

ACTIVITY REPORT

LEARNING EXCHANGE FOR CORAL TRIANGLE MEMBER COUNTRIES TO THE USAID OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP'S LEARNING SITE (BITUNG, INDONESIA) ON THE APPLICATION OF CATCH DOCUMENTATION AND TRACEABILITY (CDT) SYSTEM FOR FISHERIES AND SEAFOOD PRODUCTS

Manado-Bitung, INDONESIA 25-28 June 2018



This activity is part of the USAID-supported Program on Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM).



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2018



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
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ACTIVITY REPORT 1.2:

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USAID OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP'S LEARNING SITE (BITUNG,
INDONESIA) ON THE APPLICATION OF CATCH DOCUMENTATION AND
TRACEABILITY (CDT) SYSTEM FOR FISHERIES AND SEAFOOD PRODUCTS**

MANADO-BITUNG, INDONESIA, 25-28 JUNE 2018

CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

Cover photo: *Group Photo of the Activity 1.2 Learning Exchange* (Photo: CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)

Report of the Learning Exchange for Coral Triangle Member Countries to The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership's Learning Site (Bitung, Indonesia) on the Application of Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System for Fisheries and Seafood Products

Manado-Bitung, Indonesia, 25-28 June 2018

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This report is prepared by:

Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, Gregory Pakovari Bennett, Muhammad Alvin Pahlevi, and Destyariani Liana Putri.

for CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, CTI Centre, Jl. A.A. Maramis Kayuwatu, Kairagi II, Manado, North Sulawesi, PO Box 95254, Indonesia.

Email: regional.secretariat@cticff.org

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Executive Summary

The USAID/CTI-CFF Activity 1.2 on Learning Exchange for Coral Triangle Member Countries to The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership's Learning Site (Bitung, Indonesia) on the Application of Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System for Fisheries and Seafood Products was held on the 25th-28th June 2018, at Manado-Bitung, Indonesia. It was attended by representatives from three (3) member countries namely Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste. The representatives were from their National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and CDT. The knowledge sharing and exchange was supported by various institutions, partners as well as collaborators. Resource persons came from the U.S. Agency for International Development – Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID-RDMA), Southern Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans), Sam Ratulangi University (UNSRAT), Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI), PT Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional, and Women Community on the Smoked Skipjack. In addition, there were also a number of participants who came as an observer from the U.S. Department of the Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

The welcome and opening remarks were done by the Deputy Executive Director for Program Services from CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim and Dr. Craig Kirkpatrick from the USAID/RDMA.

The meeting consisted of seven (7) sessions which was facilitated over a period of four days; one (1) session on the first day, two (2) sessions on the second day, one (1) session on the third day and three (3) sessions on the fourth day. The first day was on the formalities particularly on the opening and the introduction to the USAID Oceans e-CDTS implementation. On the second day, there were two site visits carried out; One at the Fishing Port Area (Bitung) and the other one is at the USAID Oceans Early Mover Companies. On the third day the session was mainly focus on gender. Finally, on the fourth day the sessions were on the Learning Exchange and on the introduction on a CDT Workshop that was proposed to be held in Solomon Islands. This follows by the official closing

The learning exchange activities provided insights on the implementation of USAID Oceans e-CDT System in Bitung. During the workshop the participants also have the opportunity to discuss the involvement of women and youth in the fisheries management, with regards to the e-CDT System. This is to ensure that gender equity and the labor regulation are captured in moving forward the CTI-CFF/USAID Workplan towards the sustainable fisheries management.

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1 Introduction

The USAID/RDMA through US Department of Interior (DOI) supported CTI to introduce and develop fisheries related activities that can promote sustainable fisheries practices in the CTI region, in order to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF), promote sustainable fisheries, and conserve marine biodiversity. This support for the period of 2017 – 2019 has been acknowledged through a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and the US DOI, on the Work Plan Entitled Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP IFM).

The SOACAP-IFM is a work plan developed which is aligned with USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnerships (the USAID Oceans) and USAID SEAFDEC project towards strengthening regional cooperation to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF), promote sustainable fisheries, and conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region.

The CTI Regional Secretariat has worked closely with USAID Oceans and the USAID SEAFDEC Project to promote, develop, and when possible implement Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) system and CDT-integrated to Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan through optimizing the use of collected CDT data on the countries' fisheries management plan. This work plan consists of a number of activities, which mainly focuses on the CDT and EAFM development, establishment of scientific advisory group (SAG) as scientific panel for CDT-data collection, coalition, analysis, and development of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as one mechanism to finance the implementation of the proposed CDT/EAFM.

The PPP mechanism is expected to address the challenges in financial constraints of the Government. The PPP concept allows improvement of quality of services, cost-risk allocation effectiveness, and faster implementation. It is of important for the CTI member countries and all stakeholders involved to worked together to improve their countries fisheries performance. This include developing strategic sustainable fisheries management with the use of innovative technology in particularly on CDT.

The CDT Scheme is a fundamental concept of combating IUU fishing by providing a good documentation of tracking fish from point of catch to final destination (market) including supply-chain. In CDT scheme, it is of important that fishing and trading nations ensure fish and trading the open market are caught by sustainable fishing practices that mainstream conservation and management measures. Therefore, CDT scheme provide normally validated catch documents issued to fishing vessels and export or re-export documents issued or received (e.g. ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme, ACDS). With regards to the USAID Oceans, CTI-CFF RS will learn the implementation of the Oceans self-developed CDT schemes in one of their learning sites. It will give opportunity for the CTI-CFF member countries to better understand from the practical experiences on how CDT systems can be properly developed, implemented and/or integrated into their fisheries development plan.

As per briefing results based on meetings from 29 February to 4 March 2016, it was agreed that RS will work with USAID Oceans to facilitate and organize learning exchanges for CT6 representatives on CDT FIS Plan at one of the two (2) learning sites identified under the USAID Oceans program; Bitung in Indonesia and General Santos in the Philippines.

The USAID Oceans develop the CDT system integrated into a broader Fisheries Information Systems (FIS). This CDT System/FIS allows fisheries management to collect and analysis ecological and economic data related to seafood product throughout their supply chain, as well as enable traceability from of catch to import and end-retail. These systems are of benefits for national fisheries managements as they can be used for the purpose of monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) as well as for stock assessment and marine spatial planning effort (in general for EAFM). More information on the USAID Oceans CDT system and FIS including who can use the system, please kindly visit <https://www.seafdec-oceanspartnership.org/catch-documentation-and-traceability/>.

2 Objectives

The objective of this activity is to facilitate and organize the learning exchanges for CTI-CFF Member Countries representatives to one of the USAID OCEANS learning sites i.e. Bitung, Indonesia on the implementation and application of their electronic Catch Documentation Traceability (e-CDT) system and Fisheries Information Systems (FIS).

3 Program Agenda and Session Proceedings

In general, the agenda consists of seven (7) sessions; one (1) session held on the first day, two (2) sessions in the second day, one (1) session in the third day and three (3) sessions in the fourth day (Annex 1).

The sessions on the first day was mostly the opening session and introduction to the USAID Oceans e-CDTS implementation. On the second day there were two site visits; site visit 1 was at the Fishing Port Area, Bitung and Site Visit 2 at USAID Oceans Early Mover Companies. On the third day the session was on Gender. And in the last day, the sessions included Learning Exchange, Introduction on CDT Workshop in Solomon Islands and Closing. This activity was moderated by Dr. Reiny Tumbol from Sam Ratulangi University.

3.1 Session I (25 June 2018 at 16.20 – 18.40): Opening and Introduction to the e-CDTS Implementation

3.1.1 Welcoming and Opening Remarks

Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, the Deputy Executive Director for Program Services of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (DED PS) welcomed all the participants and highlighted that the SOACAP-IFM Activity 1.2 on Learning Exchange was about the implementation of application of Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (e-CDT) in Bitung. The application was developed by USAID Oceans to promote integrated EAFM to fisheries management.

Dr. Craig Kirkpatrick who represented USAID RDMA expressed his gratitude to all participants. He explained that USAID recognized the importance of Food Security in Coral triangle, with the linkage to the EAFM, e-CDT scheme, as well as engaging Private Sector to achieve the sustainability. The e-CDT also help increasing efficiencies of supply chain and ability to access international market. Nevertheless, the development still need to reduce the e-CDT System operation cost. It is hoped by having this workshop it will give inputs from the e-CDT System that have been developed by USAID Oceans within private sectors as well as the women leaders.

3.1.2 Introduction of Participants



Figure 1 Group Photo During the Opening Session

The DED PS led the introduction of the participants (Annex 2). The Figure 1 showed the Learning Exchange Participants. It was attended by representatives of only 3 CTI-CFF member countries (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste) i.e. those that attended were representative of their relevant NCC EAFM and CDT. The Learning Exchange also involved various agencies as the resource persons and observers. Those that attended were from USAID RDMA, USDOITAP, NOAA, SEAFDEC, USAID Oceans, Sam Ratulangi University, MDPI, PT. Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional and Women Community on the Smoked Skipjack.

3.1.3 e-CDTS Implementation in Bitung and General Santos

This session was presented by Mr. Farid Maruf from USAID Oceans.

USAID Oceans was mandated in implementing CDT as tool for combatting IUU, preventing seafood fraud, promoting sustainable fisheries and conserving marine biodiversity. In this stage, USAID Oceans works with variety stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the system. These included government agencies, private sectors, donors and other NGOs in Bitung.

Implementing e-CDT should be based on the country conditions for instance, the gap analysis and the connectivity from sea capture to importing place. The country condition is needed to harmonize with the data collection called Key Data Element (KDE). Currently, USAID Oceans works with Inmarsat. It is a hybrid satellite-cellular communication with auto switch over technology which works on the two (2) ways VMS for medium to large vessels. The technology of VMS is getting better and better and catch reporting app to enable at sea data capture. The system was designed to produce the data applicable for the EU and US market.

Previously, USAID Oceans together with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), Indonesia established the CDT System in 2016. It moves forward with the development and implementation of National Seafood Traceability System (STSIPP). Furthermore, Mr. Maruf highlighted the lesson learned from the USAID Oceans e-CDT are the system work, the technology adoption, the development process and the scaling strategy.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 3.

3.1.4 e-CDTS benefits for EAFM planning

This session was presented by Mr. Len R. Garces from USAID Oceans

EAFM is the framework on how the e-CDT can be developed. This framework is mainly focus on five (5) steps. This EAFM framework includes define and scope the Fisheries Management Unit (FMU); identify and prioritize issues and goals; develop EAFM plan; implement the plan; as well as monitor, evaluate and adapt. It also considers the human welfare and gender within the steps.

In the region, USAID Oceans is developing the EAFM Strategic Approach namely Sulu Sulawesi Seas Sub-regional EAFM Plan (SFMP). The draft for SFMP which is started develop in 2015, has been advanced to strengthen regional capacity on fisheries management planning. It will link the sub regional platform and national level.

As mentioned on the previous session, the e-CDT data may be used to supports the fisheries managements which are to establish fisheries regulation; to combat IUU; to monitor status and model fish stocks; to get effective decision making; to monitor, control and surveillance; to monitor HWGE and to get better data access. Moreover, e-CDT data can also be used for law enforcement, establish Marine Protected Area (MPA) and education on resource management.

Recently, the recommendation of EAFM USAID OCEANS review is to develop partnerships between national and local government with academic institutions at each learning sites to demonstrate applicability of ecosystem data for fisheries management. Going forward, USAID Oceans sees the EAFM can support to e-CDT System implementation and testing through grants within Indonesia and Philippines. This framework demonstrates to strengthen fisheries management.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 4.

3.1.5 e-CDTS Implementation under PPP Mechanism in Bitung and General Santos

This session was presented by Ms. Araya Poomsaringkarn from USAID Oceans.

To implement technology, markets and supply chains, USAID Oceans works through the partnership approach with the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and foundation. In case of Indonesia (particularly Bitung), they had an agreement with Inmarsat which works with local partner and use the tools known as Pointrek. Besides that, USAID Oceans also gives the grant to Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) to support CDT for small scale tuna fisheries. MDPI is responsible to give the advisory role on Small scale fisheries in supporting co-management to feed into fisheries management approaches.

As for the case of Philippines, the mechanism is quite similar. USAID Oceans works with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to establish the e-CDT System in General Santos. They work with SOCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing & Allied Industries, Inc (SFFAII) as the first mover company. Meanwhile, USAID Oceans also gives a grant to support the testing, improvement, and expansions of vessel tracking and monitoring on small scale vessels at sea through Futuristic Aviation and Maritime Enterprise (FAME).

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 5.

3.1.6 Human Welfare and Gender Perspective on the E-CDTS

This session was presented by Dr. Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit from USAID Oceans.

Dr. Arlene delivered in her presentation about the principles and strategic approaches for human welfare and gender integration. One of the principle is the consideration of human welfare Key Data Elements (KDE) in technology system development. She highlighted that the engagement with local, national and regional partners will leverage and contribute to dialogue, policy development and other efforts.

The e-CDT labour assessment recommended various actions; this includes visibility of working location, data collection framework, responsible sourcing decisions, and using the KDE from the workers level. According to the gender analysis from USAID Oceans, the targeted tuna fisheries value chain is to identify issues and needs in learning sites as well as differentiating the roles and interactions among male and female actors in the tuna fisheries value chain. The human welfare/gender intervention is to address the raising awareness of gender equity and women empowerment in fisheries management in Bitung.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 6.

3.1.7 Comparison of the Various CDT Systems Used in the ASEAN and Pacific Countries

This session was presented by Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon from SEAFDEC.

ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) aims to provide unified framework that will enhance traceability of fish for intra-regional and international trade and effectiveness fishery products management. It is supported by ASEAN Member States (AMS). e-ACDS is a software includes web and mobile application to link all supply chains into one unique system.

He delivered that the AMS requires to support electronic types without creating necessary burden, cost, or lengthen the process for all of supply chain, importers and exporters. The ACDS also consider the EC Regulations, US presidential Task Force and two (2) new Seafood traceability systems and NGOs good practices.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 7.

3.1.8 Q & A on the e-CDTS Implementation, EAFM Planning, PPP Mechanism and Gender Perspective

The moderator during this session was Dr. Reiny Tumbol from Sam Ratulangi University.

Following are the points of discussion:

How do the data validation and data accuracy in e-CDT System? (Concerned from the Papua New Guinea representatives).

- The perspective from USAID Ocean, the data validation and data accuracy is the role of the government regulation on how far they can utilize the data for instance to combat IUU or to add the economic value of the product.
- USAID Oceans also responded on regards to the data accuracy that to get mass balance from sea port to market, there should be a standard of percentage losing mass (validation). It also can be approached by doing fisheries stock assessment as well as comparing with the manual form.

Which type of e-CDT System applicable for CTI-CFF member countries particularly Timor-Leste? (Concerned from Timor-Leste representatives).

- USAID Oceans explained that on the case of Bitung Learning Site, the implementation of e-CDT is related to national government guideline together with the private sector under legal and fisheries management policy.
- USAID Oceans also suggested ACDS to be implemented in Timor-Leste.

What is the initial process of e-CDT? (Concerned from the Papua New Guinea representatives).

- As per experience from USAID Oceans, the most challenging was creating the ID (universal pass code), following with the system development. It is including training as well as input from learning site.

How long is the installment duration of e-CDT? (Concerned from USDOITAP)

- Both of SEAFDEC and USAID Oceans agreed that the installment process may take different duration from one place to others. It can take three (3) to four (4) months or even a year. One of the challenge is interfacing the local language.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 7.

3.1.9 Adoption on Agenda

The moderator briefed the participants on each session based on the circulated provisional agenda. Please kindly see the adopted agenda as Annex 1.

3.2 Session II (26 June 2018 at 09.00 - 13.00): Site 1, Bitung Fishing Port

3.2.1 Site visit to PPS Bitung (Fishing Port at Bitung)



Figure 2 The Participants Arrived in the Bitung Fishing Port

All the participants visited the Bitung Fishing Port on the second day of the learning exchange (Figure 2). Before the classroom session, they were introduced to the fish landing are by the staffs of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and USAID Oceans.

3.2.2 Welcoming Remark from Head of PPS Bitung



Figure 3 Welcoming Remarks from Mr. Henry M. Batubara as the Head of Bitung Fishing Port (Left to Right: Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim, Mr. Berny Achmad Subki, Mr. Henry M. Batubara, Dr. Craig Kirkpatrick and Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon)

The classroom session was facilitated by Ms. Fini Lovita and Ms. Kiki Anggraini from USAID Oceans. It started with welcoming remarks from the Head of Bitung Fishing Port, Mr. Henry Batubara and representatives from Directorate General of Strengthening Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products, MMAF, Mr. Berny Achmad Subki (Figure 3). Session II was a collaboration session with the ASEAN Tuna Ecolabelling Consultative Workshop which was held by USAID Oceans.

3.2.3 *Demo of Port Sampling and Data Analysis by MDPI (Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia) Enumerator*



Figure 4 The Resource Persons in the Bitung Fishing Port (Left to Right: Mr. Ahmad Solah, Ms. Stephani Mangunsong, Mr. Wildan, Mr. Sang Udayana and Mr. Farid Maruf)

This session was represented by Mr. Wildan from MDPI (Figure 4).

MDPI was the partner of USAID Ocean in which they received a grant for the development of a e-CDT System. Their locations are in the Bersehati Market, Manado and Malebur - Tahuna, Sangihe Islands. i-Fish is an electronic enumeration mobile application. This application is for supplier level or middlemen on the landing site.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 8.

3.2.4 *Demo of “Traviz” Supplier Application Design and Mock Up*

This session was presented by Mr. Sang Udayana from USAID Oceans.

Traviz is a mobile application which develop to record fishing activity at the landing point. Their points of record are fishing landing, first buyer and land transport. The system of Traviz also comply with the STSIPP. In general, the Traviz Interfaces are consisted of Login and Register, Fish Data Recording, Delivery Recording, Loan Management, Loan Payment, Margin Report as well as Loan Report.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 9.

3.2.5 *Demo of FAME*

This session was presented by Mr. Farid Maruf from USAID Oceans.

FAME is the USAID Oceans Partner in General Santos, Philippines particularly for Small Scale Fisheries. The development of FAME is also a mobile application which focus on the record of data at landing site data capture. Furthermore, it will work with the local community to produce the regulations.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 3.

3.2.6 Demo of “TraceTales” Implementation at Processors

This session was presented Ms. Stephani Mangunsong from MDPI.

TraceTales is a system developed by MDPI to help on documenting the fishing activity at processor level (on the land). The benefits of this system are that it minimized data error, paperless, improved traceability, getting real time data input, easy data sharing, easy to modified and affordable. There are five (5) steps to implement the system, this includes assessment, customize software, install, training, and monitoring.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 10.

3.2.7 Presentation on Indonesia Traceability System of Fisheries Resources and Fisheries Product (STSIPP - Sistem Telusur Sumber daya Ikan dan Produk Perikanan)

This session was presented by Mr. Ahmad Solah from MMAF.

The development of national traceability and fish stock system (STSIPP) based on external conditions (EU Catch Certificate and US Seafood Import Monitoring Program) and internal condition (Fish Stock Balance Sheet as well as Traceability and Food Safety). This system includes data from downstream, upstream and market. The STSIPP has benefits to the supplier, processor, fishermen and MMAF. The implementation of STSIPP need support from various stakeholders including fishermen, supplier, industry, exporter/importer, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Directorate General of Aquaculture, Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance, Fish Quarantine and Inspection Agency as well as Directorate General of Strengthening Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products. Currently, the STSIPP is still a web based application but the plan is to develop it into a become a mobile application in the near future. The final output of STSIPP is Export Surveyor Report (LSE).

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 11.

Following are the points of discussion during Session II:

Where does the software take place? (Concerned from NOAA).

- USAID Oceans shared that basically the backbone of traceability is in the government, although the development did by a service provider/traders/non-governmental agency.

Where is the data storage and how do the process of data analysis? (Concerned from NOAA).

- MMAF stated that the data stored and centralized in MMAF Office, Jakarta. The system is an integration among many Directorate Generals (Capture Fisheries, Productive Competitiveness, etc.). Therefore, MMAF usually send the surveyor to the supplier to ensure the validity of data.

How to ensure the data validity from the surveyor? (Concerned from Secretariat).

- MMAF informed that the data received by MMAF, stored in Center of Data and Information. It is strictly restricted and only given access for the general data. MMAF ensure the data is confidential. In related to the surveyor, each surveyor will give self-declaration to ensure the validity of the data and to be checked later by the surveyor.

3.3 Session III (26 June 2018 at 14.30 – 16.00): USAID Oceans Early Mover Companies

This session was presented by Mr. Hartono Tjandrason (Director) and Mr. Mr. Tedy Harmoko (General Manager) from PT. Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional.



Figure 5 The Participants Visited PT. Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional

This session began with a welcoming remark from Mr. Hartono. He also introduced the company profile of PT. Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional (PT Nutrindo).

This company is a fish processing company which has international market (export) to US and Japan. To maintain the quality of the product, PT Nutrindo build their own laboratory. It helps them to measure the health of the fish, for instance, free from histamine for those who will export to USA. Besides that, there is differentiate in term of export packaging. The fresh product which usually send to Japan, will freeze below the freezing point (about -16°C to -18°C or depend on the market requirement. Meanwhile, there will be a carbon monoxide (CO) injection for the product that send to US.

Although there are some different processes on particular product, but they have the same Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System from landing port to export point. With regards to the CDT System, Mr. Teddy explained that prior to establishing their partnership with USAID Oceans, PT, Nutrindo had established their CDT System using radio communication (every morning with the fishing boat captain), collection all information related catching activity and typing the report. Then, they use a WhatsApp Group for daily report to circulate the information internally within the several positions. The shared information mainly about vessel name captain, catch area, catching activity date, GPS coordinates, daily activity (catching information, total pcs, fish size), total stock, ice stock, total fisherman, and weather information.

In term of USAID Oceans e-CDT System, PT. Nutrindo is using the tool named Pointrek. It is completed with the tracking system, the two-way communication messenger (can go smoothly even in bad weather) and the electronic catching document itself. Prior to that, PT. Nutrindo needed to pass through the learning stage and adjustment stage within 2 months. Regarding to accuracy check of the output data from Pointrek, they do the comparison check between the Pointrek Data and WhastApp Group Data. By doing the e-CDT together with the USAID Oceans, PT. Nutrindo pointed out that the advantages from e-CDT are having real-time communication, getting better communication, the mobility, paper less and integrated to government system.

Following are the points of discussion during Session III:

Where does the source of supplier come from? (Concerned from USAID RDMA)

- PT. Nutrindo explained that the suppliers are mainly from small scale fisherman. These fishermen had registered by the company. Therefore, PT. Nutrindo also maintain their relation including the involvement of the gender and the local community.

How does the certificate before export issue? (Concerned from Timor-Leste)

- PT. Nutrindo will issue the Health Certificate from government and Daily Certificate. The monitoring will be done every three (3) months.

What are the reasons to do the CDT? (Concerned from SEAFDEC)

- PT. Nutrindo shared that they have been doing CDT System for more than 10 years. It helped them to recall the bad product if there is any complaint. Not only that, PT. Nutrindo can also maintain the quality and give detail documentation from the CDT System.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 12.

3.4 Session IV (27 June 2018 at 09.00 – 12.30): Involvement of Gender

3.4.1 Gender Equity – Global, Regional and Local Perspectives

This session was presented by Dr. Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit from USAID Ocean (Figure 6).



Figure 6 Dr. Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit Shared the Gender Equity on Global, Regional and Local Perspectives

In the context of fisheries, people are working together to earn economic benefit and to ensure the equitably distribution of economy towards the equal opportunities, the equal access as well as the equal outcomes as a result. The importance of integrating gender in fisheries management and development is to insure inclusiveness and to lead better government through better-informed policy making which leads to greater transparency and openness in policy making.

Basically, equity leads to equality, as equality of results cannot be achieved without applying gender equity principles. Gender awareness led to sensitivity or gender sensitive (take into account the impact of policies to mitigate negative consequence, therefore, led to gender responsible). In addition, constructive male engagement approaches to actively promoting gender equality and women empowerment.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 13.

3.4.2 Introduction on the Involvement of Gender (Within Women and Youth)

This session was presented by Isaac Newton Tarigan from MMAF (Figure 7).



Figure 7 Mr. Isaac Newton Tarigan Shared the Experiences from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia on Gender Involvement (Left to Right: Dr. Reiny Tumbol, Mr. Isaac Newton Tarigan and Ms. Fini Lovita)

Mr. Ishak Tarigan shared the achievement from MMAF on the mainstreaming of Gender and Youth Empowerment that in line with Minister’s mission on sovereignty, sustainability, and prosperity. The following steps of the Gender and Youth Empowerment from MMAF are learning process (2010-2012), building commitment and institutional (2012-2014), establishing policy (2014-2015), implementation (2015-2016) and strengthening (2017-2018). Those programs brought MMAF to get Parahita Ekapraya Award in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 14.

3.4.3 Oceans Gender Perspective Along Tuna Supply Chain Assessment

The session was presented by Dr. Reiny Tumbol from Sam Ratulangi University (Figure 8).



Figure 8 Dr. Reiny Tumbol Shared the Gender Analysis Result at Fisheries Sector in Bitung

She highlighted that the framework of Employed Gender Dimensions involves access and control, knowledge, beliefs and perceptions as well as practices and participations. Learning from the

research output, it was known that male nominated the tuna fishing. While women took part on small scale fish producing process and some of marketing process. In addition, cultural norms apply to small scale fish processors in each node of the supply chain. For example, the physical task has been done mostly by men while others are conducted by women.

In her presentation she shared the alternative fisheries livelihood took up by women to support their families and their communities. Besides that, Dr. Reiny encouraged women to try something new, to get livelihood support and training provided to start women business entities which can be through external entities.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 15.

3.4.4 Gender Equity – Empowering Local Community, Experiences and Future Expectation

This session was presented by Ms. Marwiyah from Smoked Skipjack Small Scale Business Community (Figure 9).



Figure 9 Ms. Marwiyah Shared Her Experiences on the Smoked Skipjack Small Scale Business (Left to Right: Dr. Reiny Tumbol, Ms. Marwiyah and Ms. Fini Lovita)

Smoked Skipjack Small Scale Business Community (USTAFU) is a local community empowerment in Girian Atas Village in Bitung. The community initiated it in 1996 certified by local government. They have 21 membership entrepreneurs, including one (1) skipjack supplier and bakasang processor (bakasang is the fish bellys). This community aims to conduct the collaboration, share learning process, gain partnership, make fisheries products, and solve community problems. There are about 75% smoked skipjack home industry in this village. Currently, the operational conditions (e.g. funding support, raw materials, etc.) is depend on the support from the local fishermen and local government.

With regards to marketing, the products were usually brought to the traditional market at Bitung and Manado. The innovation of the product was developed and supported by Sam Ratulangi University. This innovation replaced the traditional smoking process with the liquid smoke. But it is still under development to get the best taste of the smoked skipjack. Recently, due to the Indonesia Regulation on moratorium, the production of skipjack tuna has dropped because the grade of the raw materials which landed is higher. Hence the raw materials are getting expensive and effected to the rise of the smoked skipjack price. Therefore, the previous challenge is finding the appropriate supplier in order to deal with the better profit.

hence the price rose in that effect that become a challenge to find the supplies in the market in order to get a better price.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 16.

3.4.5 Open discussion

Following are the points of discussion during Session IV:

What is the challenge of the e-CDT application developed by USAID Oceans? (Concerned from NOAA).

- USAID Oceans shared that one of the purposes of the intervention is to train the women on this system to expedite things and gender balance or equity which most of the small scale, the market has only local access.
- In addition, USAID Oceans also said that as we develop now, the activities should be gender neutral. There is component of social aspect that is not specific on the gender. However, there is necessity to consider the mainstreaming of the gender and social issues in the fisheries processing.

Is there any alternative livelihood for the community? (Concerned from Secretariat).

- Secretariat concerned was based on the Indonesia Regulation to combat IUU Fishing implied to the difficulties on the raw supplies condition and the price of the product. It might be a good opportunity if the community (women and youth) also doing downstream activities that include high value species within the USAID Ocean e-CDT System. Referring to that matter, Integrated Multi Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) would be one of the alternative scheme, particularly to gain the potential partner.
- Recently, Government of Indonesia have improved the accessibility to wider market for a high mass production through do a training in group facilitated by Local fisheries agency/ local government and supervised by MMAF.
- In addition, USAID Oceans elaborated that before doing the intervention, it is important to determine what people want, local regulations, and various levels needs to be consider. They also informed that on the past five (5) years, FAO targeted to more than twenty (20) groups of local entrepreneurs, excluding those on financial, training and workshop within women and men group to empower their ability for the fisheries production & processing.
- USAID Oceans also stated that the intervention very depending on supporting environment and infrastructure. In this occasion, USAID Oceans extended their gratitude to the Government of Indonesia on the suggestion on Fisheries empowerment sub directorate in MMAF and USAID Oceans will follow up in expediting the suggestion from NCC Indonesia.

How to minimize the negative effect of moratorium in fisheries production? (Concerned from NCC Papua New Guinea).

- USAID Oceans shared that before the moratorium, there were a lot of illegal fishing, hence the low price signified the illegal price. As the case of Ms. Marwiyah, it helps in the increased price of final product of smoked skipjack. Before moratorium, every fishing vessels had a poor handling of skipjack, the fish used as the raw material for smoked had low quality. After the moratorium, the grade of raw material has improved (grade a/b).

Is there any disagreement on the participation of the women ownership in the local fisheries? (Concerned from NCC Papua New Guinea).

- Sam Ratulangi University shared that in all cases of the interviewed respondent shows that if the women are the owner of the fisheries, the men will help play important role in business, for instance on the transportation material for the production process, to complement the women's role in business. In case the men is fishermen, the women will play their part as the retailer to sell or to expedite the food process.

3.4.6 Visit and Observe Local Small-Scale Smoked Skipjack Entrepreneur-ship under USTAFU

Ms. Marwiyah welcomed all the participants on her smoked skipjack processing house. Her workers and her demonstrate the traditional process of making the smoked skipjack (Figure 10). According to Ms. Marwiyah, the general processes are:

- a. Cleaning the skipjack and slice into two (2) parts.
- b. Put the half part of skipjack in the bamboo stick.
- c. Smoking the skipjack with the coconut shell.



Figure 10 The Participants Visited the Smoked Skipjack Processing Chamber

She also explained that she can produce up to one (1) tonnes smoked skipjack per day with price around three (3) to five (5) US Dollars per stick. She normally sells her product to the Bitung, Manado and sometimes to Jakarta. She hoped that her efforts may one day gain more collaboration with other important stakeholders soon. The participants have a group photo with her (Figure 11).



Figure 11 Group Photo in front of the Smoked Skipjack Processing House

3.5 Session V (28 June 2018 at 08.30 – 12.00): Learning Exchange

3.5.1 Presentation from Indonesia

This session was presented by Mr. Pramudya Aditama Vidyabrata from NCC Indonesia.

NCC Indonesia highlighted that the regulation of fish landing carried out in cooperation between Business Actors and Fisheries Inspector. Then, it will be validated by Fisheries Harbour Master. Afterwards, the completed data will input into fishery port information system.

They appreciated the work that had been done by USAID Ocean and PT. Nutrindo on the Pointrek Access Point System. Nevertheless, NCC Indonesia recommend USAID Oceans and all their partners continue the good coordination together with the Government of Indonesia to improve the development of –CDT System in the near future. In term of the women community, NCC Indonesia encouraged them to improve the product quality and increased income by partnering with the local government, fisherman and MMAF.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 17.

3.5.2 Presentation from Papua New Guinea

This session was presented by Mr. Alois Kinol Kapin from NCC Papua New Guinea.

NCC Papua New Guinea extended their gratitude to Government of Indonesia on implementing e-CDT System as well as the empowerment of the local community. They informed that Government of Papua New Guinea have developed the electronic Catch Documentation System (eCDS) named Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS). It is complying with European Union (EU) regulation.

Papua New Guinea is also struggling with eCDS FIMS implementation in offshore. Recently, PNG and Philippines are on-going process to coordinate the CDT on boarder open water between PNG and Philippines. Besides the fish data, eCDS FIMS can provide labour data which on collaboration with Labour Department of Papua New Guinea. Moreover, the challenge of using eCDS FIMS are funding access and the development process.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 18.

3.5.3 Presentation from Timor-Leste

This session was presented by Mr. Saturnino da Costa Parlan from NCC Timor-Leste.

NCC Timor-Leste delivered the geography information including marine and fisheries data. There are 10 coastal districts which consists of 4,960 persons and 1,059 groups in Timor-Leste. Currently, Timor-Leste still use manual log book under the support of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

In this session, NCC Timor-Leste also acknowledge the moratorium regulation made by Government of Indonesia. This regulation effected to the Timor-Leste which also reduce the illegal fishing. In addition, it is informed that there are several women activities in the fisheries sector including women fisher in Atauro Island, fish processing, fish farmer as well as fisheries entrepreneurship.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex 19.

3.6 Session VI (28 June 2018 at 13.00 – 13.45): Introduction on CDT Workshop in Solomon Islands

This session was presented by Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim from the Regional Secretariat.

To move forward the CTI-CFF/USAID Work Plan Entitled Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP IFM), Secretariat shared

the background, objective, output and outcomes of the next 1.3 Activity on CDT Workshop. This workshop is planning to be held on September 2018 in Honiara, Solomon Islands.

Following are the points of discussion during Session VI:

- Following up the output of Activity 1.1 on Inception Workshop, USAID Oceans suggested that USAID Oceans CDT Working Group can be part of CTI-CFF CDT Task Force.
- NCC Papua New Guinea urged Secretariat to continue the CTI-CFF/USAID Work Plan.
- For the upcoming workshop, USAID Oceans also advised to the CTI-CFF member countries on sending the representatives who had involved the previous activities.
- Secretariat will continue the communication with NCC Solomon Islands on the available date and the operational arrangements.
- In term of the agenda development, USDOITAP suggested Secretariat to have close communication with USAID Oceans.

The document during this session is attached as Annex 20.

3.7 Session VII (28 June 2018 at 13.45 – 14.30): Closing

DED PS extended her gratitude and appreciation to all the participant who have contributed significantly with their presentation and towards all the discussion during the learning exchange. She thanked the NCCs and the partners in their continuous support with the work that the CTI-CFF/USAID had towards the sustainable fisheries management in the region.

4 Next Steps

According to the objective of the workshop and deliverable during session one (1) to seven (7), the workshop concluded into:

From the objective of the workshop and deliverable during session one (1) to seven (7), the workshop highlighted;

- Positive momentum on the good coordination established between USAID Oceans and its partners on the e-CDT.
- Appreciation on the work of Pointrek Access Point System as it complies with the Indonesia Regulation.
- Encouragement for the group of woman business to improve their product quality and increased income by partnering with the university, local government, and fisherman.
- Preparation for future challenges on e-CDT development, for instance labor regulation, sustainable funding, data analysis, management to integrate the tools and resource management.
- NCC Indonesia and related stakeholders (within the partners, e.g. USAID Oceans) will keep update the development of e-CDT including the mechanism and the implementation.
- NCC Papua New Guinea will bring the e-CDT to improve the value added on food safety and food security. They will also encourage their women on the small-scale fisheries business.
- NCC Timor-Leste pointed out their concern on empowering the women activity.
- USAID Oceans encouraged country communicate with USAID Oceans in term of developing the e-CDT System within the EAFM framework.
- USAID RDMA stated that these series of activities will support the sustainable livelihood and conservation.

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Annex 4	:	Presentation Session 1.4 (USAID Oceans – Mr. Len R. Garces)
Annex 5	:	Presentation Session 1.5 (USAID Oceans – Ms. Araya Poomsaringkarn)
Annex 6	:	Presentation Session 1.6 (USAID Oceans - Dr. Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit)
Annex 7	:	Presentation Session 1.7 (SEAFDEC - Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon)
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Annex 13	:	Presentation Session 4.1 (USAID Oceans - Dr. Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit)
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All attachments in this report are available on <http://coraltriangleinitiative.org/library/activity-report-cti-cff-usaid-soacap-activity-1-2-learning-exchange>

Annex 2

LIST OF ATTENDEES

NATIONAL CTI COORDINATING COMMITTEE

NCC Indonesia

Mr. Pramudya Aditama Vidyabrata
Director General of Marine Spatial Marine and Fisheries Analysts
Directorate of Fisheries Resources Management
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Email: vidyabrata@gmail.com

Mr. Yaya Hudaya
Staff
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Email: red3mbe@gmail.com

NCC Papua New Guinea

Mr. Alois Kinol Kapin
Manager Catch Documentation and Certification Unit
National Fisheries Authority
Email: akinol@fisheries.gov.pg

Ms. Ms. Lorel Dandava-Oli
Manager of Inshore Fisheries
National Fisheries Authority
Email: loreldandava@gmail.com

NCC Timor-Leste

Ms. Alda Sousa Lemos da Rosa
Senior Staff/WLF TL
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Email: aldarossousa@gmail.com

Mr. Saturnino da costa Parlan
Senior Staff/EAFM Member
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Email: saturnino00921@gmail.com

RESOURCE PERSON

Mr. Craig Kirkpatrick, Ph.D.
Regional Wildlife Conservation Advisor
USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia
Email: crkirkpatrick@usaid.gov

Mr. Farid Ma'ruf
Catch Documentation and Traceability Specialist
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: farid.maruf@oceans-partnership.org

Mr. Len R. Garces
Fisheries Management Specialist
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: len.garces@oceans-partnership.org

Dr. Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit
Gender Integration Specialist
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: Arlene.Satapornvanit@oceans-partnership.org

Ms. Araya Poomsaringkarn
PPP Specialist
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: Araya.Poomsaringkarn@oceans-partnership.org

Ms. Fini Lovita
Site Coordinator, Indonesia
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: Fini.Lovita@oceans-partnership.org

Mr. Sang Udayana
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: -

Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon
Policy and Program Coordinator
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)
Email: somboon@seafdec.org

Mr. Wildan
Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI)
Email: wildan@mdpi.or.id

Ms. Stephani Mangunsong
Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI)
Email: stephani@mdpi.or.id

Mr. Ahmad Solah

Directorate General of Strengthening
Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery
Products
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Email: -

Mr. Isaac Newton Tarigan

Staff of Planning Bureau
Secretary General
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Email: -

Mr. Tedy Harmoko

General Manager
PT. Nutrindo Fresfood Internasional
Email: -

Ms. Marwiyah

Community Leader
Women Community on the Smoked
Skipjack
Email: -

OBSERVER

Ms. Napak Tesprasith

Project Management Specialist (Sustainable
Development)
USAID/Regional Development Mission for
Asia
Email: ntesprasith@usaid.gov

Ms. Melinda Joy Donnelly

Communications Manager
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: [Melinda.Donnelly@oceans-
partnership.org](mailto:Melinda.Donnelly@oceans-partnership.org)

Ms. Kiki Anggraini

Indonesia Country Coordinator
The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: [Kiki.Anggraini@oceans-
partnership.org](mailto:Kiki.Anggraini@oceans-partnership.org)

Mr. Frengky Sihombing

The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership
(The USAID Oceans)
Email: frengkiiharry@gmail.com

Ms. Kulthida Techasarin

Regional Coordinator
The U.S. Department of the Interior's
International Technical Assistance Program
(DOI-ITAP)

Email: annkulthida.doi.sim@gmail.com

Ms. Namfon Imsanrarn

Information and Technology Office
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development
Center (SEAFDEC)
Email: namfon@seafdec.org

Mr. Michael Abbey

Office of International Affairs and Seafood
Inspection (IASI), NOAA
Email: michael.abbey@noaa.gov

Mr. Joshua Sladek Nowlis

Bioeconomic Environmental Analyst
ECS Tech in support of NOAA
Email: jsnowlis@gmail.com

MODERATOR

Dr. Reiny Tumbol

Lecture of Marine and Fisheries Faculty
University of Sam Ratulangi
Email: reinytumbol@yahoo.com

CTI-CFF

REGIONAL SECRETARIAT

Dr. Sharifah Nora Ibrahim

Deputy Executive Director for Program
Services
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: nora@cticff.org

Mr. Cepy F. Syahda

Finance and Administrative Senior
Manager
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: cfsyahda@cticff.org

Mr. Toni M. Arman

HRD and Office Management Manager
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: tmarman@cticff.org

Mr. Mamimpin Napitupulu

Assistant Manager for Finance &
Accounting
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: mamimpin@cticff.org

Mr. Muhamad Alvin Pahlevi

Assistant Manager for Administrative
Affairs
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: apahlevi@cticff.org

Mr. Medy Kesuma Putra
IT Software Assistant
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: mkesuma@cticff.org

Ms. Destyariani L. Putri
Technical Program Assistant
CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat
Email: dlputri@cticff.org

Ms. Maria Deswita Br. Turnip
Technical Program Assistant CTI-CFF
Regional Secretariat
Email: mdeswita@cticff.org

CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat:

CTI Centre Building

Jl. A.A. Maramis Kayuwatu, Kairagi II

Manado, North Sulawesi 95254

Contact:

 : regional.secretariat@cticff.org

 : +62 431 724 1927/ +62 431 724 2026

 : www.coraltriangleinitiative.org

 : cticff