A Message from the Executive Director

Dear Readers,

It is an honor to serve as Director of Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) and be part of this fantastic and growing organization.

It is fascinating to reflect that we started from a tiny team just over two years ago and are growing into a widely-recognized, environmental non-governmental organization in Indonesia and globally.

Over the past year, there have been many interesting developments in both international and Indonesian fisheries and it is an exciting time to be contributing to this field. The Indonesian fisheries minister has placed a strong emphasis on the sustainability, sovereignty and prosperity of Indonesian fisheries and we support this and Indonesia’s vision by specifically focusing on small-scale fisheries. Small-scale fisheries are a very important sector of Indonesian fisheries, but have been often overlooked in the past, partly because of the diffused and remote nature of these activities, the high numbers of fishers involved and the difficulty in dealing with the various issues inherent to this sector. MDPI works collaboratively with partners, taking advantage of market forces to implement programs that not only support better fisheries management but also improve the lives of fishers and their communities.

It often seems that it is mainly the bad news about fisheries that makes the headlines and which colors people’s view on the state of world fisheries. However, there are many success stories and improvements and I can proudly say that 2015 was a tremendously successful year for MDPI. We expanded our Fair Trade program to 16 villages, covering 512 fishermen and the resultant Premium Fund has been spent on community projects such as equipping fishers with GPS units, mosque renovations and environmental projects such as the building of waste disposal units. MDPI has additionally strengthened its role as a respected data collector in small-scale fisheries in Indonesia, supporting the collection of improved data not only relating to fisheries landing data but also relating to vessel registration data, supply chain data for traceability and the difficult task of collecting data to determine the impact of tuna fisheries on Endangered, Threatened and Protected species.

Relationships with our partners have thrived this year, especially the relationship with the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Our existing relationships with industry, donors, universities and other NGOs have strengthened, without whose support we would not have achieved our current level of success. We are striving ahead in technology and systems development and implementation to achieve compliance with increasingly stringent traceability requirements in international supply chains. Such technology developments include an app-based data collection system, an electronic internal traceability system for processors and more, which you will read about in this report.

Our nomination as a Seafood Champion Vision finalist was a global tribute to our innovative work and achievements. Although we did not win we are proud to be nominated and to be grouped with some of the most inspiring individuals and organizations working towards seafood sustainability today.

The commitment of our team is key to achieving our goals. We are lucky to have a very young, spirited and passionate team and every one works above and beyond their requirement with an inspiring enthusiasm. A special acknowledgement is required to the Program Director, Momo Kochen, who has made the achievements of 2015 possible. We have worked hard in 2015 and we will continue to work hard to integrate our lessons learned into 2016’s activities, to continue on our path towards sustainable small-scale fisheries for Indonesia and the region.

“Happy People, Many Fish!”

Aditya Utama Surono
Executive Director
Overview of MDPI

MDPI was founded in July 2013 as an independent foundation focused on achieving responsible and sustainable fisheries activities and attempting to provide on-going care for the conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystems of Indonesia and the region.

Small-scale artisanal fisheries are the main focus of MDPI's work. We support the development of the fishing communities and supply chains of these fisheries through programs that support economic improvements and social stability for the people. These activities are conducted within the supply chain of varied seafood products by supporting industry to ‘do the right thing’ regarding sustainability, social aspects and other market-driven demands.

An important aspect of our work is building networks and partnerships with various organizations, such as national and international universities, district, central and provincial governments, development agencies, NGOs, nationally- and internationally-based industry and others. We feel that together we are stronger and the wider the spectrum of work towards sustainability the quicker and more successful the path towards it will be.
Sustainability Department

The Sustainability Department forms the core of MDPI’s activities. The department has grown considerably, expanding in number of field staff, sites and variety of data collected.

This department is responsible for ensuring high quality data is collected from all MDPI sites across eastern Indonesia. Currently the department collects data from handline tuna fisheries, pole and line tuna fisheries and a mud crab fishery (see map on page 11). Additionally, data is collected on Endangered, Threatened and Protected species.

The main responsibilities of the Sustainability Department are:

- **Data collection** — to manage data collection activities in a number of ports and beach landing sites across eastern Indonesia, ensuring the data is collected according to the species and gear-specific protocols and complies with both national and international methodology, regulations and requirements. The department continuously monitors and improves the quality of the data.

- **Engagement and Co-management** — to engage with the stakeholders in each field site, focusing on building good relations. Through Data Management Committees (DMCs), the department supports local stakeholders to collaborate to improve understanding on the status of the stock, regulation implications and development of provincial management measures.
Many of Indonesia’s fisheries are defined as “data poor,” including small-scale fisheries, which comprise more than 90 percent of Indonesia’s fishing fleet. Critical information to ensure long-term sustainability of resources and livelihoods is often lacking. While Indonesia’s national fisheries statistics system provides information about total fisheries production, little is known about the level and location of fishing effort or the status of individual fish stocks and fisheries, especially for small-scale fisheries.

I-Fish was developed as a tool to address the data deficiency from small-scale fisheries. The I-Fish system consists of an online database for port-sampled data, species and gear-specific data collection protocols and provincial Data Management Committees for stakeholder collaboration. Originally developed for handline yellowfin tuna, I-Fish has expanded to include pole and line tuna, mud crab, blue swimming crab and snapper and grouper, with various NGOs working specifically on each species (MDPI works with pole and line and handline tuna and mud crab).

The I-Fish system is a powerful tool for co-management of small-scale fisheries in Indonesia and for collecting data from fisheries that are historically data-poor. Teams of highly trained Sustainability Facilitators conduct I-Fish data sampling in MDPI sites across eastern Indonesia. Sites are chosen based on relationships with proactive industry partners who are willing to engage in the sustainability approach.

### Field Staff (Sustainability Coordinator – Sustainability Facilitator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 people</td>
<td>38 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Collection Sites (by regency)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 sites</td>
<td>22 sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. of Vessels Enrolled in the Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>609 vessels</td>
<td>825 vessels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new Pole & Line Sites in 2016 in collaboration with AP2HI

- **East Lombok**: 802
- **Kupang**: 196
- **Toli-toli**: 172
- **Bone**: 155
- **Assilulu**: 166
- **North Buru**: 1667
- **South Buru**: 318
- **Seram**: 574

**NTB**

**NTT**

**MALUKU**

**bones**

**Kupang**
I-FISH: DATA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

I-Fish Data Management Committees (DMC) are a way for fishery stakeholders to work together to collaborate in the data collection activities and management of a specific fishery. DMC members consist of local and central government officials, university stakeholders, private sector stakeholders and NGO representatives. The head of the committee is the head of the Capture Fisheries Department from the provincial Marine and Fisheries Department. To date three provincial DMCs have been established: one in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT – 2015); one in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB – 2013); and one in Maluku (2014). In 2015 these meetings were held between February-March and September-November. Additional workshops were held simultaneously with the DMC. For example, with the most recent DMC in Maluku, a focus group discussion was held with fishermen on data collection and a data sharing workshop with important input from partners from the national level fisheries departments.

As the relationship grows it becomes easier to discuss topics such as new regulations and sustainability issues. Small-scale fishermen often know little about new regulations. We can be their first point of contact on these important issues, helping to explain what the regulation means for them, explain the obligation to fill log-books, raise awareness of Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) species conservation, the importance of vessel registration and good tuna handling. Through fostering such relationships we have become accepted members of the community and the first point of call when fishermen have a question about their activities from a sustainability or regulation perspective. We have become good friends with these fishermen and we are committed to supporting their activities as best we can.

Sustainability Facilitator from North Buru, Auddy, tells about his approach to fishermen in the communities he works in. It is an honor to be able to discuss what happens at sea with the fishermen. Developing strong relationships with the fishermen is essential for good data collection. Our offices are based very close to the landing sites and fishermen’s homes and we interact with the fishermen not only during data collection but throughout the day. Sometimes we hang out and have a chat with them, usually whilst sharing a coffee and cigarette. It is during these conversations that fishermen’s trust and acceptance of data collection is built. They begin to realize that we are trying to help their fisheries and the management of this by understanding their catches. We also realize how passionate the fishermen are about their livelihood during these informal conversations. The fishermen love to tell stories about their trips, like the huge whale pods they saw, the time they were caught in a big storm, and the time they caught a really big fish...

As the relationship grows it becomes easier to discuss topics such as new regulations and sustainability issues. Small-scale fishermen often know little about new regulations. We can be their first point of contact on these important issues, helping to explain what the regulation means for them, explain the obligation to fill log-books, raise awareness of Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) species conservation, the importance of vessel registration and good tuna handling. Through fostering such relationships we have become accepted members of the community and the first point of call when fishermen have a question about their activities from a sustainability or regulation perspective. We have become good friends with these fishermen and we are committed to supporting their activities as best we can.
Our day begins by chatting with our industry partners, either suppliers or processors, to identify if and when there will be vessels landing today.

We prepare our data collection forms, protocols and species identification booklets and have them ready to go to the dockside if and when a vessel lands so we can start the data collection immediately and not slow down the unloading process.

When a vessel lands it is all hands on deck! We interview the captain on trip details, we measure individual fish weights and use a sub-sampling method to also monitor fish lengths. This is all collected on a paper data collection form. We also interview a percentage of the landing vessels on their interaction with Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species.

Once all unloading activity is finished, we return to the office where we input the data into excel spreadsheets and upload to I-Fish.

A big part of our daily activities include building relationships with industry stakeholders, to increase awareness and understanding of fisheries sustainability in the communities.

To build relationships with the wider community we are also increasingly involved in the implementation of socially oriented programs and activities in the field...our aim after all is Happy People, Many Fish!

Site Supervisor training — February, Ambon: six new site supervisors trained for Seram, South Buru, North Buru, Larantuka, Kaimana and Sorong.

Site Supervisor & Sustainability Facilitator training — October, Bali: one week training for all field staff (>40 people) covering topics on species identification, interviewing fisher skills, sustainability background, certifications, Fair Trade, data analysis, operational and financial procedures, English and many more.

Qualified Site Supervisors recruited to lead the site teams.

Expansion of the areas, sites and quantity of data collection: South Buru, Seram, Bitung, Tolitoli, Larantuka, and Sorong were added sites.

Expansion of scope of data collection from predominantly handline tuna to include Pole and line tuna and mudcrab.

Increased the understanding amongst partners of the Fair Trade program implementation.

Implementing newly updated port sampling protocols for I-Fish data collection.

Six DMCs meetings conducted, two in each of NTB, NTT and Maluku.
In October 2014 the Maluku handline tuna fishery was certified at entry level. The certification process is a six-year system, with continuous improvements and third party audits required on an annual basis. The world’s first Fair Trade Seafood, in this case yellowfin tuna, is now available at over 1200 Safeway stores across the US, recognizable with the Fair Trade USA logo.

**Fair Trade** is different from other seafood certifications. It is not focused solely on the sustainability of the resource but also supports improvements socially in the community and the supply chain. The standard considers the stakeholder relationships; the effects of fishing activity on the environment; the method of fishing; the recording of fish catches; product traceability; the factory and its workers, social standards, safety in the workplace and more. While the certificate holder and implementation partner (in this case MDPI) require a strong input, a large emphasis is on fisher and community empowerment.

The standard aims to ensure that over time an increasingly larger proportion of program implementation and responsibility is with the community of fishermen. It is in the interest of these fishermen, who depend on yellowfin tuna catches for a livelihood, that sustainability of the resource is maintained in the long run and the program aims to teach them this.

In 2014, MDPI became the implementing partner for the first pilot project of Fair Trade USA–SEAFOOD, where Coral Triangle Processors — a processor and also exporter of Yellowfin Tuna is the client/certificate holder.
The Fair Trade program was initially based only in Maluku, the Lumbung Ikan of Indonesia (an Indonesian term for a province rich in fishery resources), with two villages in Buru and Ambon Islands, four Fisher Associations established and approximately 150 fishermen enrolled in the program for the initial audit in 2014. For the second audit in 2015, with the expansion of the program to North Central Sulawesi (Toli-toli) and across Maluku (Seram), the numbers increased impressively: two provinces, 16 villages, 27 Fisher Associations and 512 fishermen (five districts and four Fair Trade Committees). All locations were certified Fair Trade in the 2015 audit process.

On successfully being awarded certification, the product can be sold with the Fair Trade USA logo and the fishers receive a monetary award, called the **Premium Fund**. The Premium Fund is calculated as a percentage of the ex-vessel price of fish. 70% of this fund can be spent on community projects and 30% must be spent on environmental projects. From the initial certification in October 2014 through to December 2015, over 145 tons of Fair Trade product has been exported with more than IDR 720 million (~50,000 USD) premium returned to the communities. Some projects that have resulted from the premium fund include the building of a mosque, establishment of waste disposal units, mangrove planting and the creation of a cooperative in one of the communities.
Major Achievements of the Fair Trade Department in 2015:

- Expansion of Fair Trade program to include >500 fishermen officially certified Fair Trade.
- 152 Regular Fisher Association meetings.
- 13 Fair Trade Committee meetings.
- New staff and middleman “Introduction to Fair Trade” training.
- Buru General Assembly.
- 10 Safety at Sea training sessions.
- 10 First Aid trainings sessions.
- 10 Ocean Navigations training sessions.
- ETP campaign for 25 Fisher Associations and three ETP campaigns for local children.
- Four ‘Introduction of Fair Trade’ sessions at associated processing plants.
- “How to build your premium plan” training for Fisher Associations.
- Data Collection training for Fisher Association and Fair Trade Committee officers.
- “Basic organizational” training for Fisher Association and Fair Trade Committee officers.
- Refreshment course on Fair Trade standards.
- Two “Quality of Fish” training for Fishers and Middlemen.
Our objective is to support stakeholders from the entire supply chain on aspects related to producing a transparent, traceable and high quality product. In 2015 there were two main projects (IFITT and NWO), with support given for three other smaller projects (Chain of Custody, PVR and mFish).

Improving Fisheries Information and Traceability for Tuna (IFITT)

IFITT aims to create a consumer-facing traceability system based on robust fisheries production and trade data. IFITT aims to obtain data that can enable governments to improve tuna fisheries management and ensure traceability and safety of seafood. There are three collaborating partners in IFITT: Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR) as the main coordinating and management team; MDPI as the implementation team responsible for coordination and management in Indonesia; and ThisFish as the technical consultants responsible for the database and user interface aspects of the information system. The IFITT project began in January 2014 and will end in December 2016.

There are three pilot sites, two focusing on handline tuna (frozen tuna market) and one on Pole and line/ Purse seine (canned tuna market). The supply chain partners of these pilot projects are: PT. Era Mandiri Cemerlang, Jakarta (handline), PT. Harta Samudra, Ambon (handline) and PT. Sinar Pure Food International, Bitung (pole and line).

In 2015, 1142 tons of raw tuna material from the handline and pole and line IFITT partners could be traced and sourced from five different Fisheries Management Areas (FMA): 573, 713, 714, 715 and 716. Of this 215 tons of tuna loin products were exported from Maluku which via a traceable code displayed on the packaging could be traced via the Thisfish website.
Technology innovations towards sustainability in Indonesia’s tuna supply chains (NWO - Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research)

As an addition to the IFITT program, the challenges of providing adequate information for fisheries management, to businesses, and fishers were identified by our NWO project. The “Technology innovations towards sustainability in Indonesia’s tuna supply chains” project has identified the requirement for technological advances to maintain competitiveness in the field of traceability development. The project aims to develop a Traceability-Based Technology (TBT) platform that creates bidirectional information exchange between Indonesian fishermen, processors and traders, helping to link fishermen with fisheries information and global markets, and helping processors and traders to meet informational requirements from importing regions. The pilot for this project is being implemented in Maluku and Vietnam, from May 2015 to November 2016.

The diagram below shows the various technology partners MDPI is partnering with for the NWO project implementation and a short description of the technology involved.
Chain of Custody Fair Trade (CoC Fair Trade)

The Supply Chain department supports the first wild caught tuna Fair Trade supply chains by developing the traceability system (Chain of Custody, CoC) to ensure Fair Trade products come from the certified source and that no mixing of uncertified product is taking place. This traceability system additionally supports the calculation of the Premium Fund for each certified Fisher Association.

In 2015, almost 72 tons of Fair Trade tuna product was sourced from 26 Fair Trade Fisher Associations in four areas of Maluku. MDPI ensures implementation of the system, identifies issues and maintains records on mass balance of all product transactions. Additionally, MDPI can verify landings data and compliance to the system.

A coordinated system and provide means of verification throughout the supply chain transactions, namely, transportation, processing, packaging and labeling of all Fair Trade products.

Process audited by Fair Trade

Proactive Vessel Register (PVR)
The International Seafood Sustainability Foundations (ISSF) PVR was initially developed to provide vessel owners with an opportunity to identify themselves as active participants in fishery sustainability efforts. It also supports validation of information for tuna purchasers and interested stakeholders, highlighting the commitments of each vessel to improve tuna fishing practices.

To date the PVR is mainly used by large purse seine fisheries, with little focus on small-scale vessels. MDPI, together with ISSF, Asosiasi Perikanan Pole and line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI), and the International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), initiated the implementation of a pilot in Indonesia. The project aimed to identify whether small-scale fishermen from handline and pole and line tuna fisheries in eastern Indonesia could use the PVR system in a similar way to the large scale vessels.

The pilot was conducted in five member companies of AP2HI in the Maluku and Bitung areas. The companies are: PT. Aneka Sumber Tata Bahari (ASTB, Maluku); PT Harta Samudera (Maluku); PT. Chenwoo Fishery (Bitung); PT. Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional (Bitung); and PT. Bintang Mandiri Bersaudara (Bitung). Over 500 vessels are registered on the AP2HI vessel database and >10 of these are visible on the ISSF PVR website. Work is ongoing to register the remaining vessels in the program.
Major Achievements of the Supply Chain Department in 2015:

- Chain Of Custody developed in Maluku to support transparency within Fair Trade supply chain and to support fishermen to receive the Premium Fund.
- ~72 tons of Fair Trade product sourced from Maluku and shipped to the US with consumer traceable ThisFish codes attached.
- Production data from the IFITT project was presented at DMC meetings in NTB and Maluku.
- Biannual IFITT team meetings were conducted in the New Orleans, USA and the Netherlands.
- The NWO project started, site assessments conducted and EcoTrust Canada, Point 97, Spot Trace and the Smithsonian chosen as the technology provider partners for the project implementation.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with fishermen, supplier and government levels on traceability.
- 12 pole and line and 546 handline boats from Maluku and North Sulawesi verified under the PVR project.
- Represented MDPI at the Seafood Summit in New Orleans, presenting in a panel on traceability: “Status of Traceability between the Global North and South: Why the Disparity; Levers to Improve”.

Mobile Fish (mFish)

Mobile-Fish or mFish is a mobile technology approach, supported by the US State Department, aiming to improve the livelihood of fishers and increase the sustainability of fisheries worldwide. A smartphone with the mFish platform contains multiple apps, each creating data useful to fishermen or improving connectivity and safety of fishermen while at sea. MDPI, with partners Tone, 50 in 10, Point 97, Pelagic Data Systems and Future of Fish hosted a pilot of the system in our site in East Lombok in March-May 2015 with the objective of identifying the feasibility for wide scale technology roll-out in small scale fisheries in Indonesia. The pilot included the deployment of three technology types: Smartphones with the mFish platform, Mini VMS systems by Pelagic Data Systems and an electronic port side monitoring application, Dock, developed by Point97. Read the report for more info at http://www.50in10.org/mfish-alpha-pilotfinal-report/
I-Fish development and use by stakeholders is the main focus of the department. The goal is to make the I-Fish website and the data it stores more accessible and usable to various types of stakeholders, allowing the data to support the development of sustainable fisheries management in Indonesia. This is achieved by supporting government initiatives, such as Harvest Strategy Development, taking on intern students each year, developing communication and reporting functions and analysing the data to highlight the information it contains.

**I-Fish Developments**

I-Fish was developed by the USAID IMACS program in 2012 as a collaborative platform for port sampling of small-scale tuna fisheries. Since 2012 the number of data collection sites and users has increased, requiring the format to be updated and new functions added.

A lot of progress has been made this year with I-Fish:

- The data collection protocols have been updated and can be downloaded from the website.
- The enumerator training protocol and material is available for download from the website.
- A large selection of resource documents and ID guides are available on the website.
- The excel forms for data collection have been updated and ‘security measures’ added to support data quality, i.e. when entering the length of a fish, only values between 70-200cm can be entered.
- A Vessel Identifier Code (VIC) developed for vessels.
- Automatic stakeholder-specific reports are being developed, integrating feedback from stakeholders on drafts.
- An interactive data access section is developed and ready for launch in 2016.
- The overall website is currently receiving a makeover to make it more user-friendly.
- An electronic version of I-Fish data collection is being trialed on an application, Dock, developed by Point 97 and being piloted in 2 MDPI sites.

The R&D Department was a new addition to the MDPI structure in 2015. This department works closely with the three program departments (Sustainability, Supply Chain and Fair Trade), looking for ways to develop and support the program activities whilst also communicating MDPI’s programs to a scientific audience.
Pim Boute – Groningen
Pim was a thesis student with MDPI from October 2014 – February 2015. His study focused on identifying and recording the monitored and unmonitored fishing activity in two sites, Lombok Island and Buru Island.

Isnanisa Woro Charity (Nienis) – Sekolah Tinggi Perikanan
Nienis completed her internship with MDPI February – May 2015, based in Oeba, Kupang. Her study focused on the status of small-scale tuna fishing in Oeba, Kupang, in relation to the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, EAFM. She used a combination of stakeholder interviews and port sampling data collection to obtain the necessary data. Overall the results for Kupang were promising, with most of the assessed EAFM indicators showing progress towards achieving the EAFM.

Sita Djelantik – Wageningen
Sita completed her thesis research work with MDPI from April – June 2015. Labuhan Lombok was the main location for her project. Her study focused on traceability, how it is designed and prescribed and how it is performed in the field. She employed a combination of stakeholder interviews and participant observations to collect her data. Preliminary results show how good relationships are key to effectively implementing traceability.

Sophie Neitzel – Wageningen
Sophie was a thesis student in May 2015, based in north Buru Island, Maluku. Her study focused on fishermen perceptions and understanding of scientific information from I-Fish, presented in the form of graphs. She conducted interviews with fishermen, showing them various presentations of the same data, exploring what presentation style they preferred, what value they got from each graph, and if they could visualize their own fishing activities in the patterns presented.

HARVEST STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT FOR INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC WATERS

As a cooperating member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Indonesia is obliged to develop Harvest Strategies for its Archipelagic Waters that are compatible with those for the greater WCPFC region. Steady progress towards developing Harvest Strategies for Indonesian Archipelagic Waters is occurring.

In 2015 four meetings were held, varying from one week to one day, to discuss the Indonesian plan of action, identify pilot studies and engage and inform stakeholders. Indonesia is receiving expert support from scientists from CSIRO, the WCPFC, Murdoch University and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), amongst others, and has an ambitious plan to have Harvest Strategies established in 2017. A two-year work plan to achieve this is being finalised.

MDPI has been supporting these meetings and will continue to do so in 2016. Development of Harvest Strategies is not only beneficial nationally to the sustainable management of Indonesian tuna fisheries but is also necessary for when Indonesia enters full assessment for Marine Stewardship Council certification.
Communicating and sharing the data in I-Fish is an important part of the I-Fish system, to increase the use of data in management discussions. Various stakeholders are involved and interested in the I-Fish data, each with specific needs and interests.

To improve the sharing of I-Fish data, stakeholder-specific reports were developed in collaboration with stakeholders. First, a stakeholder survey was distributed, inviting suggestions as to what type of analysis each stakeholder would like to receive, how often they would like to receive the report, etc. Based on the responses, draft stakeholder reports were developed and distributed to stakeholders for initial feedback on the layout and content. Each report contains the three graphs each stakeholder specified as their preference from the survey.

For the next stage, an automatic system for delivering the reports to stakeholders will be created. With this system, stakeholders will automatically receive the report at regular intervals, based on their preference from the stakeholder survey, e.g. every three months, every month, etc. Finally an interactive data access section is being developed for the website (see page 34). This will allow stakeholders to view all types of graphs available, not just the three included in their specific report, and will allow stakeholders to view data from previous years, different areas, etc. (depending on their data access privileges).

**STAKEHOLDER DATA REPORTS**

**Major Achievements for the Research Team in 2015:**

- Scientific peer-reviewed paper accepted in Marine Policy journal – ‘Small in scale but big in potential: opportunities and challenges for fisheries certification of Indonesian small-scale tuna fisheries’.
- Three abstracts accepted for the World Fisheries Congress in Busan Korea (May 2016).
- Four intern/thesis students in 2015 (one Indonesia and three Dutch).
- Survey on the economic conditions of fishermen completed in five sites.
- Four data collection protocols and one training protocol updated.
- Development of automatic stakeholder reporting system and interactive data access section on I-Fish website.
- Integration of Vessel Identifier Code system into I-Fish, allowing better management of vessels in the program.
- Continuous support for Harvest Strategies with the Government of Indonesia.

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**Research and Development Department**

Stakeholders can download data reports from the i-Fish website (www.ifish.id)
Communication Department

MDPI has a strategy for both internal and external communication of program updates.

External communications include regular newsletter, biweekly updates, updated website content and regular social media updates.

MDPI was represented at the following international events:

- The International Coastal Tuna Business Forum (ICTBF), Bali.
- The Boston Seafood Show.
- The Brussels Seafood Show.
- The WCPFC 12th Regular Session in Bali.
- The Seafood Summit.

MDPI attended the following training events:

- Marine Stewardship Council Technical Fisheries Improvement Program Training- Hosted by WWF.
- Data poor fisheries stock assessment – Hosted by IPB and Murdoch University.
- Marine resource economics – Hosted by the Conservation Strategy Fund.

MDPI conducted the following training events:

- A Sustainability Introduction to fishermen in Nusa Penida Bali, in collaboration with Udayana University.
- Training and Gathering for MDPI staff in Bali.

48 field staff from Kaimana Papua, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi and Bali assembled to attend a Training and Gathering week in Bedugul, Bali from 6 – 10 October 2015. The training planned to bring together the entire staff for the first time, to conduct a comprehensive update of programs and data collection activities and review of the development of the organization.

PROFILING SITES

The objective of profiling the sites is to bring MDPI work, especially the community aspect, to the public. The approach is by visiting the site to observe the location, cultural aspect, fisheries aspect and MDPI programs in the field. The site profiling including articles, photos and videos to give a whole perspective about the site. In 2015, the communication department conducted two site profiling activities, one in Kaimana and one in Buru Island.
As a stakeholder in the national tuna FIP work plan, MDPI contributes to the continuous improvement of handline tuna fisheries sustainability and management through its activities. We identify the milestones from the national FIP relevant to MDPI’s programs and collaborate with stakeholders to ensure the successful completion of the milestone is reported in the national tuna FIP.

Progress is ongoing in this FIP, with MDPI supporting aspects such as improving data collection and quality, establishing Harvest Strategy and Harvest Control Rule development for Indonesian tuna fisheries and contributing to locally based co-management. MDPI also supports government efforts related to vessel registration, ETP awareness, small-scale regulation awareness and compliance and an increasing focus on monitoring control and surveillance awareness for small-scale tuna fisheries.

The National Tuna FIP, managed by WWF Indonesia, Tuna is reviewed every year by an independent FIP consultant in consultation with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries along with other NGOs, including MDPI and IPNLF, to identify progress of the fishery as it aims to meet the requirements of the Marine Stewardship Council standard for sustainable fisheries. In the 2015 review 21/53 milestones have scored >80, a score indicating that these 21 milestones are adequately positioned to meet the standard requirements if an assessment against the standard were to go ahead. This is a result of several key milestones showing progress: strengthening of data collection, work on Harvest Strategy development, strengthening of governance systems and ecosystem-related issues.

MDPI’s data collection activities, covering tuna production, bycatch monitoring and ETP interaction in Fisheries Management Area 713, 714, 715, 716 and 573 have contributed to the achievement of the key milestones described above. The I-Fish system, described in the Sustainability department section, provides data for Harvest Strategy and Harvest Control Rule development and the Data Management Committee system improves the fisheries co-management aspect.

The MSC standard is comprised of three principles, each having a number of Performance Indicators (PIs). An assessment will identify which PIs have reached <60, 60-80 or >80, with certification only possible if every PI is >60 and an average of 80 is reached per principle. This graph shows the 2015 stance of the PIs in relation to the Indonesian handline tuna fishery.

### NATIONAL TUNA FIP REVIEW 2015

The National Tuna FIP, managed by WWF Indonesia, Tuna is reviewed every year by an independent FIP consultant in consultation with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries along with other NGOs, including MDPI and IPNLF, to identify progress of the fishery as it aims to meet the requirements of the Marine Stewardship Council standard for sustainable fisheries. In the 2015 review 21/53 milestones have scored >80, a score indicating that these 21 milestones are adequately positioned to meet the standard requirements if an assessment against the standard were to go ahead. This is a result of several key milestones showing progress: strengthening of data collection, work on Harvest Strategy development, strengthening of governance systems and ecosystem-related issues.

MDPI’s data collection activities, covering tuna production, bycatch monitoring and ETP interaction in Fisheries Management Area 713, 714, 715, 716 and 573 have contributed to the achievement of the key milestones described above. The I-Fish system, described in the Sustainability department section, provides data for Harvest Strategy and Harvest Control Rule development and the Data Management Committee system improves the fisheries co-management aspect.

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In 2015, MDPI began a collaboration with Conservation International (CI) to implement a FIP for Mud Crab in Kaimana, West Papua. The aim is to improve the sustainability of the Mud Crab fishery in the Regional Marine Conservation Area, whilst also developing an Indonesian market for the crab. Unlike the tuna fisheries, where the fishers are men, it is the women who are active in the Kaimana Mud Crab fishery.

During one year of work, the MDPI FIP team worked closely with the District Government Task Force, crab businessmen, local suppliers and fisherwomen and partners CI to improve the data availability for management decisions. Activities fostering community engagement, government engagement, conservation and dissemination of basic training for compliance with regulations were successfully conducted. The result is four fisherwomen groups who are committed to fishery improvement and have registered with the district government.

In addition, MDPI has attracted some internationally-renowned restaurants in Bali to put Kaimana mudcrab on the menu. The restaurants include Pica South American Kitchen, in Ubud, Cuca in Jimbaran, KuDeTa in Petitenget and Sidewalk Café in Legian.

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) under the leadership of Susi Pudjiastuti focuses to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The minister has taken a hard-line stance on foreign vessels caught fishing illegally in Indonesian waters, destroying the vessels in high-profile explosions.

The IUU policy has a large focus on banning of trawl gear, eradicating illegal fishing by foreign vessels and eliminating human rights violations whilst bringing those responsible to court. Additionally Susi Pudjiastuti also issued several ministerial regulations to improve the fisheries management, such as the prohibition of yellow fin tuna fishing in an area of FMA 714 (Banda sea).

MDPI collaborates with and supports the work of MMAF in combating IUU fishing and improving fishery management by strengthening the tuna fishery data collection, Fish Aggregating Device identification and registration, vessel registration and the establishment of community-based surveillance (POKMASWAS).

A Fishery Improvement Program with a Difference

Major Achievements for the FIP Team in 2015:

- Collaborated to support the Indonesian government in running a series of Harvest Strategy development workshops.
- Improve public reporting of FIP activities.
- Insure FIP compliance with international requirements.
- Contributed to the ASEAN FIP.
- A member of the MSC Developing World working Group.
Operations, Finance and Organizational Development

None of MDPI's programs would be possible without the support and hard work of the Operations and Finance Departments. 2015 saw MDPI's organisation structure and procedures develop and improve.

2. With a combined total of 211 trips by our staff last year, we use the Trip and Weekly Work reports to monitor and share our program information.
3. Our staff numbers doubled throughout the year: 30 staff at the beginning of 2015 with 60 staff at the end of 2015.
4. We moved to a new office building to house all the new staff.
5. Improved capacity for independent purchasing and procurement of assets, staff able to support for provide staff flight and booking hotel for accommodation.
6. Internet database system using an independent host, using Google drive cloud data management system and the finance department have a separate server.

A special thank you to all the amazing fishermen we work with, our most important partners!
The Team

ADITYA
Executive Director

MOMO
Director of Science & Programs

NANDANA
Field System Development Officer

WIRO
Government Engagement Officer

WILDAN
Data Collection Officer

DEIRDRE
Communication & Dev. Manager

INDAH
Communication Officer

NURI
Sustainability Associate

MIKA
Programmer

STEPHANI
Supply Chain Manager

LALU
Supply Chain Coordinator

JAZ
Fair Trade Manager

WIDI
Fair Trade Coordinator

BESTSON
Operational Manager

JULI
HR & GA

LETA
Logistic Officer

MAURINE
Administration Officer

WAYAN
Office Assistant

HENDY
Chief Accounting

NETA
Accounting Assistant

WIDYA
Accounting Assistant