REPORT

COMMUNITY SURVEILLANCE GROUP (POKMASWAS)

Toli-Toli Regency, Central Sulawesi

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FOREWORD

Duyung (Dugong dugon) or duyung is one out of 35 marine mammals that often met in seagrass beds, dugong is animal that protected nationally and internationally. Dugong and its habitat conservation efforts in Indonesia is not only conducted by the governement, but also supported by a number of international institution, such as *United Nation Environment Programme-Conservation Migratory Species* (UNEP-CMS) that collaborate with Muhamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (MbZ) through *Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project* (DSCP) program. ID3 implementation in Toli-Toli regency focused to management of dugong and segrass habitat conservation based on society. Society involvement in supervision of marine and fisheries resource sector is considered very important and effective as an extension of the government in the field, so that the existence of Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) is very needed in ensuring the sustainability of dugong and seagrass habitat, in addition also to ensure sustainable fisheries in Toli-Toli Regency.

Toli-Toli, January 2018

Author

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Dugong is a herbivorous mammals living in shallow waters, spreading from the east coast of Africa to Vanatu in the southeast of Papua New Guinea. The spread of dugong in Indonesia is very thorough and almos spread throughout the shallow waters of Indoneia's sea. Its presence in Indonesia is very difficult to find, only in some eastern regions of Indonesia, such as Sangihe, Alor, and Papua. Marsh (2002) predicts that in the 1970s the number of dugong populations in Indonesia was about 10,000, but in 1994 the number of populations decreased to 1000 individuals. In addition to its presence that already hard to find, dugong also categorized as protected animals and according to IUCN (1996) categorized as vulnerable to extinction animals (vulnerable).

Through a joint collaboration between the Marine and Fisheries Agency (KKP), Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI), Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Indonesia), and Global Environment Facility (GEF) program in Dugong and seagrass habitat Conservation Efforts / *Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Program* (DSCP) was initiated. This program has been running since 2016, and is planned to be completed in 2019. In this efforts, some location in Indonesia was picked that will be the location of program implementation. Some of the locations are Bintan, West Kotawaringin, Toli-Toli, and Alor.

Determination of Toli-Toli Regency as a target location of implementation DSCP-ID3 was obtained from the National Symposium Dugong and Sea grass Habitat. Toli-Toli Regency has a dugong population that local people still often find, while the threat of dugong survival has increased in frequency over the past few years. The results are verified in the preliminary survey in several coastal areas of Toli-Toli Regency, plus the potential for ongoing hunting activities in some villages and maritime sector development activities that have not considered the existence of Regional Marine Conservation Area (KKPD) and critical seagrass habitats for the preservation of local dugong population. Therefore, it become an objective consideration of the need for DSCP-ID3 activities in Toli-Toli Regency.

Activities in implementing ID3 that become DSCP responsibilities are (1) Building management capacity community-based in supporting dugong and seagrass conservation, (2) Developed and apply the integrated community management plans (conservation and monitoring of dugong and seagrass), (3) Management of incentive mechanisms and the need to achieve sustainable fisheries, (4) Identify and map the location of dugong and its habitat, and (5) Harmonization and integrate policies and regulations to the management of dugong and its habitat in Toli-Toli.

One of the efforts to achieve the goal of dugong and seagrass conservation programs as their habitat is the management of community-based conservation. The first step in doing so is to form a Community Surveilance Group (Pokmaswas) and strengthen the institutions of the Pokmaswas, such as proof of group legality and work plan. On the basis of this, the establishment of legitimate pokmaswas legally needs to be done so that the effectiveness management of community-based conservation can be achieved.

1.2 Purpose of Activity

The formation of Pokmaswas aims to provide information base for law enforcement officers and local government in overseeing the orderly implementation of the provisions of legislation in the field of fisheries, especially in Toli-Toli Regency.

1.3 Implementation Location

Administratively formed group are located in Toli-Toli Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. There are three villages targeted by DSCP Indonesia at location of Toli-Toli, that are Ogotua, Malala, and Santigi villages.

COMMUNITY SURVEILLANCE GROUP (POKMASWAS)

2.1. History of Community Surveilance Group in Toli-Toli

Waters of Toli-Toli have excellent marine and fishery potential to be utilized by the community. Nine out of ten sub-dristricts are sub-districts that located in coastal areas with the potential of natural resources with high economic value. However, there are serious problems and forms of threat to the conservation of marine biological resources, such as excessive use, the use of techniques and fishing equipment that damage the environment, pollution, conversion of protected areas into other designs of development, and global climate change and also natural disasters.

These problems initiated the community and local government, especially the Toli-Toli Marine and Fisheries Department to solve the problem, one of them is establishing Community Surveilance Group (Pokmaswas). Over the last ten years, the establishment of Pokmaswas has been conducted in several coastal villages in Toli-Toli. This Pokmaswas is part of the communities directly involved in the supervision and control of marine and fishery resources in their respective regions. Group legality and conducive conditions that occur over the next few years make pokmaswas not functioning too properly in the present.

2.2. Formation Community Surveilance Group

The establisment of Pokmaswas by local offices was conducted in the villages of Malala and Santigi, but the Pokmaswas did not yes have group legality. It is also justified by local community leaders, so the performance of Pokmaswas is not running properly. Therefore, it is necessary to establish group legality, structural improvement and administrative strengthening, while for Oguta Village, it is necessary to establish Pokmaswas first.

The decre of the formation of the group shall be conducted by the respective head of village and will be re-authorized by the Marine and Fisheries Department at the provincial level which has the authority to supervise the resources of fisheries and fishery in the region.

a. Ogotua Village

Group formation in Ogotua Village was established by the village head through decision letter number 12 of 2018 on establishment of Community Surveilance Group (Pokmaswas) Ogotua Village. Pokmaswas in Ogotua Village named “Garda Lingayan”, with Rudianto as the group leader, Rusman as secretary, Zulkipli as treasurer, and with the total number of group members reached 17 people.

b. Malala Village

The formation of pokmaswas has been conducted in Malala Village, but has not had a decree or legality from the village head or the local office. However, Malala Village has a group of nature lovers who have been endorsed by the Village Head of Malala through Decree number : 141/KEP-

KADES/MLA/IV/2017 about the establishment of Malaa Nature Lovers (PAM) Malala Village, Dondo Sub-district in 2017. Coordination and discussion with the Village Head and the group, the Malala Village group of nature lovers is a group designated as Pokmaswas Malala Village, named "Teluk Malala". This is considered more effective if utilizing existing community groups and will further strengthen and revamp the group structure.

Total members of the group is as many as 13 people that consisting of Moh. Amin as the group leader, Burhan as secretary, Desianti as treasurer. The members that join are old member that have been previously formed, but there are some additions and changes of members.

c. Santigi Village

The formation of groups in Santigi Village has been conducted through deliberation in December 2017 at Santigi Village Hall, but has not had the legality or decision of the village head. This is caused by internal problems in the Santigi village government. Pokmaswas in Santigi village named "Garda Dolangan", with Jamri Olo as the group leader, Susanto as secretary, Kurnia as treasurer, and Makmur J as coordinator of surveillance sector, Mamad as coordinator of information sectore, Amran as coordinator of infrastructure and empowerement sector, and with total number members of the group reached 24 people.

2.3. Pokmaswas Strengthening

Strengthenign the capacity of pokmaswas will be done through training to provide knowledge on the tasks and functions of community-based supervision to group members in maintaining marine and fishery resources in Toli-Toli Regency.

Training to Pokmaswas can not be done yet. So far, Pokmaswas and community members contribute to providing up-to-date information on the events or phenomena occuring in their respective waters. In addition, pokmaswas also record dugong emergence data in their respective waters when they are at sea or saw it. The information will provide an overview of the location and timing of the appearance of dugongs or other protected species in the waters of Toli-Toli.

2.4. Work Plan

The role of supervision and conservation group will be clear if it has goals to achieved within a certain time frame. Therefore, the preparation of work programs needs to be arranged together in each group. The preparation of work prgrams for each group are as follows :

a. Garda Lingayan (Ogotua Village)
The agreed arrangrment of work programs are

Short-term programs:
1. Regular group meetings, at least 1 times a month
2. Do surveillance, at least 1 times a month, minimal 1 kali dalam sebulan
3. Penangkaran penyu
4. Penangkaran burung maleo
5. Monitoring Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL)
6. Maintain marine ecosystem (mangrove, seagrass, dan coral reefs)
7. Sosialisasi kepada nelayan

Long-term programs:
1. Improve beach tourism
2. Training in Do surveillance, at least 1 times a month
3. Business tourism training
4. Procurement of facilities and infrastrucuture supporting supervision
    a. Boat
    b. Buoy and life jacket
    c. Dive basic equipment
    d. Guardhouse
    e. Uniform of Pokmaswas

b. Teluk Malala (Malala Village)
The agreed arrangrment of work programs for the time frame of 2017-2022 are

Short-term programs:
1. Regular group meetings, at least 1 times a month
2. Do surveillance, at least 1 times a month, minimal 1 kali dalam sebulan
3. Monitoring DPL
4. Maintain marine ecosystem (mangrove, seagrass, dan coral reefs)
5. Provision of infrastructure to enhance marine tourism
6. Beach cleaning activities

Long-term programs:
1. Training in Do surveillance, at least 1 times a month
2. Business tourism training
3. Pelatihan dan penanaman mangrove
4. Procurement of facilities and infrastrucuture supporting supervision
    a. Boat
    b. Buoy and life jacket
    c. Dive basic equipment
    d. Guardhouse
    e. Uniform of Pokmaswas

c. Garda Dolangan (Santigi Village)
The agreed arrangrment of work programs for the time frame of 2017-2022 are

Short-term programs:
1. Regular group meetings, at least 1 times a month
2. Do surveillance, at least 1 times a month, minimal 1 kali dalam sebulan
3. Monitoring DPL
4. Maintain marine ecosystem (mangrove, seagrass, dan coral reefs)
5. Socialization to fishermen
6. Plantation of mangrove

Long-term programs:

1. Training in Do surveillance, at least 1 times a month
2. Business tourism training
3. Procurement of facilities and infrastrucuture supporting supervision
    a. Boat
    b. Buoy and life jacket
    c. Dive basic equipment
    d. Guardhouse
    e. Uniform of Pokmaswas

CLOSING

Pokmaswas have the same duties and functions of maintaining the balance and sustainability of marine and fishery resources in the waters of Toli-Toli Regency. It was hope that this supervision can work well and effectively, so the potential of waters can be utilized optimally bu following the rules that apply.