



The GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project Project Progress Report

Reporting Period **From:** Jan / 2016 **To:** Jun / 2016

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

National Project Code & Title:	ID 2 – 2102 & Improving National Awareness and Research of Dugong and Seagrass in Indonesia		
Project Partner(s):	Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity, Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management, MMAF Indonesia (CMB) Supporting partners: WWF-Indonesia; Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Research Centre for Oceanography (RCO-LIPI); Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB); Research Center and Development for Fisheries Resources (Puslitbangkan, BALITBANG-MMAF); Research Center and Development for Marine and Coastal Resources (P3SDLP, BALITBANG-MMAF); LAMINA Foundation		
Location (country, region/ district and commune/ city/ village/ region etc.)	Indonesia, Jakarta, Bogor, & Alor		
Of which areas under protection (please indicate the name and size of protected areas or locally managed marine areas, if applicable)	Marine Conservation Area of Pantar Strait, Alor District, 400,008.30 Ha		
Project start date	January 2016	Project intended completion date	30 September 2018

2. PROJECT PROGRESS

2.1. Narrative of project progress during the past semester by Project Activity¹

- 3.1.2 The first National Symposium Dugong and Seagrass Habitat was held on 20-21 April 2016 back to back with the meeting on standardized dugong and seagrass survey/monitoring/research method. The half second day was for discussing dugong and seagrass survey/monitoring/research method in Indonesia. There were 2 keynote speakers and 46 participants attended the meeting. Mr. Kotaro Ichikawa from Kyoto University has presented "Studies on habitat use of dugongs by using acoustic biology" and Himansu Sekhar Das (IUCN Sirenian Specialist) through skype has presented "Dugong and Seagrass Assessment Kit". The lectures then were followed by brainstorming to discuss the draft of standardized dugong and seagrass survey/monitoring/research method that have been prepared by LIPI, IPB, WWF-ID and CMB-MMAF.
- 3.1.3 The first field preliminary survey was conducted in Alor on 29 May-6 June 2016. The survey was facilitated by WWF-Indonesia. The team has collected data of seagrass species distribution, biomass, feeding trail, dugong behavior, E-DNA, and socio-ecology information using CMS based questionnaire survey. The team also conducted aerial survey using drone. Eight species of seagrass have been identified which are *Enhalus acoroides*, *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Halophila minor*, *Halophila ovalis*, *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Cymodocea serrulata*, *Halodule uninervis*, and *Syringodium isoetifolium*. The highest seagrass cover was 68%. *Halophila ovalis* had the highest density (565-1082 stands/m²). The average length of feeding trail was 80-100 cm with width of 15-20 cm. There was only one dugong sighted during the survey which the team believed to be the same individual. Dugong was sometimes sighted while interacting with sea turtles. For E-DNA, 48 water samples have been collected and are now being analyzed. Forty six resource persons were interviewed. Local community said that they do not hunt dugong anymore after 1980s.

¹ Briefly describe progress made during the previous six months highlighting major outcomes/benchmarks achieved during the period.

2.2. Project implementation progress²

Outputs & Activities ³	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
Output 1: Advocacy programmes and advocacy capacity for improved conservation management of dugongs and their seagrass ecosystems developed and implemented			
Activity 1: Facilitate awareness level survey (national stakeholders) before and after campaign	31 August 2018	0%	-
Activity 2: Facilitate National Communication Strategy Workshop	30 November 2016	0%	-
Activity 3: Produce of national awareness campaign materials (newsletter, booklets, poster etc)	30 November 2017	0%	-
Activity 4: Assign dugong and seagrass ambassador (well-known actress)	30 November 2016	0%	-
Activity 5: Conduct awareness campaign through national media (newspapers, magazines, televisions, etc)	31 July 2018	2%	-
Activity 6: Participate in national events (national seminar and symposium, environment day, etc)	30 September 2018	0%	-
Output 2: Critical knowledge gaps (dugong and seagrass ecosystems) identified and surveyed/completed			
Activity 7: Prepare map on status,	31 August 2018	5%	-

² Information provided in “Quarterly Expenditure Report” should be in line with output/activity progress reported in this table.

³ Outputs and activities as described in the project proposal or in any updated project revision. Expand table as necessary.

Outputs & Activities ³	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
distribution and threats on dugong and seagrass			
Activity 8: Prepare standardized method for seagrass and dugong research and monitoring	30 September 2016	50%	The CMS dugong and seagrass experts were not able to attend the meeting due to short notice, however in the end it was managed to presented Kotaro Ichikawa (lecturer from Kyoto University) as well as Himansu Sekhar Das (IUCN Sirenian Specialist) through communication online
Activity 9: Facilitate preliminary survey for updating site projects status	30 September 2016	25%	-
Activity 10 Facilitate training on seagrass and dugong survey and monitoring methods:	30 November 2017	0%	-
Output 3: Conservation-relevant information and guidance (dugongs and seagrass ecosystems) collated and disseminated			
Activity 11: Standardize guidelines of research on carbon budget in seagrass	30 September 2016	0%	
Activity 12: Develop and update seagrass and dugong database	30 September 2018	0%	-

2.3. Risk and risk management

Please describe internal and external risks (examples included in brackets) that could affect successful implementation of project activities and the proposed risk mitigation measures.

Risk group	Description	Risk level (Low/ Medium/ High)	Mitigation measures
Project Management (team	1. Indonesian project partners are many and	1. Low	1. Online communication has been

capacity, internal communication, co-financing, budget, financial management, reporting, etc.)	<p>come from different institutions. Sometimes it is hard to find the same agreeable time to hold a meeting.</p> <p>2. There is project partner who has not been involved (BALITBANGKAN-MMAF).</p> <p>3. A project partner has fixed financial plans this year and therefore hard to allocate co-funding to support DSCP project (but there is commitment from its staffs to contribute and collaborate).</p>	<p>2. Low</p> <p>3. Low</p>	<p>established among supporting partners to communicate cross-sector and to discuss the activities and progress..</p> <p>2. Always coordinate with BALITBANGKAN-MMAF on the project.</p> <p>3. The next fiscal year work plan will be planned from this year to ensure there will be budget allocation for future activities.</p>
Socio-cultural issues (external communications, capacity of and work with stakeholders, cultural aspects)	Alor is now quiet famous as one location where tourists can swim/dive together with the dugong. However, the benefit of tourism is not distributed equally among local community and the unregulated tourism can give negative impact to dugong population in Alor waters.	High	WWF-ID which works in Alor have been trying to mitigate the negative impact of unsustainable tourism by facilitating dialogue with local community and socialize best management practice for interacting with wildlife.
Political risks (Political stability in country, political impacts on the project)	Staff rotation in Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries at directorate general, director, and staff levels since the end of 2015 resulting in some activities and progress on the project have been delayed	Medium	Transfer knowledge and re-coordination to the new appointed CMB heads and staffs. Accelerate the project activities and progress
Environmental risks (severe weather events/ disasters, natural causes negatively affecting project areas, habitats and species)	-	-	-
Other (please specify)	-	-	-

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.1. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period.

Examples include: baseline data collection, stakeholder surveys, field surveys, steering committee meetings to assess project progress, peer review of documentation to ensure quality, mid-term review, etc.

Do not include routine project reporting.

The first dugong and seagrass field survey has been conducted in Alor. During the survey, the survey team has tried the methods that was developed and discussed on the second day of symposium. The rodeo method that was presented by Kotaro Ichikawa in the second day of symposium was not able to be performed by the team due to the bathymetry of Alor waters was relatively deep. E-DNA as a new approach was also used to detect the presence of dugong in Alor waters. The draft of standardized dugong and seagrass survey/monitoring/research method will be regenerated based on the field experience.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1. Meetings⁴

Meeting type ⁵	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organised by	No. of participants	Report issued Y/N	Language	Dated
Coordination meeting	Dugong & Seagrass Research In Indonesia	P2O-LIPI Office, Jakarta	14 Jan 2016	LIPI	LIPI	9	Y (minutes)	Indonesian	18 Jan 2016
Coordination meeting	Symposium Preparation & Survey-Monitoring Method Development	IPB-Darmaga, Bogor	14 Mar 2016	IPB	WWF	14	Y (minutes)	Indonesian	14 Mar 2016
Coordination meeting	Symposium Preparatoin & Survey-Monitoring Method Development	P2O-LIPI Office, Jakarta	4 Apr 2016	LIPI	LIPI	12	N (only ppt files)	Indonesian	-

⁴ Expand table as necessary

⁵ Meeting types: e.g. expert group meeting, project inception workshop, training workshop/seminar, partners consultation workshop, project Steering Committee meeting etc.

Partners consultation meeting	Symposium Follow Up	Santika Hotel, Bogor	8 Jun 2016	KKHL	KKHL	14	N (symposium formulation)	Indonesian	-
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4.2. List(s) of meeting participants⁶

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
1	Syamsul B. Lubis	Indonesian
2	Suraji	Indonesian
3	Yudha Miasto	Indonesian
4	Erina Nelly	Indonesian
5	Marina Monintja	Indonesian
6	Syifa Annisa	Indonesian
7	Rian Puspita Sari	Indonesian
8	Nina Terry	Indonesian
9	Mudatsir	Indonesian
10	Prabowo	Indonesian
11	Veda Santiadji	Indonesian
12	Dwi Suprpti	Indonesian
13	Casandra Tania	Indonesian
14	Yopy Endano	Indonesian
15	Wawan Kiswara	Indonesian
16	Rahmat Nurdin	Indonesian
17	Sekar Mira	Indonesian
18	Sam Wouthuyzen	Indonesian
19	Udhi	Indonesian
20	M. Mukhlis Kamal	Indonesian
21	Syamsul B. Agus	Indonesian
22	Muhammad Iqbal	Indonesian
23	Adriani Sunuddin	Indonesian
24	Juraj Bawazier	Indonesian
25	Muta Ali Khalifa	Indonesian
26	Aliati Iswantari	Indonesian
27	Februanty G. Purnomo	Indonesian

⁶ Expand table as necessary

4.3. Documents, other printed materials, videos, and soft products (such as CDs or websites)

No	Type ⁷	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	Protocol	(Draft) Panduan Monitoring Dugong dan Habitat Lamun di Indonesia (Dugong and Seagrass Habitat Monitoring Protocol Draft in Indonesia)	LIPI, IPB, CMB, WWF-ID	Not yet published	-	-
2	Technical Report	Draft Laporan Survei Habitat <i>Dugong dugon</i> Alor 2016 (Draft Report of <i>Dugong dugon</i> Habitat Survey in Alor 2016)	Juraij, Khaifin, Tutus Wijanarko, Syarif Yulius Hadinata, Maulid Dio Suhendro (WWF-ID)	Not yet published	-	-
3	Map	<i>Peta Sebaran Dugong di Indonesia terkini (Updated Map of Dugong Distribution in Indonesia)</i>	IPB	MMAF, LIPI, IPB, WWF-ID	-	21 April 2016

Name of Project Manager: Syamsul B. Lubis		Name of Project Manager Supervisor: Agus Dermawan	
Signature:	Date:	Signature:	Date:

⁷ Documents and printed material types: e.g. technical publication, meeting report, technical/substantive report, brochures, media releases, etc.