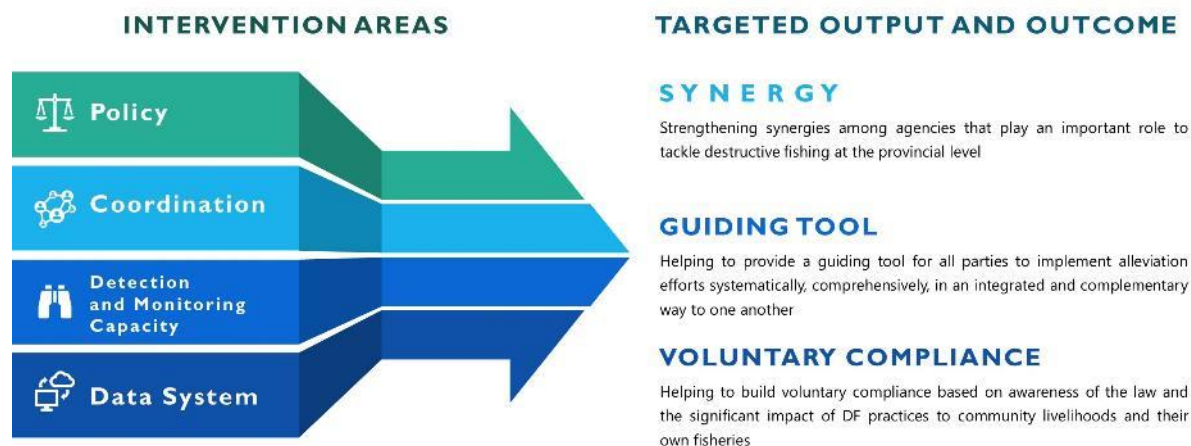


Figure 28: USAID SEA Project programmatic design for alleviating destructive fishing at the provincial level.

Having DF alleviation plans in place in the three provinces of focus is a first in Indonesia, and the USAID SEA shared three key lessons learned at the meeting.

- (1) A key factor to the development of the DF plans was the support of all stakeholders involved in the work, and the recognition of the importance of this topic. This helped DF alleviation become a policy priority and performance indicator for MMAF and the Indonesian Police at the national level, as well as triggering keen interest from communities and willingness to be involved in DF alleviation.
- (2) The consideration of each institutional role in DF alleviation in the provincial action plans has proven extremely useful and is generating optimism for the successful and realistic implementation of the plans.
- (3) Successful DF alleviation requires tackling vertically through to the lowest level, which is village level. More alternative livelihood programs need to be established for DF fishers to transition into new livelihoods, and DF alleviation will be more successful if carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Village Empowerment, the Village Community Empowerment Service at the provincial level, as well as district/ city level agencies from the beginning.

Law Enforcement Becomes the Focus for the ‘Talking SEA’ Newsletter, Issue #5:

Safeguarding Our Seas. In order to generate greater awareness of USAID SEA Project’s joint efforts with GOI and achievement in law enforcement, the last ‘Talking SEA’ newsletter focused on this topic. The newsletter was broadly distributed and focused on how to safeguard marine and fisheries resources and facilitate shifting behaviors to promote compliance with the law. Through this focus, the USAID SEA Project aimed to capture and share key summary information about the dynamics of the marine and fisheries law enforcement systems, including issues of awareness, surveillance, investigation, prosecution and adjudication processes. In the process of developing the newsletter a range of thematic interviews were conducted with key resource persons directly involved and in charge of enforcement activities in Indonesia, including the Directors of PSDKP, provincial DKP offices, fisheries surveillance officers in the field and fisheries Judges. The newsletter also captured a range of stories from the field from USAID SEA Project sites.

PROVINCIAL

Supporting the Establishment of New POKMASWAS. In FY20 ten new POKMASWAS were established (taking the total number of groups established through support from the USAID SEA Project to 39). These groups were established in North Maluku, in Guraici, Morotai, Widi, Makian and Moti Islands.

Delivering Stage I POKMASWAS Training. In FY20 USAID SEA delivered Stage I POKMASWAS in all three provinces to ensure this base training was completed during SEA Project life. While the training materials were same for all groups, each training also addressed specific topics relevant to the sites concerned; and each training ended with the production of a group work plan and the identification of site-specific partners for collaboration in POKMASWAS activities. The trainings were provided as follows:

- **North Maluku** (February 17-19, 2020) — 30 POKMASWAS members.
 - Facilitated by WCS, DKP North Maluku, the MMAF Training Center, the Surveillance Station in Ambon, Water Police, and fisheries agency of Eastern Seram.
 - Site-specific topics addressed: destructive fishing practices, undertaking patrols and reporting, filling in the logbook, and sharing information with the Village Head and local law enforcement agencies, as well as DKP North Maluku.
- **Maluku** (November 6 -7, 2019) — 14 POKMASWAS members.
 - Facilitated by WWF-Indonesia, DKP Maluku, the MMAF Surveillance Station in Ambon, Water Police, and DKP agency of Eastern Seram.
 - Site-specific topics addressed: mechanisms for socializing awareness of the MPA, undertaking patrols, filling in the logbook, and sharing information with the Village Head and local law enforcement agencies, as well as DKP Maluku.
- **West Papua** (March 4-6, 2020) — 22 POKMASWAS members.
 - Facilitated by WWF-Indonesia, DKP West Papua and the MMAF Surveillance Station in Sorong.
 - Site-specific topics address: skills for socializing awareness about the MPA, sustainable fisheries especially for mud crab species, and the challenges of destructive fishing practices, undertaking patrols and reporting, filling in the logbook, and sharing information with the Village Head and local law enforcement agencies, as well as DKP West Papua.

Utilizing Group Communications to Support POKMASWAS. In FY20, the USAID SEA Project supported the three provincial DKP offices and law enforcement personnel to set up provincial WhatsApp communications groups for POKMASWAS, to ensure key stakeholders remain connected and continue to share information. These platforms (one per province) are known as the ‘WAG POKMASWAS’, and have been used to discuss many topics related to surveillance and enforcement; from sharing important news (such as new regulations and the like), through to the casual sharing of experiences and ideas.

Through these groups, several POKMASWAS also routinely share their monitoring findings and logbooks, so that different POKMASWAS can learn from one another's experiences. The platforms also enable law enforcement officials to track and respond to reported violations. Across the three provinces, some of the highlights from the WAG POKMASWAS this year were as follows.

- **North Maluku** — On March 17, 2020, POKMASWAS Kie Ruru in Talimau Village (South Halmahera) used the WAG to report observed destructive fishers to the DKP office and water police. Through the WAG, the police were able to guide the POKMASWAS to vigilantly gather observation data and evidence, while concurrently the South Halmahera police were deployed to intercept and arrest the perpetrators. This led to the successful prosecution of these fishers and showcases the importance of such communications platforms for immediate and responsive actions; inspiring other groups across North Maluku to utilize the platform in the similar way.

For many POKMASWAS, this year was challenging due to social lockdowns and the inability of some groups to meet or travel. Through this time, the WAG was used to maintain individuals' motivation, and to capitalize on the downtime to work on skills-building. This included capacity building on filling in the logbook correctly, caring for turtle nests and eggs, promoting cooperation with village governments, and caring for (and reporting) stranded mammals. In addition to this, information was shared on new regulatory developments, such as the release of PerMen no. 12/2020 on the Management of Lobster (*Panurilus spp*), Crab (*Scylla spp*) and Blue Swimming Crab (*Portunus spp*) in Indonesia. This decree is relevant for POKMASWAS as it stipulates new size and catch restrictions for these species; and the POKMASWAS can play an important role in their areas to ensure there is compliance with this law.

Overall, the North Maluku WAG POKMASWAS is the most active of the WAGs, with frequent communications.

- **Maluku** — While the Maluku POKMASWAS have not been as active on their WAG (and face greater challenges in terms of cell connectivity limiting communications in some areas), nonetheless the group has provided a platform for some of the members to share their observations and concerns about suspected illegal activities taking place. For example, on June 6, 2020, POKMASWAS Hena Berkarya in Buano reported compressor fishing and other illegal practices taking place in the core zone of the Buano MPA. As a result, DKP Maluku Province and the MMAF Surveillance Unit in Ambon advised the POKMASWAS members to communicate with the fishers to inform them of the MPA status, while concurrently a team was dispatched by the surveillance station to the area, where they socialized with the fishers the dangers of destructive fishing and the penalties for such practices. They also undertook investigations and collected evidence from the site.
- **West Papua** — Limited cell connectivity is also a challenge in this area, and the WAG POKMASWAS for this province tends to be more utilized by government parties (DKP, water police, and MMAF Surveillance Unit in Sorong) rather than community groups. Communications with POKMASWAS continues to rely predominantly on conventional calling (non-internet based) or through physical visitations, and all parties continue to seek alternative, more effective means of strengthening communications in this province.

Promoting POKMASWAS to Become Self-Reliant. As the USAID SEA Project comes to a close, several activities were undertaken through partners WCS and CTC to promote POKMASWAS to become more self-reliant. This included facilitating meetings in Sula (Fatkauyon, Waisum, and Waisakai Villages), Moti (Tafamutu Village), and Kayoa (Talimau Village) between POKMASWAS and village heads/lead institutions to ensure all parties understand the function and role of POKMASWAS and support the reduction of illegal activities in the areas. In Morotai and Moti, work was also done to support groups to further refine their vision and mission statements and explore opportunities to advance environmentally sustainable business development opportunities in their areas (in order to reduce pressure on marine and fishery resources). More broadly, work has been done with each provincial DKP and key district agencies to advance sustainable financing for POKMASWAS through a

range of mechanisms, including provincial budget allocation, and local financing support through Village Funds.

Materials Awarded to POKMASWAS. In FY 2020, several POKMASWAS received awards for their active roles in marine and fisheries surveillance (table 10).

Table 10: Materials Awarded to POKMASWAS in FY20				
PROVINCE	POKMASWAS AWARDED	AWARD FROM	FORM OF AWARD	IN APPRECIATION OF
North Maluku	Tanjung Deko (Sula Islands)	MMAF Loka PSPL Sorong	One 15HP longboat, a printer, a laptop, and an underwater camera	Actively conducting monitoring, providing effective responses to community reports, and efficient reporting to PSDKP and Loka PKSPL Sorong about a stranded mammal incident. Also recognized for actively socialization marine mammal protection to communities and proper management of the logbook.
	Toha Putih (Sawai)	Vice Governor of Maluku Province	Patrol boat (in commemoration of Nusantara Day at the DKP Maluku office)	Initiative, persistence and thoroughness of work, and the effective management of their logbook.
Maluku	Hena Berkarya (Buano)	MMAF Minister Edhy Prabowo	Two radio communication sets	Active role in the Maluku WAG, effective management of their logbook, and accurate reporting to PSDKP about illegal practices in the Buano MPA.
West Papua	5 groups: Knasaimos, Mangewang, Udang, Siganoi and Metamani (South Sorong)	DKP West Papua	Vests, binoculars, digital cameras, GPS units and flashlights	Recognizing the vital role of these groups and the pressing need for surveillance facilities, equipment and infrastructure.

Monitoring and Supporting the Improvement of POKMASWAS Institutions for Implementing SISWASMAS. As mentioned in the previous section on national level support, the USAID SEA Project undertook assessments of POKMASWAS performance with select groups at the end of FY20. The assessments were implemented by partners WCS, CTC and WWF-Indonesia and were based upon the eight criteria as outlined in figure 27. Given the limitations on travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these assessments were largely conducted virtually, through WAG communications, and through submission of various data and information from the POKMASWAS. The results were as follows.

- **North Maluku** — As figure 29 shows, four POKMASWAS are at stage 1 performance. Three of these groups are newly established (in 2020), while the fourth (Fat Bot) faces particular challenges in cell connectivity; making their engagement in the North Maluku WAG POKMASWAS limited. Ten groups are now at stage 2 (intermediate), and two groups (Kie Ruru in Guraici Islands, and Tanjung Deko in Sula Islands) are entering stage 3 (advanced). The assessment particularly revealed the exceptional performance of Kie Ruru POKMASWAS, which was only formalized in 2020 and has accelerated quickly through the rankings. For POKMASWAS Tanjung Deko, their advanced status is as a result of consistently strong performance.

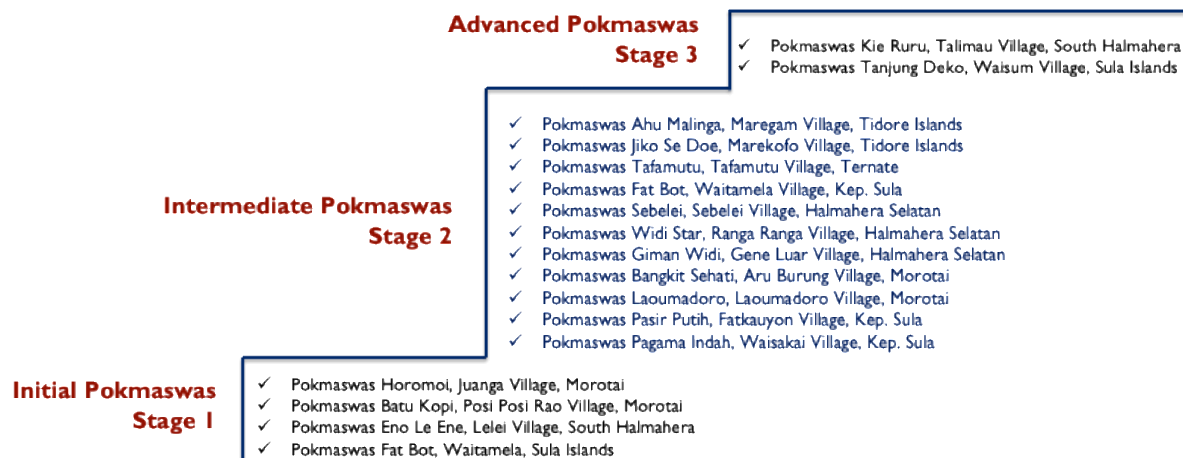


Figure 29: Status of USAID SEA Project supported POKMASWAS in North Maluku.

- **Maluku** — As figure 30 shows, one of the groups (Haruku) is struggling at stage I performance, and this is anticipated to be due to this group being comprised of mostly older / senior members of the community, making their levels of activity and adoption of technologies (WAG) and paperwork (logbook) limited. Most of the other groups in Maluku are at stage 2 performance, while three groups have entered stage 3 (advanced) level.

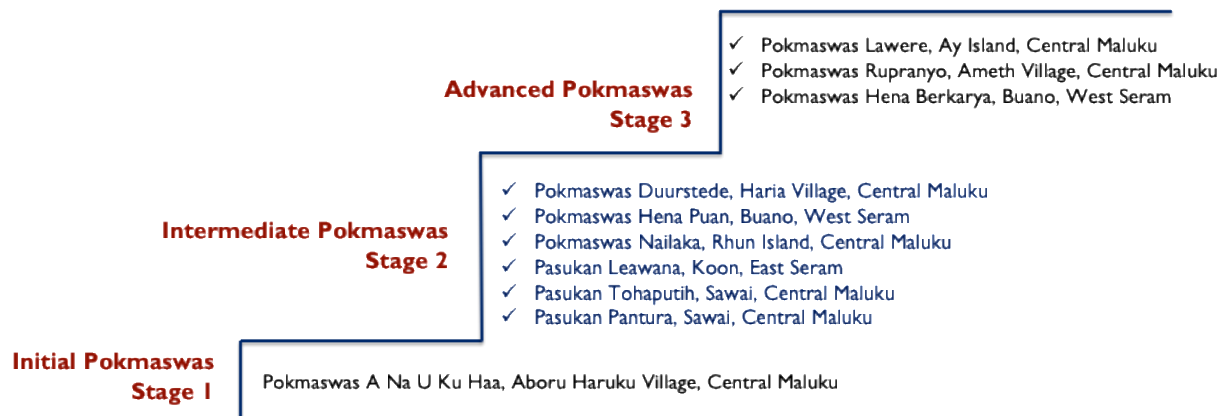


Figure 30: Status of USAID SEA Project supported POKMASWAS in Maluku.

- **West Papua** — As figure 31 shows, four POKMASWAS are at still at stage I, having only received stage I training this year (FY20). Most of the remaining POKMASWAS who received training earlier at now at stage 2, with one group (Nusa Matan in Fakfak) already reaching stage 3 (advanced). This group has shown consistent motivation to strengthen collaborative community-based surveillance in the four customary community areas they oversee, and have also received good support from the head of the customary government and wider community members.

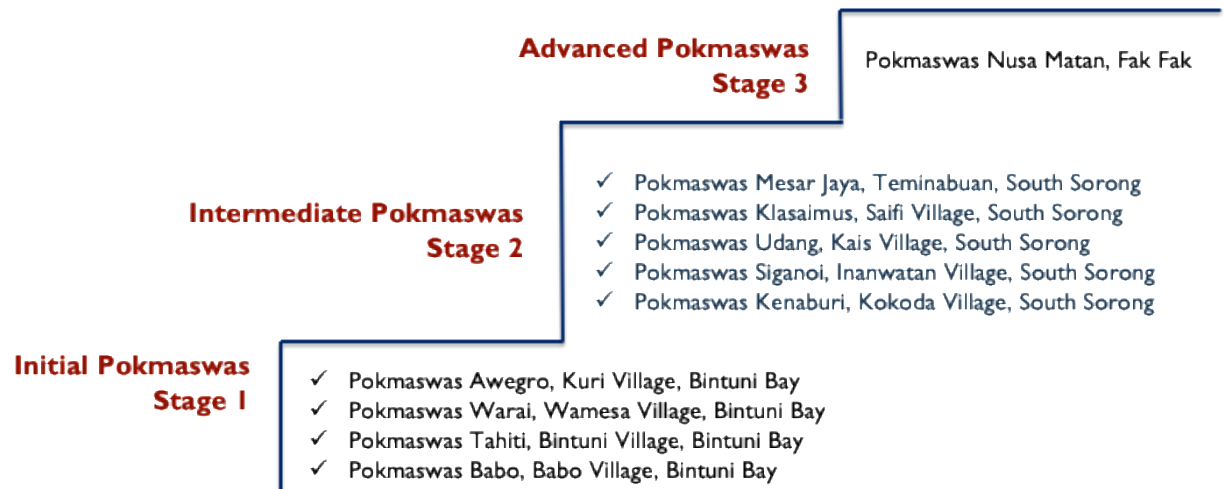


Figure 31: Status of USAID SEA Project supported POKMASWAS in West Papua.

Synthesizing the results of these assessments, the USAID SEA Project has submitted associated recommendations for improvements to the provincial DKPs and the Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring of DG PSDKP.

Preparing the Phasing Out of USAID SEA Project Technical Assistance for Law

Enforcement. In order to smoothly phase out technical assistance for law enforcement, the USAID SEA Project has developed specific exit strategies with each of the three provincial DKP offices. These include strategies for addressing sustainable financing for law enforcement.

- **North Maluku** — On March 4, 2020, the USAID SEA Project conducted a phase out meeting with the Head of DKP North Maluku, resulting in the following agreements.
 - (1) Endorsement of the Governor Regulation on the Provincial Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing (DF) will be put as a priority agenda item for the surveillance division of DKP.
 - (2) DKP will assign specific personnel from their Surveillance Unit to work more intensively with the USAID SEA Project team until project close, to ensure all efforts are aligned and all knowledge and information is effectively shared.
 - (3) From June 2020 to project close, DKP North Maluku will take more of a leading role in implementing the law enforcement components of work, while USAID SEA Project will be increasingly positioned as support back up or co-facilitators in each activity.
 - (4) Technical coordination for implementing the remainder of the work plan will be led by the Head of the Surveillance Unit of DKP North Maluku.

To date (end of FY20) all of the above action items have been implemented or are effectively in process.

- **Maluku** — On 31 January, 2020, the USAID SEA Project conducted a phase out meeting with the Head of DKP Maluku and the Head and team of the Surveillance Unit, resulting in the following agreements.
 - (1) DKP Maluku will share the costs (beyond the SEA Project) needed to strengthen the Coordination Forum for Handling Fisheries Crime.
 - (2) Work to develop the Provincial Action Plan to Combat Destructive Fishing (DF) would commence in February, 2020; and the achievements of the USAID SEA Project collaboration with DKP Maluku with regards to this plan would be shared with the Governor of Maluku in May.
 - (3) DKP Maluku Province will assign specific personnel from their Surveillance Unit to work more intensively with the USAID SEA Project team until project close, to ensure all efforts are aligned and all knowledge and information is effectively shared.
 - (4) From May 2020 to project close, DKP Maluku will take more of a leading role in implementing the law enforcement components of work, while USAID SEA Project will be increasingly positioned as support back up or co-facilitators in each activity.
 - (5) Technical coordination for implementing the remainder of the work plan will be led by the Head of the Surveillance Unit of DKP Maluku.
 - (6) The USAID SEA Project Team will report every quarter to the Head of DKP Maluku and the Surveillance Unit through brief written documents and through meetings.
 - (7) The USAID SEA Project will incrementally transfer all data and associated information gathered related to law enforcement to DKP Maluku starting in July 2020.
- To date (end of FY20) most of the above action items have been implemented or are effectively in process.
- **West Papua** — On 17 June, 2020, the USAID SEA Project conducted a phase out meeting with the Head of DKP West Papua. Prior to this, two informal discussions were held with the Head of Surveillance Section. These meetings resulted in the following agreements.
 - (1) DKP prioritize three activities to be collaboratively rolled out, namely: (i) development of POKMASWAS trainers at the provincial level, (ii) development of the Provincial Action Plan to Combat DF, and (iii) revitalization of the Coordination Forum for Handling Fisheries Crime.
 - (2) DKP West Papua will not push for the Provincial Action Plan to Combat DF to be legalized by Governor Regulation due to budget constraints and mobilization restrictions, making stakeholder consultations challenging. Virtual consultations are not considered an effective alternate medium in West Papua due to limited internet connection.
 - (3) DKP will assign specific personnel from their Surveillance Unit to work more intensively with the USAID SEA Project team until project close, to ensure all efforts are aligned and all knowledge and information is effectively shared.
 - (4) Technical coordination for implementing the remainder of the work plan will be led by the Head of the Surveillance Section of DKP West Papua.
 - (5) The USAID SEA Project will incrementally transfer all data and associated information gathered related to law enforcement to DKP West Papua starting in October 2020.

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

Throughout the USAID SEA Project term, achieving the goals of this strategic approach has relied heavily on face-to-face trainings and influential interactions with partners and beneficiaries of the project to develop change agents and support and promote behavior change on the ground. Inevitably, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on movement and gatherings heavily impacted progress for activities of this nature in FY20. However, other behavior change communication (BCC) activities progressed well, and the USAID SEA Project team and partners remained productive by responding creatively within the bounds of the ‘work from home’ arrangements and SWOs. Overall, FY20 marked the successful transition of this workstream into the exit strategy phase of the project.

ADVANCING BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

In FY20, the USAID SEA Project communications team continued to support project partners to build their understanding and implementation of BCC activities. The success of this support over the life of the project is evident in the follow-up survey results from BCC model learning sites in Maregam and Raja Ampat in previous reporting periods. The population represented in these two sites is more than 490 people across 32 villages in two sites. The BCC method employed formative research using mixed quantitative, FGD qualitative as well as indepth interviews which collected baseline data (T0) and final assessment data (T1). Maregam samples showed increased awareness from 90 percent baseline to 100 percent (T1), and a shift in behavior related to improved waste management from zero percent (T0) to 100 percent (with sea littering no longer occurring. In Raja Ampat, awareness levels grew from 40 percent (T0) to 70 percent (T1), with behavior related to catch reporting, non-destructive fishing and customary area management growing from zero to 65 percent through the project term.

Maregam was chosen as a model site to represent behavior change related to marine tourism within MPAs, while Raja Ampat (Mayalibit and Dampier) was selected to represent behavior change in sustainable fishery management. Two other sites were also chosen to represent MPA establishment (Buano) and the establishment of community surveillance groups (POKMASWAS) (South Sorong).

These sites showed a significant increase in community awareness across a range of marine conservation and sustainable fishing topics, including: conservation; MPAs; zonation; safe fishing practices; endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species; dangers of destructive fishing and overfishing; community surveillance and incident reporting; engagement in vessel registration; early exposure to fisher logbooks to document fishing activities; and the hazards of sea littering and mechanisms to deal with household waste.

This increase in community awareness from baseline levels (reporting in FY19) was quantified over the five stages of Prochaska’s behavior change continuum model (figure 32 in FY20). The results showed that

the minimum 50 percent target to reach the community contemplation phase was achieved, and a significant commitment was secured from the community to address these issues together (**preparation**), and the majority of stakeholders, including POKMASWAS members, demonstrated understanding of their roles and adjusted behavior through incident reporting (**action stage**) in both Buano and South Sorong. Full information will be made available in the final project report.

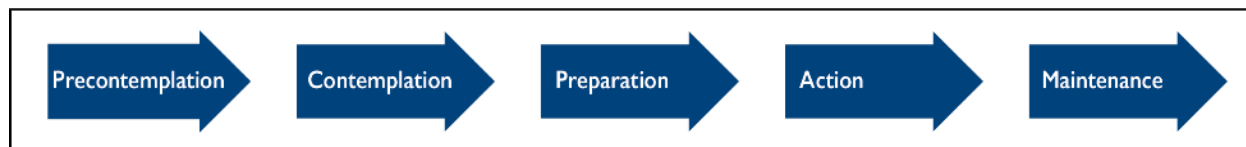


Figure 32: Prochaska's Model showing the stages of behavior change.

In addition to this, a significant contribution to awareness generation in FY20 was a radio program initiative led by partners WWF-Indonesia and delivered through Radio Republic Indonesia (RRI) Sorong, in West Papua. Focused on local marine and fisheries conservation issues, with opportunity for listener call-in, this program was broadcast to an audience of 50,000 people across five districts (from February to June, 2020).

The USAID SEA Project communications team also developed three articles to contribute to the project's lessons learned exercise, featuring: an overview on BCC, a case study on behavior change in Maregam, and the USAID SEA champion program.

Cumulative achievements of note in BCC are as follows:

- (1) More than 160,000 people have been exposed to USAID SEA Project messages, representing nearly 90 percent of the entire population in 14 MPA sites.
- (2) More than 1,400 people have demonstrated changed practices, determined using evidence-based methods, which exceeds the Life of Project (LOP) indicator target (121 percent).
- (3) 525 local champions (change agents) have been empowered to deliver USAID SEA messages to influence their communities and networks, exceeding the LOP target (131 percent).
- (4) Implementing partners have been supported to better understand and use BCC approaches beyond the USAID SEA Project term.

Placing behavior change at the core of a project provides a focus on those affected by project interventions and helps to ensure a project is designed with appropriate outcomes for beneficiaries and engagement in change. Such emphasis is vital to ensure any initiative continues beyond the project term and achieves sustainable, actionable change. The USAID SEA communication team hopes that the BCC activities undertaken over the course of the project will persist and be replicated to future projects by partners, government agencies and wider stakeholders. USAID SEA has managed to deliver BCC trainings to partners through coaching clinics and one formal BCC training in 2018. The funding from KfW to support the continuance of work by WCS, Packard Foundation to support MDPI, also CI and Rare's continuing plans in the regions have ensured that the BCC approach that includes champion program are now continuing with partners beyond SEA project.

BEHAVIOR CHANGE SURVEYS AND ASSESSMENTS

Two BCC assessments were scheduled to take place this year: one in Buano Island, Maluku (with CTC) and the other across two sites, Konda and Kokoda Villages, in South Sorong, West Papua (with WWF). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these assessments had to be cancelled. Thus, behavior change for Buano and South Sorong was conducted through observation and reporting outside formative research. The assessments from partners CTC and WWF reported that two POKMASWAS established in Buano and two in South Sorong have been achieving action stage since they started from no groups to establishing their groups and now actively patrolling and reporting in their logbooks.

IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT OF CHAMPIONS

Due to the suspension of field and office-based activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, identification of champions could not progress beyond the early stages of FY20, however the total number of champions (525) identified by the USAID SEA Project has far exceeded the LOP target. During this time the SEA champions have been largely coordinated through WAG and relied on partners through close remote coordination for the champion program.

One of three “Driving for Action” Champions Training sessions was conducted this year (January 27-30, 2020) in Ambon, Maluku, attended by 38 champions (12 women, 26 men), before SWOs halted in-person training activities. The training involved an MPA 101 introduction, information on sustainable fisheries, community surveillance, and communication techniques. To date a total of 208 champions (41 percent of all champions) have participated in a USAID SEA Project capacity building program. The proportion of champions across provinces and gender is shown in figure 33 below.

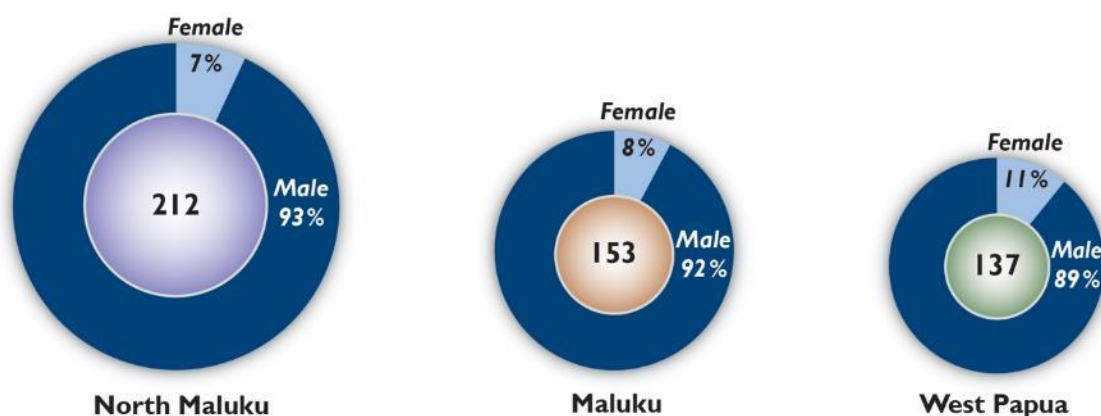


Figure 33: Champion Dashboard: Proportions of champions by province and gender.

The engagement of champions continued virtually via the WhatsApp Group (WAG) mobile application platform, which, with 98 members, proved to be an especially important tool for maintaining communications and productivity in the second half of FY20. More generally, the WAG provided motivation between champions, as well as enabled the USAID SEA team to share communication tips and techniques with champions on a regular basis. A World Ocean's Day (June 8) poem competition and short story contest garnered interest among champions, with the winners promoted via USAID SEA Project online platforms. The WAG was also utilized to successfully deliver a virtual Stranded Mammals Training for champions.



Figure 34: Online promotion of the second-place winner for the poetry competition run via the WAG to celebrate World Ocean's Day.

Throughout FY20 champions continued to promote USAID SEA Project messages, as they organized fishers' meetings, beach clean-ups and environmental education sessions for school children in support of marine conservation and sustainable fisheries. These messages included awareness raising on marine conservation and sustainable fishing topics, including: conservation; MPAs; zonation; safe fishing practices; endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species; dangers of destructive fishing and overfishing; community surveillance and incident reporting; engagement in vessel registration; early exposure to fisher logbooks to document fishing activities; and the hazards of sea littering and mechanisms to deal with household waste. Twenty (20) individual champions were identified as sustaining influence in their wider communities, up to six months after support from USAID SEA Project partners had ended with the completion of contract periods (i.e. achieved maintenance stage of Prochaska's Model as per figure 32 above). This maintenance of behavior change is reflected in their work to support MPA establishment and zonation, effective community-based surveillance and patrols, ETP awareness raising, fisher logbook use, and combatting destructive fishing, overfishing and sea littering. These 20 champions were engaged by the following partners: CI (13 champions), AP2HI (one boat captain, MDPI (three Fair Trade fishers), with the remaining three from UKIP and Reef Check.

At the close of FY20, a webinar on, “Marine Wildlife and Coastal Resource Protection” (*Babagi Carita Bae tentang Perlindungan Satwa Laut dan Sumberdaya Pesisir*) was organized in collaboration with Loka PSPL Sorong to mark the champion program Exit Strategy (September 24, 2020). A champion from each province was featured to share their experience and actions in protecting wildlife, and the webinar was broadcast via zoom and YouTube live-streaming. The virtual event was a great success, attended by around 760 participants across the country.

The champion program exit strategy seeks to institutionalize the champions through a forum for maintaining champion work and connections beyond the life of the USAID SEA Project. Aided by liaison support from the West Papua Provincial Coordinator, the champion program has been integrated into Loka PSPL Sorong, MMAF’s extended regional office, under the umbrella of the Conservation Promoters program (*Penggerak Konservasi*). In another positive development for the continuation of the champion program, BP3 Ambon has expressed interest in adopting champions to serve as community-based fishery officers. These two ties suggest the USAID SEA Project champion program will leave a strong BCC legacy.

Key lessons learned from the champion program are as follows:

- **The importance of an inclusive approach** — Equipping partners with gender-awareness, engaging with live-in facilitators, and maneuvering around patriarchal structures by targeting those in public roles was key to success in addressing equality in and access to the program. With a creative, inclusive approach to training, women’s participation rose 7 percent (from 2 to 9 percent) over the course of the program. Also essential was setting up an effective communication channel to ensure equal opportunity to express views, exchange and debate ideas among champions. In their continuing projects beyond USAID SEA, the partners are reminded to increase the recruitment of champions, hiring field facilitators, and utilizing local wisdom through BCC techniques.
- **Adaptive training formats and content** — Early on, it was identified that training content must be adapted to suit the various skills, backgrounds, literacy and education levels of participants. Prior to commencing the training, many participants confessed they were not confident enough to appear in front of their own community, let alone in the public sphere. “Speaking competence” in public forums is highly regarded in eastern Indonesia and the adapted training has enabled SEA Champions to become opinion leaders. The USAID SEA team focused on building capacity to implement achievable, practical actions, rather than delivering an intensive knowledge-centered program. A full-week session, combined with field visits, was felt to be the most effective training regime by champions, conducted every three months to accommodate new recruits.



Figure 35: Promotional flyer for the “Marine Wildlife and Coastal Resources Protection” webinar, organized in collaboration with Loka PSPL Sorong (September 24).

EXPOSURE TO MESSAGES THROUGH OUTREACH

The strategy for SEA outreach was through evidence-based approaches, linked with perception surveys and BCC assessments. From there, the audience was formulated to target coastal communities at local levels with the aim to promote changes of behavior. A key element of BCC is the dissemination of information through a range of media formats e.g printed, audio and visual. Perception surveys in 2017 and BCC assessments in the early years revealed that short texts with strong visuals is the best format for the targeted audience given their educational background. In addition, the audience favors audio visual like TV, and strongly favors radio, with facebook recognized for its effective social media interaction. During the implementation of activities, SEA found that all the identified formats were suitable to audiences, as long as text was limited and supported with illustrations. As predicted, the radio and facebook achieved most reach proven from incoming callers and the highest interaction by champions on the fanpage.

Over the course of FY20, a variety of site-based BCC materials and collaterals were produced and disseminated by USAID SEA Project and partners, summarized in Annex 7.

BCC CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

A number of key BCC challenges and lessons learned were captured during FY20, based on experience during the project term, as summarized below (table 11).

Table 11: Key BCC challenges and lessons learned	
BCC Components for Success	Successful BCC relies heavily on the intertwined components of: (a) live-in facilitators with social skills (proximity is essential in effectively influencing people), requiring (b) intensive time on program design, while (c) utilizing peers to accelerate influence to a new form of behavior, and (d) promoting wider influence through outreach programs, to shift practices and social norms to sustain beyond project term, and (e) accelerated behavior change through BCC techniques, which includes social engineering. Such an approach took a long time to be realized amongst USAID SEA Project partners, where levels of understanding and field experience varied, resulting in confusion and delays. This was addressed directly by the SEA communication team who worked intensively with partners to build their understanding and capacity in implementing a BCC approach. The funding from KfW to support the continuance of work by WCS, Packard Foundation to support MDPI, also CI and Rare's continuing plans in the regions have ensured that the BCC approach that includes champion program are now continuing with partners beyond SEA project.
The Importance of Site-Based BCC	The absence of on-site facilitators was initially regarded to be the main cause of a lack of community awareness in some of the project sites. Fortunately, partners had been working with fisheries enumerators in several areas, providing an opportunity to fill this urgent gap. In addition to monitoring and recording fish landing activities, these enumerators could also work on engaging communities, promoting conservation, and identifying local champions. USAID SEA communication team made a strong suggestion to partners to provide the enumerators with training in community organizing and the social skills needed to successfully do the job, and this encouraged enumerators to widen their scope of work, eventually leading to improved site-based presence and BCC implementation, particularly through partners MDPI, WCS and WWF.

Table 11: Key BCC challenges and lessons learned	
Geographical Challenges	The challenging geographies of some of the USAID SEA Project sites resulted in higher budget implications than anticipated from associated travels and accommodation (which was worsened where field partners were not present).
Strengthening BCC Capacity	Partners performance varied, especially for those without a background in BCC. Rare was the only partner with existing BCC skills in their programmatic interventions, and thus led the way in the beginning, later competing with partners WWF and MDPI who steadily enhanced their skills in executing BCC activities, including promoting gender equality. Following capacity strengthening provided by USAID SEA Project, partners CTC, CI and Reef Check also became more conversant in contributing to the indicators for “people exposed to SEA messages” and “people influenced by champions”; while partners UKIP and AP2HI acquired a strong grasp of working with champions. WCS lagged behind in BCC work due to internal problems in the early years, catching up towards the end of the project term; and both ILMMA and UNIPA engaged champions only late in their programs.
BCC at the Project's Core	BCC is not necessarily cost heavy, and any project can, and should, employ this approach. Placing behavior change at the core of a project ensures that the project focuses on the beneficiaries affected by the project interventions, with the likelihood of changing behaviors in a sustainable manner. A project with BCC focus should allocate more resources (time, budget, and human) to deliver capacity building for partners, handle frequent travel to sites and conduct interim assessments, since BCC requires frequent check-ins on progress of awareness / knowledge changes that indicates readiness to action stage.
Social Engineering	Experience suggests that behavior change can be promoted through social engineering, and the USAID SEA Project provided an opportunity for this. The key barrier encountered was lack of partner skills and capacity to carry out work beyond awareness campaigns and advocacy. Any project utilizing BCC is ideally equipped with social engineering design to accelerate the intended change. Despite these challenges, BCC results were achieved, and were done so at a very effective cost.
BCC at Different Levels	BCC is applicable to any sector, and is not limited to local site-based target audiences. BCC can be employed even for activities targeting high level groups in governance reform. However, varied sectors require distinct approaches and expertise. BCC aiming at higher level influence will need to access political power relations analysis and approaches. As such, the Institutional specialist should be engaged with, and given greater roles to handle liaison and lobbying skills than specialists targeting local-level reform.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FORA

In FY20 the establishment of fora continued, with a further 17 groups developed, reaching a total of 75 fora established to date. This well exceeds the LOP target of 15 fora by 2021.

The fora fall under four key categories, and combined include 1,350 individual and institutional members (as shown in figure 36). Each of these categories is contributing to sustainable marine and coastal management and sustainable fisheries through a range of mechanisms. For example, working groups have been set up to establish fishery management plans and oversee MPA design, development and legalization. POKMASWAS are community surveillance groups dedicated to supporting the patrol and

management of their marine waters. Fisher associations are collectives committing to sustainable fishing practices in order to benefit from the Fair Trade market arrangements. And other fora have been set up tailored to specific circumstances at sites/ national level to further progress sustainable marine and coastal management.

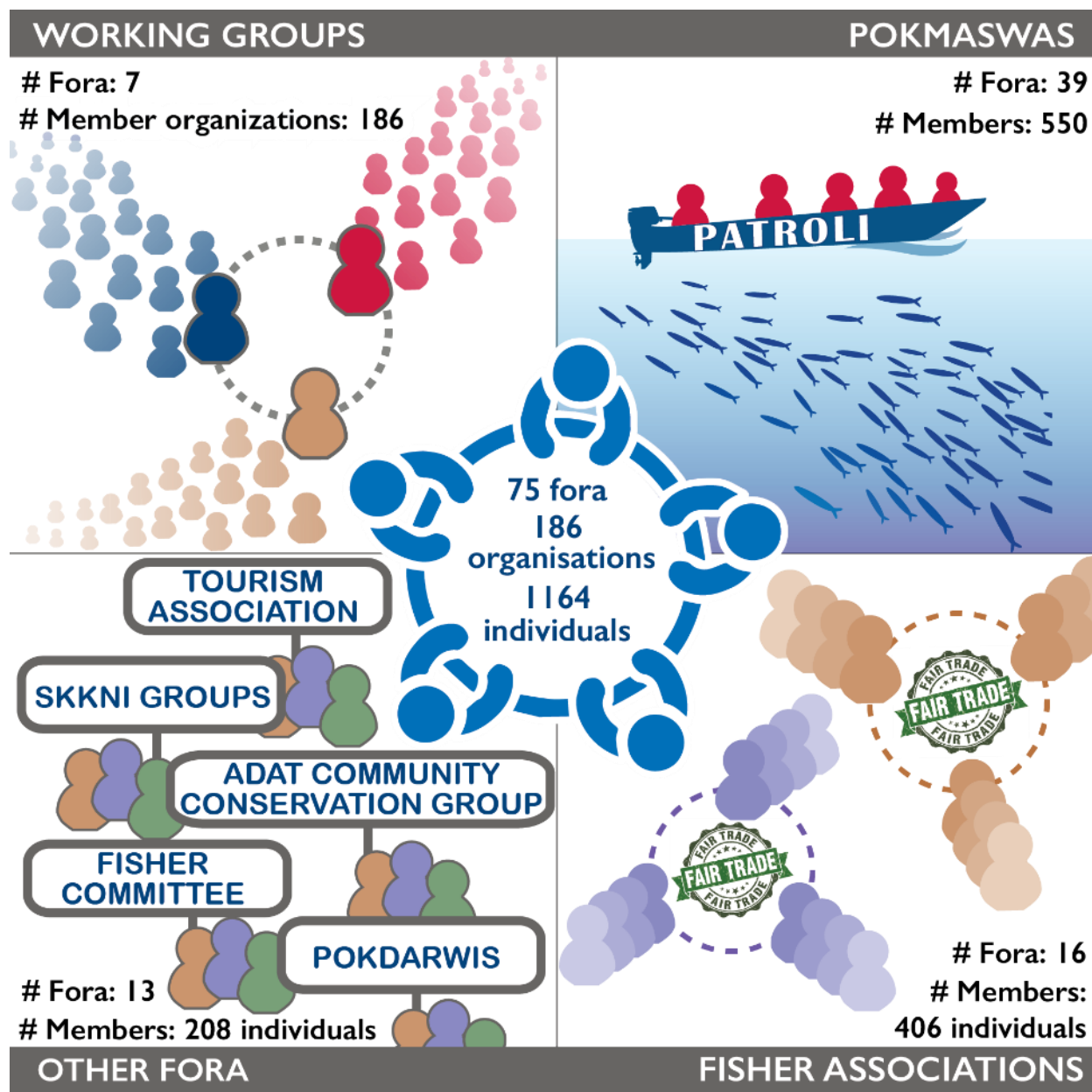


Figure 36: Overview of Fora established and developed with support from the USAID SEA Project.

STRATEGIC APPROACH 3: INCREASE INCENTIVES FOR MARINE STEWARDSHIP

Through FY20 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

Fair Trade (MDPI)

The Fair Trade certification work of USAID SEA partners MDPI was extended for one year, with the aim to expand activities into Morotai, Ternate and Sanana. However, the program faced many challenges, particularly related to the impact of market forces working against the certified fishers due to uncompetitive pricing (as outlined in previous reports). In addition to this, the planned expansion into Morotai was hampered by fish processors having a monopoly in the area, which goes against Fair Trade standards and requirements.

Nonetheless work persevered where possible, particularly in collaboration with industry partners Anova, PT Harta Samudra, and PT Blue Ocean Grace International (PT. BOGI). Some highlights from FY20 include the following:

Support to Fishers' Associations. In North Maluku and Maluku, fisher associations continued to be supported through FY20, with membership growing. Overall 16 associations have now been established in these two provinces, with a combined membership of 371 fishers.

Figure 37: Fair Trade Committees and their relevant Fisher Associations supported through the USAID SEA Project.



Fishers Benefit from Premium Funds. Through FY20 the associations continued to benefit from the issuance of Fair Trade Premium Funds (see box 1), with a total of IDR 1,179,426,500 distributed between 2017 – 2020. In FY20, the total of Fair Trade Premium Fund reached IDR 384.789.928. Fishers and community groups identified a range of uses for their funds, including:

- purchase of solar lamps for their fish landing sites,
- refurbishment of landing sites,
- purchase of GPS satellite phones for safety at sea,
- purchase of raincoats for fishers,
- production of t-shirts raising awareness about ETP species, and,
- contribution to school costs.

Box 1: Fair Trade: PREMIUM FUND

The Fair Trade Premium Fund is an additional sum of money provided by Fair Trade (above sales price) which goes into a communal fund for fishers to use – as they see fit – to improve their social, economic and environmental conditions. The Fair Trade Premium is calculated as a percentage of the volume of produce sold. The amount of Premium fund fishers receive differs from product to product and across regions. The price is reviewed every three to four years to adjust to local inflation. In 2016, more than \$160 million USD of Premium Funds were generated through sales of Fair Trade products globally and given back to communities.

Exploration Undertaken to Harness Market Forces in North Maluku. On November 7, 2019, a Focus Group Discussion was convened with the Fisheries Co-Management Committees (FCMC) in North Maluku to explore mechanisms for harnessing market forces to support sustainability initiatives in the province. The discussion explored the requirements for Fair Trade, MSC certification, the U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring program (SIMP) and Fish Catch Certification (*Sertifikat Hasil Tangkapan Ikan - SHTI*). Each of these certification programs and schemes were discussed and assessed through the lens of the potential benefits they could bring to fishers in the province. For follow-up it is anticipated further work will be undertaken to develop an action plan for the region, to optimize certification uptake and maximize benefit streaming.

Box 2: Fair Trade: CAPTURE FISHERIES STANDARDS (CFS)

The criteria for Fair Trade standards cover six key categories:

1. **Structural Requirements Criteria:** related to the certificate holder's internal management systems for ensuring that the entities meet the relevant CFS requirements.
2. **Empowerment & Community Development Criteria:** related to the collective and individual empowerment fundamental to building healthy businesses, healthy communities, and a healthy environment.
3. **Fundamental Human Rights Criteria:** requires groups to meet standards based on the International Labor Organization Core Conventions.
4. **Wages, Working Conditions & Access to Services Criteria:** related to the well-being of individual fishermen, crew members, and associated industry workers.
5. **Resource Management Criteria:** concerned with the long-term environmental impacts of fishing practices and requirements for sustainable and responsible fishing practices to be adopted, to protect biodiversity and ensure fishing resources are available for future generations.
6. **Trade Requirements Criteria:** related to the traceability of the fish from fisher to consumer.

Training and Capacity Building for Fair Trade Committees and Fisher Associations.

Throughout FY20, several capacity building sessions were conducted for Fair Trade members, including training in waste disposal (and the use of Ecobricks¹), Safety at Sea training, and financial management training. Other, site-specific training, included Fish Handling Best Practice training for fishers in Morotai, with each participant receiving an inspection and certification from the Fish Quarantine Inspection Agency (*Badan Karantina Ikan, Pengendalian Mutu dan Keamanan Hasil Perikanan – BKIPM*). These trainings were implemented to contribute towards the skills-building component of the Fair Trade Capture Fisheries Standards (box 2), and incorporated organizational management skills-building throughout, including bookkeeping, communications, conflict management and reporting.

Sustainable Fisheries Management (WWF / MSC certification)

The USAID SEA Project through WWF continues work on two sites

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

Responsible Mud Crab Fisheries in Bintuni. This activity has been progressing into legalization phase through the wider Traditional Community-Based Fishery Management (TCBFM) scheme being implemented in Bintuni Bay, and has passed a series of technical consultations and public consultations in order to harmonize the idea of responsible mud crab fisheries into village regulation. In February 2020, the head of Korano Jaya Village approved the adjusted village regulation in Korano Jaya, Menimeri District. The same approach will be implemented in some targeted villages (Mamuranu, Anakasi, Yensei, and Sarbe) next year.

Shrimp FIP in South Sorong. The South Sorong district in West Papua is host to a key shrimp fishery, with the most common species caught including “jerbung” shrimp (*Penaeus merguensis*), “ende” shrimp (*Metapenaeus endavori*) and “tiger” shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*). From December 2017 to present day, USAID SEA partner WWF-Indonesia has been collecting daily landing catch data collection in three villages (Konda-Wamargege, Bakoi Konda, and Mate) revealing an overall production capacity of approximately 100 tonnes annually.

Development of this FIP continues to progress, in collaboration with industry partner PT. Irian Marine Product Development (IMPD). Following the three-step process for FIP development (figure 38), the South Sorong shrimp FIP moves into MSC Pre-Assessment implementation. In FY20 three key activities took place to further this work:

- (1) Assessment of shrimp fishing units (conducted January 28, 2020). This involved direct discussions with fishers and shrimp collectors as well as observations of fishing activities. The survey was carried out in the fishing camp of PT. IMPD at Seneboi, and data was collected on catch, fishing gear specifications, fishing techniques, legality of fleet and product traceability.
- (2) Assessment of shrimp supply chain stakeholders (conducted January 29, 2020). This involved discussions and the collection of information from traders and associated stakeholders involved in the shrimp supply chain and product traceability efforts.

¹ An ecobrick is a PET bottle packed solid with clean and dry used plastic. Ecobricks are made to a set density to create reusable building blocks and sequester plastic. Ecobricks terminally reduce the net surface area of packed plastic to effectively secure it from degrading into toxins and microplastics. Ecobricks can make modular units, lego-furniture, open spaces and earthen gardens and structures (www.ecobrick.org)

- (3) Assessment of government and academic perspective on the shrimp fishery (conducted January 30, 2020). This involved interviewing representatives from provincial government agencies and associated academic institutions. Through these discussions data was also collected from the academic sources regarding shrimp catch data, stock data, shrimp biological information and data on trammel net vessels in the region.

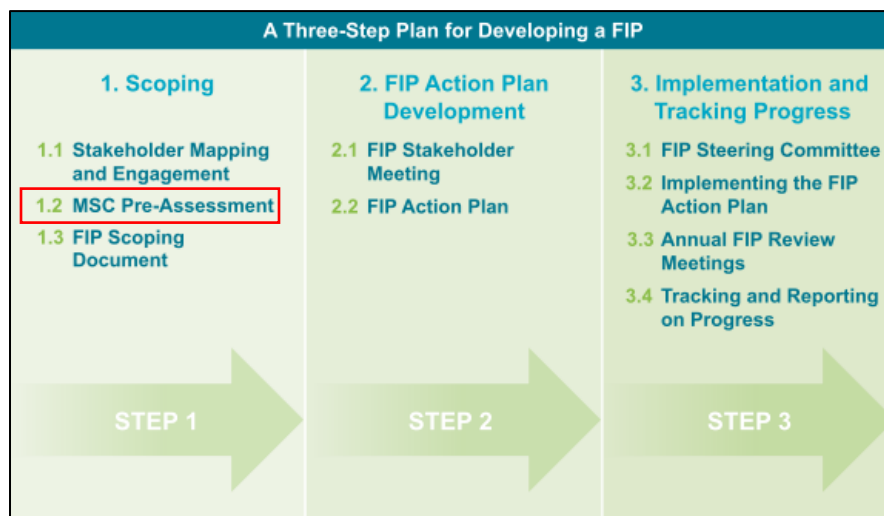


Figure 38: Steps for developing FIPs.

In the period from January to July 2020, a third party Petterson Control Union Ltd, contracted and carried out the MSC pre-Assessment for the shrimp fisheries using trammel net in South Sorong. This Pre-assessment was to obtain information on the gap between shrimp fishery practices in South Sorong and Marine Stewardship Council standards. Fishermen who are the supply chain of PT. IMPD (Irian Marine Product Development) is the target of this assessment. Based on the results of the MSC pre-assessment, the shrimp fishery in South Sorong received a score of 30 percent in compliance with MSC standards.

A key stakeholder is DKP West Papua, and it is anticipated that once the full MSC Pre-Assessment report is available it may be possible to harmonize recommendations with DKP West Papua's own provincial work plan. PT. IMPD also continue to be an essential stakeholder in the FIP, and have already expressed their willingness to progress the FIP to the next stages following Pre-Assessment through market conditions, as the sustainability of the shrimp fishery is essential for their long-term business potential.

In addition to FIP development in South Sorong, partner WWF-Indonesia also identified the opportunity to advance alternative income opportunities through the utilization of shrimp and fish heads for new processed products. To this end, training was provided on mechanisms to utilize these otherwise waste products for stakeholders involved in the shrimp fishery. This resulted in the establishment of three new business groups in South Sorong, aiming to capitalize on the opportunity to enter the market with these new products:

- Swiss Joint Business Group in Seyolo Village, Teminabuan District
- Konwar Joint Business Group in Wamargege Village, Konda District
- Matsol Joint Business Group in Kampung Mate, Inanwatan District

Because of the stop work order issued to WWF between 15 April and 10 September 2020, some of activities are ceased. The activities related to FIP for Shrimp Fisheries in Sorong will continue and be reported in the next period.

PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

In FY20 efforts to promote sustainable marine tourism continued to advance at national, provincial and site levels.

NATIONAL

Sustainable Tourism around MPAs: A Practical Handbook for Implementation in Indonesia. On February 11-12, 2020, USAID SEA partners Marine Change facilitated a workshop to bring together partners (NOAA, MMAF and SEA Core team) to develop a handbook for sustainable tourism around MPAs in Indonesia. The output from the workshop informed guidebook production, which includes three key sections: (1) basics of sustainable tourism; (2) engaging in sustainable tourism; and (3) a “How to” guide to implementing best practices in sustainable coastal and marine tourism. The guidebook will be available in two versions, English and Bahasa Indonesia, and is anticipated to be ready for distribution in October 2020. To complement the guidebook, Marine Change have also developed a online training curricula with four key themes: (1) an introduction to sustainable practices; (2) interactions in MPAs; (3) reduction practices; and (4) engagement with local communities. This training is also anticipated to be rolled out virtually in October.

Workshop for MPA Sustainable Financing. On September 17-18, 2020, the USAID SEA Project, in collaboration with NOAA, conducted a virtual workshop on developing sustainable financing mechanisms for MPAs. The workshop aimed to expand the capacity of MPA managers and related stakeholders in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua; and was attended by 48 participants from the provincial DKP offices, provincial tourism agencies, MPA management units (UPTDs), NGOs and academic institutions. Expert speakers from NOAA, Starling Resources, and Marine Change shared information on how to identify potential sources of income, develop income generating plans, analyze operational cost needs, and full potential funding gaps in MPA management. The workshop also shared case studies from throughout Coral Triangle countries.

PROVINCIAL

North Maluku

Morotai — A range of sustainable tourism and livelihood related activities took place in FY20.

- Carrying capacity assessments were conducted in nine dive sites within the proposed Rao-Tanjung Dehegila MPA. Led by Marine Change, working in collaboration with the local dive community, Morotai Tourism Department and Office of the Bupati, these assessments led to the production of a full report and infographics explaining carrying capacity limitations for each site to ensure sustainable tourism management. These have been produced and distributed electronically to communities, government agencies and private sector operators in the region. A follow-up virtual workshop was also held on July 23, 2020, to provide training to 38 key stakeholders from these target sectors on how best to utilize the information and comply with carrying capacity limitations for sustainability.

- At the start of FY20, USAID SEA Project partners Marine Change received a request from DKP Morotai to assist in the procurement and installation of mooring buoys for dive tourism vessels throughout the MPA. In December 2019, buoys were installed in 13 locations, with support provided for both installation and socialization of the buoys with communities and private sector operators (conducted in collaboration with DKP Morotai and WCS). While this installation process has been successful, there is concern with regards to the ongoing maintenance of these buoys, which is essential for them to remain viable in the water. To learn best practice approaches for buoy maintenance, Marine Change facilitated discussions between DKP Morotai, NGOs (WCS and WWF) and private sector operators experienced in managing mooring buoys (Spice Island Divers and Gili Eco Trust) after which three potential options were identified to meet ongoing maintenance needs. An SOP providing technical guidance for maintaining the buoys is now in the process of development.
- In FY20, Morotai was also selected as the site for trialing the innovative Ocean Eye Application. This is a conservation app that enables tourists in an area to make small payments for every key species they see (alive) during their visit. Usually this relates to charismatic species such as turtles, dolphins, sharks, whales etc., but can be tailored to important species in a given area. Such payments actively incentivize the protection and conservation of these species, and initial socialization of the app was undertaken with communities, dive centers and Morotai local government in November 2019. Launch of the pilot for this app was originally planned to commence in April 2020, but was delayed by the pandemic and is now anticipated to be launch in October 2020. This will enable a short trial to still be achieved to inform and guide app success and any adaptations and refinements required within the USAID SEA Project term.
- Also in FY20 a Community-based Sustainable Tourism Group (POKDARWIS) was established for the villages of Juanga and Kolorai villages in Morotai, with the aim to support sustainable tourism management on Mitita Island (an area of high conservation and tourism potential). Initiated in early FY20 by partners WCS, in collaboration with the Morotai Tourism Agency and Marine Change, several site visits were conducted up to March 2020 to identify and engage people as members of the group. On March 16-17 a capacity-building workshop was held for the POKDARWIS members. From April, 2020, all coordination activities transitioned to be conducted virtually through the the heads of POKDARWIS in both Kolorai and Juanga Village; and in late September 2020 an eight-day virtual training was held with all POKDARWIS members and wider participants, including representatives from the Morotai Tourism Agency, DKP Morotai, DKP North Maluku, private sector operators in the region, the local Trade and Cooperation Agency, the Morotai Village Community Empowerment and Development Agency, and Marine Change.

Widi — Work continued in FY20 with the promotion of a public-private partnership (PPP) with PT. Leadership Islands Indonesia (PT.LII) and the Provincial Government of North Maluku in Widi MPA. Led by partners Marine Change, key activities conducted through the year included the following.

- Preparing a Widi Academy (PT.LII conservation program) 10-year monitoring plan and budget, with financial modelling of payment schemes for Widi MPA monitoring.
- Holding discussions with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of PT.LII regarding the capital needs for monitoring, the potential for corporate funding and strategic considerations in relation to approaching donors and investors.
- Consulting on the collaboration between the PT.LII warden and the local POKMASWAS.

- Preparing a report on 10 months of surveillance data provided by the warden and preparing it for submission to DKP, the local POKMASWAS and village leaders.
- Preparing a draft MOU for consultation between PT.LII and DKP North Maluku.
- Supporting a baseline survey (led by WCS) of Widi MPAs core and tourism zones to ensure a good understanding on the state of the ecosystem and level of illegal bombing activities that have affected the conservation zones; and ensuring this information is shared with PT.LII.

Wider PPP and investment research and support also conducted in FY20 included the following.

- Researching potential donor organizations to support monitoring needs in Widi MPA.
- Researching potential investors to provide capital costs for Widi development (bridge financing while fundraising takes place).
- Undertaking initial conversations with impact investors regarding bridge financing.
- Developing a shortlist of donors and investors to be vetted by PT.LII in preparation for initial contact to gauge interest.
- Researching the ecosystem service values for Widi and preparing a projection on the cost of conducting monitoring vs. not conducting monitoring in the MPA (i.e. the loss of ecosystem service values).

The Project expects that the result of these activities will be ready in the next reporting period.

Maluku

Lease — Several activities took place in FY20 to support sustainable marine tourism and alternative livelihood development in Lease MPA.

- In January 2020 (13-18) Marine Change conducted a site visit to Nusa Laut in Lease to (1) consult with communities regarding potential tourism activities in each village; (2) consult with the Lease Tourism Agency on potential tourism development in the region; and (3) meet with private sector operators (Spice Island Divers) to gain insights into the operationalization of tourism products in the region. These consultations led to the development of a ‘Nusa Laut Tourism package’ designed specifically for motorcyclists to visit the island (as the dominant, and most accessible form of transportation to reach sites of interest). A brochure on this package was developed in April 2020 and shared with a wide range of public and private partners, as well as community members in Nusa Laut, for further promotion.
- Work continued this year exploring the potential development of a PPP between communities in Nusa Laut and the Indonesia Liveaboard Association (Jangkar). While all parties have expressed interest in such a relationship, and Jangkar are confident their members would support locally-based tourism activities for their liveaboard guests, final arrangements and agreements are yet to be developed, with the COVID-19 pandemic causing delays to further negotiations. Nonetheless, initial ideas have been discussed and a PPP agreement is anticipated to be drafted prior to the close of the USAID SEA Project term.
- Also in Lease, the community of Ameth took the initiative in FY20 to install two mooring buoys to support visits of liveaboards to their area. The communities self-funded these buoys through their village fund, but unfortunately the buoys do not meet the strength specifications required for liveaboard vessels. As such, work is now underway to explore the acquisition of additional funds to adjust the mooring buoys so that they can effectively utilized to advance sustainable tourism in the area.

Ay-Rhun — Through support from Marine Change a preliminary assessment was conducted in FY20 to explore the potential for tourism services to increase livelihood revenue and reduce marine threats on the two key islands within the Ay-Rhun MPA. A summary business plan (presentation deck) was prepared identifying some of the opportunities for further exploration; however it was noted that tourism expansion alone would likely not be sufficient to mitigate current threats to the area. To that end a local communication strategy related to tourism development has been proposed to support further awareness raising and compliance with conservation objectives at the site.

Sawai — In FY20 partner WWF-Indonesia continue the activities in Sawai on the implementation of the Marine Tourism Improvement Program (MTIP) with two key private sector partners at the site: Lisa Bahari Hotel and Ora Beach Resort. The MTIP follows a three-step process: (1) MTIP assessment and action plan; (2) MTIP Implementation; and (3) monitoring and evaluation. In this year the first step of ‘assessment and action plan’ was completed, with the assessment exploring the tourism operators’ awareness and competence in the areas of: (1) environmental sustainability, (2) social, economic, and cultural sustainability, and (3) effective management. The survey undertaken uses a graduated scale of competence from levels 1 to 5 (referred to as Starfish 1 to 5 under the WWF program) as shown in table 12.

Table 12: Definitions of the different ‘Starfish’ levels of tourism operator competence in issues related to sustainability.	
Level	Tourism Operator is able to
1	... express knowledge and commitment towards responsible business and sustainable tourism practices.
2	... demonstrate commitment to implement best practices (minor implementation = < 50 percent of the applicant’s internal staff commit to, and implement, the practices).
3	... carry out the principles of responsible marine tourism by involving related parties (major implementation = > 50 percent of the applicant’s internal staff commit to, and implement, best practices).
4	... educate and motivate wider related parties to apply responsible marine tourism practices (minor contribution = < 50 percent of the applicant’s related external parties).
5	... show innovative tourism programs, creating significant impact for environmental sustainability and supporting socio-economic-cultural subjects; aiding in the reduction of carbon footprints, and able to influence policies and regulations in the subject of sustainable natural resource management (major contribution = > 50 percent of the applicant’s related external parties).

The results of the assessments of the two private sector operators is shown in table 13, and reveal the highest scores are to be found under the level of starfish 1, though some level of proficiency was also observed under the level of starfish 2.

Table 13: Assessment scores for Lisar Bahari Hotel (LB) and Ora Beach Resort (OB).										
Starfish Levels	1		2		3		4		5	
SITE	LB	OB	LB	OB	LB	OB	LB	OB	LB	OB
Environment	89%	89%	56%	67%	25%	22%	13%	25%	13%	0%
Social, Economic, and Cultural	80%	100%	60%	60%	40%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Effective Management	56%	90%	40%	57%	50%	43%	14%	22%	36%	45%
Total	75%	93%	52%	61%	38%	22%	26%	16%	16%	15%

Key observations were as follows:

- **Environment** — Lisar Bahari and Ora Beach Resort both have an understanding of marine/terrestrial ecosystems and support ecosystem conservation. Both have conducted various activities to support environmental sustainability including Ora Beach Resort's contributions in preserving coral reef ecosystem by conducting a rehabilitation program using transplantation techniques. This activity was also supported by the Indonesian Navy and PT Angkasa Pura. Lisar Bahari owner is well recognized and actively participated in various environmental campaigns (e.g., marine ecosystems conservation). In addition, the owner has regularly invited local community and school children to do beach cleaning activities. Lisar Bahari installed several campaign materials (e.g., poster) around the area and had proved their commitment to support the environmental sustainability. However, neither are fully committed to reducing the use of plastics and generation of plastic waste, though efforts have been made to transition to the use of food boxes for guests packed lunches when they travel to the islands.
- **Social-Economy-Culture** — Both operators contribute to the village through tourism fees, and involved in the village meetings. However, neither are fully committed to sourcing products locally, currently only purchasing fresh goods (fish and vegetables) from farmers and fishers. In terms of social equality, neither are committed to improving services (facilities) for people with special needs, though such individuals are welcome at the sites.
- **Effective Management** — Both operators pay attention to aspects of employee skills and fully support employees to develop by providing employee competency training. Employees work according to prescribed SOPs, although these SOPs are not in written form and are only verbally communicated. Both operations are orderly in state administration by being obedient in paying taxes and other legalities.

Moving forward, support will be provided to both operations through the development of an action plan and the provision of technical assistance for the development of Action Plan and capacity building as part of the MTIP. The work was planned to commence in March 2020, however the pandemic had caused the remaining work to cease and no MTIP work will continue after September 2020.

Also in FY20, a carrying capacity assessment for eight key dive sites in the MPA was finalized, with the results showing the maximum sustainable number of divers for each of the sites per year. With all sites combined this reveals an optimal number of divers to the area as 27,070 (see figure 39, with further information provided in table 14). These results have since been adopted into the draft management and zoning plan (RPZ) for Serutbar MPA. The daily assessment of marine tourism activities in Serutbar MPA could not be provided in this reporting period due to the unestablished MPA management unit in this area and hence, the current diving activities status in comparison to carrying capacity quota was not available.

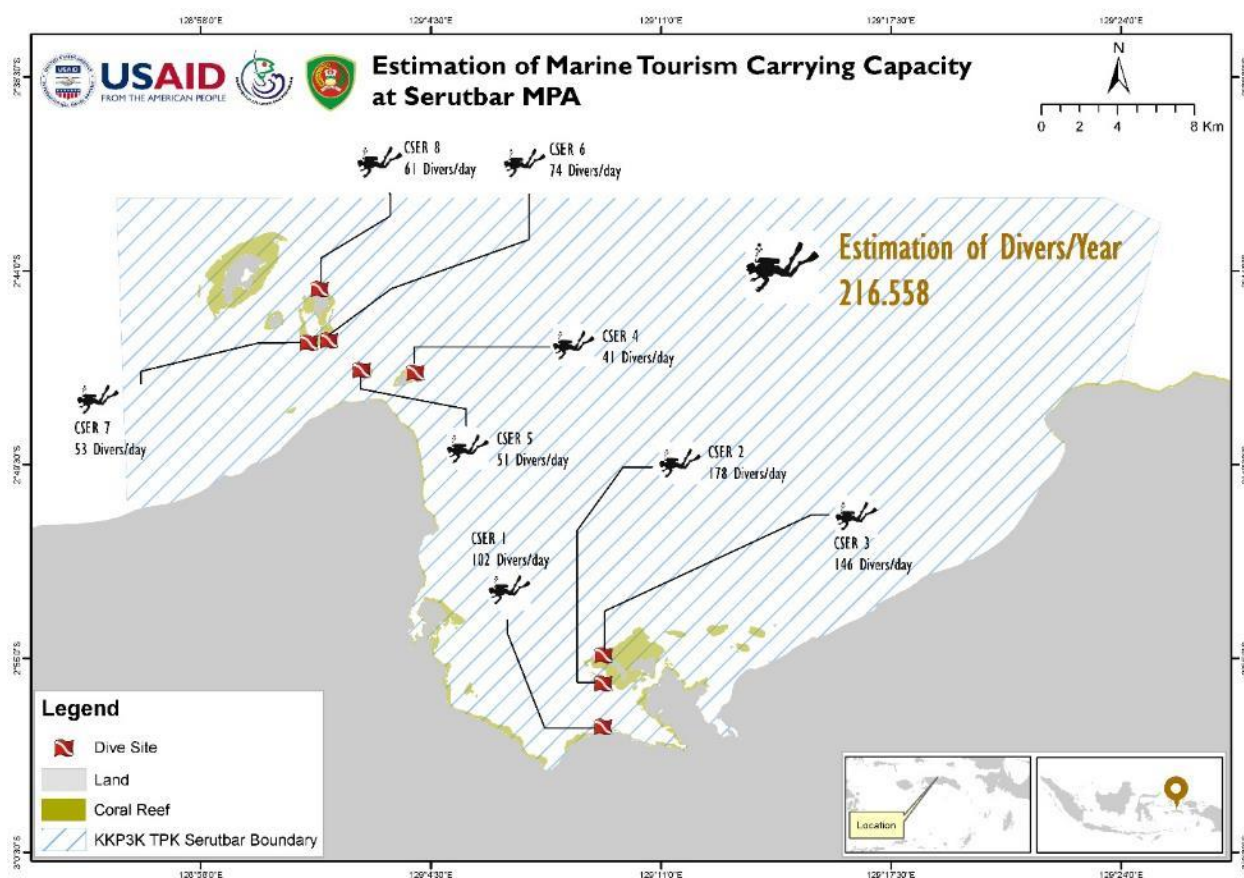


Figure 39: Results of the Carrying Capacity Assessment conducted in Serutbar MPA.

Site Name	Length of Dive Site (m)	PCC/day	Correction Factor			RCC	RCC/Year/Season
			CfSos	Cfgt	Cfwind		
Tebing Batu	675	862	0,25	0,56	0,84	102	31.086
Pulau Raja 1	606	774	0,40	0,69	0,84	178	54.537
Pulau Raja 2	674	860	0,25	0,81	0,84	146	44.808
Pulau Isau	173	221	0,40	0,56	0,84	41	12.600
Pulau Tengah	403	514	0,30	0,39	0,84	51	15.588
Pulau Alei 1	374	477	0,25	0,74	0,84	74	22.773
Pulau Alei 2	194	248	0,40	0,64	0,84	53	16.366
Pulau Air	243	310	0,60	0,39	0,84	61	18.799
Average of divers / day						88	
Average of divers / year / dive site						27.070	
Total of divers / year / season						216.558	

PCC = Physical Carrying Capacity

RCC = Realtime Carrying Capacity

PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO MPAs IN INDONESIA

As part of USAID SEA Projects contribution to knowledge management and legacy, in FY20 partners Marine Change developed four case studies of private sector contributions to MPAs in Indonesia. The results of the studies will be used as part of the lessons learned document and distributed to stakeholders at national, provincial and local levels.

- (1) The Bird's Head Seascape is host to a collection of 20 MPAs in West Papua Province that have dramatically increased protection and tourism for an area of highly biodiverse habitat, with the private sector playing a significant supporting role. The mere presence of homestays, resorts, and dive operators, among others, effectively increases patrolling activity and deters illegal and destructive fishing. Meanwhile these businesses attract, house, and entertain tourists whose fees contribute to the costs of managing the MPAs. Finally, private tourism operators are a major source of tax revenue for local governments.
- (2) Signing Blue is an initiative of WWF-Indonesia. This program aims to promote best practices in sustainable marine tourism by setting out guidelines, standards, and ratings for participating tourism businesses, and showcasing these partners to the public. This program is intended to highlight participating companies and increase demand for their services, thereby incentivizing environmental stewardship and supporting marine protection. While initially acquiring interest from seven private sector partners, none were found to meet the stringent membership requirements, or show the willingness to effectively complete the paperwork compliance requirements for progressing forward. Therefore this initiative was discontinued in FY20.
- (3) Green Fins is an international initiative managed in Indonesia by the Coral Triangle Center. It lays out guidelines and standards for sustainability with particular focus on the scuba diving and snorkeling industry. The program aims to raise awareness of the environmental impacts of tourism among businesses and guests, and ultimately to support marine conservation. To date, 30 Indonesian dive operators have agreed and signed the standard. While this is a small fraction of the country's dive industry, the program is still relatively new and appears to be gaining momentum. With the support of the USAID SEA project, the number of assessors has increased from two to nine and their geographic footprint has expanded, boosting the capacity of the project to reach more dive operators in the future.
- (4) TAKSA is an initiative of Reef Check to provide capacity building to small-scale entrepreneurs in remote areas adjacent to MPAs, in basic business management and bookkeeping skills. The project aims to support marine conservation by providing alternative livelihoods to extractive practices such as fishing, and include an e-commerce platform for participating small businesses to showcase their wares.

These initiatives provide many reasons for optimism. The downsides of overdevelopment in are by now well known in many areas of Indonesia, and each of these case studies reflects the need to empower local communities and/or promote sustainable tourism practices. These programs are still relatively new and groundbreaking in Indonesia, and it can only be expected that they will require some time to refine their strategies and gain traction.

PROMOTING PREFERENTIAL, MANAGED, AND SECURE ACCESS TO MARINE RESOURCES

Maluku

Despite several challenges faced in FY20, including a large earthquake in Seram at the start of the fiscal year, and the COVID-19 pandemic, USAID SEA Project partners ILMMA managed to finalize many accomplishments this year, as they reached the end of their subcontracting period.

Table 15: Managed Access Areas supported in Maluku.						
Village Name		Population		Fishing Area/ TURF (ha)	NTZ /sasi (ha)	STATUS
		M	F			
	CENTRAL MALUKU					
1	Aketernate	308	479	10,409	173	Village regulation signed & endorsed
2	Kobi Sadar	1,258		22,823.22	807	Joint village regulation signed & endorsed
3	Kobi Sonta	1,735				
4	Samal	1,109				
5	Karlutu Warasiwa	318	275	3,646	17.52	Village regulation signed & endorsed
6	Lisabata Timur	349	332	Not yet mapped	TBD	Regulation drafted pending map production
	WEST SERAM					
7	Hatunuru	210	203	4,569.64	12.5	Village regulation signed & endorsed
8	Kasieh	837	531	6,014.21	52	Kasieh and Hulung while separatedly regulated, collectively managed its no-take zone. Area mapped and regulation signed by community. Village regulation signed & endorsed (Kaseih); Village regulation signed & endorsed (Hulung)
9	Hulung	203	262	8,221.4		
10	Taniwel	779	369	4,844.29	45.13	Village regulation signed & endorsed
11	Murnaten	875	892	21,430.57	184.64	Village regulation signed & endorsed
12	Wakolo	232	290	1,023.21	38.46	Wakolo and Lisabata while separately regulated, collectively managed their no-take zone. Wakolo regulation signed and endorsed, Lisabata regulation drafted
13	Lisabata	981	953	6,840		
14	Niwelehu	461	425	969	271.21	Village regulation signed & endorsed
15	Nukuhai	195	176	2,666	14.08	Village regulation signed & endorsed
16	Sukaraja	279	258	700	0.81	Village regulation signed & endorsed
17	Uwen Pantai	205	197	688	12.58	Uwen Pantai and Waraloin while separately regulated, collectively manage their no-take zone. Uwen Pantai regulation signed and endorsed, Waraloin regulation in final draft review stage.
18	Waraloin	188	168	217		
19	Pasinalu	295	276	1,254	32.17	Village regulation signed & endorsed
20	Souhuwe	348	304	1,135.46	77.16	Area mapped and regulation drafted
21	Maloang	59	69	Not yet Mapped	TBD	Regulation drafted pending map production (collective with Lumahlatal)
22	Lumah Pelu	288	281	53.96	4.52	Area mapped and regulation drafted
23	Walakone	297	240	496	8.24	Village regulation signed & endorsed
24	Nikulukan	320	289	Not yet Mapped	TBD	Village regulation signed & endorsed

At the village level, continued community engagement and meetings in the first part of the year (prior to the pandemic) led to the successful conclusion of the establishment of 24 marine managed areas in Central Maluku and West Seram, 21 of which have finalized their legalization process through the issuance of village regulations (table 15). These communities have a combined population of 19,398 people benefiting from secure marine tenure, covering a combined area of more than 98,000 ha. Of this area, more than 1,750 ha. are set aside as no-take zones.

Within these communities, ILMMA also support the planning and budgeting for conservation management, for inclusion in the village fund allocations (particularly for Pasinalo and Hatunuru); and while the funds originally agreed to be disbursed for conservation management have had to since be diverted to support health issues through the pandemic, the acceptance of this allocation initially is an important step to the long term recognition and support needed for the sustainability of these marine managed areas.

At the district level this year, the government fishery and tourism agencies appointed seven ILMMA partners — from Hatunuru, Pasinalo, Nukuhai, Kasieh, Hulung, Niwelehu and Nikulukan — to participate in the ‘Innovative Government Award’ (IGA) sponsored by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). This is the first time West Seram is participating in such a competition. The activity is scheduled for October 2020 and these villages will represent the district for exemplary natural resource management, with a high confidence that this will lead to a strong recognition from MOHA of the importance of locally managed areas for future sustainability.

West Papua

TURFs in Raja Ampat. In FY20 work accelerated at USAID SEA partners Rare’s Raja Ampat sites of Mayalibit Bay and Dampier Strait, with the establishment of 36 customary fisheries areas (CFA) (*Kelola Perikanan Adat - KPA*). These CFA are a form of territorial user rights for fisheries (TURFs); with 15 located in Mayalibit Bay and 21 in Dampier Strait. Together they cover a combined 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’ (table 16). This is the biggest TURFs network established in Indonesia.

Moving forward it is anticipated that a Governor Regulation will be issued to formally recognize these CFAs at the provincial level. A draft regulation has been developed and is currently under review by local university partner (UNIPA) in Manokwari, after which it will be submitted to the Governors office. Also this year Rare mobilized seven villages in Dampier (Samate, Jeffman Barat, Jeffman Timur, Kapatlap, Wamega, Sakabu, and Weilen) to produce joint regulations to cover joint CFA boundaries. This regulation was ordained by the District Government on 17 February, 2020.

A large part of the work in achieving these establishment of these CFAs has been the social marketing campaign being implemented throughout the region since the beginning of the initiative. In FY20, end of project surveys revealed very good results. Knowledge about the CFAs increased from an average 34 percent in 2017 to 57 percent by 2020; while compliance with CFA regulations increased from an average of 63 percent to 70.

Table 16: Customary Fisheries Areas established in Raja Ampat, end FY20.					
No	Name of Customary Fisheries Area	Area (Ha)			
		TURF/ Fishing Area	Reserves		TURF+R (= CFA)
			NTZ	Sasi	
DAMPIER STRAIT					
1	CFA Amdui	3,264.09	12.99		3,277.08
2	CFA Arefi	10,959.77		3,316.77	14,276.54
3	CFA Kaliyam	6,669.34		169.88	6,839.22
4	CFA Kalwal	25,605.06		500.32	26,105.39
5	CFA Kapatlap dan Waipele	5,890.33			5,890.33
6	CFA Sakabu dan Wailen	10,935.01		19.89	10,954.90
7	CFA Samate	1,712.11		854.03	2,566.14
8	CFA Solol	4,996.75		15.49	5,012.24
9	CFA Wailebet	12,203.15	214.49		12,417.64
10	CFA Wamega	3,178.77	175.33		3,354.10
11	CFA Weibon	2,439.26			2,439.26
12	CFA Weiman	3,989.12			3,989.12
13	CFA Yefman	4,557.97	211.25	103.87	4,873.09
14	CFA Yenanas	5,720.83	36.69	45.83	5,803.35
15	CFA Yensawai	18,909.00			18,909.00
16	CFA Amdui and Arefi	11,366.47			11,366.47
17	CFA Arefi and Yensawai	21,661.52	468.21		22,129.73
18	CFA Kaliyam and Kalwal	5,384.16			5,384.16
19	CFA Samate, Wamega, and Yefman	1,934.35		86.09	2,020.44
20	CFA All Villages from Batanta Island	25,662.32	342.52	1,657.03	27,661.86
21	CFA All Villages Batanta & Salawati	13,721.56	853.69	1,178.29	15,753.55
Total		200,760.95	2,315.16	7,947.48	211,024
MAYALIBIT BAY					
1	CFA Arawai	2,974.10			2,974.10
2	CFA Beo	2,172.54			2,172.54
3	CFA Go	1,234.26	550.06		1,784.32
4	CFA Kabilol	418.31	210.45		628.76
5	CFA Kalitoko	2,600.20	432.12		3,032.32
6	CFA Lopintol	4,488.06	3,787.23		8,275.29
7	CFA Mumes	3,761.67	434.84		4,196.51
8	CFA Waifoi	876.51	52.71		929.22
9	CFA Warimak	2,175.14	219.87		2,395.02
10	CFA Warsambin	4,072.65	2,345.90		6,418.55
11	CFA Wegalas	664.76	644.68		1,309.44
12	CFA Yensner	5,535.14	744.02		6,279.16
13	CFA Bersama Mumes dan Yensner	3,161.14	762.59		3,923.73
14	CFA Bersama Teluk Mayalibit		5,560.60		5,560.60
15	CFA Bersama Warsambin & Lopintol	72.25			72.25
Total		34,206.74	15,745.08		49,952

Together these sites secure tenure for 31 villages (Mayalibit 12, Dampier 19); with a combined total of 7,993 people (Mayalibit 1,990, Dampier 6,003).

**CUSTOMARY FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (CFM)
OF MAYALIBIT BAY AND DAMPIER STRAIT MPA
RAJA AMPAT**

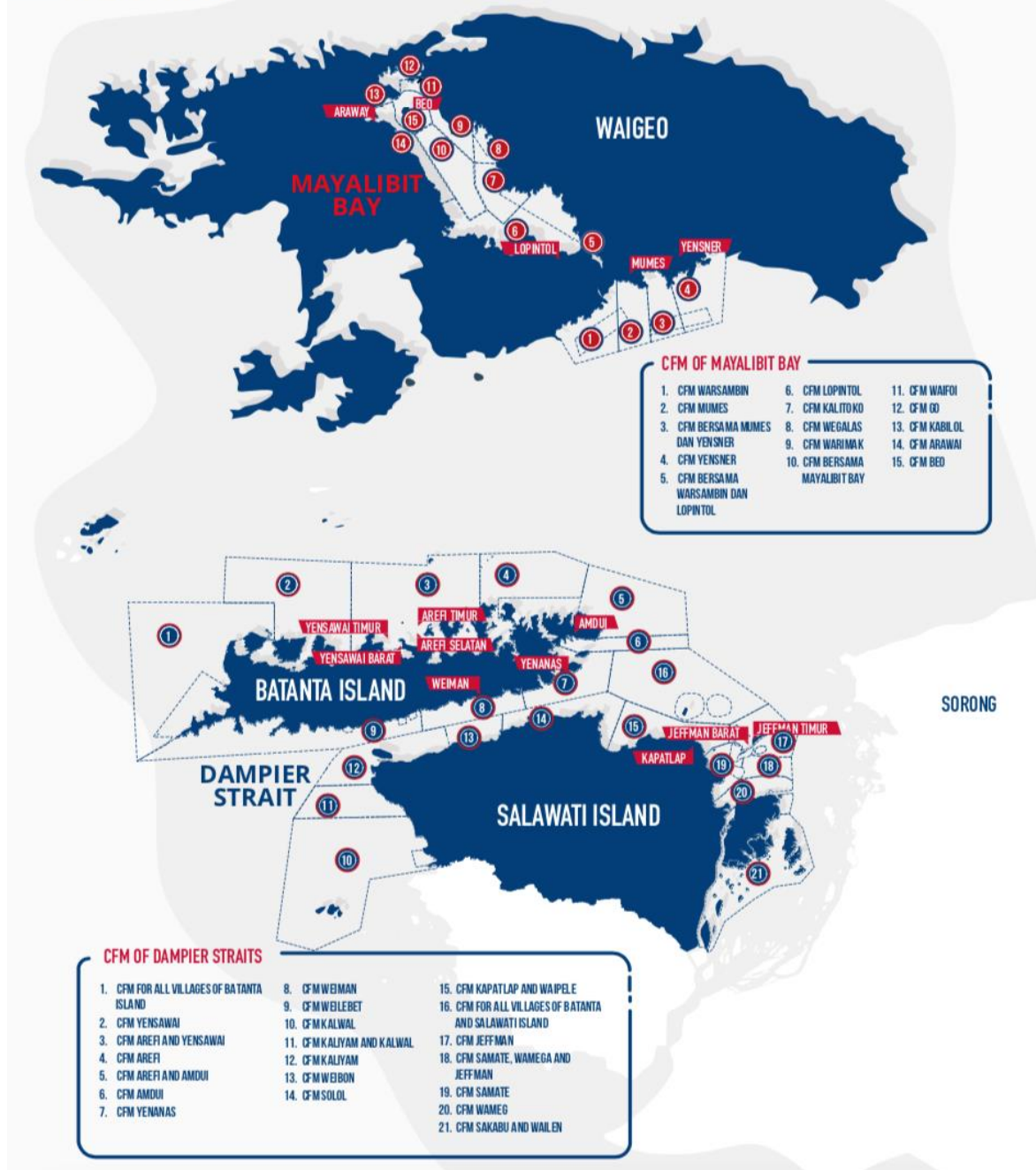


Figure 40: Overview of the Customary Fisheries Areas in Raja Ampat.

Finally, in support of the TURFs in Raja Ampat, in February 2020 the USAID SEA Project assisted the office of the Raja Ampat Regional Public Service Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum Daerah – BLUD*) to distribute 100 liters of gasoline to five target villages in Mayalibit Bay to support community-led surveillance activities (Mumers, Yensner, Lopintol, Beo, and Arawai). The office also tasked Rare to

develop protocols for the use of gasoline following distribution. Rare will develop the protocol after Rare's engagement with USAID SEA is completed.



Figure 41: Rare staff work with community surveillance office in Mayalibit Bay to use the gasoline tracking form.

Traditional Community-Based Fisheries Management in Bintuni Bay. In FY20, an area of 66,921 ha was allocated for protection in Bintuni Bay in the West Papua RZWP-3-K, with the aim to develop a Traditional Community-Based Fisheries Management Area (TCBFMA) at the site. This is outside of the regular jurisdiction of MPA's, and instead provides a mechanism by which indigenous people in the area will secure marine tenure and privileged access rights to key traditional user zones in the bay.

There are three stages of process steps for establishing the TCBFM, led by WWF-Indonesia. These are: (1) Initiation, (2) Agreement, and (3) Implementation. By this year, the process had progressed to the 'Agreement' stage, with efforts focused on public consultations and the development of village regulations. These regulations are being developed in accordance with the stages stipulated in law no. 6/2014 concerning villages, and is technically regulated under the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation no. 111/2014 e.

Development of the regulations are being prioritized at five sites in the bay, that jointly cover approximately 73,385 ha of village area, with a combined population of around 2,300 people. The current status of these statutes by the end of FY20 is as shown in table 17.

Table 17: Status of Village Regulations in priority sites in Bintuni Bay.			
REGION	VILLAGES	STAGE	NOTES
Wamesa District	Mamuranu, Anakasi, and Yensei	PLANNING	Following the successful basic training for sustainable fisheries management in mid FY20, work began with all three villages on drafting their village regulations.
Manimeri Subdistrict	Korano Jaya	EVALUATION	Draft regulation has been finalized and is currently undergoing evaluation by Bintuni Bay District Government. After this, the regulation will move to 'Clarification' stage.
Kuri Subdistrict	Sarbe	DISCUSSION	Draft is ready for public consultation, though may be delayed due to isolation measures being implemented for COVID-19.

Each of the village regulations are tailored to the circumstances of the area, but will have commonalities in terms of accommodating the results of a variety of fisheries studies, including the status of Mangrove Crab EAFM, Better Management Practices (BMP) for ETP Species Bycatch, and BMP for Mud Crab amongst others. Specifically in Korano Jaya Village, Manimeri Subdistrict, Mama Ferdinanda Karto (Mama Nanda), a local champion has helped the team during series of technical meeting, public consultation and village regulation development. Mama Nanda is also encouraging more mamas to actively participate.

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

Under this workstream, work continues to advance the development of marine and fisheries policies and regulations. As final information is being collated from all partners and sites the full list of statutes being supported by the USAID SEA Project has been updated, and now stands at a total of 55 laws, policies, regulations and plans (table 18). Of these 54 statutes, 39 have reached Stage 2 of processing (endorsed or accepted) and are thus counted towards the USAID SEA Projects PMIs. This far surpasses the LOP target of 15.

The statutes fall under the four 'Technical Approaches' of the USAID SEA Project, as well marine and fisheries governance.

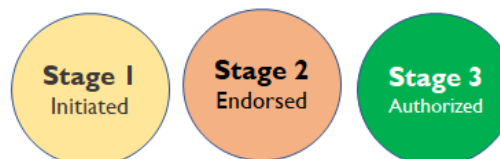
Table 18: Laws, policies, regulations and strategic plans being supported by the USAID SEA Project, end FY20.					
Statute / policy name and type		Level	Stage *		
			1	2	3
EAFM					
1	Amendment of Fisheries Law (small-scale fisher definition and other input)	National	X		
2	Governor Decree for the Snapper and Grouper Fisheries Management Plan in North Maluku	North Maluku	X		
3	Governor Regulation for the Snapper and Grouper Fisheries Management Plan in North Maluku	North Maluku	X		
4	Raja Ampat Bupati Regulation no. 42/2019 on the Management of Marine Resources Based on Local Wisdom in the area of Community Customary Law in the Raja Ampat District	West Papua	X	X	
5	Local Regulation on Fisheries Resource Management in North Salawati and Central Salawati, Raja Ampat	West Papua	X	X	
6	Logbook Policy for Small Scale Fishers	National	X		
7	Customary Village Regulation no. 2/2017 on Management of Land, Costal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Kobisadar. Endorsed Nov 30, 2017.	Maluku	X	X	
8	Joint Regulation of the Customary Government of Kobisadar, the Administrative Village of Samal, and the Administrative Village of Kobisonta on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Costal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Petuanan of Kobisadar. Endorsed Nov 30, 2017.	Maluku	X	X	
9	Customary Village Regulation no. 5/2018 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Aketernate, Endorsed Feb 16, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
10	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2018 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Hulung. Endorsed Feb 26, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
11	Village Regulation no. 1/ 2018 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Hulung. Endorsed Feb 26, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
12	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2018 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Murnaten. Endorsed Nov 13, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
13	Village Regulation no. 1/2018 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Murnaten. Endorsed Nov. 13, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
14	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2018 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Hatunuru. Endorsed Nov 19, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
15	Village Regulation no. 1/2018 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Hatunuru. Endorsed Nov 19, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	

Table 18: Laws, policies, regulations and strategic plans being supported by the USAID SEA Project, end FY20.					
Statute / policy name and type		Level	Stage *		
			1	2	3
16	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Nukuhai. Endorsed Dec 20, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
17	Village Regulation no. 6/2018 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Nukuhai. Endorsed Dec 20, 2018.	Maluku	X	X	
18	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Kasieih. Endorsed Jan 22, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
19	Customary Village Regulation no. 4/2018 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Wakolo. Endorsed Feb 22, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
20	Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Wakolo. Endorsed Feb 22, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
21	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2018 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Taniwel. Endorsed May 18, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
22	Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Taniwel. Endorsed May 18, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
23	Customary Village Regulation no. 3/2019 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Pasinalu. Endorsed May 14, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
24	Village Regulation no. 2/2019 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Pasinalu. Endorsed May 14, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
25	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Walakone. Endorsed Jul 1, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
26	Village Regulation no. 3/2019 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Walakone. Endorsed Jul 1, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
27	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Souhuwe. Endorsed Jul 7, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
28	Village Regulation no. 1/ 2019 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Souhuwe. Endorsed Jul 7, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
29	Customary Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Karlutu Warasiwa. Endorsed Jul 2, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
30	Village Regulation no. 1/2019 on the Ratification of the Customary Law on Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under the Customary Territory of Karlutu Warasiwa. Endorsed Jul 21, 2019.	Maluku	X	X	
MPA					
31	Amendment to MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 30/2010 on the MPA Management and Zoning Plan	National	X	X	
32	Technical Guidelines for MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 13/2014 on MPA Networks	National	X		
33	MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 65/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Koon Island, Gorogos Island, Nukus Island and Neden Island in Maluku Province	National and Maluku	X	X	
34	MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 66/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Mare Island in North Maluku Province	National and North Maluku	X	X	
35	MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 67/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Rao-Dehegila Bay in Morotai, North Maluku Province	National and North Maluku	X	X	

Table 18: Laws, policies, regulations and strategic plans being supported by the USAID SEA Project, end FY20.					
Statute / policy name and type		Level	Stage *		
			1	2	3
36	MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 68/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Sula Islands in North Maluku Province	National and North Maluku	X	X	
37	MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 79/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Berau Bay MPA and Nusa Iasi-Van Den Bosch Bay MPAs in West Papua Province	National and West Papua	X	X	
MSP					
38	PerDa no.2/2018 on the RZWP-3-K in North Maluku, 2018 – 2038	North Maluku	X	X	
39	Governor Regulation for the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa in North Maluku	North Maluku	X		
40	PerDa no.1/2018 on the RZWP-3-K in Maluku, 2018 – 2038	Maluku	X	X	
41	Governor Regulation for the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa in Maluku	Maluku	X		
42	PerDa no. 13/2019 on the RZWP-3-K in West Papua, 2019 – 2039	West Papua	X	X	
Law Enforcement					
43	MMAF Ministerial Regulation on Community Participation in Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources (<i>the previous title was Community-based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance System</i>)	National	X		
44	Marine and Fisheries Compliance Strategy and its Management Framework for National and Provincial Levels	National	X		
45	MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 39/2019 on the Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Guidelines	National	X	X	X
46	MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 52/2020 on the Implementation of Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing	National	X	X	
47	Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the Technical Implementation of PSMA for the Indonesia PSM Secretary	National	X		
48	Governor Regulation on Combatting Destructive Fishing in North Maluku	North Maluku	X		
49	Governor Regulation on Combatting Destructive Fishing in Maluku	Maluku	X		
50	Governor Regulation on Combatting Destructive Fishing in West Papua	West Papua	X		
Marine and Fisheries Governance					
51	North Maluku RPJMD and DKP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024	North Maluku	X	X	
52	Maluku RPJMD and DKP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024	Maluku	X	X	
53	Revision of West Papua RPJMD and DKP Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022	West Papua	X		
54	Support of Village Funds to ensure the sustainability of local fisheries management and MPAs in coastal villages, with lessons learned from USAID SEA Project areas	National	X		

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

Key activities implemented in FY20 to advance the above statutes are described in this section, accompanied by the following color-coded reference to their status at the end of FY20.



EAFM related law and policy support

I **Governor Decree for the Snapper and Grouper Fisheries Management Plan in North Maluku [#2].** Utilizing the results of the snapper and grouper stock assessment (completed Q2, FY20) the USAID SEA Project has supported DKP North Maluku to utilize the data for developing a snapper and grouper fisheries management plan (with input from partners WCS and the academic community in North Maluku). In order to ensure that the plan can be used as a basis for the provincial Government of North Maluku to manage the snapper and grouper stocks in their

waters, the Legal Bureau of the Provincial Government has been engaged, and expressed strong commitment to assist in the policy process for endorsing this plan through regulations during a virtual meeting between these parties held on June 18 (attended by 20 participants).

To this end, the Legal Bureau advised to proceed with two form of regulations: (1) a Governor Decree (*Keputusan Gubernur - KepGub*) to enact the plan as a basis for all provincial government agencies involvement; and (2) a Governor Regulation (*Peraturan Gubernur - PerGub*) to ensure all the broader stakeholders can participate and comply with the management measures that will be enforced by the provincial government. The Legal Bureau also considers it may be possible to acquire an optimal Local Regulation (*Peraturan Daerah – PerDa*) to endorse this plan; however, the KepGub will be the first step in this, while registering the initiative with the Local Legislation Program (*Program Legislasi Daerah – Prolegda*) to make it eligible for potential PerDa coverage in the future.

USAID SEA has provided considerable support to the drafting of the KepGub. The draft has been equipped with significant indicative programs and activities to be implemented by relevant provincial government agencies to sustain and rebuild the carrying capacity of snapper and grouper fisheries stock, and to improve the welfare of snapper and grouper fishers and associated business in the province. The draft is now ready for stakeholder consultation.

1 Governor Regulation for the Snapper and Grouper Fisheries Management Plan in North Maluku [#3]. As described above, the snapper and grouper fisheries management plan for North Maluku has inspired the development of not only a Governor Decree but also a Governor Regulation. Even though these policy instruments will have the same objectives, the governor *regulation* has greater power to regulate and to require the compliance of communities and other stakeholders in North Maluku to all the management measures contained therein.

In order to develop this regulation, the USAID SEA Project has worked intensively with DKP and the Legal Bureau of North Maluku since July 2020 to develop an academic manuscript outlining the technical, sociological and legal justifications for the development of the regulation. Through this process, legal analysis was undertaken into the various significant articles for the regulation, resulting in the manuscript becoming a defacto draft of the regulation itself. The draft has identified the scope of management measures for snapper and groupers fisheries (e.g. allowable hooks and permitted fishing grounds), as well as outlined anticipated sanctions and stages of implementation and facilitation.

This draft has now reached stage I of implementation (initiation) ready for intensive consultations with relevant stakeholders to take place in October 2020.

2 Raja Ampat Bupati Regulation no. 42/2019 on the Management of Marine Resources Based on Local Wisdom in the area of Community Customary Law in the Raja Ampat District [#4]. In the first quarter of FY20 work progressed considerably on the development of a Bupati regulation that formally recognizes the rights of the Maya tribe in Raja Ampat to manage their traditional fisheries. Through USAID SEA Project partners Rare, support was provided to the district government to finalize the draft documentation, to not only secure the Maya tribes rights, but also ensure the fishery management measures contained therein are integrated effectively into district, provincial and national fishery management frameworks. To that end, a range of stakeholder discussions were facilitated by the SEA Project, and draft documentation developed, reviewed and revised, leading to final production of the Raja Ampat Bupati Regulation no. 42/2019 on the Management of Marine Resources Based on Local Wisdom in the area of Community Customary Law Community in Raja Ampat District, which was endorsed on 10 December, 2019.

2

Local Regulation on Fisheries Resource Management in North Salawati and Central Salawati, Raja Ampat [#5]. Customary rights were further supported this year in the Dampier Strait region of Raja Ampat. SEA partners Rare provided support to the district government and communities to draft a joint village regulation that stipulates the fishery management measures to be deployed in their customary fisheries areas, including information on permitted and prohibited gear types, permitted and prohibited utilization levels, fishing times, protocols for management and sanctions for non-compliance. This work resulted in the production of local regulation no. 1/2020 on Local Fisheries Resource Management in North and Central Salawati Areas, endorsed on 17 February, 2020.

2

Customary and Village Regulations Ratifying the Management of Land, Coastal, and Marine Natural Resources under Customary Territories in Maluku [#7 – 30]. After the enactment of law no. 23/2014 on Regional Government, and the subsequent transfer of authority over marine resource management from districts to provinces, the roles of village governments and communities to be engaged in on-site management have become all the more critical to effective marine and coastal management.

Through USAID SEA Project partners ILMMA, work has been ongoing throughout the life of the project to support the establishment of formally recognized local marine managed areas in Central Maluku and West Seram, based on the recognition that village regulations will have the power to enforce or be obeyed by all parties as long as these regulations are in line with the higher formal regulations.

In FY20, as the subcontractors work began to wrap up, efforts to date were consolidated and reviewed, revealing sites across the region had completed their customary regulations and gone on to ratify these through formal village regulations (stage 2, endorsed). Therefore in this year these excellent results were added to the metrics for strategic approach 4.

It is also noteworthy that the village regulations ratifying these customary areas all effectively describe: (1) the types of coastal resources being managed and protected in the territory of the communities customary law; (2) areas within the customary boundaries that are set aside as protected, with utilization patterns in line with provisions under formal regulations; (3) permitted and prohibited resource use activities at each site; (4) resource use patterns; (5) delineations of the fishing grounds; (6) explanation of the *sasi* mechanisms being implemented; (7) management requirements for endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species; and (8) synergy between the customary government and the village, district and provincial governments.

DKP Maluku and the Fisheries Agencies of Central Maluku and West Seram have expressed great appreciation for the technical support provided by USAID SEA through ILMMA, as these achievements provide legal instruments to promote strong compliance with sustainable marine and fisheries management at the local level.

MPA related law and policy support

2

Amendment to MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 30/2010 on the MPA Management and Zoning Plan [#31]. After extensive work by the USAID SEA Project facilitating the amendment of MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 30/2010 on MPA Management and Zoning Plans, this amendment was finally enacted by MMAF on 24 September, 2020, and is now in the process of gazette, expected to be formally announced in October 2020.

Over the long period of support provided to this policy revision, key areas where USAID SEA Project had particular strategic input included: 1) the clause on planning for MPA Development that refers to the National MPA System; (2) MPA categories and design criteria; (3) stages for MPA establishment; (4) explanation and guidance for each of the utilization zones permissible in MPAs; (5) guidance for surveillance and enforcement in MPAs; and (6) the substance for monitoring and evaluation activities. Technical support was delivered primarily through the mobilization of consultants and USAID SEA NGO partners, as well as support facilitating stakeholder workshops.



Technical Guidelines for MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 13/2014 on MPA

Networks [#32]. In FY20 these technical guidelines were finalized in print and online format through the production of two books:

- Guidelines for developing MPA Networks and establishing network management frameworks.
- Guidelines for evaluating the impact of MPA Networks.

The completed books were submitted to the Director of KKHL on 8 June, 2020, and were reviewed through virtual consultation on 19 June (attended by 15 participants). At this time MMAF is reviewing the revised version of the technical guidelines based on the feedback from this consultation, while also proceeding with the legalization process through a Director General Regulation (*Peraturan Direktur Jenderal - PerDirjen*). Therefore, this policy remains at stage 1 at this time (initiation), but is expected to transition to stage 2 (endorsed/approved) before the end of the project.



MMAF Ministerial Decrees on MPA Declarations for six MPAs [#33 – 37]. FY20 saw considerable progress on the finalization and endorsement / approval of MPA declarations for sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio.

In this year, six MPAs were awarded MMAF Ministerial Decrees, as follows:

- MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 65/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Koon Island, Gorogos Island, Nukus Island and Neden Island in Maluku Province (supported by WWF-Indonesia).
- MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 66/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Mare Island in North Maluku Province (supported by WCS).
- MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 67/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Rao-Dehegila Bay in Morotai, North Maluku Province (supported by WCS).
- MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 68/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Sula Islands in North Maluku Province (supported by CTC).
- MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 79/2020 on the MPA Declaration for Berau Bay MPA and Nusa Iasi-Van Den Bosch Bay MPAs in West Papua Province (supported by CI).

MSP related law and policy support



Governor Regulation for the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa in North Maluku [#39]. Status of this policy support is still at stage 1 (initiation). Detailed descriptions of the technical support provided in FY 20 is outlined in section 2, subsection on MSP.



Governor Regulation for the implementation of the RZWP-3-K PerDa in Maluku [#41]. Status of this policy support is still at stage 1 (initiation). Detailed descriptions of the technical support provided in FY 20 is outlined in section 2, subsection on MSP.

2 **PerDa no. 13/2019 on the RZWP-3-K in West Papua, 2019 – 2039 [#42].** Support to the production of this PerDa was achieved in the first quarter of FY20, with this statute effectively reaching stage 2 (endorsed/approved). Detailed descriptions of the technical support provided in FY 20 is outlined in section 2, subsection on MSP.

Law Enforcement related law and policy support

I **MMAF Ministerial Regulation on Community Participation in Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources [#43].** In FY20, the Directorate General of PSDKP has been very proactive in pushing for the finalization of the amendment to MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 58/2001 concerning Community-based Surveillance Systems.

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

Also in FY20, there were many structural personnel changes in the DG of PSDKP, resulting in several key persons being relatively new in their positions. This meant intensive review and discussions with these people to get them up to speed on the progress to date with the amendment. Key activities included:

- A series of three virtual review workshops to comprehensively review the existing regulation, held on April 23 (19 participants), April 29 (18 participants) and June 12 (12 participants). This resulted in agreement that nearly all existing provisions in the regulation required change.
- Re-development of the draft amendment through a USAID SEA Project policy analysis, incorporating all input from discussions through 12 key recommendations, submitted to the Directorate of Vessel Operation Monitoring as well as the Legal Division of PSDKP in the second quarter of FY20.
- Acceptance of the 12 recommendations formally received on June 12, 2020, and recognition of the recommendations’ significance, particularly those related to the clarifying the SISWASMAS concept, and those related to promoting community engagement patterns for DKP supervision either through POKMASWAS, customary-law surveillance groups or groups developed based on local wisdom. The recommendations also highlighted the division of roles between central and provincial government, as well as recognizing the importance of cooperation between the provincial and district governments in strengthening customary surveillance systems and practices.
- Associated recommendations for institutionalizing POKMASWAS into village governance systems for self-reliance were also accepted, including formal recognition of three gender related indicators to be incorporated into POKMASWAS monitoring and evaluation: (1) equal access to group membership, inclusive of women and youth; (2) equal responsibilities and access to actively engaging in the organization of the POKMASWAS; and (3) equal access to capacity building and training opportunities (for all members). Through these recommendations the USAID SEA Project aims to promote enhanced equality in community-based surveillance

systems and change common stereotypes inhibiting women roles, particularly with regards to perspectives of subordinate positions of women in coastal societies.

After the acceptance of the policy paper, MMAF redrafted and finalized the legal provisions, and public consultations are now underway to progress this statute to stage 2 (endorsed/approved).

3 MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 39/2019 on the Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Guidelines [#45]. This year the excellent collaboration between the USAID SEA Project, NOAA OLE and KKP led to the finalization and enactment (stage 3) of the MMAF Ministerial Regulation no. 39/2019 on the Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Guidelines on October 17, 2019.

From the beginning of USAID SEA support work for these guidelines, it was recognized that the nature of PSM management in Indonesia is different to other countries, as conditions here require the involvement of multiple ministries and institutions in PSM. This required the USAID SEA Project and NOAA OLE to adapt their technical assistance to ensure that the policies formulated are in line with the provisions under Indonesian law and can be implemented in accordance with the institutional arrangements in-country. To this end, directive recommendations were avoided, and instead efforts were made to demonstrate that the general principles of PSMA implementation that apply globally can be effectively formulated under Indonesian conditions. As a result, the ministerial regulation incorporates many, but not all, of the recommendations proposed by USAID SEA and NOAA OLE, with elements not incorporated related predominantly to differences in institutional frameworks between the U.S. and Indonesia. Nonetheless it encompasses all key principles of PSM implementation, including mechanisms and procedures for a foreign vessels' entry into port, education and training of PSM officers, monitoring and reporting.

Most recently, USAID SEA Project supported the furtherance of this law through assisting in the preparation of a presentation delivered by the MMAF Legal Bureau to wider MMAF representatives (PSDKP, and DG Capture Fisheries) and to the Secretary General and Minister on 3 October. Parallel to this, support was provided to the Secretary General and Task Force 115 to provide further information about the significance of the regulation and positive implications for implementing effective PSM in Indonesia.

2 MMAF Ministerial Decree no. 52/2020 on the Implementation of Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing [#46]. As requested by the Directorate of Fishing Ports of DG MMAF and Task Force 115 in 2018, USAID SEA Project and NOAA OLE supported MMAF to prepare the designation of PSM ports in Indonesia. This support was mostly related to providing MMAF Team complete information about the requirements of PSMA on article 7 that require Port States to designate and publicize the ports to which vessels may request entry pursuant to PSMA provisions, and to provide a list of its designated ports to FAO for publication and dissemination.

Since this time, USAID SEA and NOAA OLE have continued to provide support to further the endorsement / approval of this decree through facilitated discussions and stakeholder meetings (2018-2020); most recently supporting a discussion on February 14, 2020 between the Directorate of Fishing Ports and PSDKP regarding the legalization process of the Ministerial Decree. This resulted, on 14 May, 2020, with the decree being approved/ endorsed (reaching stage 2).



Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the Technical Implementation of PSMA for the Indonesia PSM Secretary [#47].

After the significant success marked by issuance of MMAF Regulation, no. 39/2019 on the Implementation of Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, the USAID SEA Project took steps to ensure the PSM Secretary had institutional readiness to implement PSMA in line with the FAO agreement and the MMAF regulation. In February 2020 (4 and 14) discussions were held with the MMAF Directorate of Fishing Ports, Directorate of Fisheries Resource Surveillance, Legal Bureau, Legal and Institutional Division of DG Capture Fisheries and MMAF Training Centers to develop and equip the PSM Secretary with a technical protocol to support implementation of the regulation. These two meetings resulted in rough draft SOP that covers 19 technical protocols.

The draft SOP was presented to the representative of FAO on 17-19 February, 2020, during a meeting to discuss the follow-up actions now required after ratifying the PSMA, and the synchronization of PSMA provisions and Indonesia PSM Regulations. Feedback included recommendations to:

- ensure the SOP provides guidance for the internal units of GOI to be able carrying out technical measures of PSM in an effective, professional, fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner, and in adherence to the precautionary principle;
- ensure synergy between the implementation of the PSM protocol and the port state control (PSC) protocol so that guidance is clear and the SOP can be carried out at all PSM ports in Indonesia.

In order to meet this request, the USAID SEA Project and NOAA OLE supported the redrafting of the SOP for further review on August 4, 2020, with further revisions following that meeting leading to a full technical review process on September 21, 2020. This resulted in requests to: (1) clarify the descriptions provided on the mechanisms and procedures for foreign flag fishing vessels to enter PSM ports; and (2) add detailed technical steps on how to screen advanced requests from foreign flag fishing vessels for entering ports, to determine authorization or refusal of entry, with input on the mechanisms to utilize for denying access.

On 23-24 September, further discussions were virtually held between MMAF and the Ministry of Transportation, supported by the USAID SEA Project and NOAA OLE, to ensure the synchronization of technical provisions between PSM and PSC (attended by 18 participants from DG Capture Fisheries, DG PSDKP, MMAF port officers in Benoa, the Harbor Authority Office of Benoa and Coast Guard Unit, and USAID Indonesia. The discussion succeeded in identifying the key points for synchronization between PSM and PSC, and to date this refinement process is underway. The SOP is anticipated to finalized and approved/endorsed by December 2020.



Governor Regulation on Combatting Destructive Fishing in North Maluku, Maluku and West Papua [#48 – 50].

- Key support to these action plans in FY20 was as follows.
- **North Maluku [#48]** — Understanding that DKP North Maluku aims to develop and legalize their provincial action plan (PAP) on destructive fishing (DF) into a Governor Regulation (as guidance for DKP and all relevant provincial agencies to collaboratively alleviate DF), the USAID SEA Project focused this year on two key activities: (1) developing a draft academic manuscript for the Governor Decree (submitted to the Head of DKP North Maluku on May 20, 2020, and further refined into September 2020); and (2) developing an online portal to enable DKP to more easily undertake a full consultation process virtually, to refine the policy paper during the pandemic period. The Governor of North Maluku has now assigned a working group to oversee

the development of this PAP (through Governor Instruction No. 353-3/KPTS/MU/2020) and stakeholder consultations are anticipated to commence in October, with the plan being passed into regulation by December 2020.

- **Maluku [#49]** — Similarly the provincial government of Maluku aims to develop the PAP into regulation, and have assigned a special Task Force to ensure that all of the targets stated in the PAP can be achieved strategically. In order to support this mission, the USAID SEA Project focused this year on:
 - (1) developing a draft academic manuscript for the Governor Decree (submitted to the Head of DKP Maluku on January 13, 2020);
 - (2) facilitating FGDs on DF alleviation (February 11-12);
 - (3) developing an online portal to enable DKP to more easily undertake a full consultation process virtually, to refine the policy paper during the pandemic period (June 15-30);
 - (4) supporting virtual consultation #1 on August 6, 2020 (attended by 55 participants) resulting in acceptance of the manuscript and input into Task Force design); and
 - (5) supporting the final drafting of the PAP ready for virtual consultation #2 (planned for October, 2020).
- **West Papua [#50]** — Unlike the above two provinces, DKP West Papua aims to develop the PAP but not to pursue the legalization process. To support this work in FY20, the USAID SEA Project focused on: (1) developing a draft academic manuscript for the PAP (submitted to the Head of DKP West Papua on May 20, 2020); (2) facilitating review meetings internally in DKP (June 17, 8 participants); and (3) re-formulating the approved manuscript in to a draft PAP with DKP West Papua. This revised PAP has now been submitted to the Head of the Surveillance Division of DKP West Papua on September 30, 2020, ready for consultations in October.

Marine and Fisheries Governance

2 Provincial RPJMD and DKP Strategic Plans in North Maluku and Maluku [#51 – 52]. Considering the good lessons learned and practices implemented through USAID SEA Project work in these provinces, the provincial DKPs requested USAID SEA support in providing strategic recommendations for the development of their Provincial Medium-Term Development Plans (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah – RPJMD*) and DKP Provincial Strategic Plans.

- **North Maluku [#51]** — Key support provided to the North Maluku RPJMD (2020 – 2024) and DKP Provincial Strategic Plan (2020 – 2024) was as follows:
 - November 25-26, 2019, facilitated a stakeholder workshop (31 participants) to review both documents to ensure: (a) key considerations related to EAFM, MPA, MSP and Law Enforcement were captured effectively, (b) planning was synchronized and consistent between documents, and (c) planning aligned with national priorities as outlined in the final draft National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020 – 2024).
 - January 12, 2020, conducted a complete review and provided detailed input to the draft RPJMD developed by Bappeda. Recommendations emerging from this review were: (a) to ensure the provinces marine spatial plan was appropriately utilized and adhered to, (b) the effective management of MPAs and wide stakeholder engagement in MPA

management was promoted, and (c) initiatives were aligned between regional and national offices to support the achievement of Indonesia's sustainable development goal (SDG) #14.

- April 16, 2020, provided input to the final draft RPJMD as a response to input invitation from the Directorate of Synchronization of Local Government Affairs II (*Sinkronisasi Urusan Pemerintahan Daerah II* - SUPD II) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Input was given upon agreement from DKP North Maluku, and intended to help strengthen the enabling conditions in the plan to support sustainable fisheries and effective MPA management in the province.

In July, 2020, USAID SEA found that nearly all recommendations were fully adopted in the PerDa no. 7/2020 on the RPJMD of North Maluku 2020-2024. Stipulation of this regulation shows that this policy support has reached stage 2 (endorsement).

- **Maluku [#52]** — For support to this province USAID SEA Project took a different approach, as they had complete team and sufficient budget to develop the documents, and required less review and input. A series of recommendations were provided for inclusion in the RPJMD and nearly all were fully adopted in PerDa no. 1/2020 on the RPJMD of Maluku 2019-2023, and the DKP Strategic Plan for Maluku 2019 - 2023. Stipulation of this regulation shows that this policy support has reached stage 2 (endorsement).



Revision of West Papua RPJMD and DKP Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022 [#53]. Unlike the above two provinces, the provincial government of West Papua developed their RPJMD in 2017. However, due to changes related to the enactment of provinces RZWP-3-K, as well as some changes in their political strategic environment, the current West Papua RPJMD (2017-2022) underwent revision in this period. As such, USAID SEA Project was invited to provide recommendations to enrich the marine and fisheries program in the RPJMD, and recommendations were provided as follows.

- **EAFM:** Recommendations focused on replicating sustainable fishery management practices in the West Papua context through the implementation of TURFs and customary-law fisheries management areas, as exemplified through the USAID SEA Project sites of Dampier Strait and Mayalibit in Raja Ampat.
- **MPA:** A range of recommendations were provided similar to those presented in North Maluku with regards to investing significantly into ensuring functional MPA management. In addition to this, SEA recommended implementing an MPA Network management program for the Birds Head area.
- **MSP:** Recommendations from USAID SEA Project focused heavily on the incorporation of and reflection of the provinces marine spatial plan in the RPJMD (as there was no reflection of MSP incorporated as yet at the time of review). In particular, efforts to better synchronize and coordinate land and sea development was noted as a priority issue for the province, that needs to be effectively articulated in the plan and given appropriate resources for implementation.
- **Law Enforcement:** Recommendations were to identify specific key performance indicators related to the effectiveness of law enforcement in provincial waters, and to strengthen the law enforcement 'network' in West Papua (comprising POKMASWAS, provincial DKP, district DKP offices, the water police, Navy, Attorneys office and fisheries court). In addition to this SEA recommended the revitalization of customary law in order to strengthen SISWASMAS and POKMASWAS.

By the end of FY20 the RPJMD revisions were still suspended due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with hopes that it will be regvanized and finalized prior to the USAID SEA Project end.

STRATEGIC APPROACH 5: INSTITUTIONALIZE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

This year a total of 38 different training events took place, involving 747 male and 247 female trainees. Overall representation of trainings by province, theme, and thematic participation by gender are shown in figure 42 (and a full list of training provided in FY20 can be found in Annex 1). Female participation in training has been steadily increasing over time, with less than 22 percent of trainees being female at the start of the project, to 25 percent currently. A full analysis and listing of all trainings will be provided in the final project report.

OVERVIEW OF TRAININGS FY20

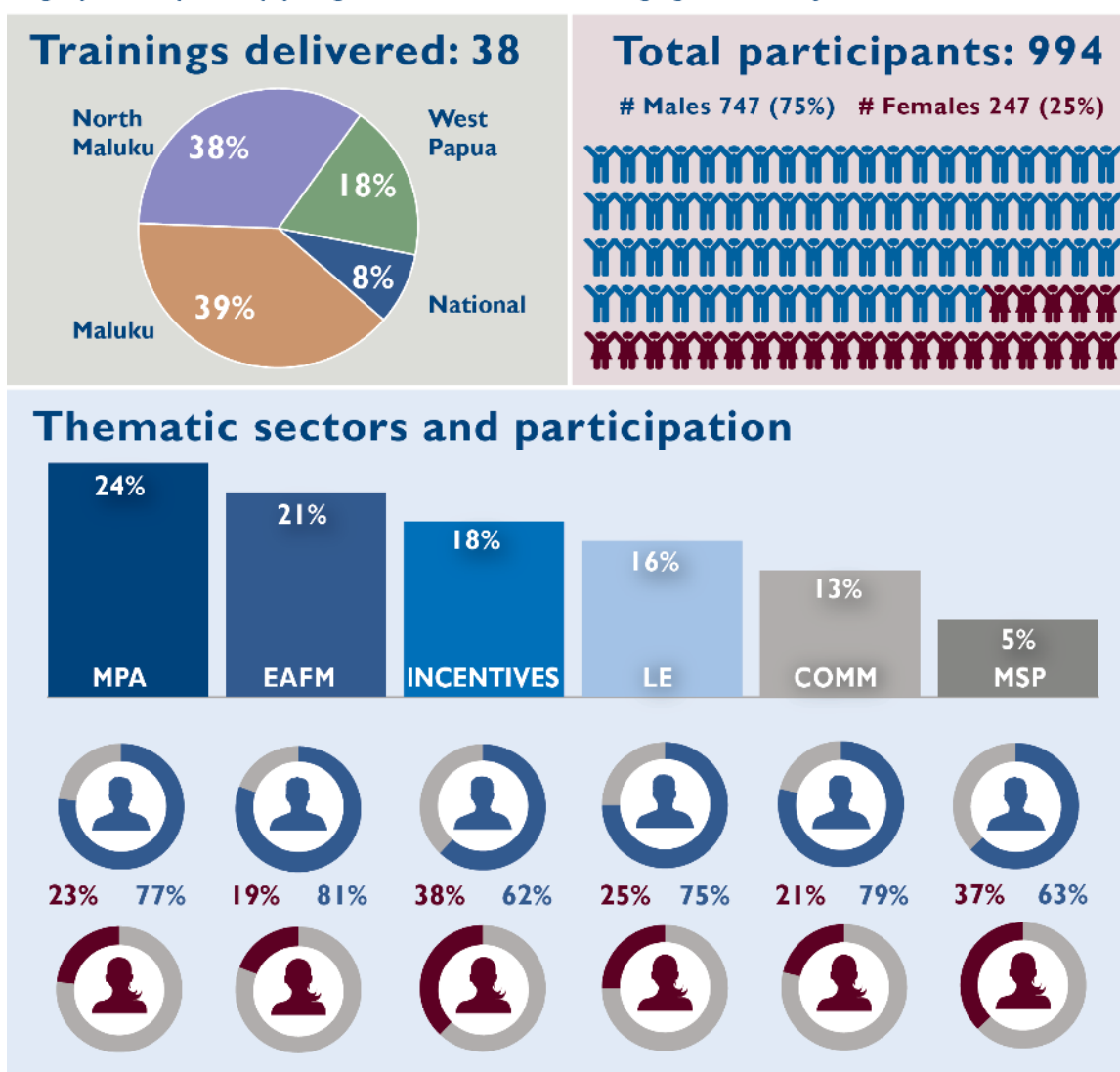


Figure 42: Summary of training delivered in FY20 by geography, gender and thematic focus.

While the COVID-19 pandemic created challenges to training delivery, it also provided the USAID SEA Project with an opportunity to examine alternate strategies for training delivery; switching from offline to online platforms. This afforded SEA Project staff the opportunity to learn how to utilize and optimize different platforms and communication technologies, particularly web-based conference platforms and the WhatsApp application. For example, a recently conducted stranded mammal training was delivered through WhatsApp to champions and Pokmaswas groups and proved very successful and effective at reaching target groups living in remote areas. This platform is widely used by grass root communities, is low cost and has interactive menus such as question and answer systems and mechanisms for sharing learning materials such as videos, voice recordings, documents, pictures and infographics.

In addition to delivering training, the USAID SEA Project also continued to support the development of training modules for institutionalizing capacity building through MMAF. These included the following.

- **MPA and MPA Network Design Training Module.** In collaboration with MMAF's KKHL directorate and partners TNC and CTC, the USAID SEA Project finalized the MPA and MPA Network Design training module this year, and the content has since been approved by the MMAF Training Centers (see section 2, sub-section on MPAs for more information).
- **Port State Measures (PSM) for Inspectors Training Module.** Completed in the previous fiscal year, this seven-stage training program, developed in collaboration with PSDKP, the MMAF Training Centers and NOAA-OLE, continued to be socialized and rolled out this year (figure 43).

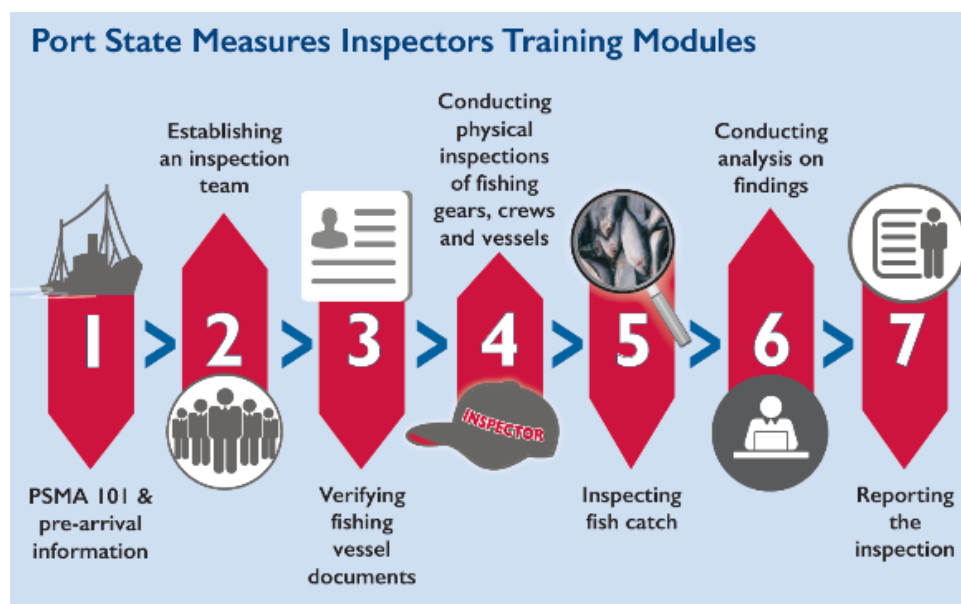


Figure 43: PSM Inspectors Training Modules.

- **Community-Based Fisheries Surveillance (POKMASWAS) Training Modules.** Developed in collaboration with the Directorate of Fleet Operations Monitoring (*Pemantauan Operasi Armada – POA*) under PSDKP and the MMAF Training Centers, this year saw the finalization of the draft training manual for POKMASWAS surveillance, involving three stage modules (table 19). The USAID SEA Project also conducted virtual training-of-trainers (TOT) for these courses with MMAF staff.

Table 19: POKMASWAS training curricula — three stages			
	Stage 1 Initial	Stage 2 Intermediate	Stage 3 Advanced
Knowledge Focus	1. POKMASWAS' Role, Function and Main Assignment 2. Threats and Potential on Marine Ecosystem 3. Resource Management 4. Reporting Management 5. Development (Internal)	1. Ethic on Communication 2. Safety Principle 3. Management for Sensitive Issues 4. Management Plan for Fisheries & MPA 5. Law Enforcement Network 6. Basic rules on KUHAP 7. Institutional Development (Internal & External)	1. Village Planning 2. RAD for Destructive Fishing 3. Entrepreneurship 4. Institutional Development (External)
Skills Built	1. Monitoring 2. Reporting 3. Technological Usage 4. Internal Communication 5. Reporting Management 6. Institutional Development (Internal)	1. Effective Communication 2. Management for the Evidence 3. Monitoring Skills 4. Information and Data Management (Recording) 5. Institutional Development (Assessment)	1. Advance Communication Skills (Bargaining, Promotion, Negotiation, Diplomacy) 2. Entrepreneurship 3. Institutional Development (Sustaining)
Format	Three Modules 24 hours (3-day minimum) of training	Six Modules 24 hours (3-day minimum) of training	Four Modules 18 hours (2.5-day minimum) of training
	Completed	Completed	Completed

INNOVATIONS

Under this strategic approach 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.

Under the USAID SEA Project, 12 innovations have been, or are in the process of being trialed and / or implemented. This achieves the LOP target for USAID SEA. These innovations are described below.

Innovative Processes

INNOVATION	The Participatory Planning Process Utilized for RZWP-3-K Development	TRIAL REGION
The unique experience of facilitating, coordinating and engaging multiple stakeholders in the marine spatial planning processes at the provincial levels has provided a model that many wider provinces in Indonesia have expressed interest in replicating. Factors that helped push North Maluku and Maluku from the bottom 10 ranked provinces in the country for MSP, to the top 10, were the provinces' efforts to: (a) ensure the concerns and interests of fisher and customary adat communities were reflected in their plans; (b) enable multiple stakeholders to score and weight prospective utilization patterns based on ranging values and norms; and (c) portion roles and responsibilities amongst support agencies to provide complementary and timely technical support as a parallel process. While MMAF has provided overview guidance to the provinces to ensure stakeholder engagement, specificity in the guidance documents is lacking; the extensive mechanisms promoted for stakeholder engagement through this work were all due to facilitation provided by the USAID SEA Project.		North Maluku, Maluku & West Papua

INNOVATION	Procedures for the Participatory Design and Establishment of TURFS / Managed Access Areas.	TRIAL REGION
Through the work of Rare in Raja Ampat, and ILMMA in Seram Island, unique procedures and process steps for facilitating the participatory design and establishment of TURFs / Managed Access Areas is a first-of-its-kind in Indonesia. From mediating community tenure claims, to mapping boundaries, and implementing TURF-specific harvest control strategies, the steps achieved provide a framework for potential replication elsewhere in the advance of rights-based fisheries management.		Maluku & West Papua

INNOVATION	Incorporating Robust Institutional Management Frameworks into Policy.	TRIAL REGION
Across several of the strategic and technical approaches being implemented under the USAID SEA Project there have been unparalleled advances in incorporating robust institutional management frameworks into policy. From the first ever design of institutional steps for POKMASWAS development and the draft revisions of community surveillance systems (SISWASMAS) (KepMen no. 58/2001), to the advancement of MPA Networks and associated national guidelines, these all represent innovative processes that are promoting new opportunities for effective leadership, reflected in the nations policy environment.		National

Innovative Tools

INNOVATION	GPS vessel tracking systems to identify fishing grounds (e.g. Spot Trace and Pelagic Data Systems)	TRIAL REGION
GPS trackers, such as Spot Trace and PDS can be attached to any vessel and use satellite technology to track the vessels movements. Data is relayed to a central database, and can also interface with I-FISH technology (mentioned in previous innovation). Enables real-time tracking and trend analysis on fishers' movements, helps identify fishing locations and travel patterns. Supports management planning and monitoring.		North Maluku & Maluku

INNOVATION	Handheld devices for fisheries data collection	TRIAL REGION
These devices utilize technology to record and upload field fisheries data in real-time, and includes: I-FISH, OURFISH, WWF-ID resource monitoring, MDPI – supplier App, and FISH-AP2HI. These handheld devices enable data to be provided on fishery catches by fishers themselves, middle-men and / or landing site enumerators, in such a way that the scale of fisheries catch can be available for immediate analysis. All the systems contain robust protocols for data collection. Compatible technologies interface with the central I-FISH database hosted under MMAF, to ensure data is secure and accessible for analysis. System usage is not limited to scientific researchers, and may be used by the private sector and communities. Supports assessments and long-term fisheries monitoring.		North Maluku, Maluku, & West Papua

INNOVATION	MPA Alert System based on Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) data	TRIAL REGION
A system for detecting boat activity in a defined area (such as an MPA core zone) at night. Developed through support from NOAA, preliminary trials in the early stages of the USAID SEA Project suggest the system is effective at detecting vessels using lights >1,000 watts. The data collated correlates with available VMS and AIS data, and offers the means (beyond existing technology capabilities) to capture the movement of non-tracked vessels. Can potentially augment MPA managers' suite of tools for enforcement, make data available for reactive enforcement, and reveal patterns and trends to guide and inform zonal management.		West Papua

INNOVATION	SEANODE Marine Spatial Planning Geoportal Database	TRIAL REGION
An online geoportal database using a LINUX operating system, equipped to house all provincial spatial data, MSP thematic data, and all the marine spatial utilization guidance documents that have been formally endorsed by legislation. Aims at: monitoring and evaluating the progress of MSP in Indonesia; ensuring all relevant data and information is securely stored, managed, and accessible for use; and supporting permits and licensing systems for marine spatial utilization that prevent resource uses that are incompatible with sustainable development.		National

INNOVATION	Offline SIMKADA – Process and App for fishing licenses	TRIAL REGION
A system and storage application to integrate vessel registration data from remote areas into a central database. Aims to support regions with limited internet access, where operationalizing the online SIMKADA one-stop-center process is not possible.		National

INNOVATION	Non-equilibrium biomass dynamics (BDM) modeling for stock assessments	TRIAL REGION
A stock assessment statistical analysis tool to support: (a) the effective testing of available data (pre-analysis, to assess levels of robustness), and (b) the utilization of approved data (analysis) to determine stock status assessments. May also be utilized to support trend analysis in a given fishery, and allows for the formation of optional scenario future projections. It is an alternate tool to the ‘equilibrium’ model previously used by MMAF. Outputs inform and guide management planning.		National

INNOVATION	TraceTales application for tuna tracking for suppliers	TRIAL REGION
TraceTales is a digital tally-based system that aims to replace a paper-based recording system to improve the traceability of products within a processing company. The system is now installed in the processing facilities of PT. Harta Samudra in Buru, Ambon and Morotai. Operations in the Morotai facility are now 100 percent transferred to the paperless TraceTales system, while operations in Buru and Ambon are still currently using a back-up paper-based system prior to full transfer.		North Maluku & Maluku

INNOVATION	Trafiz application for tuna tracking through processors	TRIAL REGION
Trafiz is an app that can be downloaded onto cell phones and used as an alternative to paper-based record keeping by middle-men and suppliers. All transactions conducted with fishers can be recorded within the app. Trafiz has been deployed with 15 suppliers across eight different sites in FMA 715.		North Maluku & Maluku

INNOVATION	Ocean Eye cellphone app	TRIAL REGION
	Ocean Eye is a conservation app that puts a value on key species in an area, and enables that value to be realized through tourism payments to communities, creating a powerful incentive to protect these animals instead of monetizing them by fishing or hunting. The cell-based app technology enables tourists in an area to make small payments for every key species they see (alive) during their visit. Usually this relates to charismatic species such as turtles, dolphins, sharks, whales etc., but can be tailored to important species in a given area. The app is promoted by tourism operators, to facilitate private contributions from tourists to communities, with the money being securely and transparently transferred to the community via the app and not as part of any business activities. Ocean Eye is being trialed in Morotai.	North Maluku

These innovations form part of USAID SEA’s experimental work, and the lessons learned from each will be used to guide and inform whether their wider roll out and adoption may be viable — or not — for future marine and coastal management.

SECTION 4. MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS AND CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

In FY20, despite the impact of COVID-19, the project management and cross-cutting components of the USAID SEA Project have proceeded well, and continue to provide a clear framework for the remainder of the project life. Elements reviewed in this section include project operations, internal and external coordination activities, external communications, gender and social inclusion. Management activities related to monitoring, evaluating and learning are presented in section 5.

OPERATIONS

Staffing

In FY20, the USAID SEA Project maintained its core staff team of 46 persons. No new staff were added this year although several consultants were recruited to assist with end of Project activities, including: Dr. Daniela Ceccarelli to work with the MPA team to support biophysical data analysis and reporting; Mr. Stuart Green to assist with the Project lessons learned document and the USAID SEA virtual lessons learned conference. Table 20 summarizes consultant support for the SEA Project, specific tasks and deliverables.

SEA Project implementing partners maintained their staffing plans up until SWOs were issued to WCS, WWF, CTC and MC in mid-April. These SWOs were needed to allow the subcontractors to catch up with their billing so that Tetra Tech accounting could make the accounts current for funding remaining for the duration of the USAID SEA Project. The SWO accomplished this and allowed each subcontractor to refine their work plan in relation to the COVID situation which affected some field activities. The SWOs were rescinded on July 1 for Marine Change, on July 16 for WCS, on August 10 for CTC and on September 10 for WWF. Technically, no staff from these organizations were employed under the SEA Project during the period of their respective SWOs; however, some subcontractor staff continued to unofficially support SEA Project work during the period, so that field operations could be maintained at a reasonable level. Aside from this disruption, overall staff numbers for subcontractors have decreased as a result of subcontractor agreements reaching their end of term, bringing the overall number of SEA staff from 259 in October 2019 to 205 by September 30, 2020. A full listing of staff is provided in annex 2, and organizational charts for core operations and regional staffing are shown in annex 3.

USAID SEA Project Contract Modifications

The budget modification requested in Quarter 2 was approved on May 5, 2020. In addition, a further modification to the USAID SEA Budget was approved on June 5, 2020 to allocate the remaining funds for the SEA Project to Tetra Tech from USAID so that there is now full funding for the planned completion activities through to project end, March 22, 2021. Prior to the modification to the USAID SEA Budget approval on June 5, 2020, Tetra Tech was uncertain that the full USAID SEA original budget would be covered which was also a contributing factor to the SWO issuances in April 2020.

Table 20: Consultant support for USAID SEA Project — active in FY20.			
Consultant's Name & Role	Period of Assignment	Deliverables	Progress in FY20
Eleanor Carter USAID SEA Project Reporting and Communication Consultant	Sept 2018 – Jan 30, 2021	- Draft annual report (FY18, FY19, FY20) - Draft & launch State of the Sea books with design and graphics - Draft quarterly reports (FY19, Q1-Q4; & FY20, Q1 – Q4) - Draft Talking SEA newsletters (Issues # 3, 4 and 5) with design and graphics - Assist with planning of SEA Lessons Learned documents	- Talking SEA Newsletter #5 - Quarterly Reports Q1, 2 & 3, FY20 - Develop draft outline for SEA Lessons Learned document
Ciony Sia Writer and Editor	2018 – Dec. 31, 2020	Edit various reports for English and prepare in standard USAID format with proper branding.	Various technical reports and Monthly SEA News Briefs
Dyah Rahmatika MPA Cartographer	23 Oct, 2019 - Oct 30, 2020	- Produce maps for ETP species distribution - Produce maps for MPA locations and zoning, based on data available data overlaid by GIS Team - Produce maps of biophysical and socio-economic survey result - Produce and calculate habitat maps - Produce other maps as required	- MPA Network Maps (10 English and 10 Bahasa) - MPA RHM sampling sites (10 sites)
Donald Bason Illustrator	Oct 14, 2019– Feb 13, 2020	Pokmaswas Comics and illustrations	Completed comics and illustrations
Stuart Green Lessons learned virtual conference and proceedings	Jun 1, 2020 - Jan 31, 2021	- Lessons steering committee convened (preliminarily including: Alan White, Stuart Green, Eleanor Carter, Tiene Gunawan) - Conference design and templates - Draft outline of conference proceedings - Plan for appropriate integration of SEA and STA learning activities - Virtual conference conducted - Report on conference - Conference proceedings for publication - Review of printer proofs of proceedings	- Finalize SOW - Outline for conference proceedings 5x planning meetings
Daniella Ceccarelli MPA Data Analyst and Writer	Sept 2, 2020 - Jan 15, 2021	- Work plan, timeline and annotated report outline - Quality control of MPA baseline and T1 monitoring dataset from NGO partners - Analysis of data including changes in biophysical condition of the intervened MPAs, comparative biophysical condition within sites and province and other necessary analysis per agreed report outline - Input to M&E report - Draft final biophysical report based on surveys in 2017 and 2020 - Draft scientific journal article with co-authors from MMAF, LIPI or a university summarizing USAID SEA MPA biophysical results and lessons learned - Final biophysical report after all internal and external reviews from partners and KKHL and LIPI and refinements are complete	Ongoing meeting with MPA team

Internal Collaboration and Coordination

Core Team and Field Offices. The Core Team, based in both Jakarta and in regional or field offices operated by WCS (Ternate) and SEA Core (Ambon) continue to coordinate on all technical programmatic elements of work, as well as logistical issues. The Sorong WWF office was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and is anticipated to reopen in October 2020. Weekly meetings are held each Monday, for Jakarta and field offices to support the smooth implementation of activities and ensure programmatic, logistical and administrative alignment. USAID SEA field coordinators from each province report on the subcontractor field activities in these meetings. The process adheres to the USAID SEA Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan that stipulates that regular meetings should be conducted for efficient project management and communication. Also, since administrative staff join the weekly meetings, the discussion addresses important administrative matters in a timely way. All meetings have been virtual since April 2020 due to the pandemic; although the SEA Office in Jakarta operates in a reduced manner with no more than 25% of staff present at one time.

Since the onset of the Project, USAID SEA NGO partners have been working in partnership with wider donor organizations to support specific initiatives that align with, complement and support the USAID SEA Project. In Maluku province the Margaret A. Cargill (MAC) Philanthropy Foundation has been supporting partners WWF and CTC as a part of their Sunda Banda Seascapes Initiative, and to a lesser extent, Coral Triangle Processors (CTP) have been supporting MDPI with their Fair Trade initiative. In North Maluku, WCS has secured funding from KfW and the European Union (EU) for a five-year initiative aiming to continue and build upon the achievements of the USAID SEA Project, to promote the sustainability and self-reliance of communities and government after the SEA Project has ceased. These contributions are reported as leveraged funds where appropriate (Table 21).

Table 21: List of key current funders complementing USAID SEA Project activities in North Maluku and Maluku.		
DONOR	RECIPIENT PARTNER	ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED
MAC Philanthropy Foundation	WWF	Conservation activities at the provincial and local levels (Kei and Koon-Neiden).
	CTC	Training, competency support, and monitoring in Ay-Rhun. ²
World Wide Fund-Netherlands	WWF	Kei Islands conservation activities including operations ³
KfW and EU	WCS	Marine biodiversity and support of Coastal Fisheries in the Coral Triangle (continuation of SEA Project intervention in North Maluku)

Core Team and Subcontractors. The USAID SEA Project engages partners with specific scopes of work to achieve its program objectives. In FY20, the subcontractors still engaged with USAID SEA were: WWF, WCS, CTC, ILMMA, Rare, and MDPI. While WWF, WCS, and CTC will end their contracts at the end of January 2021, ILMMA's engagement will end in October 2020. Two subcontractors engagement period ended in FY20, Rare (ended September 2020) and MDPI (ended August 2020). The USAID SEA management and technical team meets and coordinates with the subcontractors on a

² Report on Reef Health Monitoring in Ay-Rhun is a result.

³ USAID SEA Project does not work in Kei Islands, but the work contributes to overall knowledge development that is shared with wider USAID SEA Project sites.

regular basis but not all at the same time given the variety of work and locations of their work. When appropriate, subcontractor coordination meetings are arranged to standardize methods or share results.

In addition to the subcontracting mechanism, in FY20, the Walton Family Foundation (WFF) provided grant support to Tetra Tech for “Supplementary Technical Assistance” (STA), to further support the USAID SEA Project’s fisheries and policy work under SA2 and SA4. The STA provides significant leverage funding for the project and is fully integrated into activities.

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

In FY20, as part of the USAID SEA Team, the STA Team attended the SEA Core weekly meetings. The USAID SEA Core team maintained direct communications with subcontractors to ensure collaboration on and coordination of the implementation of activities and required changes in field activities due to COVID-19. WhatsApp groups were also used to promote close coordination. At the field level, most meetings have been virtual since April 2020 or by phone due to the limitations on field work. A calendar of events is maintained for all official virtual meetings and workshops.

External Coordination

Coordination with the Government of Indonesia. The Technical Arrangement between USAID Indonesia with MMAF was amended through Sept 30, 2020 and recently extended until December 31, 2020. Coordination continues to follow prescribed mechanisms to date. In addition to prescribed coordination with MMAF and that required for BAST approval, the USAID SEA Technical Leads and regional coordinators have weekly and often daily meetings with persons in MMAF Directorates where USAID SEA has activities such as with KKHL, SDI, BRPL and PUSLATUH. The regional coordinators work closely with the DKP offices and have numerous meetings every week concerning planned events in the province that include subcontractors working in that province.

In FY20, the USAID SEA Core Team supported USAID Indonesia in coordinating and implementing the handover of documentation from activities conducted from 2016 to (Nov) 2019, known as Berita Acara Serah Terima (BAST). Online meetings for the finalization of BAST occurred in the last two quarters, adding to the overall BAST submissions as shown in table 22. The USAID SEA Project completed all the BAST documents based on requirements.

At the regional level, the USAID SEA Project continues to work with all three provincial governments as well as multiple district agencies within each province. In FY20, the USAID SEA Core regional team and partner staff met virtually with various government officials as needed for specific issues related to Project interventions. The various meetings and workshops are noted in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report.

Table 22: Key meetings to support the BAST handover process.

Dates	Meeting leads	Participants
October 28, 2019	Planning Bureau	Planning Bureau, Cooperation Bureau, KKHL, USAID Indonesia, SEA Project
November 6, 2019	Planning Bureau	Cooperation Bureau, USAID Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, SEA Project
November 22, 2019	Planning Bureau	KKHL, SEA Project
December 12, 2019	KKHL Directorate	USAID SEA Project MPA Team and KKHL
December 13, 2019	MSP Directorate	USAID SEA Project MSP Team and TRL
December 13, 2019	SDI Directorate	USAID SEA Project Fisheries Team and SDI
January 13, 2020	Planning Bureau	USAID SEA Project, KKHL and Planning Bureau
January 22, 2020	Cooperation Division of Secretariat DG PSDKP	Cooperation Division of Secretariat DG PSDKP, Directorate of Fleet Operation Monitoring, and SEA Project
March 5, 2020	MSP Directorate	USAID SEA Project and TRL

Table 23: Final steps for BAST by Institution

Institution	Meeting	Result
PUSLATLUH	June 29, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of PUSLATLUH, Lilly Aprilya Pregiwati
DKP	May 15, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of DKP of North Maluku, Buyung Radjiloen
	May 18, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of DKP of Maluku, Abdul Haris
	June 8, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of DKP of West Papua, Jacobis Ayomi
BRPL	May 27, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of BRPL, Dr. Erfind Nurdin
Directorate of Licensing and Fishers Affairs	June 11, 2020	Completed. Signed by Kepala Subdit Harmonisasi dan Pemantauan Perizinan, Mochamad Idnillah
Planning Bureau	May 5, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of Planning Bureau, Ishartini
Vessel Operation Monitoring	June 24, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of Vessel Operation Monitorin Directorate, Pung Nugroho Saksono
Marine Spatial Planning	March 5, 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of Marine Spatial Planning Directorate, Dr. Krishna Samudra
Surveillance for Fisheries Resources	August 2020	Completed. Signed by Head of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources, Drama Panca Putra

The USAID SEA Project BAST for March 2016 to November 2019 was finally completed and signed by Directorate KKHL (on August 10, 2020), Directorate SDI (on August 14, 2020) and by USAID Indonesia (on September 3, 2020).

Coordination with Wider Stakeholders. In the last two quarters, all meetings were conducted virtually. Wider stakeholders with whom coordination efforts were focused this past year included regional and international donors and associated support initiatives (Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security [CTI-CFF], and NOAA), private foundations supporting marine initiatives (such as the Packard, Walton and Cargill foundations), and wider NGOs and academic institutions engaged in marine and coastal management. In all of these meetings and discussions, the main purpose of the donor or other program such as the CTI-CFF was to learn from the USAID SEA Project about methods being used, what is working or not and what they could adopt from the USAID SEA activities in the future. In FY20 the USAID SEA Project continued to work in close coordination with NOAA's various divisions relevant to SEA Technical Approaches — including participating in NOAA's monthly call-meeting to synchronize joint plans and activities. NOAA-related events held in the last quarter were on Fisheries management in West Papua, PSM, MPA planning and MPA Sustainable Finance. In FY20, the USAID SEA Project also attended several virtual coordination meetings, including: (a) a meeting organized by the Walton Family Foundation for marine activities in Indonesia so that all Walton recipients could learn from each others projects and results; (b) a meeting on current work and collaboration in the Bird's Head Seascape organized by CI that wanted to draw on the MPA network development work of the USAID SEA Project in FMA 715; and (c) a meeting on the Blue Nature Alliance to discuss future coordination related to the GEF International Waters initiative, organized by CI that focused on brainstorming on building more sustainable project outcomes across the Coral Triangle learning from USAID SEA experience.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Media Engagement

In FY20 a total of 55 media articles were released about the USAID SEA Project, focusing on 11 topics, with the events that generated particularly high levels of media interest highlighted as follows (see annex 4 for full information). Two of these press releases were drafted by USAID SEA Project and gained USAID clearance for release (#6 and #7 in the below list), while other press releases were released by partners such as government agencies (DKP North Maluku, DKP Maluku and Loka PSPL Sorong, etc.).

- (1) Tuna fishers in North Maluku receiving IDR 1.3 Milyar (> \$93,000 USD) from Fair Trade Premium Funds.
- (2) The results of Reef Health Monitoring and Socioeconomic Surveys in Banda, Maluku.
- (3) The Communication and Story Telling Workshop.
- (4) Progress on the West Papua Marine Spatial Plan.
- (5) Port State Measures (PSM) Training of Trainers.
- (6) Lecture at Khairun University. "I am a Young Sea Warrior: What young people can do to support Marine Conservation Areas in North Maluku".
- (7) The Journalist Workshop, Ternate, North Maluku.
- (8) Commemoration of Earth Day.
- (9) Ministerial Decrees for four new MPAs in Maluku and North Maluku.
- (10) Two POKMASWAS in Maluku and North Maluku get a boost with surveillance tools from MMAF.
- (11) USAID SEA Champion Webinar with Loka PSPL Sorong.

Table 24: Events that created the highest levels of media interest in FY20.	
Journalist Workshop	Ministerial Decree for four new MPAs in Maluku and North Maluku
Held in Ternate, North Maluku (21-22 February, 2020) this workshop aimed to recognize the media's vital role in protecting Indonesia's marine and coastal resources, with the workshop providing skills-building for in-depth media analysis and coverage of sustainable fisheries and marine conservation issues. The workshop gained considerable media attention, generating 17 articles, with pieces featured in Antara, Maluttoday, Kiehara, Radar Halmahera and Malut Post.	The designation of these MPAs garnered particular media attention — particularly the sites in North Maluku, which became the province's first nationally designated MPAs. Overall 10 media releases were issued on this topic, in publications that included Mongabay Indonesia, Kumparan, Kieraha, I-Malut, and Aspirasimalut. The articles were based on a press release issued by DKP North Maluku, and highlighted that this province is in the process of establishing MPAs covering a combined total of 674,397 ha., which is approximately 58 percent of the province's total sea area. The pieces also highlighted this region's contribution to Indonesia's national target of 20 million ha. of MPAs by 2020.

Web and Social Media Presence

The USAID SEA Communications Team regularly updates the content of the website (www.sea-indonesia.org) and enriches it with stories from the field and media releases from partners. Note: The Indonesian language version of the website (www.sea-indonesia.org/id/) is more routinely updated than the English language version.

The site also serves as a platform for the dissemination of the electronic version of the USAID SEA Project bi-annual newsletter ('Talking SEA'), the monthly USAID 'SEA News' briefs, recent publications as well as technical and activity reports.

WEBSITE # CLICKS, FY20	7,160
WEBSITE # TOTAL IMPRESSIONS FY20	274,000
KEY WEBSITE CONTENT UPDATES FY20	• Talking SEA #5: Safeguarding Our Ocean • Talking SEA #5: Menjaga Laut Kita • Policy Brief: Designing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA Networks to Benefit People and Nature in Indonesia • Policy Brief: Merancang Kawasan Konservasi Perairan (KKP) dan Jaringan KKP yang Bermanfaat bagi Manusia dan Alam Indonesia • The monthly USAID 'SEA News' Brief • Stories from the Field (25 stories)

The stories and publications showcased on the website are also shared through the two USAID SEA Project's social media platforms — a Facebook fan page and an Instagram account.

These platforms are continuously updated, with social media posts at least once or twice per week and the news brief monthly, along with various other news and stories from the field at least monthly. In FY20 the number of combined followers increased by 18 percent from the previous year, reaching

7,161. Messages posted on these platforms reached 645,590 people in FY20, with the platforms particularly active in the last third of the year (during COVID-19 lockdown periods).



Social media posts featured a range of stories and soundbites about USAID SEA Project activities. The readers' favorite choice in FY20 was regarding the activities of champions in raising awareness in communities about marine conservation and IUU Fishing.

USAID SEA also posted a series of campaign materials in commemoration of World Oceans Day (WOD), Coral Triangle Day, and World Fisheries Day 2020. During WOD week (8-12 June 2020) USAID SEA launched a video and a conservation poems competition online, and shared a series of photos of champions in action and a poster on the theme of 'No Sea Littering'. Information and links to series of webinars commemorating WOD and Coral Triangle Day were also distributed through the USAID SEA social media platforms, under the theme "Together We Can #ProtectOurHome". Posts during WOD week alone reached 78,583 people and engaged 6,269 people — the highest single-week outcome in FY20.

Overall, posts using photos had greater engagement. Good quality photos combined with strong captions or stories attracted more audience, and generated more interest to click, share, or give a 'like'. Annex 7 shows listings of some of the top photos and videos appreciated through social media, and reveals that some posts reached more than a thousand viewers.

On Instagram, the overall performance of @usaidsea showed improvement in FY20, with the average engagement rate per post increasing by nearly 7 percent compared to the end of last year.

Print and Online Publications

USAID SEA Project produced six key publications in this period, four of them bilingually, see Annex 7 for more information. In addition to these publications, more than 5,000 project reports have now been collated and stored in the internal Management Information System (MIS) including activity reports, deliverable reports and USAID reports.

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

In FY20, the USAID SEA Project continued to draw upon cumulative practices as evidence, lessons learned and reflection of gender performance to address USAID's policy of integrating gender and social inclusion.

USAID SEA's gender mainstreaming process is implemented across four key stages of the program: (1) information sharing; (2) planning and design; (3) stakeholder consultation and engagement; and (3) benefit-sharing. In addition to this, the SEA Project adheres to the tenets of access, capacity building, leadership, and economic opportunity provision for gender mainstreaming throughout project activities.

USAID SEA's approach to gender mainstreaming is implemented with reference to the USAID SEA MEL framework, USAID's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, and through strategic approaches, particularly the Behavior Change Communication rapid field assessments. This approach was reported and discussed in February 2020 with the USAID Monitoring and Evaluation Support Program (MESP) Project on the five key areas as follows:

- (1) **Integrating gender and youth mainstreaming into work planning processes.** USAID SEA Project utilizes the leadership of provincial coordinators to emphasize the importance of gender mainstreaming in all activities. For example, briefing by provincial coordinators through MDPI led to the involvement of fisher's wives in the process of vessel registration and in premium funds allocation. Also from time to time provincial coordinators reminded partners to put women in the formal invitation and thus promote their attendance in public consultations, in fishery trainings, in MSP processes, and in champion trainings.
- (2) **Reiterating the gender mainstreaming process to partners.** This was undertaken through formal and informal discussions with government partners and NGO sub-contractors throughout FY20. While the efforts by provincial coordinators who are based on sites is explained above, the briefing and reiteration discussion was done by Communications and Outreach Technical Lead and DCOP who assumes this reporting role. This is done during field visits, meetings with partners and collecting results for quarterly reporting. As a result, SA1 to SA5 integrates gender throughout programming processes as demonstrated in various activities (reported quarterly).
- (3) **Easing cultural constraints by advocating gender mainstreaming within existing cultural and social structures.** USAID SEA considers the element of cultural and social hierarchies in rural, eastern Indonesia when engaging the community members. In such communities, teachers, nurses, and housewives do not have the same privileges because of their status as wives and the "property" of the clan, of men, or family. This patriarchal culture causes local women to be "third-class citizens" who are discouraged to appear in public. It is thus more difficult for the women to be directly involved in the behavioral change processes in marine and fisheries management that are regulated by function and ownership of the clan, whose leadership is predominantly men. To address this, the USAID SEA Project provided remote coaching to NGO partners across sites, and shared information on the dynamics and achievements of women-led activities from the champion WhatsApp group. Example of this includes promoting stories with women perspective as a center of storyline, samples of women involved in the SEA activities, female champions actions shared in WAG, website, newsletter and e-newsbrief. These stories are also showcased by partners at sites when conducting social marketing or outreaching through various media formats like film screening (MDPI), short video

(CTC, WWF), posters (all partners), female champion-led discussion (ILMMA, RARE, CI, RCFI, WCS), events and festivities (all partners).

- (4) **Showcasing success stories to convince stakeholders in Soa structures that women have the capacity to influence.** The stories include women-led activities and women champions in wider public and Soa structures, and were shared through USAID SEA social-media platforms, website, and newsletter. Partners also produced stories to share with Soa (traditional clan) leaders and champions through their various meetings with Soa structures.
- (5) **Promoting policy integration for equality and equity of roles in law enforcement for marine and fisheries resources.** Ensuring access for female representation is specifically written into policy is anticipated to encourage greater participation and engagement of women in law enforcement activities at all levels, from sea patrolling, community surveillance, awareness raising activities and incidence reporting.

Box 3: Key Tenets for Gender Mainstreaming in the USAID SEA Project

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

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

Leadership & Engagement: 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.).

Access to Information. USAID SEA and project partners continued to ensure project materials and information (printed, audio, visual and online such as posters, billboard, newsletter, video, radio program etc.) were crafted to be resourceful and non-discriminatory throughout FY20. Field events in Quarter 1 (Q1) demonstrated that equal opportunity for attendance was possible, successfully targeting at least a 20 percent women participation. In Q2 and Q3, the representation of women was strongly promoted through media as a public outreach tool. Women were well represented and expressed their opinions in WWF's shrimp and mud crab Better Management Practices (BMP) video production, and during the same period, a radio program implemented in collaboration with RRI Sorong and broadcast across South Sorong was designed with strong gender-positive messaging in the form of USAID SEA taglines, ad-libs, and a jingle. The show involved woman champions in the recording, chose female moderators, and specifically selected women in their interactive call-in segments. The broadcast was reported to reach more than 50,000 audience members, at least 50 percent of whom were women. The USAID SEA

social media platforms also promoted postings with gender-responsive content which garnered positive reactions.

Equal opportunity in capacity building for women. USAID SEA capacity building program aims to align with MMAF's Ministerial Decree no. 81/KepMen-KP/SJ/2018 on gender mainstreaming. In MSP training the attendance at least at least 40% was women including during online training. The roles of these women using cutting-edge GIS technology is critical. The training also proved that highest scores in all of the exercises given, and developing the best planning and optimal analysis were achieved by women attendants and as result they occupy decision making roles. As for SEA partners, MDPI, WWF and ILMMA have been most proactive at promoting women's inclusion in training. In a range of sessions conducted under the EAFM and MPA workstreams, women were instrumental in progressing Zoning plans for MPAs in their respective jurisdictions. For EAFM training female fishery extension officers were essential for the adoption of sustainable fishery efforts at community level across provinces. USAID SEA also made effort to target female FEO during logbook trial that made up 80% of the attendance whom will be leading the ensuing trainings.

Woman leadership and empowerment at the community level. Activities in FY20 showed evidence of USAID SEA efforts in involving women in all workstreams. The SAI 'Creating Demand' workstream continued to recruit more women champions and encourage their leadership in the community. Women champions continued to prove their actions in traditionally male-dominated activities, such as becoming POKMASWAS members, reporting stranded mammals, leading community meeting and activities. In MPA public consultations WWF made apparent efforts to encourage women to attend, share their voices, concerns, ideas, and observations. Twenty percent of participants in the consultations were women, and some key women leaders — Mama Yermima Kofarit (village head of Demen) and Mama Nelce Mecibaru (senior figure from Yahadian district) — confidently stood up to represent hundreds of villagers, expressing their full support for the declared no-take zone of the Warungge Estuary (an area dividing Konda and Yahadian). This agreement and approval from these prominent women leaders proved critical for wider social buy-in.

Equality of Roles Promoted in Policy Integration. Promoting the equity of women's roles in policy was achieved in Q3 through input to the amendment of Ministerial Decree no.58/2001 related to POKMASWAS and SISWASMAS. Discussions held between the Directorate of Fleet Operation Monitoring of PSDKP, the Legal Division of the Secretariat Directorate General of PSDKP, and related technical units of MMAF, supported by the USAID SEA Project, resulted in agreement to incorporate specific mention of equal access for women to participate in community-based surveillance. With continued support from the USAID SEA Project Law Enforcement team, three key gender-inclusive performance indicators are now being incorporated into the amendment.

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

The draft decree is currently with MMAF legal bureau's process. The articles in the regulation will ensure that women's participation and representation is secured for community-based surveillance activities, including participation in training, patrolling, conducting awareness raising activities, and incidence reporting.

Gender Performance Assessment for Partners and Counterparts. USAID SEA conducted provincial gender mainstreaming assessments in Q1 to assess knowledge, skills, and mainstreaming efforts across the three provinces. The SEA provincial coordinators led the exercise by interviewing

partners. The results were encouraging, showing that many USAID SEA Project partners have applied gender mainstreaming activities across provinces as shown in table 25.

In general, the result of the gender mainstreaming assessment showed a varying degree of knowledge and skills that led to gender equality in the target groups in the communities. It revealed that the gender mainstreaming process was not consistently applied by partners; with only WWF, MDPI, CTC, and ILMMA consistently applying SEA gender mainstreaming.

On the positive side, the DKP provincial offices across the three provinces of focus have shown a good understanding of gender mainstreaming and its application. USAID SEA noted that various technical activities related to MPAs, MSP, sustainable fisheries, policy and regulation development, capacity building and behavior change, have promoted equal opportunities for the provincial female staff to participate and be meaningfully involved in activities.

Table 25: Examples of gender mainstreaming in USAID SEA Project activities across provinces.	
NORTH MALUKU	MALUKU
- Capacity building activities in this province were shown to have an overall engagement of 35 percent female participants. - Women champions in this province have played leading roles in increasing awareness of ETP species. - Through SEA partner MDPI, fishers' wives have been actively engaged in completing logbook data for Fair Trade certification, and have been involved in vessel registration activities. - Female fisheries extension officers have been engaged by WCS, and women fish collectors have been involved in catch recording activities. - The membership of the North Maluku Snapper and Grouper Task Force and MPA Task Force of Provincial DKP is now 30 percent female.	- Under the leadership of the Female King, Mama Raja Wakolo, of Taniwel, West Seram (who is also a SEA champion), 12 villages in the area have established LMMA's and developed associated regulations. - During the public consultations for Lease MPA, approximately 29 percent of community participants were women (with more than 400 women attending the meetings). - SEA partners MDPI, WWF and CTC actively engaged women in vessel registration and logbook processes. In Saparua (Lease) fishers' wives actively assisted their husbands to acquire the Pas Kecil and BKPK documentation. Amongst Fair Trade groups in the province, fishers' wives were trained in logbook completion in order to support their husbands in complying with Fair Trade requirements. - Since 2017 there have been eight home industries established in Maluku, ranging from the production of organic soaps, to salted fish, fish floss, and fish nuggets. Each of these industries is providing economic opportunities, and combined employ ten women.
WEST PAPUA	
In Teminabuan community, South Sorong, ten women have been appointed by local SEA champion (John Regoy) to manage and operate a waste (garbage) bank. Waste has become an enormous issue in the region (like many areas) and the waste bank that has been established is supported by the local environment office. The women recruited to manage the bank have received training and are now the lead figures for waste management in the area.	

SECTION 5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

In FY20, data quality assessments (DQA) were conducted for the second and last time. The basic DQA is a requirement of the Automated Directives System. The purpose of a DQA is to ensure that the USAID Mission / Office and Development Office (DO) Team are aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the data, as determined by applying the five data quality standards (validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness); as well as the extent to which the data integrity can be trusted to influence management decisions.

Selected indicators for DQA discussion were:

- SA2.1a: # ha. of biological significance and / or natural resources under improved natural resource management applying EAFM;
- SA2.1b: as above, applying MPA management;
- SA2.1c: as above, applying MSP;
- SA2.2: # ha. of biological significance and / or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions;
- SA2.4: % change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites;
- SA2.5: % change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs;
- SA3.1: # people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation;
- SA4.1: # laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted.

The data collection and verification process for each of these indicators was discussed, and significant limitations in both collection and verification processes were identified and recorded. Key findings revealed that verification documents that meet USAID SEA MEL standards are submitted later / towards the end of the project, and oftentimes partners only provide files without assigning the information to the correct indicators. Therefore, support is still required to assist partners in assigning appropriate means of verifications to each indicator.

No ME&L clinic was implemented in this phase, nevertheless the MEL Team continued assisting partners in data management and preparing means of verification to each indicator. The Senior MEL Specialists have been guiding partners individually through their final phase of the project in order to ensure all results are recognized and that they are fulfilling their obligations to provide verification documents that meet MEL standards. In this fiscal year, work focused on supporting MDPI, CI and RARE as the three were approaching the end of their subcontracting periods.

MEL routine activities continued throughout the year. The Data Management Specialist regularly updated numbers in the USAID SEA Projects' Management Information System (MIS) and stored related supporting documents sent by partners in shared folders and the MEL Database. Records on training and capacity building conducted through the year were stored in accordance with training requirements, and complete capacity development materials were stored in the USAID training / workshop database. The Data Management Specialist also updated USAID's public repository of the Agency-funded Development Data Library (DDL). The DDL is part of USAID's commitment to evidence-based programming and rigorous evaluation, while supporting the principles of the President's Open Government Initiative. This work was coordinated with all SEA Core leads (particularly for technical approaches MPA, EAFM and MSP) in cleaning and removing personally identifiable information (PII) and reformatting data. Once the data met the requirements set by USAID, the Data Management Specialist would upload the formatted data into the DDL together with the data description and codebook.

Impact of COVID-19 on MEL Metrics

Since the onset of the pandemic, partners experienced difficulties in monitoring the progress of champions and candidate champions. However, a Whatsapp Group set up by the USAID SEA BCC team helped to maintain communications, though difficulties still occurred in regions with poor connectivity. The COVID-19 pandemic also led to some adjustments in the implementation of workstreams. Workshops and training activities could no longer take place in-person, and where possible transitioned to virtual settings, where full day (8 hour) sessions are impractical. Under USAID requirements a training activity needs to be conducted for at least 16 hours through consecutive full day schedules in order to be recognized as contributing towards targets. However, as the attention of participants cannot be held for that period of time the project decided to adjust training expectations to sessions of up to four hours, spread across alternate days or weeks. This decision was taken in order to optimize knowledge transfer and skills building through online medium.

OVERVIEW OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The USAID SEA Project has 15 key performance management indicators (PMI's) and 4 benchmark indicators under SAI.1 to measure success. As figure 44 shows, by the end of FY20 **15 of these indicators have already achieved, or surpassed, their life of project (LOP) target.**

This includes some exceptional achievements far beyond the expectation of the project targets, such as: the number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach (achieving more than 33x the LOP target); number of fora established (5x LOP target); number of people with more secure tenure or managed access (more than 4x LOP target); and number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (more than double LOP target).

In FY20, as the project begins to reach its close, studies were also undertaken to assess the results of indicator no. SA2.4: percent change in catch per unit effort (CPUE) for selected gear and landing sites. Data for this metric was captured to assess changes overtime in the number of kilograms (kg) landed per day per vessel, from 2018 (baseline) to end 2019/20 (comparison study), revealing the results as shown in table 26. Amalgamated this data comes to an average overall change of +14.75 percent in CPUE across sites. This result indicates the average amalgamated CPUE across sites has remained 'steady', as any change plus or minus 20 percent is considered stable due to the variability of data and short time duration of the data set assessed.

INDICATORS	LOP Target	Achievement to date / % LOP	
SA 1.1 Number of people demonstrating behaviors that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as a result of USG assistance	1,200 (people)	1,452	121%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	5,000 (people)	167,604	3,352%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	400 (people)	525	131%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	1,200 (people)	1,030	86%
SA 1.1: Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	15 (fora)	75	500%
SA2.1a: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying EAFM	5,159,774 (hectares)	21,786,624	422%
SA2.1b: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MPA management	1,377,519 (hectares)	1,009,216	73%
SA2.1c: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance, applying MSP	17,199,246 (hectares)	17,282,948	100%
SA2.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance	1,000 (hectares)	0	n/a
SA2.3: Number of small and medium-scale vessels registered or licensed	1,200 (vessels)	1,502	125%
SA2.4: Percent change in catch per unit effort for selected gear and landing sites	Steady or increase	Steady	100%
SA2.5: Percent change in reef fish biomass in selected MPAs	Steady or increase	0	n/a
SA3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	450 (people)	1,050	233%
SA3.2: Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from public and private sources for biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	3 (million US dollars)	5,002,487	167%
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	6,000 (people)	27,391	457%
SA4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, or regulations addressing biodiversity conservation officially proposed, or adopted as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by type/stage)	15 (laws, policies, etc)	39	260%
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	2,000 (people)	2,505	125%
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	12 (innovations)	12	100%
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	240 (people)	245	102%

Figure 44: Overall progress towards LOP targets by the end FY20.

Table 26: CPUE results across three provinces.								
District/ Municipality	Village	Fishing gear	Vessel size (m)	Target species	total weight of fish (kgs)			Status
					2018	2019	% change	
NORTH MALUKU								
Tidore Islands	Tidore	Handline	6-7	All catch	34.22	16.05	-53	Decrease
South Halmahera	Bacan	Handline	6-7	All catch	2.15	3.57	66	Increase
South Halmahera	Kayoa	Handline	6-7	All catch	2.80	1.22	-57	Decrease
Morotai Island	Morotai	Handline	6-7	All catch	2.97	1.90	-36	Decrease
South Halmahera	Obi	Handline	6-7	All catch	1.05	2.30	119	Increase
Tidore Islands	Sofifi	Handline	6-7	All catch	1.13	2.03	79	Increase
Average % change for handline fishers CPUE in North Maluku							20	Increase
North Halmahera	Tobelo	Purse seine	21	All catch	431	522	21	Increase
Tidore Islands	Galala	Purse seine	17	All catch	210	211	0.7	Stable
Central Halmahera	Weda	Mini P. seine	14	All catch	319	260	-18.4	Stable
Average % change for Purse Seine fishers CPUE in North Maluku							1	Steady
MALUKU								
East Seram		Handline	6-7	All catch	17.64	19.46	10	Stable
Central Maluku		Handline	6-7	All catch	7.71	6.01	-22	Decrease
West Seram		Handline	6-7	All catch	7.88	8.02	2	Stable
Average % change for handline fishers CPUE in Maluku							-3	Steady
WEST PAPUA								
South Sorong	Bintuni Bay	Folding Trap	10-11	All catch	47.64	67.1	41	Increase
% change for folding trap fishers in target site							41	Increase

A full overview of indicators and progress to date can be found in Annex 6.

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

Challenges, lessons, and opportunities continue to evolve within the USAID SEA Project, even more so in FY20 due to the limitations on travel and personal contact due to COVID-19.

COMMON CHALLENGES AND LIMITING FACTORS ACROSS WORKSTREAMS

Limitations in terms of government staff capacity and availability related to field implementation of activities presented major challenges during the last six months due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This limitation mostly affected activities at the field level, in the regional centers, fisheries and MPA sites. But even with such local-level challenges to field work, the MPA and policy development programs progressed well through virtual meetings and discussions, achieved in large part due to the SEA Project Advisors rapport with the relevant government counterparts and local officials. The USAID SEA capacity building efforts have evolved during the project so that in this last year we are confident that our approach is both efficient and effective. A key ingredient of building capacity used by the USAID SEA Team is to encourage our government counterparts to take the lead and also receive the credit for most activities in a manner that addresses their needs while achieving the objectives of the Project. A real secret to successful capacity building is working together as a team in a way that builds confidence and engenders motivation to move to the next task.

Through this difficult period the USAID SEA Project addressed the challenge of physical distancing by continuing to engage with government staff in discussions and phone conversations related to all aspects of the Project. This was possible due to the team's long-term engagement with counterparts, an investment that has paid off well in terms of cross-sectoral engagement and trust-building so that during COVID-19, communication channels have remained open and effective even though not in-person.

Given the continuation of the pandemic as the USAID SEA Project enters its final six months, it is expected that almost all remaining project close-out and handover activities will be conducted virtually to ensure a level of safety for all concerned.

Key achievements and lessons learned from this year are noted as follows:

(1) Maintaining the attention of provincial agencies and stakeholders to prioritize issues of sustainability supported by USAID SEA Project.

In the last six months of FY20, the USAID SEA Project has had many virtual interactions with provincial officials in North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua to ensure buy-in for project activities pertaining to MPA approvals, fisheries plans, small scale fisher boat registration, logbook development, compliance with regulations through POKMASWAS groups, and fisheries data collection. It should also be noted that these activities are all priorities of and have been planned jointly with the DKP staff. At the same time these activities must all be firmly incorporated, and prioritized, in provincial development plans, with budgets made available to ensure effective implementation. The challenge is that provincial and district governments have competing priorities, particularly at the present time with the COVID-19 pandemic. The USAID SEA team has tried to keep the attention of local leaders so they will endorse and continue priority sustainability initiatives. One strategy to keep their attention has been to remind them of the economic and utility values of marine conservation and improved fisheries management. This has

helped maintain focus on the completion of policy work related to MPAs, MPA networks and fisheries that are highlighted herein; demonstrating that progress is possible even in difficult times.

(2) Maintaining a connection with site-based activities during COVID time.

Project experience shows that a creative and strong technical and management team encourages stakeholder trust in the project and makes buy-in more achievable. In this manner, the USAID SEA Project team has successfully continued to engage with local village-level partners through the pandemic time via a variety of mechanisms. For example, the SEA Champion program has set up WhatsApp groups for the village-level champions so they can continue to interact and share their stories, challenges and successes. Their achievements have also been made known through social media, which has effectively drawn the attention of MMAF and provincial fisheries agencies. This communication mechanism has also been used among the POKMASWAS groups to continue to engage with one another, as well as communities in their district(s) and relevant provincial government agencies. This has enabled these groups to continue to highlight and address law enforcement issues during COVID times. These successes have been achieved through the facilitation of a creative and adaptable technical SEA team working together with their government and NGO counterparts in the field—mostly through virtual means during the last six months of FY20.

(3) Adjusting plans in FY20 to keep USAID SEA on track to achieve its objectives.

Once the severity of the pandemic became apparent, and the challenges in terms of maintaining steady communications with partners, it was necessary to adapt some of the USAID SEA Project plans to ensure progress was sustained as far as possible to achieve the projects objectives. Once it was obvious that on-going work would have to transition to being almost entirely virtual, and that some activities would be either delayed or canceled, the SEA work plan was reviewed and adjusted.

Table 27 outlines the key impacts experienced, and actions undertaken, to overcome these challenges in each workstream.

Table 27: Key activities impacted by COVID-19 and revised schedules		
SA / TA	Activities Impacted	Implication
SA1- Behavior Change	BCC Final Evaluation for Buano MPA.	Activities and story of change write up process delayed to FY21.
	BCC Final Evaluation for POKMASWAS South Sorong.	
	BCC Final Evaluation for LMMA in Taniwel.	Activity dropped. SEA will use the existing reports for story of change.
SA2 / TA1 - EAFM	Harvest strategies for anchovies and flying fish in West Papua.	Some delay, although virtual meetings are progressing. Results will be presented in the next quarter.
	Technical consultation on harvest strategy for reef fish in North Maluku.	Activity continues using virtual meetings.
SA2 / TA2 - MPAs	Finalization of RPZ of South Sorong, Ay-Rhun, Lease and Buano.	Delayed to October / November.
	MPA biophysical and socio-economic surveys (all three provinces).	Delayed to October / November.
SA2 / TA3 – MSP	Development of an implementation system for RZWP-3-K.	The activity is dropped.
SA2 / TA4 – Law Enforcement	POKMASWAS TOT Stage 2 and 3 Training.	Postponed to October/ November (also exploring alternative virtual training opportunities).
	Facilitation of POKMASWAS in North Maluku (11), Maluku (4) & West Papua (11).	Activity continues using virtual meetings.

Table 27: Key activities impacted by COVID-19 and revised schedules		
SA / TA	Activities Impacted	Implication
	Monitor and supporting the improvement of POKMASWAS institutions.	Monitoring done through WhatsApp. Personal contact delayed until October (if possible).
	Handling Destructive Fishing Cases, post-training monitoring to measure impact.	Conducted via virtual platform.
	Support to revitalize the Network for Combating Destructive Fishing at the provincial level.	Conducted via virtual platform.
	Support provincial governments to finalize their Regional Action Plans to Combat Destructive Fishing.	Conducted via virtual platform.
SA3 – Incentives	Final step of MSC Pre-Assessment FIP for Shrimp.	Delayed to October.
	Finalization of the RBFM for Mudcrab in Bintuni Bay.	Delayed to October.
	Finalization of the tourism handbook for North Maluku.	Production expected in October.
	PPP finalization in Lease and Widi.	Document finalization delayed to October/November.
SA4 – Laws and Policies	Support to Governor Regulation on Destructive Fishing (North Maluku & Maluku)	In person activities are all delayed until government operations resume. Continued facilitation using virtual platform.
	Support to DKP strategic plan (North Maluku & Maluku)	
	Support to provincial mid-term development plan (North Maluku & Maluku)	
	Support to snapper and grouper harvest strategy (North Maluku)	
	Support to governor regulation on RZWP-3-K, North Maluku.	
SA5 – Training and Capacity Building	Stranded Mammals Training	Conducted virtually using WhatsApp.
	MPA management unit training	Conducted via virtual platform.
	Women's group training to advance fishery market innovations	Activity dropped.
All / Mgmt	Closing events	Will occur in October / November virtually.

Despite the challenges of this final year, it should also be noted that impact to the achievement of project indicators is expected to be minimal. Nevertheless, several indicators have proven more difficult to both measure and achieve within the USAID SEA Project term, as generally more time is required to reach this outcome-level results. These are all good indicators but must be understood within the context of the project time frame and large size of the marine protected areas and fishing grounds that are being measured. The indicators are:

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

These indicators have been discussed before but a few notes to update their status are warranted given the long-term nature of their results.

SA2.1b will surpass its target but with the qualification that the new and existing MPAs are now established and legal but not fully functional. Management systems are being designed and created, but this aspect has slowed in the last six months due to the pandemic.

SA2.4 has been measured and has shown an overall aggregate average positive change in CPUE (indicating this measure is 'steady'). This is a good sign, but again it is worth noting that harvest strategies for the fisheries concerned are still in the process of being adopted and are not yet fully implemented. In addition, while the harvest strategies suggest the need to limit fishing effort in some areas to stabilize the fisheries, such recommendations are not generally agreeable to policy makers that want to increase production, so some uncertainty exists.

SA2.5 is similarly affected to the extent that while the core/no-take zones are decided, full implementation of these zones is still not yet achieved given the relative lack of direct field management.

SA4.1 has achieved beyond LOP target with the number of laws and policies reaching stage 2 level of acceptance (endorsed / approved). However, in order for these statutes to become fully active they need to be both authorized and implemented (stage 3). While work is in progress to achieve this stage for some statutes (such as the MPA declarations and PSM SOP), much of the remaining policy work will require more time to attain full legal authorization and active implementation due to the slow pace of legal processing in Indonesia.

ANNEX I: Full List of Trainings Delivered — FY20

No	Lead	Training Topic	Topic Category	Dates	Location	Participants	
						M	F
NATIONAL-LEVEL TRAINING							
1	SEA Core	Port State Measures Training for Fisheries Surveillance Officers and Port Manager Officers	LE	1–10 Oct 2019	Jakarta	25	3
2	SEA Core	Coaching Clinic Master Trainer POKMASWAS	LE	30 Sept - 2 Oct 2020	Jakarta	3	3
3	SEA Core	Training of Trainers POKMASWAS Stage 2 and 3	LE	14 - 18 Oct 2020	Jakarta	45	30
PROVINCIAL / SITE-LEVEL TRAINING							
4	WWF	Sustainable Fisheries Training for TCBFM implementation in Kuri Sub-District, Bintuni Bay	EAFM	3-5 Oct 2019	West Papua	23	4
5	CTC	Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) and Community Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Training in Buano Islands	MPA	10-11 & 14-16 Oct 2019	Maluku	5	0
6	CTC	Green Fins Assessors Training to Support Sustainable Marine Tourism in MPA for USAID SEA Project in Indonesia (Ambon)	MPA	15-21 Oct 2019	Maluku	4	0
7	WCS/ SEA Core	Training on MSP Spatial Data Use and Marine Cadaster to Support the Implementation of the Marine Spatial Plan in Ternate North Maluku	MSP	29-31 Oct 2019	North Maluku	22	8
8	SEA	Champions Training (Sorong)	COMMS	28-31 Oct 2019	West Papua	20	10
9	CTC	Dive Training for Conservation Team of Ay and Rhun Villages, and Partners in Banda Naira, Maluku Province.	MPA	29 Oct – 1 Nov 2019	Maluku	12	2
10	WWF	POKMASWAS Training in Koon MPA (Gorom)	MPA	6-7 Nov 2019	Maluku	9	0
11	ILMMA	Capacity Building in Village Management Planning and Budget Allocation using Conceptual Model for Natural Resources Management	INCENTIVES	10-11 Nov 2019	Maluku	15	9
12	WCS	Training on EAFM	EAFM	12-15 Nov 2019	North Maluku	24	6
13	CTC	Training on Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) and Community Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Training in Banda islands	LE	14-18 Nov 2019	Maluku	15	7
14	CTC/WCS	Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) for North Maluku (Ternate)	EAFM	12-15 Nov 2019	North Maluku	20	6
15	CTC	Resource Use Monitoring (RUM) and Community Based Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Training in Lease Islands	MPA	26-30 Nov 2019	Maluku	27	0
16	RARE	Training Workshop on Social Marketing Campaign Strategies for Improving Adoption of Fisheries Management, Monitoring and Enforcement at Mayalibit Bay and Dampier Strait	COMMS	29-30 Nov 2020	West Papua	25	0
17	CTC	Training of Monitoring and Conservation of Sea Turtles for POKMASWAS and Stakeholders in the district of Sula Islands	MPA	30 Nov – 3 Dec 2019	North Maluku	19	3
18	SEA Core	Advance Technical Training in Marine Spatial Analysis to support the implementation and	MSP	2-5 Dec 2019	Maluku	18	13

No	Lead	Training Topic	Topic Category	Dates	Location	Participants	
						M	F
		controlling system development of MSP in Maluku Province (Ambon)					
19	SEA Core	Training Workshop on Small-scale Fishers Logbooks (Ternate / Tidore)	EAFM	4-5 Dec 2019	North Maluku	28	7
20	ILMMA	Capacity Building in Village Management Planning and Budget Allocation Using Conceptual Model to Support Development of the 2020 Village Plan	INCENTIVES	6-7 Dec 2019	Maluku	9	0
21	WWF	Basic Sustainable Fisheries Training (Wamesa District, Bintuni)	EAFM	9-11 Dec 2019	West Papua	16	0
22	RARE	Communication and Outreach Training (Waisai)	COMM	29-30 Dec 2019	West Papua	26	0
23	SEA	Sea Champions Training "Driving for Action"	COMM	January 27-30, 2020	Maluku	26	12
24	WCS	Training on FishHandling	EAFM	Feb 17-18, 2020	North Maluku	19	4
25	WCS	Basic Training for POKMASWAS	LE	Feb 17-19, 2020	North Maluku	29	1
26	SEA	Journalists Workshop for Mainstreaming Fisheries Management and Marine Resources Issues in Ternate	COMM	February 21-22, 2020	North Maluku	18	9
27	SEA	Training for Service Officers in Small-Scale Fishing Logbook Implementation	EAFM	March 3-4, 2020	North Maluku	8	3
28	WWF	Basic Training of Community Based Surveillance Group	LE	March 3-5, 2020	West Papua	21	1
29	WCS	Basic Training for Pokdarwis	INCENTIVES	16-17 Mar 2020	North Maluku	20	13
30	ILMMA	Capacity Building and Development of Village Regulations on Natural Resource Management	INCENTIVES	17-18 Mar 2020	Maluku	18	8
31	WCS	Marine Protected Area (MPA) 101 Training	MPA	March 16-19, 2020	North Maluku	15	21
32	ILMMA	Training to Make Natural Soap	INCENTIVES	19-21 Mar 2020	Maluku	0	6
33	SEA Core	Advance Technical Training for Utilization and Controlling of MSP	MSP	4 May - 7 July 2020	Maluku	7	7
34	RARE	Fisheries Monitoring Capability for Information-based Decision Making and Deployment of Digital Fisheries Monitoring	EAFM	21-23 July 2020	West Papua	23	8
35	WCS	Training on Marine Mammal Stranding Response for government (Virtual)	MPA	28-29 July 2020	North Maluku	80	31
36	ILMMA	Capacity building and development of IGA Proposal, and ToT Natural Soap Making	INCENTIVES	17-21 August 2020	Maluku	3	2
37	WCS	Training on Marine Mammal Stranding Response for Champions and POKMASWAS (Virtual)	MPA	25-26 Aug 2020	North Maluku	48	7
38	ILMMA	Capacity Building and Development of IGA Proposal	INCENTIVES	29-30 August 2020	Maluku	2	3
TOTALS						747	247
						994	

ANNEX 2: USAID SEA Project Full Staffing List — FY20

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Status
Jakarta				
1	Alan White	Chief of Party	Tetra Tech	LTTA
2	Tiene Gunawan	Deputy Chief of Party	Tetra Tech	LTTA
3	Irna Sari	Sustainable Fisheries Advisor	Tetra Tech	LTTA
4	Purwanto	Senior Fisheries Advisor	Tetra Tech	LTTA
5	Ses Rini Mardiani	Sustainable Fishery Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
6	Muhammad Ichsan	Sustainable Fisheries Coordinator	Tetra Tech	LTTA
7	Regitri Darmawan	Fisheries Database Coordinator	Tetra Tech	LTTA
8	Rudyanto	Marine Biodiversity and Conservation Advisor	Tetra Tech	LTTA
9	Asri Puji Lestari	Marine Conservation Data Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
10	Noorafebrianie Minaputri	Marine Conservation Program Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
11	Christiana Yuni Kusmiaty	Governance/Institutional Development Advisor	Tetra Tech	LTTA
12	Gena Lysistrata	Social Policy Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
13	Zulkifli	Policy & Institutional Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
14	Muhamad Nour	Capacity Building Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
15	Dame Siahaan	Senior ME&L Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
16	Wen Wen	Marine Spatial Planning Technical Lead	Tetra Tech	LTTA
17	Ndaru Prasetyo	GIS Officer	Tetra Tech	STTA
18	Ely Andrianita	Senior Communications and Outreach Specialist	Tetra Tech	STTA
19	Anselmus Laurensius Kaba Kahan	Behaviour Change Communication Specialist	Tetra Tech	STTA
20	Melva Aritonang	Communications & Outreach Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
21	Adhi F. Dinastiar	Communications Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
22	Mochammad Topandi	Graphic Designer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
23	Santi Maulintania	Data Management Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
24	Christina Tampubolon	Finance Manager	Tetra Tech	LTTA
25	Andi Wardana	Finance Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
26	Khusnul Khotimah	Finance Assistant	Tetra Tech	LTTA
27	Afandy Djauhari	Contract & Financial Management Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
28	Emillia Damayanti	Procurement & Admin Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
29	Benny Artico Jaya	Contract & Procurement Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
30	Puspa Wardani	HR & Admin Manager	Tetra Tech	LTTA
31	Irma Refliana	Administrative Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
32	Marisa Simbolon	HR & Administrative Assistant	Tetra Tech	LTTA
33	Nursalim	Driver	Tetra Tech	LTTA
34	Wahyudi	Office Assistant	Tetra Tech	LTTA
35	Yuswandi	IT Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
36	Erlina Tasmania	Program Coordinator	Tetra Tech	LTTA
WWF				
37	Lukas Adhyakso	Conservation Director	WWF	15% (up to 15 Apr 20)
38	Imam Musthofa	Marine & Fisheries Director	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
39	Joni Trio Wibowo	BSSE Manager	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
40	Herry Akbar	Deputy Director Finance, Accounting & Grant, FMS	WWF	10% (up to 15 Apr 20)
WWF Sea Project Cross Cutting / Technical Support Unit				
41	Muhammad Ridha Hakim	Small Island Partnership & Governance Leader	WWF	10% (up to 15 Apr 20)
42	Anton Wijonarno	MPA PO Manager	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Status
43	Cut Desyana	Fisheries & Aquaculture PO Manager	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
44	Achmad Mustofa	National Coordinator for Capture Fisheries	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
45	Muhammad Erdi Lazuardi	Marine and Fisheries Program and Project Quality Assurance	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
46	Muhammad Yusuf	Fisheries Science Coordinator	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
47	Dwi Suprapti	Marine Species Coordinator	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
48	Indarwati Aminuddin	Marine Tourism & Ocean Plastic PO Manager	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
49	Mohamad Iqbal	MPA Design and Planning Specialist	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
50	In Recruitment Process	Marine & Fisheries Communication Specialist	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
51	Selia Hermawati	Fisheries Conservation Monitoring Specialist	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
52	Ayi Ardisastra	Fisheries Governance Senior Officer	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
53	Mark Paul	Grant Officer	WWF	10% (up to 15 Apr 20)
54	Yusuf Mooy	Sunda Banda Seascape Finance Coordinator	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
55	Barnabas Wurlianti	EAFM Partnership and Advocacy Senior Officer	WWF	50% (up to 15 Apr 20)
56	Sri Wigati	Accounting Officer	WWF	20% (up to 15 Apr 20)
57	Noviandy Indra Fauzi	Finance & Administration Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
58	Aliana Nafsai	Fisheries Officer	WWF	50% (up to 15 Apr 20)
59	Buguh T. Hardianto	Capture Fisheries Officer	WWF	50% (up to 15 Apr 20)
60	Agus Jaenuddin	Fisheries Bycatch Officer	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
61	Ranny Yuneni	Shark Conservation Officer	WWF	30% (up to 15 Apr 20)
WWF USAID SEA Project Core Unit (Operates from WWF Jakarta Office)				
62	Candhika Yusuf	Project Leader	WWF	100%
63	Amrullah Rosadi	Monitoring Evaluation Learning Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
WWF USAID SEA Project Core Unit (Operates from WWF USAID SEA Project Ambon Office)				
64	Delia	Finance & Administration Coordinator	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
65	Helena Dorce Latupeirissa	General Support Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
66	Miko Budi Raharjo	Site Coordinator for Seram Seas (Maluku Province)	WWF	100%
67	Daniel E. Leatemia	MPA & Biodiversity Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
68	Siti Yasmina Enita	Communication Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
69	Sasi	Fisheries Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
70	Umi Kalsum Madaul	Marine Tourism Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
71	Mohammad Maskur Tamanyira	Site Coordinator for Halmahera Seas & Fisheries	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
WWF USAID SEA Project Core Unit (Operates from WWF USAID SEA Project Sorong Office)				

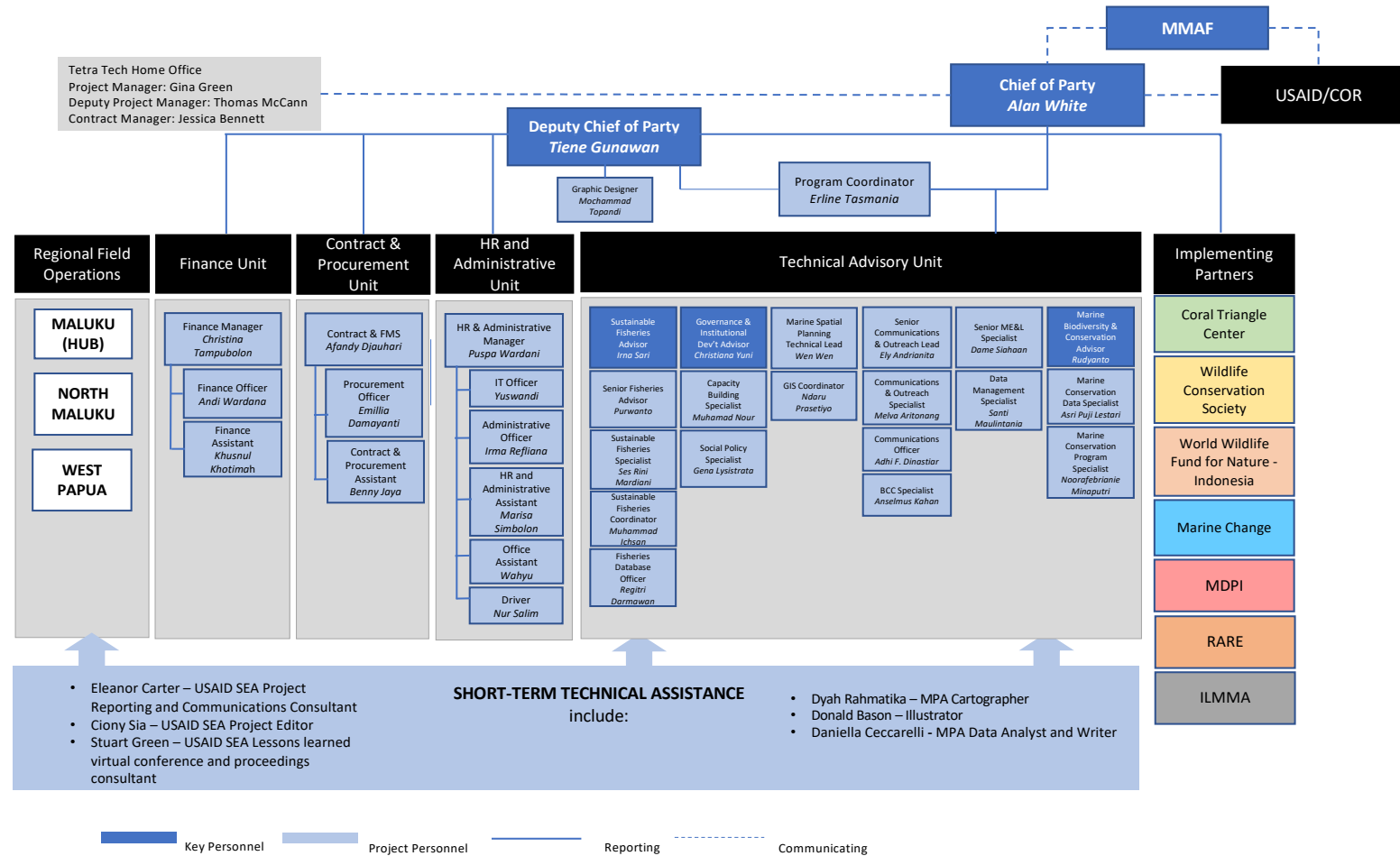
No.	Name	Position	Organization	Status
72	Irwanto	Site Coordinator for West Papua	WWF	100%
73	Ehdra Beta Masran	MPA & Biodiversity Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
74	Inayah	Fisheries Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
75	Deti	GIS & Database Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
76	Vinsensius Sabon Aman	Finance & Administration Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
77	Lambertus Apelabi	General Support Officer	WWF	100% (up to 15 Apr 20)
WCS Wildlife Coordinator Unit, Bogor and Ternate				
78	Anisa Budiayu	Project Leader for USAID SEA Project	WCS	70%
79	Aisya Jaya Dhannahisvara	GIS Officer	WCS	50%
80	Askar Laitupa	Fisheries Assistant	WCS	40%
81	Hamka Karepesina	Fisheries and Policy Coordinator	WCS	79%
82	Faisal Hidayat	Fisheries Assistant	WCS	40%
83	Hidayat Daeng Muhammad	Fisheries Assistant	WCS	40%
84	Irwan Pasambo	Law Enforcement Senior Officer	WCS	60%
85	Kusnadi	Deputy Ternate Project Leader	WCS	70%
86	Muhammad Akbar	Fisheries Assistant	WCS	40%
87	Novita Fitrianingrum	Communication and Awareness Officer	WCS	70%
88	Ping Machmud	Communication and Partnership Senior Officer	WCS	70%
89	Said Ridha	Livelihood Senior Officer	WCS	60%
90	Sheyka Nugrahani Fadela	Technical Project Officer	WCS	70%
91	Steven Limbong	MPA Senior Officer	WCS	70%
92	Susi Rusmiati	Community and Livelihood Officer	WCS	70%
93	Zakiah Susanti Kamaruddin	Finance Officer	WCS	70%
WCS Supporting/cross cutting Unit, Bogor (Science and Technical Support)				
94	Irfan Yulianto	Fisheries Manager	WCS	20%
95	Jessica Pingkan	GIS Officer	WCS	30%
96	Widyaningsih Peni Lestari	Socio-economic Coordinator	WCS	30%
97	Shinta Pardede	Science Coordinator	WCS	20%
98	Muhidin	Coral Reef Science Officer	WCS	30%
99	Prayekti Ningtias	MPA and Policy Coordinator	WCS	30%
100	Susy Djuwita	Marine Administration Officer	WCS	50%
101	Yulia Sujatmiko	Head of Operations	WCS	19%
102	Nur Afni	Finance Manager	WCS	24%
USAID SEA Project Ambon Regional Office				
103	Asril Djunaidi	Regional Technical Director	Tetra Tech	LTTA
104	Ii Rosna Tarmidji	Regional M&E Specialist	Tetra Tech	LTTA
105	Irene Sahertian	Regional Project Coordinator	Tetra Tech	LTTA
106	Rosita Tariola	Ternate Project Coordinator	Tetra Tech	LTTA
107	Julie Lawalatta	Regional Administrative Manager	Tetra Tech	LTTA
108	Sintje Manuhutu	Regional Admin & Logistics Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
109	Cherrie Mailoa	Regional Finance Officer	Tetra Tech	LTTA
110	Poly Benyamin	Driver	Tetra Tech	LTTA
111	Ahmad	Office Assistant	Tetra Tech	LTTA
Coral Triangle Center (CTC)				
112	Hesti Widodo	Senior Program Manager	CTC	50%
113	TBD	Senior Curriculum Specialist	CTC	100%
114	Yoga Putra	Reporting & MEL Support	CTC	10%
115	Dian Kristyawati	Receptionist	CTC	50%
116	Nyoman Suardana	GIS and Knowledge Management Specialist	CTC	75%
117	Agustin Capriati	Training, Learning Network & Program Support Specialist	CTC	100%

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Status
118	I Putu Eka Darmawan	Senior Accountant	CTC	50%
119	Katherine E. Currier	Conservation Science Coordinator	CTC	80%
120	Lia Pratiwi	Junior Accountant	CTC	50%
121	Leilani Gallardo	Senior Communication Coordinator	CTC	30%
122	TBD	Lease MPA Field Officer	CTC	100%
123	Kasman	Sula Facilitator	CTC	100%
124	I Nengah Winiarta	Finance, Admin & HR Manager	CTC	50%
125	Dewa Ayu Treanika	Finance & Admin Officer	CTC	100%
126	Mad Korebima	Government Relations and Outreach Specialist	CTC	100%
127	La Ode Junaidin	Banda MPA Officer	CTC	50%
128	Evi Nurul Ihsan	Marine Conservation Coordinator	CTC	100%
129	Erniatun Hartini	Field Communications Officer	CTC	100%
130	Nurlaila Qaimudin	Project Junior Admin Assistant	CTC	100%
131	Purwanto	Senior MPA Specialist	CTC	100%
132	Ursula Virginia Tuhuteru	Admin Officer (Ambon)	CTC	100%
133	Sukron Alf Ristiantoto	Buano Facilitator	CTC Consultant	100%
North Maluku Province Office				
134	Recruitment in process	North Maluku Team Leader	WCS	Full time
135	Kusnadi	North Maluku Deputy Team Leader	WCS	Full time
136	Dewi Anggraini	Marine Biodiversity Conservation Coordinator	WCS	Full time
137	Hamka Karepesina	Fisheries & Policy Coordinator	WCS	Full time
138	Steven Limbong	MPA Community Engagement	WCS	Full time
139	Susi Rusmiati	MPA Community Engagement	WCS	Full time
140	Novi Fitrianingrum	MPA Community Engagement	WCS	Full time
141	Aisya J. Dhannahisvara	GIS Officer	WCS	Full time
142	Ping Machmud	Communication & Partnership Senior Officer	WCS	Full time
143	Sumitro Muhammad	Fisheries Officer	WCS	Full time
144	Irwan Pasambo	Law Enforcement Senior Officer	WCS	Full time
145	Said Ridha	Livelihood Senior Officer	WCS	Full time
146	Zakiah Susanti Kamaruddin	Finance Officer	WCS	Full time
USAID SEA Project West Papua Satellite Office				
147	Chris Rotinsulu	USAID SEA Papua Team Leader	Tetra Tech	LTTA
Rare Indonesia				
148	Taufiq Alimi	Vice President	Rare	LTTA
149	Stuart Campbell	Senior Program Director	Rare	LTTA
150	Arwandrija Rukma	Policy Director	Rare	LTTA
151	Nisa Vidya Yuniarti	Policy and Partnership Manager	Rare	LTTA
152	Hari Kushardanto	Field Team Leader/Program Director	Rare	LTTA
153	Raymond Jakub	Marine Measures Senior Manager	Rare	LTTA
154	Katherina Tjandra	Program Implementation Senior Manager	Rare	LTTA
155	Putri Mirayanti Djelantik	Finance and Operation Manager	Rare	LTTA
156	Ratna Kania	Administrative Coordinator	Rare	LTTA
157	Emilio de la Rosa	Fisheries Scientist	Rare	LTTA
158	Wahid Suherfian	GIS Database Officer	Rare	LTTA
159	George Stoye	Technology Innovation Senior Manager	Rare	LTTA
160	Nursyam Vrandi	Fisheries Catch, Market and Livelihood Officer	Rare	LTTA
161	Gayus Raunsai	Community Engagement Officer	Rare	LTTA
162	Frits Geral	Community Engagement Officer	Rare	LTTA
163	Agus Tri Yulianto	Logistic Officer	Rare	LTTA
Marine Change				
164	Andrew Bassford	CEO	Marine Change	LTTA
165	Sari Tolvanen	Director	Marine Change	LTTA
166	Deborah Aragao	Investment Advisor	Marine Change	LTTA
167	Roderic Hodges	Senior Finance Analyst	Marine Change	LTTA

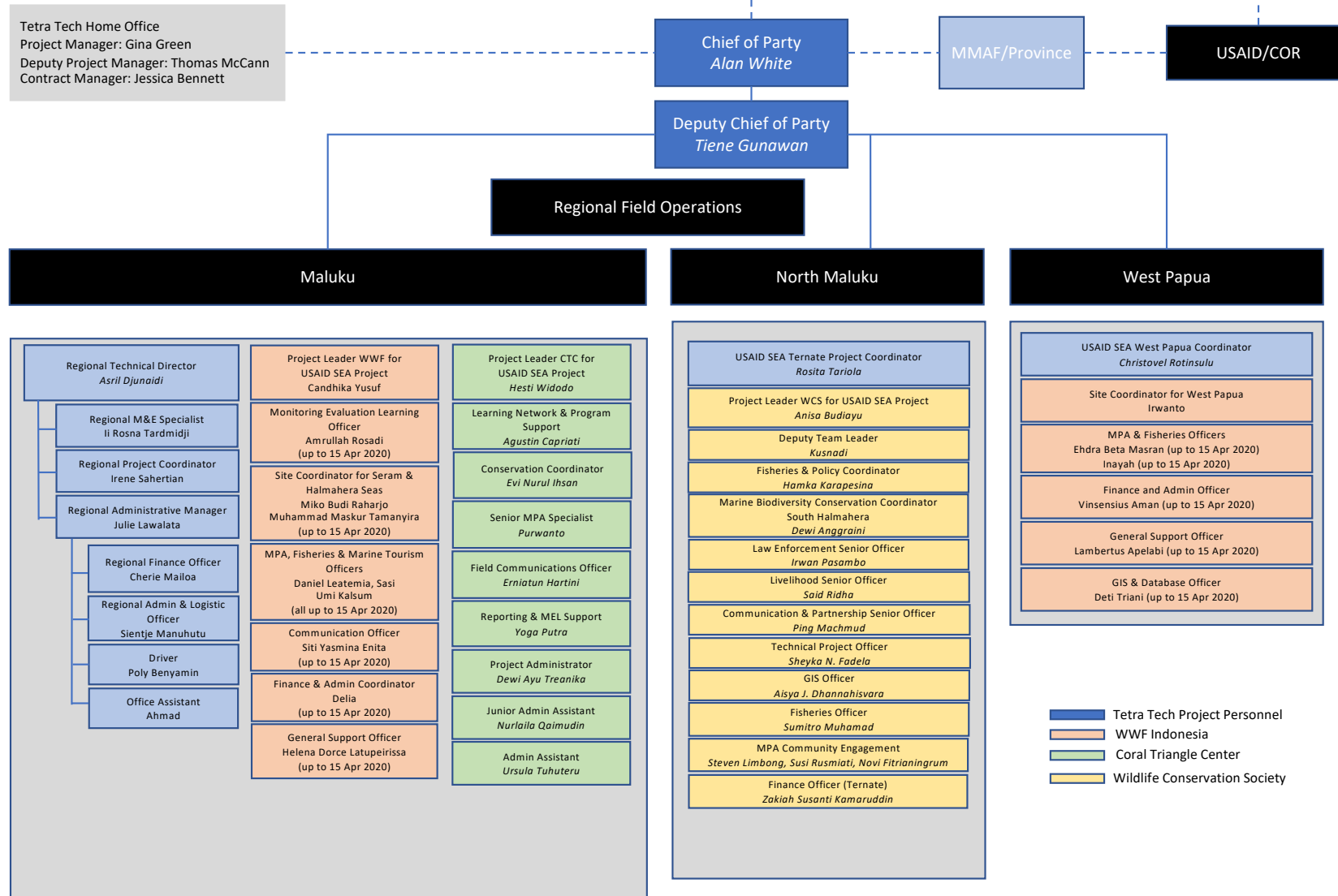
No.	Name	Position	Organization	Status
168	Nuraini	Associate	Marine Change	LTTA
169	I Gusti Ngurah Paulus Widya Eka Saputra	Tourism Outreach Officer	Marine Change	LTTA
170	Rufaidah	Senior Administrative Officer	Marine Change	LTTA
171	Rosalin Buntaran	Senior Finance Officer	Marine Change	LTTA
172	Vanessa Claudia	Junior Associate	Marine Change	LTTA
ILMMA (Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Areas)				
173	Cliff Marlessy	Director	ILMMA	LTTA
174	Sandra Tjan	Ambon Program Manager	ILMMA	LTTA
175	Ishak Mandosir	Ambon Field Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
176	Torlengka Aronggear	Ambon Field Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
177	Sopater Kapisa	Ambon Field Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
178	Semuel Rumahuru	Ambon Field Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
179	Ruben Rumbiak	Ambon Field Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
180	Ninin Murehuwey	Ambon Field Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
181	Dina Maruemay	Office Assistant	ILMMA	LTTA
182	Scott Atkinson	Senior Technical advisor	ILMMA	LTTA
183	Sri Ngastuti Hartasih	ILMMA Finance Manager	ILMMA	LTTA
184	Eklisa Kafiar	Mapping Expert	ILMMA	LTTA
185	Elizabeth Holle	Training Specialist	ILMMA	LTTA
Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI)				
186	Saut Tampubolon	Acting Executive Director	MDPI	LTTA
187	Karen Tatiana Villeda	Program Director	MDPI	LTTA
188	Arif Sapri	Grant Manager	MDPI	LTTA
189	Wildan	Fishery Improvement Manager	MDPI	LTTA
190	Prisilia Morley	Communications Officer	MDPI	LTTA
191	Putra Satria Timur	USAID SEA Field Coordinator	MDPI	LTTA
192	Karel Yerusa	North Maluku Regional Coordinator	MDPI	LTTA
193	Maqfir Muhamad Papilaya	Maluku Regional Coordinator	MDPI	LTTA
194	Bismirkin Hasja Marasabessy	Site Supervisor	MDPI	LTTA
195	Yasmine Simbolon	Operations Director	MDPI	LTTA
196	Agustina Nilam Ratnawati	Fair Trade Manager	MDPI	LTTA
197	Sri Sumiati Jalil	Fair Trade Coordinator North Maluku	MDPI	LTTA
198	La Djamali	Fair Trade Coordinator Maluku	MDPI	LTTA
199	Hendri Heni Tiala	Fair Trade Supervisor	MDPI	LTTA
200	Muchdar Ayub	Fair Trade Assistant	MDPI	LTTA
201	Janawi Akebai	Fair Trade Assistant	MDPI	LTTA
202	Siti Zulaeha	Fair Trade Assistant	MDPI	LTTA
203	Ni made Artini	Accounting Officer	MDPI	LTTA
204	Santri Dinalhusna	Administrator Assistant	MDPI	LTTA
205	Muhammad Arman Ahmad	Sustainability Facilitator	MDPI	LTTA

ANNEX 3: Organizational Structure of USAID SEA Project — FY20

USAID SEA Project Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



Regional SEA Staffing and Management Organizational Structure



ANNEX 4: List of Media Articles — FY20

Quarter 1, FY20

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

Quarter 2, FY20

ACTIVITY & MEDIA LINKS		RELEASE DATE
6. Lecture at Khairun University. “I am a Young Sea Warrior: What young people can do to support Marine Conservation Areas in North Maluku”.		
ANTARA	https://www.antaranews.com/berita/1294130/kuliah-umum-pengembangan-konservasi-perairan-digelar-usaid-kkp-malut	12 Feb
Medianasional.id	http://www.medianasional.id/fungsikan-sumber-daya-laut-usaid-gandeng-dkp-malut-dan-unkhair-ternate-gelar-kuliah-umum/	
Indotimur	https://indotimur.com/nasional/usaid-dan-dkp-maluku-utara-beri-kuliah-umum-di-universitas-khairun-ternate	
Pelitanews.id	https://www.pelitanews.id/2020/02/12/mendorong-partisipasi-kawasan-konservasi-usaid-dan-dkp-maluku-utara-beri-kuliah-umum-di-unkhair-ternate	
Simakberita.com	https://simakberita.com/2020/02/12/usaid-dan-dkp-malut-gelar-kuliah-umum-kampus-unkhair-ternate/	
Portal Unkhair	http://fpik.unkhair.ac.id/usaid-dan-dkp-maluku-utara-memberikan-kuliah-umum-di-universitas-khairun-ternate/	

ACTIVITY & MEDIA LINKS		RELEASE DATE
ANTARA Ambon	https://ambon.antaranews.com/berita/73566/usaaid-dkp-malut-gelar-kuliah-umum-pengembangan-konservasi-perairan	13 Feb
Papuakini.co	https://papuakini.co/2020/02/13/usaaid-dan-dkp-maluku-utara-geber-kesadaran-partisipatif-masyarakat-terkait-pemanfaatan-sumber-daya-kelautan/	
Radar Halmahera	USAID dan DKP Malut Beri Kuliah Umum ke Mahasiswa Unkhair	Printed media
7. Journalist Workshop, Ternate, North Maluku		
ANTARA Ambon	https://ambon.antaranews.com/berita/73950/dkp-malut-bangun-dua-tempat-pelelangan-ikan	21 Feb
Sahabat Rakyat	https://malut.sahabatrakyat.com/ragam/malut-akan-bangun-dua-tempat-pelelangan-ikan/	
Maluttoday.com (English version)	https://maluttoday.com/2020/02/23/usaaid-encourages-north-maluku-journalists-to-report-fisheries-and-maritime-issues/	23 Feb
Radar Halmahera	USAID Gelar Journalist Workshop (Printed Media)	24 Feb
Malut Post	USAID Buat Workshop untuk Jurnalis (Printed Media)	
Fajar Malut	Limbah Tambang Ancam Ekosistem Laut	25 Feb
Kabarmalut.co.id	https://www.kabarmalut.co.id/2020/02/25/usaaid-dorong-jurnalis-maluku-utara-utamakan-isu-perikanan-dan-pengelolaan-kelautan-berkelanjutan/	
Maluttoday.com	https://maluttoday.com/2020/02/25/usaaid-dorong-jurnalis-malut-beritakan-isu-perikanan-dan-kelautan/	
Teropongmalut.com	http://www.teropongmalut.com/gelar-jurnalis-workshop-usaid-dorong-jurnalis-malut-utamakan-isu-perikanan-dan-pengelolaan-kelautan/	
Kieraha.com	https://kieraha.com/ajak-jurnalis-maluku-utara-dukung-program-kkp-dan-perikanan-berkelanjutan/	
Abdas.id	https://www.abdas.id/2020/02/dorong-jurnalis-maluku-utara-usaid_25.html	
Pelitanews.id	https://pelitanews.id/2020/02/25/1419/	
ANTARA Ambon	https://ambon.antaranews.com/berita/74174/usaaid-dorong-jurnalis-di-malut-utamakan-isu-perikanan-dan-kelautan	26 Feb
Infobanua.co.id	http://infobanua.co.id/2020/02/usaaid-dorong-jurnalis-malut-utamakan-isu-perikanan-dan-pengelolaan-kelautan-secara-berkelanjutan/	
Kumparan.com	https://kumparan.com/ceritamalukuutara/praktik-iuu-fishing-menjadi-tantangan-utama-di-maluku-utara-lsuiOdUe3lB	
Cerminnusantara.co.id	https://www.cerminnusantara.co.id/berita/usaaid-dorong-jurnalis-malut-utamakan-isu-perikanan-dan-pengelolaan-kelautan-secara-berkelanjutan/	27 Feb
Sorotnews.co.id	https://www.sorotnews.co.id/2020/02/27/usaaid-dorong-jurnalis-maluku-utara-utamakan-isu-perikanan-dan-pengelolaan-kelautan-secara-berkelanjutan/	

Quarter 3, FY20

ACTIVITY & MEDIA LINKS		RELEASE DATE
8. Commemoration of Earth Day		
Maritime News	https://maritimeneeds.id/diskusi-daring-iskindo-50-tahun-hari-bumi-usaid-sea-dan-bumi-yang-istirahat/	24 April
Kompas	Kearifan Lokal Hanya Jadi Bumbu Pelengkap Kebijakan (no link printed newspaper)	13 June

Quarter 4, FY20

ACTIVITY & MEDIA LINKS		RELEASE DATE
9. Ministerial Decree for 4 new Marine Protected Areas Designation in Maluku and North Maluku		
Kieraha.com	https://kieraha.com/3-wilayah-maluku-utara-masuk-kawasan-konservasi-perairan/	09 July

ACTIVITY & MEDIA LINKS		RELEASE DATE
i-malut.com	https://i-malut.com/2020/07/09/pemerintah-resmi-tetapkan-tiga-wilayah-di-maluku-utara-sebagai-kawasan-konservasi-perairan/	09 July
Aspirasimalut	https://www.aspirasimalut.com/2020/07/09/3-wilayah-perairan-malut-jadi-kawasan-konservasi/	09 July
Dakta.com	http://www.dakta.com/news/25140/tiga-wilayah-di-maluku-utara-resmi-ditetapkan-kawasan-konservasi-perairan	10 July
Warta Pilihan	http://wartapilihan.com/pemerintah-resmi-tetapkan-tiga-wilayah-di-maluku-utara-sebagai-kawasan-konservasi-perairan/	10 July
Kumparan.com	https://kumparan.com/ceritamalukuutara/tiga-wilayah-di-maluku-utara-ditetapkan-jadi-kawasan-konservasi-perairan?utm_source=kumApp&utm_medium=whatsapp&utm_campaign=share&shareID=SgMWMGe5VhnN	12 July
Tabloidsinartani	https://tabloidsinartani.com/detail/indeks/teknolingu/13692-Tiga-Wilayah-di-Malut-Ditetapkan-sebagai-Kawasan-Konservasi-Perairan	13 July
Kaimananews	http://kaimananews.com/pemerintah-resmi-tetapkan-3-wilayah-di-maluku-utara-sebagai-kawasan-konservasi-perairan/	10 July
Mongabay.id	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/07/17/ditetapkan-tiga-tmp-di-malut-sumbang-target-20-juta-hektar-kawasan-konservasi/	17 July
Beritamusi	https://beritamusi.co.id/ditetapkan-tiga-tmp-di-malut-sumbang-target-20-juta-hektar-kawasan-konservasi/	17 July
10. Two Pokmaswas in Maluku and North Maluku Get a Boost with Surveillance Tools from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries		
Kieraha	https://kieraha.com/pejuang-laut-dari-maluku-dan-maluku-utara-dapat-bantuan/?fbclid=IwAR2m6nU4iYoPlnTr5ewg8KBb2ElvkbnVtxqpt6NCIHmxGVUd3FqCjUheC0	05 September
I.malut.com	https://i-malut.com/2020/09/05/dukung-kegiatan-pengawasan-kawasan-konservasi-pokmawas-hena-berkarya-dan-pokmaswas-tanjung-deko-terima-bantuan-pemerintah/?fbclid=IwAR2m6nU4iYoPlnTr5ewg8KBb2ElvkbnVtxqpt6NCIHmxGVUd3FqCjUheC0	05 September
11. USAID SEA Champion Webinar with Loka PSPL Sorong		
matapublikonline	https://matapublikonline.com/blog/2020/09/24/sebuah-sinergi-pengelolaan-pesisir-dan-laut-secara-komprehensif/	24 September
Beritacenter	https://beritacenter.com/news-271937-kkp-rangkul-sea-champion-lindungi-pesisir-dan-laut.html	2 October
KKP News	https://kkp.go.id/artikel/23622-kkp-rangkul-sea-champion-lindungi-pesisir-dan-laut	2 October
Tabloidsinartani.com	https://tabloidsinartani.com/detail/indeks/akuamina/14629-Jaga-Pesisir-dan-Laut-KKP-Rangkul-SEA-Champion	5 October

ANNEX 5: List of Key Reports Produced — to date end FY20

No.	Description
1	Laporan Tahunan Proyek USAID SEA Periode April 2016 to September 2017
2	Second Quarter Report USAID SEA Project. January to March 2018
3	First Annual Work Plan USAID SEA Project. March 2016 to September 2017
4	Second Annual Work Plan USAID SEA Project. October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018
5	Annual Report USAID SEA Project. April 2016 to September 2017
6	Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan, USAID SEA Project. March 2016 to March 2017
7	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan, USAID SEA Project. Third Revision December 21, 2017
8	USAID SEA Outreach and Communication Plan. From awareness raising to behavior change.
9	Quarterly Report USAID SEA Project. Start-Up and Mobilization Period. April to June 2016
10	Quarterly Report USAID SEA Project. July to September 2016
11	Quarterly Report USAID SEA Project. First Quarter of FY 2017. October to December 2016
12	Quarterly Report USAID SEA Project. Second Quarter of FY 2017. January to March 2017
13	Quarterly Report USAID SEA Project. Third Quarter of FY 2017. April to June 2017
14	Workshop Report: Management Effectiveness Assessment of MPAs in North Maluku. January 17-19, 2017. Prepared by WCS.
15	Technical Report: Final Report on Perception Survey of Marine Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Management in Maluku, North Maluku and West Papua for Communications. July 2017. Prepared by CTC.
16	Activity Report: Rapid Assessment Survey of MPA Initiation and Fisheries Data Collection in Bintuni Bay. May 8-23, 2017. Prepared by WWF Indonesia.
17	Activity Report: Scoping and Rapid Assessment in Morotai Island. February 20-26, 2017. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
18	Activity Report: Baseline Data Survey (Ecology, Fisheries and Tourism) at Sawai Bay, Seram Utara, Maluku. May 2-10, 2017. Prepared by WWF Indonesia.
19	Advanced Training of PSM Inspector to Implement PSM Agreement. January 16-25, 2018. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
20	Activity Report: Workshops on USAID SEA Partners' Data Collection and Statistical Data Analysis for Fish Stock Assessment. January 25-26, January 30-31 and February 1-2, 2018. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
21	Activity Report: Fishery Implementation Coordination Workshop with West Papua Stakeholders. March 1-2, 2018. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
22	Technical Report: An Overview of Tourism and Reef & Demersal Fisheries Sectors in Indonesia and a Rapid Assessment of the Tourism & Fisheries Sectors in Morotai, North Maluku. January 2018. Prepared by Marine Change.
23	Technical Report: Study Tour to Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, Hawaii. September 17-29, 2017. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
24	Technical Report: A Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) for Oceanic Cetaceans in the Banda and Ceram Seas, Maluku. A Critical Habitat for Pygmy Blue Whales. October 15-24, 2017. Prepared by Benjamin Kahn, APEX Environmental and CTC.
25	Technical Report: Fishery Scoping Trip Maluku. August 31 – September 7, 2016. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
26	Activity Report: Scoping Study at Morotai Islands in North Maluku. February 19-26, 2017. Prepared by CTC.
27	Technical Report: Review of Marine Ecosystem Services and Valuation Methodologies for the USAID SEA Project. June 2, 2017. Prepared by Marine Change.
28	Workshop Report: Putting the USAID SEA Integrated Communication and Coordination Plan into Practice. June 19-20, 2017. Prepared by USAID SEA Core Team.
29	Activity Report: Field Orientation to Develop Research Design of New MPA Initiation at Sawai Bay. April 12-15, 2017. Prepared by WWF Indonesia.
30	Training Report: MPA IOI Training and Competency Examination in North Maluku. April 10-17, 2017. Prepared by WCS.
31	Training Need Assessment Report for Fisheries Management in North Maluku. Prepared by WCS.
32	Training Need Assessment Report for Law Enforcement in North Maluku. Prepared by WCS.
33	Behavior Change Communication and Champion Training: "Influencing Through Awareness Raising"

No.	Description
34	Technical Report: District Policy Document Drafted for Dampier Strait by RARE
35	Activity Report: Training on Market Development Skills for Mayalibit Bay and Dampier Strait by RARE
36	Fish Data Meeting: Identifying Work/Partnership Mechanism in Data Use and Analysis of the Fish Landing Data by SEA Core
37	Training Report: Utilization of MSP Spatial Data to Develop the Maluku Online Geoportal by SEA Core
38	National Commission Consultation & Review of Stock & Risk Assessment of Selected Fisheries in Indonesia by SEA Core
39	Stakeholders Meeting to Socialize & Consult Piloting of Small-Scale Fisheries Logbook in Indonesia by SEA Core
40	Workshop on Fishing Logbook Improvement and Development for Small-Scale Fisheries by SEA Core
41	USAID SEA 2 nd Annual Report October 2017 – September 2018
42	USAID SEA Quarterly Report, Third Quarter of FY 2018 (1 Apr – 30 June 2018)
43	USAID SEA Activity Report: Data Verification & Preparation for Harvest Strategy Development for Indonesia's FMA 715. (Nov 29-30, 2018)
44	USAID SEA Newsletter TALKING SEA No. 3
45	USAID SEA Technical Report: Data Meeting on Identifying Work/Partnership Mechanism Data Use and Analysis of the Fish Landing Data (Nov 6, 2018)
46	USAID SEA Activity Report: Fishery Implementation Coordination Workshop with West Papua Stakeholders (Mar 1-2, 2018)
47	USAID SEA Technical Report: Study Tour to Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, Hawaii (Sept 17-29, 2017)
48	USAID SEA Technical Report: Capture Fisheries Directorate Internal Consultative Workshop on Small-Scale Fishing Logbook Development (June 12-13, 2019)
49	USAID SEA Technical Report: Training-Workshop for Researchers and USAID SEA Partners on Stock Assessment and Catch Monitoring (July 29-Aug 2 & Aug 5-8, 2019)
50	USAID SEA Project 4th Year Work Plan (18 months plan)
51	USAID SEA Project 3rd Year Work Plan (Oct 1, 2018 - Sept 30, 2019)
52	USAID SEA Project Quarter Report Q1 FY 2019 (Oct - Dec 2018)
53	USAID SEA Project Quarter Report Q2 FY 2019 (Jan - Mar 2019)
54	USAID SEA Project Quarter Report Q3 FY 2019 (April - June 2019)
55	USAID SEA TRAINING REPORT: UTILIZATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLAN (MSP) SPATIAL DATA TO DEVELOP THE MALUKU ONLINE GEOPORTAL
56	USAID SEA ACTIVITY REPORT: STAKEHOLDERS MEETING TO SOCIALIZE & CONSULT PILOTING OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES LOGBOOK IN INDONESIA
57	USAID SEA Technical Report: Study Tour to Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, Hawaii
58	USAID SEA/MARINE CHANGE Technical Report: An Overview of Tourism and Reef & Demersal Fisheries Sectors in Indonesia and a Rapid Assessment of the Tourism & Fisheries Sectors in Morotai, North Maluku
59	USAID SEA Activity Report: Workshop on USAID SEA Partners' Data Collection and Statistical Data Analysis for Fish Stock Assessment
60	USAID SEA/CTC Technical Report TA2-16A: A Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) for Oceanic Cetaceans in the Banda and Ceram Seas, Maluku, Indonesia (FMA 714 and 715), a Critical Habitat for Pygmy Blue Whales (<i>Balaenoptera musculus brevicauda</i>)
61	USAID SEA Activity Report: Advanced Training of PSM Inspector to implement PSM Agreement
62	USAID SEA Technical Report: Workshops on Preparation on Fisheries Frame Survey and Fish Stock and Fisheries Status in some Fishery Management Areas (FMAs)
63	USAID SEA Activity Report: Document Preparation for SSFV Registration in Maluku (Negeri Haria and Negeri Holloth)
64	USAID SEA/MARINE CHANGE Technical Report: Development of an Economic Model to Optimize Investment Decisions in Support of Marine Protected Areas
65	USAID SEA/MARINE CHANGE Technical Report: Rapid Assessment Tourism and Fisheries in Mare Island
66	USAID SEA/MARINE CHANGE Technical Report: Rapid Assessment Tourism and Fisheries in Lease Island
67	USAID SEA/MARINE CHANGE Technical Report: Rapid Assessment Tourism and Fisheries in Sawai Bay
68	USAID SEA Technical Report: Workshop on PPP & Small-Scale Tourism for MPA

No.	Description
69	USAID SEA Activity Report: Internal USAID SEA Meeting to Identify Topics & Create Content for Maluku Fisheries Forum
70	USAID SEA Activity Report: Consultative Meeting on Assessment of Catch Reporting in North Maluku and West Papua
71	USAID SEA Technical Report: Technical Workshop on MPA Zoning and Network Design for Maluku
72	USAID SEA Activity Report: USAID SEA Project Participation in the 12th Asian Fisheries & Aquaculture Forum
73	USAID SEA Project: Gender Assessment Report
74	USAID SEA Workshop Report: Setting Operational Objectives for the Small Pelagic Fishery Harvest Strategy of Fisheries Management Area 715
75	USAID SEA Activity Report: Rapid Behaviour Change Communication Assessment on Community-Based Surveillance in South Sorong
76	USAID SEA Technical Report: Evaluation Tool for MPA and MPA Network Design in Indonesia (TNC)
77	USAID SEA Activity Report: Capture Fisheries Directorate Internal Consultative Workshop on Small Scale Fishing Logbook Development
78	USAID SEA Activity Report: Coordination Meeting on Frame Survey & Harvest Strategy Development
79	USAID SEA Activity Report: Workshop for Testing Fishing Logbook System for Small Scale Fisheries in North Maluku
80	USAID SEA Activity Report: Simple Carrying Capacity Analysis of the Pulau Rao - Tanjung Dehegila Proposed Marine Protected Area (Marine Change)
81	USAID SEA Technical Report: Private Sector Contribution to Marine Protected Areas in Indonesia (Marine Change)
82	USAID SEA Activity Report: National Marine Spatial Planning Implementation Symposium for Indonesia
83	USAID SEA Activity Report: Scientific Expert Review Workshop on MPA Network for FMA 715
84	USAID SEA Activity Report: 1) Mini Symposium on Reef Fish and Fishery and 2) FGD on Preparation of the Roadmap of Reef Fisheries Management Planning
85	USAID SEA Activity Report: Training Workshop on Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) Standardization for Harvest Strategy Development
86	USAID SEA Activity Report: Technical Assistance to Offline SIMKADA Operators of Six Districts in North Maluku
87	USAID SEA Activity Report: Training Workshop for Researchers and USAID SEA Partners on Stock Assessment and Catch Monitoring

ANNEX 6: Progress Towards Project Indicators — FY20

			PROGRESS (to end FY19)					YR 4 (FY20)		
Key Indicators	Metric	LOP Target	YR1	YR2	YR3	Total achievement to end FY19		Achievement	OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST LOP	% LOP Achieved to date
SA 1.1 Number of people demonstrating behaviors that contribute to biodiversity conservation, as a result of USG assistance	people	1,200	not recorded	not recorded	1,023	1,023		429	1,452	121 %
	In FY20 efforts continued to make sure that more people change their behaviour to contribute to marine biodiversity conservation.									
SA1.1 Benchmark 1: Number of people exposed to USAID SEA Project messages through communication and media outreach	people	5,000	0	1,282	43,292	44,574		123,030	167,604	3,352 %
	Partners continued promote USAID SEA Project messages through various communication and media tools. In FY20 USAID SEA Project started a radio program that helped promote SEA's messages to wider audiences. Many more people were exposed to the messages via this radio show.									
SA1.1 Benchmark 2: Number of champions that have the capacity to deliver USAID SEA Project messages	people	400	0	103	381	484		41	525	131 %
	41 more champions were identified and engaged in FY20 (verified - in other words, field observations on each of these persons was recorded and reported to USAID SEA MEL).									
SA1.1 Benchmark 3: Number of people influenced by champions	people	1,200	0	105	537	642		388	1,030	86 %
	USAID SEA Project's champions continues working with communities to promote sustainable practices in fisheries, environment and biodiversity conservation. The champions also attempted to raise awareness on conservation, sustainable fisheries, tourism and environmental issues to younger generations, as exemplified by the many events champions held throughout Life of Project.									
SA1.1 Benchmark 4: Number of fora established and functional	fora	15	0	8	50	58		17	75	500 %
	Out of all fora established in FY20, three (3) are fully verified (meaning a decree and 3 MoMs are already submitted to USAID SEA MEL). There are 14 more fora awaiting complete verification documents. The 17 for a established in FY20 include 10 POKMASWAS, 2 MPA-related working groups, 2 POKDARWIS, 1 Association and 2 village-level conservation groups.									
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	hectares	5,159,774	0	0	21,786,624	21,786,624		0	21,786,624	422 %
	LOP target was achieved in the previous fiscal year.									
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	hectares	1,377,519	0	0	347,290	347,290		661,926	1,009,216	73 %
	An E-KKP3K workshop was held in September 2020 assessing the effectiveness of MPA sites in the USAID SEA Project portfolio. This revealed further sites have reach Stage 3 (green) of effectiveness, of at least 90 percent. These are: Widi (315,118 ha.), Berau Bay (98,944 ha.), and Nusa Iasi (247,864 ha.).									

			PROGRESS (to end FY19)					YR 4 (FY20)		
Key Indicators	Metric	LOP Target	YR1	YR2	YR3	Total achievement to end FY19		Achievement	OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST LOP	% LOP Achieved to date
SA3.3: Number of people with more secure tenure or managed access	people	6,000	0	0	5,354	5,354		22,037	27,391	457 %
	In FY20, the work undertaken to provide people with more secure tenure or managed access was reviewed, particularly in relation to the work implemented by ILMMA (in Maluku) and Rare (in West Papua) and an additional 22,037 community members were recorded as populations supported by improved security of marine tenure (through community conservation areas, 19,398 people) or privileged marine access (through TURFs, 7,993 people) in USAID SEA Project sites. Collection of verification documentation is ongoing.									
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)	laws, policies, strategies, plans, regulations	15	0	2	0	2		37	39	260 %
	In FY20 work progressed considerably in both processing various statutes through to 'Stage 2' (endorsed / approved) and collecting verification documents for new and retroactive laws, policies and associated plans supported by the USAID SEA Project and attaining Stage 2 status as contribution to this indicator.									
SA5.1: Number of people trained in sustainable natural resources management and / or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	people	2,000	203	535	1,048	1,786		719	2,505	125 %
	An additional 719 training participants were counted under SA 5.1 in FY20. All of them are verified. In addition to this, there are a significant number of training participants still awaiting verification (575) which will be counted later once verification documents are acquired.									
SA5.2: Number of innovations supported with USG assistance	innovations	12	0	10	1	11		1	12	100 %
	The additional innovation recorded in FY20 was the 'Ocean Eye Application'. This effectively brings the total number of innovations supported under the USAID SEA Project to 12, which is 100 percent of the LOP target.									
SA5.3: Number of people that apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance	people	240	0	9	0	9		236	245	102 %
	In FY20, an additional 236 POKMASWAS members were recorded against this indicator as being effectively involved in sea patrols to support sustainable fisheries. This brings the cumulative total against this indicator to 245 people, which is 2 percent higher than the anticipated LOP target.									

ANNEX 7: Listings and Examples of Communications

SOCIAL MEDIA

Some of the top USAID SEA photos and videos appreciated through social media.

TOP PICS Facebook

11/21/19 7:00 PM
USAID SEA
2,585 likes
Hari ini kita memperingati Hari Ikan Nasional ke-6. USAID SEA mengajak Sahabat Laut untuk turut merayakan

11/8/19 6:00 PM
USAID SEA
103 likes
Perkenalkan, Bolbometopon muricatum atau biasa disebut sebagai ikan Kakaktua Angke. Bolbometopon

10/31/19 12:44 PM
USAID SEA
89 likes
Halo Sahabat Laut, Sejak tanggal 28 Oktober 2019 sampai hari ini, bertempat di kota Sorong, proyek USAID

10/23/19 7:00 PM
USAID SEA
86 likes
Sahabat laut,seringkali kita lihat dan dengar pemberitaan tentang paus yang terdampar di pantai dengan tubuh

12/3/19 5:00 PM
USAID SEA
67 likes
Sahabat Laut, Tahukah Sahabat bahwa kapal-kapal nelayan kecil yang berukuran di bawah 10 GT harus

11/6/19 9:27 PM
USAID SEA
66 likes
Sahabat Laut, USAID SEA Project bersama Coral Triangle Center - CTC menemukan bahwa kondisi terumbu karang

11/13/19 6:00 PM
USAID SEA
64 likes
Sahabat Laut, tahukah Sahabat bahwa kondisi karang yang baik menandakan ekosistem laut yang sehat. Tim

10/14/19 5:00 PM
USAID SEA
61 likes
Selamat beraktivitas kembali, sahabat laut! Bagaimana sahabat mengisi akhir pekan ini? Pernahkah sahabat

12/19/19 6:00 PM
USAID SEA
60 likes
Perkenalkan Sahabat Laut, barisan pemuda tegap berseragam dan bertudung biru ini bernama "Pasukan

10/16/19 6:00 PM
USAID SEA
59 likes
Sahabat laut, Kabar gembira datang dari Kabupaten Sorong Selatan, Provinsi Papua Barat. Pemerintah

TOP VIDEOS Facebook

10/31/19 8:31 PM
USAID SEA
63 likes
Dari pelatihan Pejuang Laut di Sorong, Papua Barat, kami persembahkan pentas seni dengan berbagai tarian dan

10/31/19 7:36 PM
USAID SEA
33 likes

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sea-indonesia.org/id/keterbatasan-... 89

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sea-indonesia.org/id/from-zero-to-h... 70

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sea-indonesia.org/id/kahar-lastori-... 59

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sea-indonesia.org/id/konservasi-na... 49

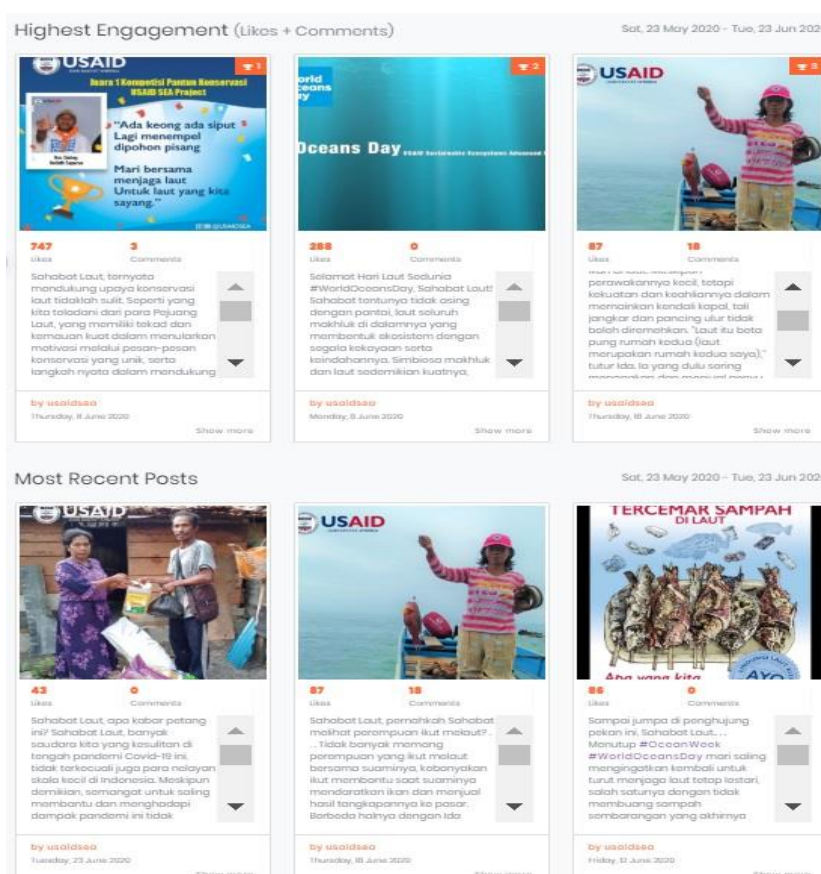
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sea-indonesia.org/job/graphic-desi... 48

more

Popular videos about USAID SEA Project work produced in FY20.		
Video topic	Lead partners	Reach*
Babagi Carita Bae - Perlindungan Satwa Laut dan Sumberdaya Pesisir https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPrih6vk98	Loka PSPL Sorong	704 views
Diskusi Santai Cara Menggunakan Informasi Konservasi untuk Kegiatan Menyelam https://youtu.be/SMR8jNyCKWc	Marine Change	170 views
Bimbingan Teknis] Pengenalan Mamalia Laut di Indonesia https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XKF_zb6DHya	WCS	1,750 views
Webinar Kearifan Lokal untuk Kelestarian Sumber Daya Laut (funded through non-SEA budget) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rm0ytUgxIRg&t=30s	WCS	1,646 views
World Oceans Day: How COVID-19 Affects Our Ocean (funded through non-SEA budget) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ldejsl2eQIc	At america	232 views

* as of 25 September 2020.

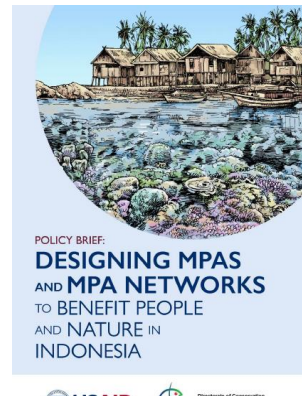
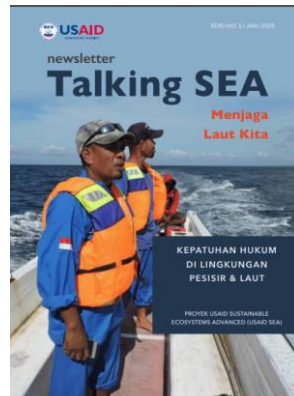
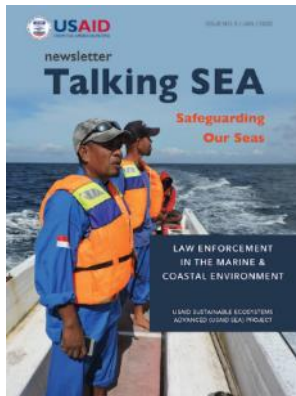
Popular and most recent example of posts on the @usaidsea Instagram site.



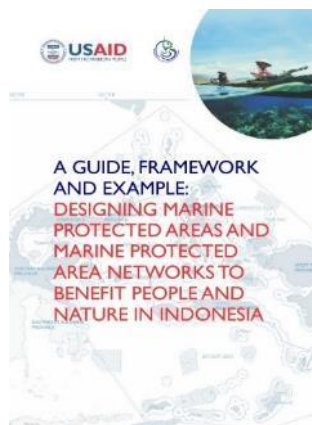
PRINT & ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

- [Talking SEA newsletter, issue #5, Safeguarding Our Ocean](#) produced bilingually (Bahasa version: [Talking SEA #5: Menjaga Laut Kita](#)).
- [Policy Brief: Designing Marine Protected Areas \(MPAs\) and MPA Networks to Benefit People and Nature in Indonesia](#) produced bilingually (Bahasa version: [Policy Brief: Merancang Kawasan Konservasi Perairan \(KKP\) dan Jaringan KKP yang Bermanfaat bagi Manusia dan Alam Indonesia](#)).
- [A Guide, Framework and Example: Designing Marine Protected Areas \(MPAs\) and MPA Networks to Benefit People and Nature in Indonesia](#) produced bilingually (Bahasa version: [Panduan Kerangka Kerja dan Contoh: Untuk Merancang Kawasan Konservasi Perairan dan Jaringan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan di Indonesia](#)).
- [Biophysical Criteria: Designing Marine Protected Areas \(MPAs\) and MPA Networks to Benefit People and Nature in Indonesia](#)
- Two Technical Guidelines (in Bahasa Indonesia)
 - Book 1: The Formation Process and Collaborative Management Tools for Marine Protected Area Networks in Indonesia (*Proses Pembentukan dan Perangkat Pengelolaan Kerjasama Jejaring Kawasan Konservasi Perairan di Indonesia*).
 - Book 2: Evaluation of the Impact of Network Management of Marine Protected Area Networks in Indonesia (*Evaluasi Dampak Pengelolaan Kerjasama Jejaring Kawasan Konservasi Perairan di Indonesia*).
- Sustainable Tourism Around Marine Protected Areas: A practical Handbook for Implementation in Indonesia

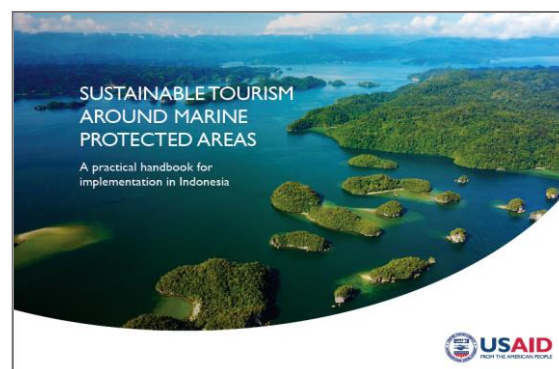
Below left - Talking SEA newsletter, issue #5. Below right - Designing MPAs and MPA Networks policy brief. Both produced bilingually.



Below left - Guidelines for MPA and Network design (both languages). Below right - Two Technical guideline books for (1) MPA collaborative management and (2) impact evaluation (Bahasa Indonesia).



Below left - Biophysical criteria guidelines. Below right - the sustainable marine tourism handbook.



BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION COLLATERALS

Produced and disseminated in FY20.

Quarter 1 – Cumulative number of people exposed to messages: 45,275

ITEM	ORG.	# PRINTED & DISTRIBUTED
ETP-related awareness raising posters	USAID SEA	420
ETP banners and roll-banners for use by champions	USAID SEA	420
No Sea Littering posters and banners	USAID SEA	420
MPA Zonation posters and banners	USAID SEA	420
T-shirts for souvenirs for sustainable fishery stakeholders	USAID SEA	200
Polo shirts for fishery enumerators	USAID SEA	200
Various stickers and materials to support local festivals and events	WCS	100
Working field shirts for POKMASWAS	CI	20

Below. T-shirts prepared for distribution in North Maluku. Produced as souvenirs for enumerators and respondents in readiness for an upcoming fisheries economic survey in North Maluku Province as part of the Harvest Strategy Design. The T-shirt carries a message to promote responsible fishing and will be distributed to 220 fisher-respondents in the survey. The polo shirt will be for the 40 enumerators involved in conducting the survey.



Quarter 2 - Cumulative number of people exposed to messages: 166,844

ITEM	ORG.	# PRINTED & DISTRIBUTED
POKMASWAS related collaterals and materials included an x-banner and handbook to help guide and inform surveillance activities (from knowledge and attitude to action)	CTC	65
Community education materials for South Sorong MPA conveying messaging about the importance of mangrove ecosystems and ETP species, the role of South Sorong's MPA and community surveillance activities	WWF	n/a
Student learning cards promoting mangrove awareness	WWF	n/a
Giant billboards, placed by WWF and WCS, promoting awareness and protection of ETP species	WWF	2
Radio flyer by WWF, contributing significant audience	WWF	6

Example of BCC materials in the second quarter of this year. (Top Row): Materials to support POKMASWAS produced by CTC. (Right, top): X-banner for POKMASWAS by CTC. (Second row, left): ETP billboard produced by WWF. (Center): Radio show flyer by WWF. (Bottom row): 2020 calendar pages by WWF.



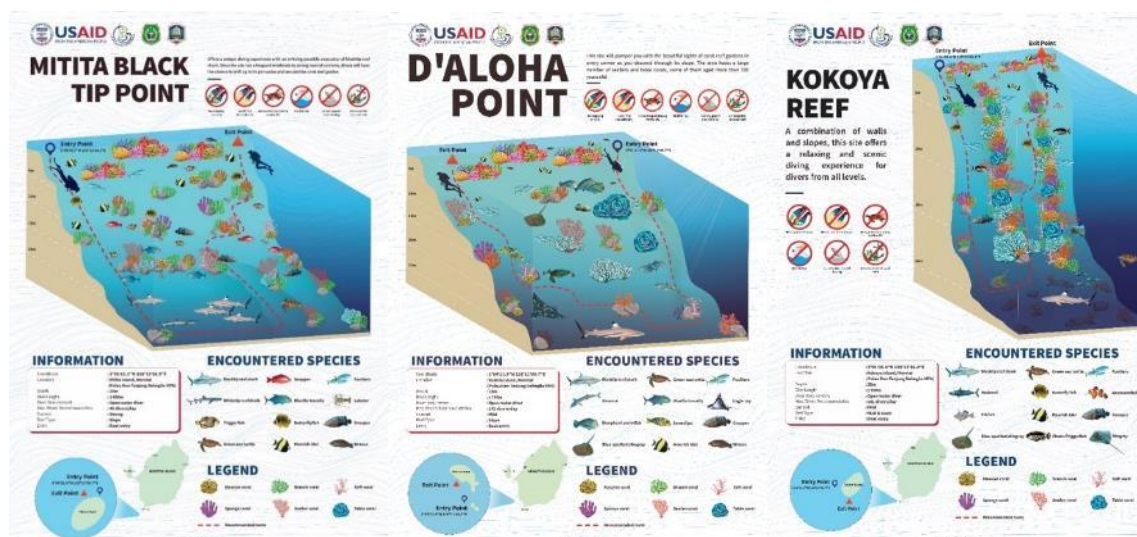
Quarter 3 - Cumulative number of people exposed to messages: 166,844 (no change from Q2 due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and SWOs)

ITEM	ORG.	# PRINTED & DISTRIBUTED
Nusa Laut Marine Tourism Brochure	Marine Change	n/a
Series of Morotai Marine Tourism infographics	Marine Change	n/a
Sustainable Fishery Flipchart for FEO	USAID SEA	60

Nusa Laut marine tourism brochure, produced by Marine Change (also produced in Indonesian).



Series of flyers about Morotai marine tourism interests, produced by Marine Change (also produced in Indonesian).



Quarter 4 – Cumulative number of people exposed to messages: 167,604.

In this quarter, BCC focused on virtual communications and information dissemination. An essential contribution to this was the Champion webinar (*Babagi Cerita Bae tentang Melindungi Satwa Laut dan Sumberdaya Pesisir*) attended by 760 participants nationwide. Public events and seminars proved essential throughout FY20 to advance exposure to messaging, with some highlight events outlined below.

EVENT	ORG.	PROVINCE	DATE
Six-day Environmental Roadshow	CI	West Papua	October 2019
National Fish Day Celebrations	MDPI	North Maluku	November 2019
'Love to Eat Fish' Festival in Raja Ampat	Rare	West Papua	November 2019
General Lecture on what young people can do to support Marine Conservation Areas ("Aku Pemuda Pejuang Laut!")	WCS	North Maluku	January 2020
Webinar: Relaxed discussion: "Dive Tourism Conservation" (<i>Obrolan Santai: Konservasi Wisata Selam</i>)	Marine Change	Virtual	July 2020
YouTube webinar training: Stranded Mammals, August 2020	WCS	Virtual	August 2020
Champion Webinar "Sharing Experiences Protecting and Saving Marine Wildlife and Coastal Resources" (<i>Babagi Cerita Bae tentang Melindungi Satwa Laut dan Sumberdaya Pesisir</i>)	USAID SEA / Loka PSPL Sorong	Virtual	September 2020

ANNEX 8: Summary of Anchovy and Flying Fish Stock Assessments and Fishery Management Plans

Anchovy fisheries management plan:

1. The stock assessment uses the length-based Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR) of two dominant species caught; *E. devisi* and *E. punctifer*; to measure the state of the fishery stocks.
2. SPR current = is measured using catch monitoring data collected from 2017 August to 2018 July and is calculated monthly for the both species. .
3. The averages of SPR current for both species are still above the SPR target, that indicate that the status of the anchovy fish stock is still healthy and there is a room to increase the fishing effort. However, precaution needs to be taken because the SPRs were only measured using one year catch monitoring collected from lift nets (excluding the SPRs from the traditional fishers). Thus, there is possibility of bias in data representation.
4. Recommendation for the management plan:
 - 4.a) Prioritised Issues:
 - Declining catches by traditional fishers [competition over anchovies between traditional- fishers vs lift-nets).
 - Lift-net operation in the sustainable fishing zone at MPA.
 - Poverty of local communities.
 - 4.b) Objectives for anchovy:
 - To maintain the anchovy stocks
 - To control lift-net operation in Raja Ampat MPA.
 - To ensure local fishers' access to the anchovy resources for locals' employments and food security.
 - 4.c) Harvest control rules/measures:
 - Zonation for lift-net operation.
 - Controlling the number of lift-nets operating in the South Misool, no additional efforts /lift nets allowed.
 - Encourage and facilitate "participation" of locals in the anchovy/ life-bait supply chains to gradually establish live-bait supplies for pole and line fisheries by local communities.
 - Developing an opportunity of home added value products by the locals through a cooperative business model.

Flying fish roe management plan:

1. The stock assessment uses the biomass model (MSY model Schaefer) using 18 years (2003-2018) of dried fish roe production data collected by the local government, with the value between 110,000 - 585,000 kg, And the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MY) 374.645 kg and the optimal effort (FMSY) is 618 fishing vessels.
2. The project recommends 80 % of MSY and FSMY for the Total Allowable Catches; 299,716 kg and 494 fishing vessels.
3. Based on the 2018 data which reported 270,973 Kg of roe fish production, there is still a room to add the fishing effort (fishing vessels). However, it is recommended the additional allocation is aimed for local fishers instead of the andon fishers from South Sulawesi.
4. Recommendation for the management plan:
 - 4.a) Prioritised Issues:

- Although the production is still above the MYS level, the 18 years of fish roe shows a declining trend that requires a precautionary approach in defining the Total Allowable Catches (TAC).
- The socio-economic benefits are primarily enjoyed by outsiders with relatively small shares to the local communities and government.
- Lack of institutional mechanism in defining TAC that determines the catch /effort share between local fishers and andon fishers from South Sulawesi
- Poverty of local communities.

4.b) Objectives for the flying fish roe management plan:

- To ensuring flying fish resources sustainability.
- To increase the socio economics benefits of the fishery to the local communities and government.

4.c) Harvest control rules/measures:

- Controlling number of boats (andon) from SS.
- Controlling fishing days during the season.
- . Developing an apprentice program for local and young fishers to enter the flying roe harvesting
- Developing Fak-fak based post-harvest activities by local households.
- Looking an opportunity for a direct shipment to importing countries though partnerships with exporting/importing companies.