

MONTHLY

FEBRUARY 2025

NEWSLETTER

*The Ecosystem Approach To Fisheries Management (EAFM) In Eastern Indonesia
(Fisheries Management Area (FMA) - 715,717 & 718) Components A, B, And D*

NEW HIGHLIGHT

- ✓ Facilitation of Basic Safety Training for Fishermen's Children to Become Crew Members
- ✓ Data Collection and Ecological Study of Whale Shark Population
- ✓ Strengthening Co-Management of Sasi through Diving Traini
- ✓ Issuance of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 76/2024 on the Management of Flying Fish





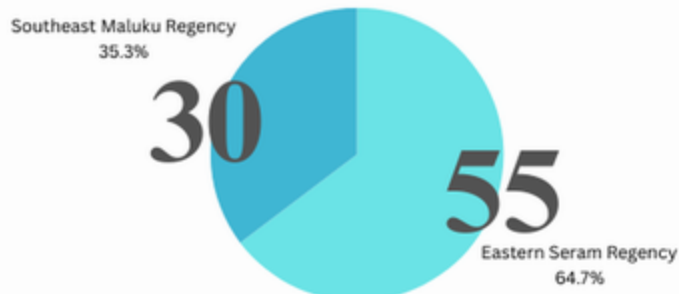
CFI INDONESIA

FACILITATED BASIC SAFETY TRAINING FOR FISHERMEN'S CHILDREN TO BECOME CREW MEMBERS

Enhancing Safety and Skills: BST for Fishermen's Children in Maluku

Basic Safety Training (BST) is a mandatory training program for all crew members or seafarers who wish to work on a ship. This training is designed to provide fundamental knowledge and skills in maritime safety, ensuring that every seafarer understands the basic safety procedures required on board.

In collaboration with the Maluku Campus of the Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic, an educational institution under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), and supervised by the Human Resource Development Agency, two Basic Safety Training (BST) trainings were conducted in Maluku this year. The BST training was conducted in two locations, namely Eastern Seram Regency and Southeast Maluku Regency, with a total of 85 participants.



BST is an essential training program that provides workers with an understanding of health, safety, and environment (HSE) principles. The training focuses on key aspects such as occupational health and safety programs, risk assessment and management, hazard prevention and control, work supervision with work permits, job safety analysis, accident investigation, confined space entry, emergency response, hazard communication, and occupational health and safety management systems.

The training was conducted by a training provider, which was accredited by the relevant authority, and was held at the **Training and Fisheries Counseling Center (BP3) in Ambon City**.



"Until now, workers and crew members may not have realized the numerous benefits of holding a BST certificate. Upon closer examination, this certification provides many advantages for seafarers. Due to its significant benefits, the government has even reinforced the importance of obtaining a BST certificate through maritime regulations,"

**Abubakar, S.St.Pi, M.Si.,
Head of BP3 Ambon**

BST Certification: Opening Job Opportunities for the Young Maritime Generation

After completing the BST training, which included both theoretical and practical sessions, participants who passed the training received a BST certificate. This certification was expected to help them secure employment, whether in the maritime sector or as skilled seafarers in the future.

54%

The participants have utilized their BST certificate to secure jobs and undergo Sea Work Practice at various companies.

A similar training program was conducted in November 2023, attended by participants from Southeast Maluku Regency and Tual City, consisting of 24 alumni and students from SMK Negeri 1 Tual. According to reports and evaluations from the Maluku Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic team, out of the 24 participants, 13 have utilized their BST certificate to secure jobs and undergo Sea Work Practice at various companies.



These include KN. Tanjung Madlahar, KN. Parang, KN. 364, and vessels owned by the Directorate General of Sea Transportation at UPP Class II Tual, as well as KN. Sabuk Nusantara.





CFI INDONESIA FACILITATES NEW MPA IN THE CONSERVATION AREA OF MALUKU

To support the proposal for a new protected area in South Buru, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), in collaboration with the Maluku Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office (DKP), conducted a socio-economic survey in the Proposed New Protected Area located in Kepala Madan District, South Buru Regency. The survey was funded through a grant from CFI Indonesia and aimed to collect the necessary data for preparing the initial documentation and zoning plan for the new Marine Protected Area (MPA).

The survey took place over 10 days, from August 25 to September 3, 2024, covering nine villages within the proposed protected area and two villages outside of it. Data collection focused on socio-economic aspects and community perceptions regarding the importance of protecting fishery resources.



The survey results show that the majority of the surveyed communities have a high awareness of the importance of marine resource conservation. However, some fishers remain concerned about the planned relocation of fishing areas.

Mentari

She emphasized the need for public consultations involving all relevant stakeholders to collaboratively determine the zoning of the protected area. Before the field survey, a two-day workshop was held on August 19-20, 2024, at Grand Avira Hotel in Ambon, involving various stakeholders.

The field survey also included researchers from the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). The ecological survey conducted in August and September successfully identified and analyzed the conditions of mangrove, seagrass, and coral reef ecosystems. Additionally, the survey examined the potential presence of sea turtles and their nesting beaches along the coastal waters of Kepala Madan.

Public Consultation II for the Proposed Protected Area

The Maluku DKP continued the efforts to establish the Buru Selatan Protected Area by holding the second Public Consultation at the district level for the proposed protected area in the waters of Kepala Madan, Buru Selatan District, Maluku Province.

The Head of the Marine Spatial Management Division of Maluku DKP, Ali Tualeka, stated that after conducting the surveys, several key aspects have been determined. These include the designation of core zones which spread across seven locations, a limited-use zone for sustainable fisheries and tourism activities, and other zones designated for ecosystem rehabilitation efforts.

The Assistant for Economic Affairs and Development of the Buru Selatan District Secretary, Hadi Longa, who was present at the event, emphasized that the second Public Consultation required serious attention from all relevant stakeholders. "Several issues, such as environmental degradation and conflicting marine space utilization activities within the proposed Buru Selatan Protected Area, must be a serious concern for all of us as the stakeholders of this region," Longa asserted. He believes that by protecting the area, the intended goals can be achieved—namely, to protect and preserve coastal and marine resources for the present and future generations, ensuring the well-being of the community.



DATA COLLECTION AND BIOECOLOGY STUDY OF WHALE SHARK POPULATION

The whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), known locally as Fir'umbo in Papua, is a marine species frequently found in the waters of Triton Bay. These whale sharks have become a major tourist attraction in Kaimana Regency, primarily due to their friendly nature and slow movements, making them appealing to divers and underwater tourism enthusiasts.

With funding from the CFI Indonesia grant, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has supported research efforts on whale sharks by facilitating the Fisheries Service in organizing a Forum Group Discussion (FGD).

Triton Bay waters of Kaimana Regency a primary site for whale shark sightings. Their presence near fishing platforms (bagan) is closely linked to local fishing activities.

The FGD, held at the end of 2024, revealed that whale sharks generally surface in areas with many bagans (fishing platforms), where nets contain large amounts of fish. The local community generally responds positively to the development of whale shark ecotourism.



This initiative aims to:



Collect the data



Formulate strategies for developing whale shark ecotourism in the waters of Triton Bay.

Study the bioecology of whale sharks in Triton Bay and the structure of pelagic habitats in WPP 715.



Analyze the perceptions of local communities and tourists regarding whale shark ecotourism development.



Fir'umbo: Emerging Ecotourism Destination in Kaimana

 **80%**

whom are foreign tourists, also perceive that whale shark tourism attractions in the waters of Triton Bay to be either interesting or very interesting.

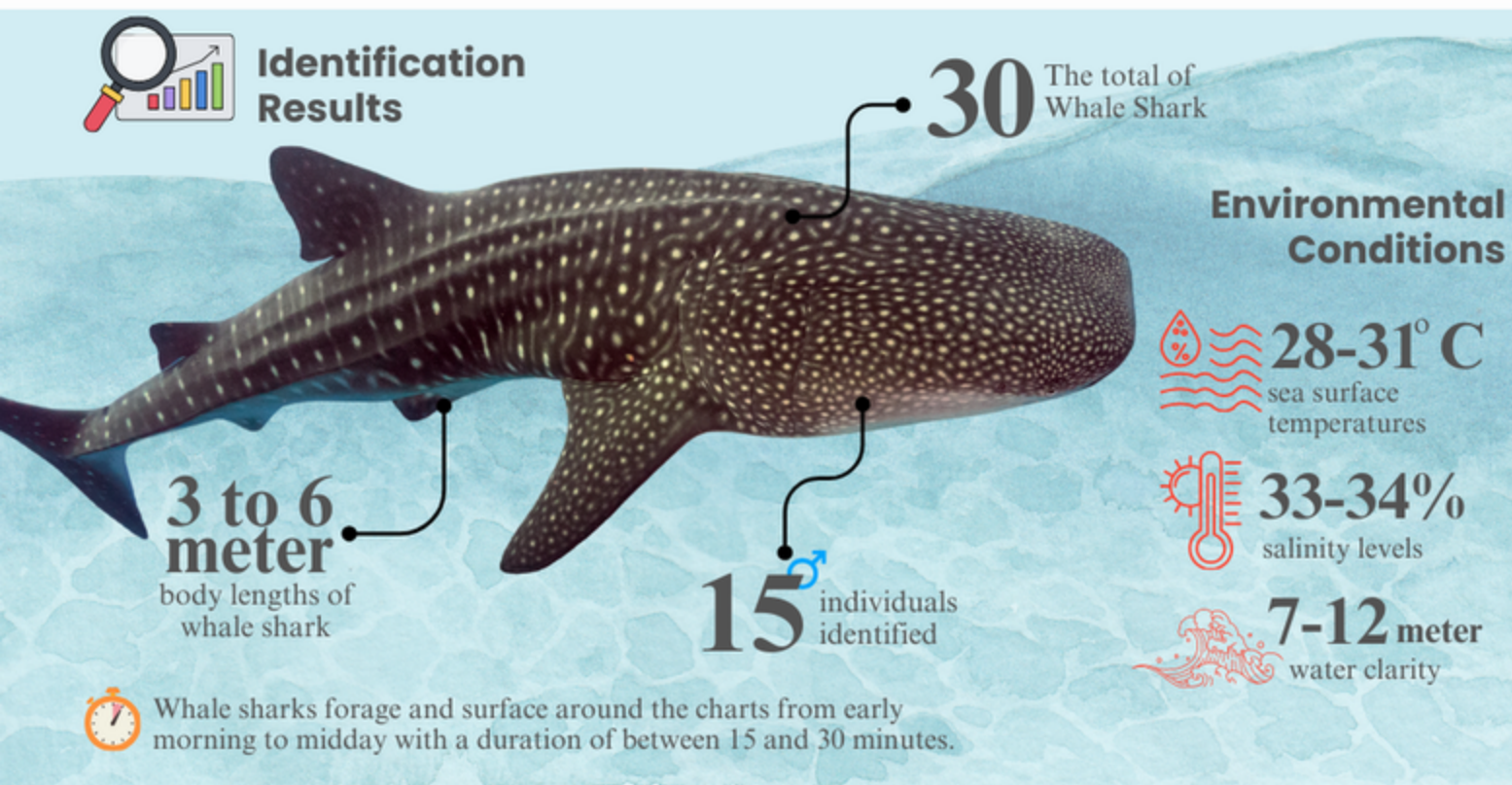
The Problems & Strategies



There are still some aspects of management that need to be improved, such as the availability of information services, tour guides, and the level of visitor comfort.



Some strategies that need to be implemented for the development of this tour include increasing the capacity of human resources, providing supporting infrastructure, coordination and synergy with stakeholders, increasing public awareness, and developing cultural tourism attractions as support.



During the whale shark data collection FGD, the Regional Secretary of Kaimana Regency, Donald R. Wakum, reemphasized the importance of maintaining ocean cleanliness. He urged all levels of society to work together to overcome the problem of plastic waste that threatens the sustainability of whale sharks.

The existence of whale sharks in Kaimana waters is currently facing a serious threat due to marine debris pollution. Responding to this condition, the Kaimana Regional Secretary reminded the public to stop littering, especially into the sea.



Plastic Waste: A Threat to Whale Sharks

The threat of marine ecosystem damage continues to grow and will become increasingly difficult to prevent if people keep disposing of waste in the ocean. Marine life is the first to suffer the consequences. **Microplastics ingested by marine organisms can tear their intestines and damage their digestive systems.** In addition to endangering whale sharks, marine waste also harms the entire marine ecosystem. Plastic waste that settles on the ocean floor can damage coral reefs, which serve as a crucial habitat for various marine species, including whale sharks.



We must protect the sea, because from the sea we get life and blessings, as most of Kaimana people depend their livelihood on the sea through fishing and selling fish.

I urge all of us to commit to protecting the ocean, as plastic waste remains a serious issue that must be addressed for the survival of our future generations.



Donald R. Wakum
Secretary of Kaimana Regency





CFI INDONESIA FACILITATED THE REVIEW OF RPPS FOR WPPNRI 715, 717, AND 718

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) is once again refining fisheries management regulations through a review of the Fisheries Management Plan (RPP) for Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia (WPPNRI) 715, 717, and 718. This review is facilitated through the GEF 6 CFI Indonesia grant program as part of a project within WPPNRI.

The first meeting to update data for the RPP review of WPPNRI 715 and 717 was coordinated by the Directorate of Fishery Resource Management (PSDI) under the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DJPT). Held in mid-to-late July, the meeting aimed to gather the latest fisheries data and relevant information for the RPP review document.



The evaluation by the KKP Inspectorate General on RPP WPPNRI, such as WPPNRI 715, indicates that its target achievement was only 20%, only 9.2% of the action plan implementation was supported by evidence while it was confirmed that 27.5% of the implementations were carried out with no supporting evidence. Moving forward, action plans should be measurable and feasible with available funding



Dr. Fery Sutyan

Head of the Management Task Force of SDI LTPK

Fisheries management, as mandated by Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 on the Implementation of Marine and Fisheries Affairs, specifically Article 1, Clause 55, aims to achieve optimal and sustainable benefits while ensuring the conservation of fishery resources. This management is carried out within the fisheries management areas of the Republic of Indonesia, which are divided into 11 WPPNRI, as stipulated in Ministerial Regulation No. 18/PERMEN-KP/2014.

The government has developed fisheries management strategies for each WPPNRI through the RPP documents. These documents outline the status of fisheries and strategic fisheries management plans, which have been established through Ministerial Decrees as a reference for all stakeholders, both at the national and regional levels, in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities.

The primary focus was updating the fisheries status, issues, and challenges that were previously established in Ministerial Decree No. 82/KEPMEN-KP/2016 for WPPNRI 715 and No. 84/KEPMEN-KP/2016 for WPPNRI 717, along with a five-year action plan. A similar review meeting was conducted last year on the Ministerial Decree No. 54/KEPMEN-KP/2014 for the RPP of WPPNRI 718.

The final drafts of the three RPP documents were prepared and consulted with stakeholders. The next step was finalization, incorporating feedback with the KKP Legal Bureau over three days in Bogor (November 13-15, 2024) to expedite approval. The Fisheries Management Plans for WPPNRI 715, 717, and 718 were expected to be issued by late 2024 or early 2025 through a Ministerial Decree.



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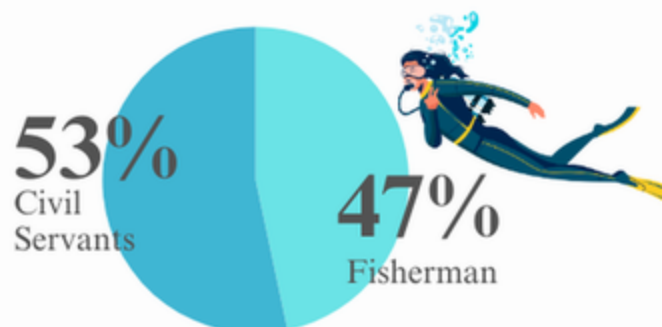
STRENGTHENS SASI CO-MANAGEMENT THROUGH BASIC DIVING TRAINING FOR CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISORY GROUPS

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), in collaboration with the Fisheries Office of Eastern Seram Regency (SBT), Maluku Province, organized a basic diving training program for Civil Servants (ASN) and Community Supervisory Groups (Pokmaswas). This was the second training program facilitated through the GEF-6 CFI Indonesia grant, following a previous session in Southeast Maluku Regency.

Community involvement in this training is part of GEF-6's effort to develop the Sasi Co-Management concept for preserving underwater ecosystems. The program aims to create village-level champions who understand the benefits of basic diving knowledge. These individuals will be encouraged to recognize the marine ecosystem in their area and support the preservation of Sasi Laut, a traditional marine conservation practice, in their villages.

Data recording on marine biota remains very limited. With diving skills, local communities can better identify and assess marine biodiversity and availability, particularly at depths that are unsafe for free diving.

This training was attended by 15 participants, consisting 7 civil servants and 8 fisherman. The training was led by three instructors from the Association of Diving School International (ADSI), under the leadership of Jan Manuputty.



The participants expressed their appreciation for the training. Ansar Lamadi, a participant from Mar Hamlet, Eastern Seram District, stated that he gained new knowledge on diving with an air tank and using equipment such as BCD and Regulator. He also shared that, under the guidance of ADSI diving instructors, he successfully dived up to 30 meters deep. All participants who passed the training received certificates issued by ADSI.

“We hope that through this training, the community and civil servants will acquire better diving skills, making it easier for them to map their marine areas and understand the health status of marine ecosystems and biota. This knowledge will serve as a reference for future fisheries resource management policies and implementation.

Jahdy Marasabessy, S.Pi., M.Si.
Head of the Fisheries Office of SBT Regency.



Sasi is a customary regulation that prohibits harvesting marine resources for a certain period to ensure sustainability due to limited availability. Coastal villages in Maluku, including those in SBT Regency, generally have their own Sasi (ngam) regulations.



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FACILITATED DISCUSSION ON REVENUE SHARING FUNDS AND PNPB FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Excerpt from Law No. 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments, Article 119:

- 1 Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) for fisheries natural resources, as referred to in Article 111 paragraph (3) letter e, are set at 80% of the revenues from fisheries business levies and fisheries production levies.
- 2 DBH for fisheries natural resources, as mentioned in paragraph (1), is distributed to districts/cities across Indonesia and provincial regions that are not part of autonomous districts/cities, taking into account the size of the maritime territory.

>150

Participant that attended in the discussion

Both in person and virtually, involving competent speakers from various stakeholders, including the central government, regional governments, and academia.



The central government was represented by: The Ministry of Home Affairs through the Regional Revenue Directorate, Directorate General of Regional Financial Development. The Ministry of Finance through the General Transfer Fund Directorate of the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, Directorate of PNPB SDA and KND, Directorate General of Budget, and Local Taxes and Regional Levies Directorate of the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance

The regional government was represented by: Central Java Bappeda, Marine and Fisheries Department of West Nusa Tenggara Province, Fisheries Department of Central Maluku Regency.

The discussion also involved expert teams from IPB University and the University of Indonesia.

Another issue discussed was regional levies on fish auction services, where District/City Fisheries Services collect levies for Fish Auction (TPI) built by the regional government and then the Regional Government conducts an auction process. According to Ukon, this creates a perception of dualism or duplication, as the central government collects PNPB for vessels with central-issued licenses using a specific formula. Then, when the fish land, some local governments also collect retribution using a similar formula, i.e., percentage multiplied by volume.





Regarding the issue of DBH, particularly in the fisheries sector, there are many aspects that need to be considered, including the fairness for provinces and districts/cities that contribute more to PNBP. Perhaps a larger DBH allocation should be considered for provinces. This is because fisheries governance is currently divided between the central and provincial governments, with waters beyond 12 nautical miles under central authority, while waters within 12 nautical miles fall under provincial jurisdiction.



Ukon Ahmad Furkon

Director of Licensing and Fisheries Affairs (PDK),
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DJPT), KKP



This discussion is a response by KKP to public dynamics, particularly critical voices from the regions questioning the process and mechanism of revenue sharing and PNBP. Muhammad Abdi, Special Assistant to the Minister for the Measured Fishery Catch Program, stated this.

KKP has also received a letter from the Inspector General of the Ministry of Finance containing 11 recommendations related to PNBP management in fisheries natural resources. One of the recommendations is a request for KKP to conduct a study on the utilization of revenue-sharing funds for the development or maintenance of port infrastructure.



Key Points

1 The preparation of technical guidelines

The Ministry of Finance is expected to prepare technical guidelines on the flow of PNBP collection in the fisheries sector, particularly capture fisheries as part of natural resource utilization

2 Levy charges derived from TPI (Fish Landing Site) services.

Retributions from TPI services have so far been under the authority of regency/city governments, but the TPI locations are within port areas under provincial authority

To address this, interregional cooperation (KAD) is needed between governors and regents/mayors through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on TPI management, including funding and revenue sharing.



CFI INDONESIA FACILITATED THE DISCUSSION ON PIT QUOTA



To ensure the optimal and sustainable utilization of fish resources which doesn't surpass their carrying capacity, there needs to be control not only through input control but also through output control, one of which is the implementation of fishery catch quotas. Through Government Regulation (PP) No. 11 of 2023 and Ministerial Regulation (Permen KP) No. 28 of 2023, KKP implements the Measured Fishery Catch (PIT) policy based on quotas in 2025. This policy ensures that fishing activities by capture fishery entrepreneurs are based on fishery catch quotas set by the government.

The Directorate of Fish Resources Management (PSDI), through GEF 6 CFI Indonesia grant funding, conducted meetings to discuss the calculation of fishery catch quotas. **These meetings aimed to simulate the productivity of fishing vessels from available data sources (Directorate of KAPI, Directorate of PDK, and Directorate of Port Fisheries), simulate fishery catch quota calculations per vessel, and explore alternatives for determining quota sizes using a catch limit approach.**

According to Dr. Ridwan Mulyana, Director of PSDI, if the potential fishery resources and the allowable catch limit have not yet been determined by the Minister or the Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO), their determination will be based on an analysis of historical catch data while adhering to the precautionary principle.

Furthermore, Ridwan emphasized that the allocation of fishing quotas will take into account quotas for industry, local fishermen, and non-commercial activities. These quotas will apply for a one-year fishing season and will subsequently be established through a Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.



The outcomes of the meetings agreed upon and recommended several important points, namely:

- 1 Based on the preparation of fish resource potential graphs, TAC, 5-year production (statistical data), and average production, it is known that the production figures of certain fish groups have exceeded TAC and even potential figures.
- 2 According to Article 20 and Article 27 of KP Regulation No. 28 of 2023, the industrial quota and local fishermen's quota for the first year are calculated based on the size of the realized fishing vessels multiplied by the productivity of the fishing vessels. In subsequent years, historical catch data can be used as the basis for calculation.
- 3 The results of the simulation for calculating fishing vessel productivity.
- 4 The results of the simulation for calculating fishing quotas per zone per WPP per vessel
- 5 Quota implementation is recommended to be carried out gradually, either based on specific fishing zones or fish resource commodity approaches (e.g., tuna and shrimp) and for industrial quotas.
- 6 Proposed phased implementation of fishing quotas:
 - ☑ Industrial quotas for economically important commodities, using fishing gear targeting tuna (purse seine and tuna longline), shrimp (trawl nets with codends), and squid.
 - ☑ A location modeling approach in Zone 3

THE ISSUANCE OF MINISTERIAL REGULATION NO. 76 OF 2024 FOR IMPROVED FLYING FISH FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The review process began in 2021, carried out by the Directorate of Fisheries Resource Management (Dit. PSDI), followed by an academic study in 2022. Subsequently, the finalization stage was conducted in 2023, with the target of consulting the final draft with various stakeholders in 2024 and striving for its ratification. The entire process was supported by a grant from GEF-6 CFI Indonesia.



The document of the regulation can be downloaded via the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) website of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries at:



Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Decree No. 76/2024 on Flying Fish Fisheries
Management Plan



A new Fisheries Management Plan (RPP) document has been published with the facilitation of CFI Indonesia. The document is Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 76 of 2024 concerning the Fisheries Management Plan (RPP) for Flying Fish, which was issued on October 17, 2024.

With the issuance of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 76 of 2024, the previous Ministerial Decree No. 69/KEPMEN-KP/2016 on the Fisheries Management Plan for Flying Fish in Indonesia's Fisheries Management Areas is now officially revoked.



In principle, the RPP document is valid for five years, starting from its initial issuance in 2016. Therefore, a review was necessary.

Previously, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), through CFI Indonesia, had implemented several measures to regulate the management of flying fish and their eggs. One key initiative was the finalization of a technical review concerning Fishing Gear (API) and Fishing Gear Assistive Devices (ABPI) for catching flying fish and their eggs. The study recommended the adoption of "bale-bale" as a specialized API for harvesting flying fish eggs.

Under Ministerial Regulation No. 36 of 2023 on the Placement of Fishing Gear and Fishing Auxiliary Gear in Measured Fishing Zones and Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia in Inland Waters (Permen KP No. 36 of 2023), the use of bale-bale fishing gear for catching flying fish and their eggs is approved, with its placement in Fishing Zone II.



PROJECT PROFILE GEF-6 CFI INDONESIA

Project Title:

Ecosystem Approach To Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) – 715, 717 & 718), Components A, B, and D

Duration:

December 2019 – December 2026

Budget:

Komponen A (2.4 Million USD), Komponen B (2.4 million USD), Komponen D (2 million USD), dan PMC (368 thousand USD), Total 7.3 Million USD

Project Objectives

Supporting responsible coastal fisheries and maintenance of ecosystem services through the application of a more holistic and harmonized approach.

Type of Grant

Grant Money

Focal Area

Fisheries Management Areas 715, 717, and 718

Agency

Executing Agency:
Directorate of Fish Resources Management, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Implementing Agency:
WWF GEF Agency

Project Location

- East Seram District
- Wondama Bay District
- South East Maluku District,
- Kaimana District
- Raja Ampat District



GEF PROJECT ID 9129 COASTAL FISHERIES INITIATIVE INDONESIA CHILD PROJECT

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