



REPORT

SEAGRASS MONITORING TECHNIQUE TRAINING OF CINTA LINGKUNGAN POKMASWAS, PANTE DEERE VILLAGE ALOR REGENCY, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

I Made Dharma Jaya Ariawan
WWF-INDONESIA

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.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Marine Protected Area of Pantar Strait in Alor Regency has been declared by Marine and Fishery Ministry on Juni 16th, 2015 through Marine and Fishery Ministry Decree No. 35 year 2015. With corals, seagrass, mangrove ecosystem, turtle, whale, shark, and dugong/ duyong. According to observation that was conducted by WWF, dugong's distribution in Alor Regency is within Kabola District and Pantar District.

Management that is done must include three main aspects, they are ecology resource management, socio-economy-culture aspect, and governance aspect. On its implementation, the effort of managing one of the important aspects is ecology aspect, it is management of regional ecology resource that aims to preserve habitats and fishes within. To find out and measure the impacts from ecology resource management within the area, there needs monitoring and evaluation of regional ecology condition periodically that is conducted before the management effort, in the middle of management, and the end of the management period of midterm management according to document management period of management plan and zonation area.

Monitoring and evaluation of ecology resource condition could be conducted by support and participation from community, mainly community from within and around the conservation area to make monitoring effective and ease the increase process for community awareness in keeping conservation area within their area.

After the publishing of constitution No. 23 year 2014 about local government, the authority of marine area management, especially monitoring is held by province government, but on the implementation of monitoring and law enforcement, there are still a lot of resource limitation, in law enforcement apparatus, facilities and infrastructure, and activity operation. For that, community's role in supporting participative monitoring is necessary.

One of the support and participation from POKMASWAS in preserving seagrass habitat is a participation in participative monitoring activity of seagrass condition that's within their area, but the community group should be completed with seagrass participative monitoring technique in a simple way, so that the group could monitor independently.

In order to increase POKMASWAS capacity, so the WWF through Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project – DSCP conducted seagrass participative monitoring toward Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS of Pante Deere Village.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of seagrass participative monitoring training toward Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS in Pante Deere Village is to increase POKMASWAS' capacity in seagrass participative monitoring in Pante Deere Village.

1.3 Result

The result that is expected from this event is:

Pokmaswas has reliable capacity in conducting seagrass participative technique.

2 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

Seagrass participative monitoring training toward Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS in Pante Deere Village of Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas within Alor Regency was conducted two days, March 21th-22th 2018. The steps of implementation were as followed:

1. Opening

Opening of coral monitoring training would be conducted in August 21th 2018, opened by head of Pante Deere Village and head of Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS in Pante Deere, Kabola District, Alor Regency.

2. Prior Evaluation of Participant's Comprehension

After opening the training, there was a prior evaluation for participant's comprehension regarding seagrass ecosystem and its monitoring technique. The objective of this evaluation was to find out the participant's comprehension level before training to become trainer's guide in giving the knowledge. Besides, it also benefits to measure the impacts of this training to find out the enhancement of knowledge from participants. Prior evaluation was using question and answer method with visual aids.

3. Presenting basic competence knowledge

Basic competition knowledge was given on March 20th, 2018, the basic competence include:

1. Comprehension about seagrass ecosystem (benefits and threats)
2. Comprehension about sorts of seagrass substrates
3. Comprehension about sorts of seagrass
4. Comprehension about seagrass monitoring tools
5. Comprehension about using GPS techniques
6. Comprehension about seagrass participative monitoring

4. Land simulation

Basic competence knowledge besides through class presentation, there was also there land simulation. Land simulation practice was given on March 21th 2018 before field practice. The land simulation knowledge given were:

1. Using GPS techniques;
2. Transect installment technique;
3. Filling worksheet information technique

5. Field practice

Field practice of coral participative monitoring was given in March 21th, 2018. The practice was conducted in Pante Deere Village, Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas of Alor Regency. The knowledge practice given included whole steps of conducting seagrass participative monitoring, they were:

1. Dividing assignments;
2. Defining seagrass participative monitoring location;
3. Preparing seagrass participative monitoring logistics;
4. Using GPS;
5. Filling field data form;
6. Installing transect;
7. Predicting seagrass coverage percentage within transect quadrat;
8. Substrate identification;
9. Seagrass identification.

6. Discussion

After field practice, there also was a discussion regarding:

1. Monitoring data result;
2. Problems that participants face during monitoring;

3. Continuous plan from seagrass participative monitoring training.

7. Final evaluation of participant's skill

Final evaluation of participant's skill and evaluation of seagrass ecosystem and its monitoring technique was conducted to measure the knowledge development of participants and giving insights for the committee and trainers in designing next training.

8. Training Closing

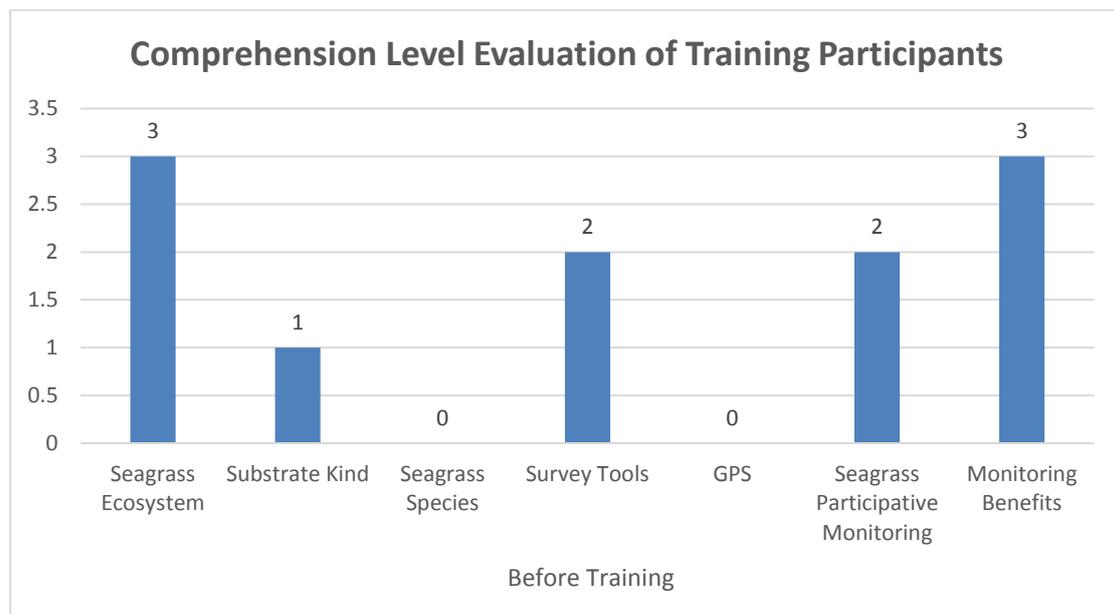
Closing the training was conducted on March 21th, 2018 in village office of Pante Deere Village. The training was closed by Head of Pante Deere Village.

3 TRAINING RESULT

Participative coral monitoring training was attended by eight participants. The people were part of Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS of Pante Deere Village.

1. Participant's Comprehension Level before Training

According to the evaluation given about participant's comprehension level is described by the graph below:



Graphic 1. Training Participant's Comprehension before Training

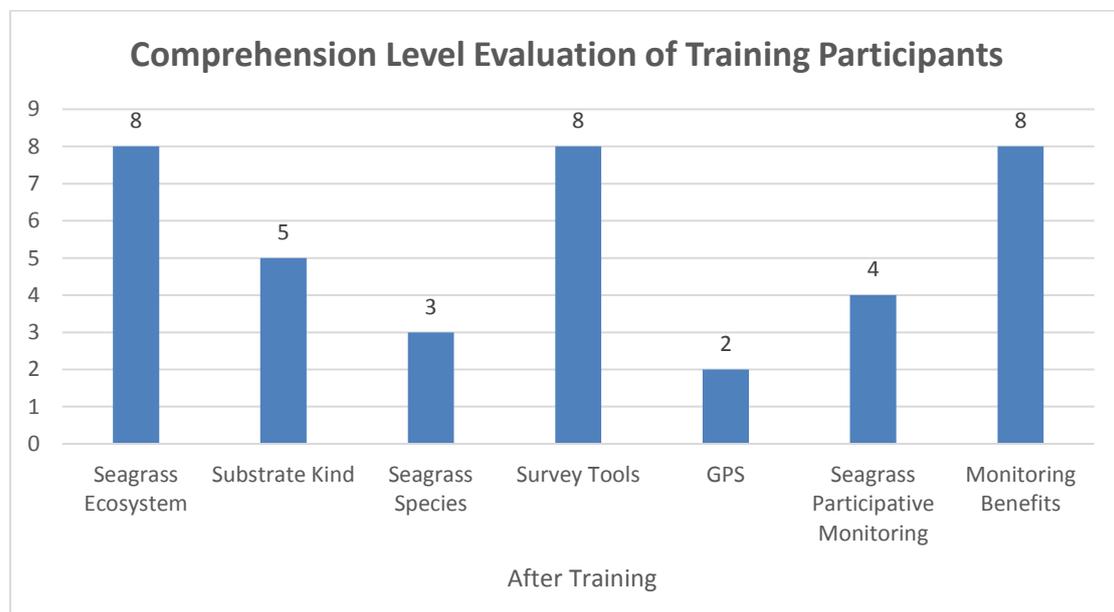
The comprehension measurement was conducted based on 7 indicators, they were:

1. Comprehension about seagrass ecosystem
2. Comprehension about sorts of substrate
3. Comprehension about participative monitoring seagrass survey
4. Comprehension about GPS
5. Comprehension about seagrass participative monitoring technique
6. Comprehension about benefits of seagrass monitoring activity
7. Comprehension about benefits of corals participative monitoring

According to the graphic, from seven indicators, they were only five understood competency. The competency that was fully incomprehended was only seagrass species competence and using GPS. From total eight participants, three people understood the important function and threats that seagrass has, one person understood the sorts of seagrass substrate, two people understood tools of seagrass monitoring, two people understood seagrass monitoring technique, and one person understood the objective of seagrass monitoring.

2. Participant’s comprehension level after training

After knowledge sharing in the class and in the field, there was a final evaluation of participant’s comprehension level, the result of the evaluation was as followed:

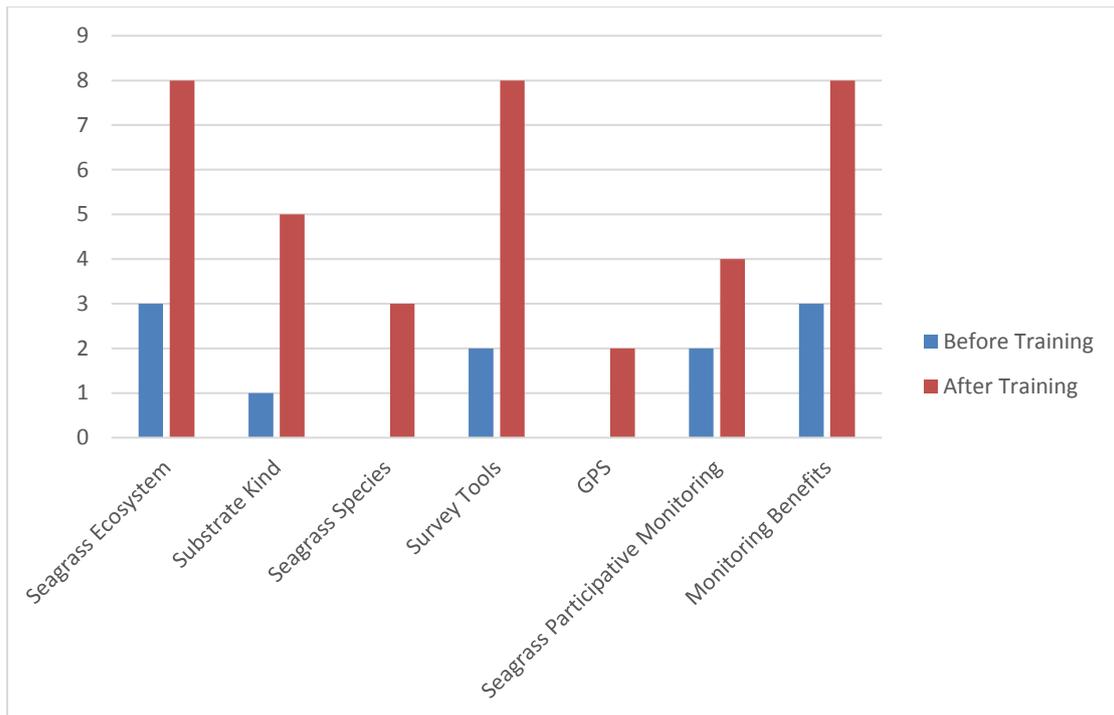


Graph 2. Training participant’s comprehension level after training

According to the graph above, eight participants comprehend seagrass ecosystem’s function and threat, five participants comprehend sorts of substrate, three participants comprehend seagrass species, eight participants comprehend the tools needed in seagrass survey, two participants comprehend GPS, four participants comprehend seagrass monitoring technique, and eight participants comprehend the objectives of seagrass monitoring.

3. Impacts

Increasing comprehension of training participants was measured by comparing the participant’s comprehension before and after the training based on seven fundamental competency that was given. The comparison is as followed:



Graph 3. Evaluation of Training Participant's Comprehension of Seagrass Participative Monitoring

According to Graph 3 above, there was an increase of participant's comprehension, they were five more participants who comprehend seagrass ecosystem, added four participants who understand substrate kinds, three more participants who understand seagrass species, six additional participants who comprehend survey tools, two more participants who understand GPS, and participants who understand the objectives of seagrass monitoring have added five participants.

The huge increase was in comprehension of functions and threats to seagrass ecosystem, survey tool, and benefits of seagrass monitoring. Meanwhile, the increase comprehension in seagrass identification technique and gps usage was still low.

4. Recommendation and Continuous Actions:

There needs to be a field practice of seagrass participative monitoring periodically to maximize the participant's knowledge increase.

4 Attachment

Seagrass Participative Monitoring Training of Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS, Pante Deere Village (Agenda)

Pante Deere, March 20-21 2018

Date	Time	Agenda	PIC
Tuesday, March 20th 2018	09.00 – end	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening 2. Prior Evaluation 3. Presentation of seagrass participative monitoring 4. Discussion 5. Land and field practice plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor (Yansen L Sailana) 2. Head of Village (Yunus Dukalaa) 3. WWF (Made Dharma) 4. Pokmaswas (Simson)
Wednesday, March 21th 2018	09.00 – end	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field practice 2. Coral community participative monitoring 3. Discussion 4. Final Evaluation 5. Closing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor (Yansen L Sailana) 2. Head of Village (Yunus Dukalaa) 3. WWF (Made Dharma) 4. Pokmaswas(Simson)

Documentation During Training



Taking pictures together after training



Land Practice Preparation



Transect Installment Practice



Seagrass Identification Practice



Filling Worksheet Form Practice



Practicing Quadrat Transect Installment