



DUGONG  
CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM

# ACTIVITY REPORT



## ID-3 IMPLEMENTATION IN TOLITOLI

October-December 2017

This Project is executed by the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, with financing from the GEF, implementation support by UNEP and technical support from the CMS Dugong MoU Secretariat.





## Activity Report DSCP-ID3 Implementation in Tolitoli October-December 2017

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Background

Dugong is herbivore mammal that lives in shallow water, its distribution ranges from East Africa until Vanatu, on the southwest New Guinea Papua. Dugong's distribution in Indonesia is very thorough and almost spread in all of shallow water of Indonesian ocean. Its presence in Indonesia is still very difficult to find, only some places at eastern Indonesia, like Sangihe, Alor, and Papua. Marsh (2002) predicted that in 1970, Dugong population in Indonesia was 10.000. But in 1994, its population decreased to 1000. Besides its presence that is hard to find, Dugong is also classified as a protected animal and based on IUCN (1996), Dugong is classified as vulnerable.

Through collaboration between Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, World Wildlife Fund-Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia), and Global Environment Facility (GEF) in an effort to conserve Dugong and its habitat (seagrass)/Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Program (DSCP) has begun. This program has been there since 2016 and was planned to be done in 2019. Regarding this, several locations in Indonesia have been chosen to be the location of the program implementation. Those locations are Bintan, Kotawaringin Barat, Tolitoli, and Alor.

The determination of Tolitoli District as the target location for DSCP-ID3 implementation resulted from National Symposium on Dugong and Seagrass Habitat. According to local people, Dugong can still be found even though its extinction threat has increased over the past few years. That result had been verified in an earlier survey in several Tolitoli coastal areas, and this is also added by the potential of hunt activities that are still taking place in several villages and maritime sector activities without considering The Regional Water Conservation Area (KKPD) or critical seagrass habitat which is critical to the local preservation of Dugong population.

One of the efforts to achieve conservation of Dugongs and their seagrass ecosystem program targets is the management of community-based conservation and also applying integrated conservation action plan. One of the initial steps to do those action plans is to form a Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) and also strengthening its institution and its capacity through training and discussions. Furthermore, management of fisheries policies is needed in order to support conservation in Tolitoli, so that the conservation management would be effective in the target villages.

#### 1.2. Activity Objectives

The objectives of the implementation activity of ID3 in Tolitoli District in October-December are:

- 1 To build community-based management capacity in order to support Dugong and seagrass conservation.





- 2 To make a Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) in village target.
- 3 Trained Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) capacity in the management of community-based conservation and monitoring of dugong and seagrass.
- 4 To conduct a feasibility study in order to gain an image/understanding of/about condition and potential in doing incentive mechanism.
- 5 To identify the potential locations of Dugong appearance and seagrass distribution, and also to identify critical habitat and potential threats to the further management needs in the target villages.
- 6 Harmonization the policies and regulations on fisheries management and Dugong and seagrass conservation initiatives in Tolitoli.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Implementation Location/Place

The activity was conducted in Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Bogor, and in three target villages, they are Ogotua, Malala, and Santigi.

### 2.2. Time

The activity was conducted in October-December 2017 by coordinating with local government, villages officials, fishermen, and public figures in Tolitoli Regency.

### 2.3. Implementation Participants

The participants of this activity are villages officials, villagers, key persons and villages figures in each village target (Tabel 1).

Tabel 1 Implementation participants in Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) forming in each village target.

No	Name	Positions
1	Udin Ibrahim	Management of Marine Space Department Head, Province Maritime and Fishery Agency of Central Sulawesi
2	Muh Edward Yusuf O	Empowerment of Coastal and Small Islands Community Division Head, Province Maritime and Fishery Agency of Central Sulawesi
3	Elvonira A. Semen	District Fishery Agency
4	Amir	Tourism Agency
5	Daeng Asho	Makassar Coastal and Marine Resources Management Palu Work Unit
6	Sunarto HS Rahim	Tolitoli Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources
7	Fuad Alatas	Tolitoli Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources
8	Marty	Fishery and Maritime Agency of Central Sulawesi
9	Ambo Ewang	Ogotua Fishing Harbor Head





10	Imran	Ogotua Fishing Harbor Staff
11	Ambo	Dampal Utara Subdistrict Secretary
12	Badawi	Ogotua Village Chief
13	Darwih	Ogotua Village Planning Affairs Chief
14	Zulkifli	Lingayan Hamlet Chief
15	Arifin	Dampal Utara Police Station Chief
16	Ambo	Dampal Utara Subdistrict Secretary
17	Al Imran A. Samad	Malala Village Chief
18	Moh Amin	Malala Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Head
19	Mukmal	Santigi Village Secretary
20	Jamri	Santigi Control Community Group (POKMASWAS) Head
21	Amran	Tora Gusung Hamlet Chief, Santigi Village
22	Abdul Halik	Kramat Hamlet Chief, Santigi Village
23	Khairuddin	Tolitoli Utara Subdistrict Chief
24	Syahrir	Tolitoli Utara Police Station Member
25	Mohamad Afandi	Tolitoli Utara Subdistrict
26	Asrat	Santigi Village Companion

#### 2.4. Activity Method

The activity method used to achieve the objectives are socializing the activity, conducting interviews and discussions with several villages officials and the villagers.

### 3. Activity Results

#### 1.2.1. Forming a Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) as officers to monitor, supervise, and as first responders in Tolitoli Regency.

The status of activity implementation was over the timeline and the progress reached 80%.

##### Results:

1. Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) had been formed and institutional strengthening had been done in Santigi and Malala Villages.
2. Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) member list of Ogotua Village had been assigned and initial meeting for organizational strengthening had been done.

##### Strategies:

1. Villages officials or the related institution following up in Tolitoli Regency or Central Sulawesi for Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) decision letter issuance.
2. Facilitating statutes and bylaws together with all Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) of Ogotua Village.
3. Issuance of legality decision letter of Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) (Malala: *on going* by Head of Village).



### 1.2.2. Facilitating Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) capacity improvement in the management of Community-based conservation and monitoring of Dugong and seagrass.

The status of activity implementation was over the timeline and the progress reached 40%.

#### Results:

1. Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) in Santigi Village and in Malala Village had been trained to handle the stranded mammals.
2. Coordination with provincial and regency government (related technical institution) had been done.

#### Strategies:

1. Preparing community-based seagrass monitoring training module followed by its reporting scheme.
2. Preparing monitoring technical tools needed for simulation activity in the Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) training.
3. Training implementation.

### 1.2.3. Facilitate monitoring and supervision of community-based Dugong-seagrass program in Tolitoli Regency.

The status of activity implementation was before the timeline and the progress reached 40%.

**Result:** Dugong population monitoring by participatory mapping has begun since August 2017.

#### Strategies:

1. Seagrass monitoring training was conducted in January and followed by seagrass condition monitoring.
2. The first quarter of Dugong and seagrass observation in 2018 will be helped by IPB team, and will be guided (April-June 2018) and self-helped (July-September 2018)
3. Monitoring result evaluation will be conducted in each last of the quarter period.

### 1.3.1. Arrange the action plan as Dugong-seagrass conservation strategy plan in Tolitoli Regency.

The status of activity implementation was in accordance to the timeline and the progress reached 20%.

**Result:** Street map and Conservation Action Plan (RAK, *Rencana Aksi Konservasi*) of Dugong-seagrass had been started based on activity results DSCP-ID3 and ID-2.

#### Strategies:

1. Consignment with Bogor Agricultural University Team (Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science and Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) to finish the formulation of Dugong-Lamun Conservation Action Plan in Tolitoli Regency (RAKDL-Tolitoli).
2. Coordinate with villages officials and related institutions in regency and province.
3. Provisioning Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) for monitoring and technical supports in the incentive program.



### 2.1.1 Facilitating a feasibility study of incentive mechanism implementation and needs for sustainable fisheries in Tolitoli.

The status of activity implementation was in accordance to the timeline and the progress reached 40%.

**Result:** Report of feasibility study result is still in discussion phase.

**Strategies:**

1. Conduct a consignment to finish the plan and incentive implementation concept of Dugong-seagrass conservation in Tolitoli Regency.
2. Coordinate the plenary plan and the concept in the thematic framework of the incentive program.

### 2.1.2 Facilitating concept, intensive scheme and also sustainable fisheries needs in Tolitoli regency.

The status of activity implementation was before the timeline and the progress reached 80%.

**Result:** Concept and incentive scheme has been formulated based on the initial result of the feasibility study, followed by social-ecology infrastructure readiness that will support the implementation.

**Strategies:**

1. Finishing the feasibility study report.
2. Discussing the physical framework readiness and implementation supporting the administration with villages officials (Contract with Villages Chiefs, village economy activator partners), and other related parties.

### 2.1.3 Making an agreement contract/cooperation agreement for scheme incentive implementation and needs for sustainable fisheries in Tolitoli.

The status of activity implementation was before the timeline and the progress reached 25%.

**Results:**

1. Contract draft with villages officials started to be drawn up, linked to each village specification according to initial results of the feasibility study.
2. Fund budget commitment from Malala Village for the implementation in 2018.

**Strategies:**

1. Discussing the preparation of villages meetings in Malala Village for signing the contract.
2. Observing the readiness of villages officials in Santigi and Ogotua for contract incentive, while the deadline is at the end of February/earlier March 2018. If not represented, a cooperative contract mechanism for the incentives implementation will be established with other representatives of the villages\*.

### 2.1.4 Incentive program implementation for sustainable fisheries in Tolitoli regency.

The status of activity implementation was before the timeline and the progress reached 5%.

**Result:** Incentive activator partner and community capacity strengthening for incentive application had been identified, followed by some crucial and potential activities.



**Strategies:**

1. Waiting for results of feasibility study report, Dugong-seagrass conservation action plan document for Tolitoli, Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) legality, and village contract.
2. Observe the village institutions readiness in Santigi and Ogotua for incentives implementation, the deadline is at the end of February/earlier March 2018.
3. Revitalize villages infrastructure supported the campaign and strengthening community village social modal.

**2.1.5 Arrange lesson learned from the intensive program and sustainable fisheries management in Tolitoli.**

The status of activity implementation was before the timeline and the progress reached 5%.

**Result:** Social behavior notes of Ogotua and Santigi Village in order to keep Dugong preservation.

**Strategy:** Continue the documentation of records from each village.

**3.1.1 In-depth implementation of Dugong-seagrass research in Tolitoli.**

The status of activity implementation was over the timeline and the progress reached 10%.

**Results:**

1. Baseline data for management of marine space based on Map Village has not available yet, except for participatory map that had been carried out on August 2017.
2. The main potential threat to seagrass population and habitat in Malala Village had been identified → marine highway harbor.

**Strategies:**

1. Plan the survey for collecting baseline data on January-February 2018.
2. Facilitating meetings for formulating the agreement with Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) in Conservation Action Plan (RAK) implementation and dugong-seagrass monitoring regularly.

**3.1.2. Make and distribute the guidance leaflet about dugong conservation to the local fishermen and tour operators in Tolitoli.**

The status of activity implementation was in accordance to the timeline and the progress reached 0%.

**Result:** -.

**Strategies:**

1. Designing site plan (village master plan) of marine tourism development in Malala and Ogotua Villages.
2. Conduct meetings with villages apparatus before dissemination of tourism development site plan
3. Conduct discussions in the villages with villagers, villages apparatus, and Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) for planning implementation



#### 4.1.1 Harmonization and integrating policies and regulation on fisheries management and other conservation initiatives in Tolitoli.

The status of activity implementation was in accordance to the timeline and the progress reached 40%.

##### Results:

1. Zoning Plan of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) Central Sulawesi document had entered the final document.
2. Some of Dugong key habitats that had identified from participatory map were not represented.

##### Strategies:

1. Marine space management for zoning and dugong habitat protection will be facilitated through Villages Regulations.
2. Zoning socialization and marine space management that has been set in Zoning Plan of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) Central Sulawesi document to villagers in Malala, Ogotua, and Santigi.

#### 4. Challenges

1. The location of three-targeted villages is far from each other.
2. The mobile communication signal is limited.
3. Institutional and village officials are less than ideals to support the maritime development and DSCP-ID3 implementation.
4. The enthusiasm and participation of the villagers, also villages officials or regency officials in succeeding Dugong-seagrass conservation program in Tolitoli, is still low.
5. The lack of media information and the medium to spread the information to support community-based conservation program.

#### 5. Supports Needed

1. A hearing from central government (Dit. KKHL-KKP) to regency government (regent) to increase the enthusiasm and villagers participation (hasten the election of the village head).
2. Provision of the phone satellite to facilitate SM needs to coordinate and to deliver the progress of the village activities (no need to go to the regency capital).
3. Propose some incentive funds for institutional and villages officials strengthening that supports the village management accountability and village programs transparency.







Picture 1 Further discussion of Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) forming in Ogotua Village.



Picture 2 Further discussion in forming Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) and conducting the feasibility study with Village Chief and Malala Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) Chief in Malala Village.



Picture 3 DSCP Socialization and Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) forming and also stipulation of POKMASWAS articles of association and bylaws with Santigi villagers



Picture 4 Interviewing the traditional fishermen in conducting feasibility study in Santigi Village



Picture 5 Location survey of dugong appearance and seagrass habitat in Malala Village

