



Activity Report

TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY SURVEILLANCE GROUP (POKMASWAS) IN DUGONG AND SEAGRASS CONSERVATION

This report was arranged as part of the Indonesia Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project

Coordinated by:

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FOREWORD

Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) or dugong is one of 35 marine mammals that often be found in seagrass habitat. It is one of marine animals that is protected by law, both nationally and internationally. Efforts for conserving dugong and its habitat in Indonesia are not only done by government, but also supported by any other organizations, like *United Nation Environment Programme-Conservation Migratory Species* (UNEP-CMS) who collaborated with *Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund* (MbZ) through *Dugong dan Seagrass Conservation Project*.

ID3 implementations in West Kotawaringin needs community's involvement and many other parties in keeping the sustainability of natural resource there. In order to increase community's capacity in conserving dugong and seagrass, WWF Indonesia, as one of ID3's form of implementation, had done Training for Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) in Dugong and Seagrass Conservation. The training was held in Teluk Bogam Village, Kumai Sub-District, West Kotawaringin Residence, in August 21th-23th, 2017. Through this event, we hoped the community would comprehend their roles and duties, also execute community-based dugong and seagrass monitoring, so we could obtain many data from the locals.

West Kotawaringin, August 2017

Site Coordinator

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Dugong is one of herbivore mammals that lives in shallow water, distributed from Eastern Africa through Vanuatu, southeast side of Papua New Guinea. The distribution of dugong in Indonesia is very thorough and almost there in all shallow water. Dugong's presence is related with seagrass ecosystem distribution as dugong's main diet. Seagrass is a flowering plant (Angiospermae) that lives and flourishes in water column and grows well in shallow water and estuary.

Dugong's population is expected to continually decrease, including in Indonesia, that mainly caused by seagrass destruction and degradation, also caused by bycatch activities and local's hunting activity.

Based on The International Union for Conservation of the Natural Resources (IUCN)'s criteria, dugong (*Dugong dugon*) is categorized as vulnerable species. Meanwhile, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) categorize dugong into Appendix 1 which means it could not be traded at any shape. Dugong in Indonesia is protected by Government Law No. 7 year of 1999, and one of 20 priority species that became important targets by Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries.

In order of dugong and its habitat conservation in Indonesia, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) cooperated with Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), and WWF Indonesia which are supported by United Nation Environment Programme-Conservation Migratory Species (UNEP-CMS) and *Mohamed bin Zayed Conservation* (MbZ) collaborated in a program called Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP). This program has been going in Indonesia since 2016 and expected to finish at the end of 2018, which consisted of three main activities:

1. Proposal 1 (ID1) *Strengthen and Operationalize National Policy Strategy and Action Plan for Dugongs and Seagrass Conservation,*
2. Proposal 2 (ID2) *Improving National Awareness and Research of Dugong and Seagrass in Indonesia,* and
3. Proposal 3 (ID3) *Community Based Conservation and Management of Dugong and Seagrass Habitat in Bintan, Kotawaringin Barat, Alor and Tolitoli.*

One of DSCP Indonesia's activity that became WWF Indonesia's concern is to implement ID3 Proposal in West Kotawaringin- Central Kalimantan, in which has to manage and conserve dugong and seagrass with community-based. This ID3 program consists increasing community's capacity as an attempt to suppress the threats toward dugong and seagrass, also to increase community's active participation in preserving dugong and seagrass.

In efforts to increase community's understandings of dugong and its habitat conservation, there should be a training for the existing Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas). Therefore, the training was expected to rise community's knowledge and practices related to dugong and seagrass conservation in West Kotawaringin. This training involved related stakeholders, starting from government on village level, Village-Owned Business Entity

(BUMDes), Marine and Fisheries Agency of West Kotawaringin District, Marine and Fisheries Agency of Central Kalimantan, Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (PSDKP) Station of Pontianak and community group.

1.2. Objectives

Objectives of this event are:

- 1) To discuss BUMDes's program directories, and supports from pokmaswas in every village.
- 2) Raising pokmaswas' capacity to comprehend assignments and main functions as fisheries' observer.
- 3) Raising community group to understand applied rules in regions of conservation areas.
- 4) Raising community group to understand fundamental concept of dugong and seagrass conservation.
- 5) Identify and agree of objects which will be monitored and/ or observed.
- 6) Discuss and agree of observation and monitoring methods which will be applied, implementation period, and involved parties.
- 7) Arrange work plan for community group.

1.3. Training Concepts

The training event for pokmaswas will be held in both directions and splitted into two main topics:

- 1) Pokmaswas and its organization
- 2) Dugong and seagrass conservation

For the first topic, the event was opened with discussion that involve Village Government, BUMDes, and community group. The next will be a presentation about Pokmaswas and Community Organizer.

For the second topic, it began with material delivery, continued by group discussion. Before, participants had been divided into four groups based on their villages; Kubu, Sungai Bakau, Teluk Bogam, and Keraya. Every group would be assisted by one facilitator to document points from the discussion, also agreements that had been made. The result of the discussion and the agreements made would later be presented by each group's representative before went on to the next topic.

Table 1. Training Topics

Topics	Speakers/ Trainers
Village, BUMDes, Pokmaswas Group Discussion	Nur S. Bukhori, SE., SPd., M.Si.
"Pokmaswas, its assignments and functions"	Suhartaya, S.Pi (Pontianak PSDKP Station)
"Marine and Fisheries Law"	

Community Organizer (1st session)	Nur S. Bukhori, SE., SPd., M.Si.
Community Organizer (2nd session)	
Participants and Speakers Discussion Session	
“Introduction and DSCP Activity’s Objectives Presentation”	Idham Farsha (WWF-Indonesia)
“Dugong and Seagrass Conservation, and Others Threatened Aquatic Animals” & “Community-based Observation”	Casandra Tania (WWF-Indonesia)
Group Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you want to know and observe? • Why? 	Group Facilitator
Presentation from Each Group	Group’s Representative
Group Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to document those information (observation and monitoring)? • When will that be held (activity schedule)? 	Group Facilitator
Presentation from Each Group	Group’s Representative
Work Plan Arrangement	Idham Farsha (WWF-Indonesia)

2. EXECUTION OF THE EVENT

The event was joined by 54 participants from 4 villages that consisted of 19 people from Kubu, 10 people from Sungai Bakau, 10 people from Teluk Bogam, 15 people from Keraya, and 3 trainers and 3 facilitators. The participants were invited from Posmakwas, BUMDes, Village Authorities and Village Empowerment Body (VEB).

2.1. Event Execution

The training began with greetings from Hairusalam as Teluk Bogam Village representative as the host of the event, and then Kumai's Sub-District representative, that was represented by Robby S as its secretary. The event was opened by Head of Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency that was represented by Mig Petrus. The opening also was combined with responsibility handover of coral transplant media in Senggora from Marine and Fisheries Department to Pokmaswas that was attended by Ruslan, as the Head of Combined Group of Conservation & Marine and Coastal Monitoring Group.

First Day

- Presentation about BUMDes, that it is a business entity which mostly was funded by the village. The capital ownership was 51% belongs to the village, and 49% belongs to the community.
- Main income of Kubu Village from fisheries is from shrimp and fish.
- BUMDes had been formed at all of the villages, but still constrained with funding problem, the money is not yet there at their hands. Even some budgets are still newly written on budget change plan.
- In BUMDes organization structure, Pokmaswas could be included as part of the supervisor unit.
- Community Organizer is a process to assembly strength by involving as many people as possible by finding problems and obstacles together, knowing the desirable solutions, meet and recognize existing institutions, arranging objectives, and create effective and democratic organization.
- Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows that fisheries sector in West Kotawaringin at 2017 gave only 1,28% of its income. Its small income possibly because of its marine resource has not been optimized and harnessed well. This could be the standard for existing BUMDes in coastal region to start build business in the field of fisheries.

Second Day

- Monitoring is done by local community, because locals are directly related with any fisheries activity in the field.
- Pokmaswas activity in monitoring starts from observing, listening, and reporting.

- From 1998 to 2010, in coastal area it was often found fishing vessel from abroad, mainly from Thailand. Locals from Teluk Bogam in West Kotawaringin at some times directly burned those ships. Community wants that monitoring office is centered in coastal area, so any kind of monitoring activity could be handled directly. While nowadays regulation that monitoring office is handled by its province, meanwhile the distance from province to the village is very far.
- Burning activities also done by Teluk Bogam people, because local's report was ignored by the authorities and also, the people had warned the ship's owner, but he ignored the warnings.
- Fishing gear "trawl" usage violation still happens in many areas of Kumai Sub-District, but the locals were resisted to make a report because the ones who did that were their own comrades.
- There should be solution for "trawl" usage. Like, change their fishing gear with eco-friendly one, and giving assistance right on targets.
- They hoped that there will be ships for monitoring activity in every village, so everyone will standby if there any other abroad ships coming.

Potential business in every village:

BUMDes Bogam Jaya Sejahtera

For business in services and clean water sector, they would be given IDR 100.000.000,-for initial money. For savings and loan- and meat storage would be IDR 50.000.000,- ; and to buy crab IDR 40.000.000,- with IDR 200.000,- per kilo.

BUMDes Sungai Bakau

They had an idea to create bricks with source of funds from the village and villagers with production cost IDR 200.000,- and sold at IDR 2000 each, so BUMDes would have profit nearly IDR 20.000.000,-

BUMDes Keraya Berkarya

Potential business here is to sell shrimp with IDR 70.000,- per kilo, but there must be a transportation budget for it. Money needed for first is around IDR 30.000.000,- with profit more or less IDR 2.000.000,- per month.

BUMDes Kubu Jaya Bersatu

Potential business is to sell sea shrimp, which they could get 500 kilo per month and then sell it for IDR 50.000,- per kilo, so they would get IDR 30.000.000,- income per month.

Third Day

All Pokmaswas and conservation groups were ready to monitor all of species that reside at their fishing areas. Not only dugong, turtle, and others, but also identify ocean ecosystem and observe their condition as well.

Every group gave their ideas of program work plan:

Pokmaswas “Camar Laut”

1. Monitoring
2. Training about mangrove planting and maintenance.
3. Developing its tourist attraction.
4. Reporting law violation in marine and fisheries sector
5. Completing administration for every member (surat kapal, SIPI, SIUP, and SLO)
6. Making a list of fishermen who still use “trawl”

Pokmaswas “Pantai Kubu”

Short-term program

1. Preserving ocean ecosystem (mangrove, seagrass, and corals)
2. Cleaning coastal area
3. Planting mangrove
4. Proposing monitor supporting devices (camera, gps, etc)
5. Completing administration for every member (surat kapal, SIPI, SIUP, and SLO)
6. Making a list of fishermen who still use “trawl”

Long-term program

1. Increasing tourist value of existing beaches
2. Building a 150 meters dock for fishermen
3. Building Surveillance Group office
4. Setting up coastal radio

Pokmaswas “Putra Bahari Perkasa”

Short-term program

1. Mapping working area of Surveillance Group
2. Research and identification
3. Preserve and monitor
4. Socializing
5. Supporting tools procurement
6. Completing administration for every member (surat kapal, SIPI, SIUP, and SLO)
7. Making a list of fishermen who still use “trawl”

Long- term program

1. Increasing community-based monitoring
2. Managing human resource inside the community
3. Promoting tourist attraction
4. Sustainable empowerment of fishermen

Pokmaswas “Bakau Bersatu”

Short-term program

1. Preserving seagrass
2. Mangrove planting training
3. Scuba diving/ snorkeling training
4. Seagrass planting training
5. Completing administration for every member (surat kapal, SIPI, SIUP, and SLO)
6. Making a list of fishermen who still use “trawl”

Long-term program

1. Building pokmaswas posts
2. Building monitoring tower
3. Building bridge at mangrove area for tourists
4. Coral transplantation
5. Information devices procurement (RAPI)
6. Monitoring ship procurement

Pokmaswas “Laut Indah”

1. Mapping working area of Surveillance Group
2. Socializing monitoring map toward community
3. Pokmaswas posts preparation
4. Supportive facility preparation for pokmaswas
5. Coordinating with related institutions and organizations
6. Monitoring schedule arrangement
7. Mangrove and coral planting
8. Training skills for human resource
9. Regularly report activity result
10. Completing administration for every member (surat kapal, SIPI, SIUP, and SLO)
11. Making a list of fishermen who still use “trawl”

2.2. Pre-Test and Post-Test Result

To monitor participants’ knowledge improvement after the training, participants were obliged to fill pre-test before class began and post-test after the class finish. One part consisted BUMDes, Pokmaswas, and community organizer topics. The other one consisted dugong and seagrass conservation topics.

The pre-test and post-test result is below at Table 2. Participant’s result on BUMDes, Pokmaswas, and community organizer topics showed higher score because they already had known the basic comprehension. Result from the other topics showed really low score compared to the first one.

Table 2. Pre-test and Post-test Result

Topic	Average		Rise Percentage
	Pre-test	Post-test	
BUMDes, Pokmaswas and Community Organizer	51/100	72/100	42%
Dugong and seagrass conservation	30/100	39/100	22%

Based on the result above, we could conclude that in general, participant's knowledge had risen significantly.

2.3. Training Follow-Up

- Community-based monitoring would be held at the first week after the end of this event.
- In every week, each group would collect monitoring result that had been done.
- Arrangement result from every group's work plan would be legitimated institutionally at each group's meeting.
- Every work plan from each group would be communicated through many related parties in proposal form.

3. CLOSURE

Training for Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) In Dugong and Seagrass Conservation hopefully could give great contribution towards conservation of dugong and seagrass habitat in West Kotawaringin District. Hopefully in the future, after this training, many parties would support and commit in dugong and seagrass habitat conservation program.

Attachment 1. Event's Documentations



Greetings from Sub-District Secretary of Kumai



Greetings and Opening by representative from Marine and Fisheries Agency of Central Kalimantan Province



Signing agreement of handover coral media transplant from Marine and Fisheries Agency of Central Kalimantan to Pokmaswas



Pokmaswas uniform giveaway symbolically to each group's team leader



Focus Group Discussion BUMDes - Pokmaswas



Each village's group discussion



Trainers and participants after Pokmaswas session; assignment, function, organization, and law of marine and fisheries



Discussion session between trainers and participants on Community Organizer session



Dugong and Seagrass, and others protected marine animal presentation



Each group's discussion for community-based monitoring



Participant's presentation on community-based observation



Handover RAN's book of Dugong Conservation to Pokmaswas Group



Together, the participants and the trainers on last day