

Project Summary

The Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project in Indonesia focuses on support and enforcement of national legislation, to promote and sustain national awareness on decreasing threats to dugong population, to increase technical research capacity in corroborating dugong-seagrass survey-monitoring program, also to provide local communities with incentives to encourage sustainable small-scale fishing practices and community involvement in dugong-seagrass conservation.

Three sub-projects within ID-DSCP are:

- **ID1:** Strengthen and Operationalize National Policy Strategy and Action Plan for Dugongs and Seagrass Conservation
- **ID2:** Improving National Awareness and Research of Dugong and Seagrass in Indonesia
- **ID3:** Community based conservation and management of dugong and seagrass habitat in Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat, Indonesia.

DSCP-ID national partners are currently focusing on their collaborative efforts to ID3 implementation.

Results

How has DSCP-ID promoted community involvement in dugong-seagrass conservation efforts, particularly for targeted areas?

1. Conducting National Symposium on Dugong and Seagrass Habitat in April 2016, at ICC-Bogor.
2. Conducting Workshop on Strategy Communication and Advocacy in January 2017 at D'Agape-Bogor.
3. Conducting National Training on Dugong and Seagrass Survey-Monitoring Methods for advance trainee, from university students, to researcher and NGO officers in January 2017 in Jakarta.
4. A less complicated methods were delivered for Community Training in February 2017 in Tolitoli.

How has DSCP-ID promoted sustainable fisheries practices among local fishing community?

1. During both trainings, for advance trainee and public community, there was one particular topic presented on seagrass ecosystem service. Inevitable benefit from dugong-seagrass interaction should be disseminated to all training participants, in order to raise public understanding about the benefit of healthy seagrass ecosystem maintained by dugong to human livelihood (example the provisioning of food/fish and stable coastline).
2. Some campaign materials has been developed on promoting the use of environmentally-friendly fishing practice in order to maintain the sustainability of dugong, seagrass and also their livelihood.

How has DSCP-ID removed barriers to the knowledge needed for effective implementation of dugong-seagrass conservation?

1. From National Symposium in April 2016, DSCP-ID gained information on:
 - critical conservation issues on dugong hunting and killing practices in Kotawaringin Barat and Tolitoli.
 - commitment from local government to support the implementation of ID3.
2. Methods on survey and monitoring of dugong and seagrass habitat has been developed, with reviews based on field practices and insights from technical experts during National Training.

How has DSCP-ID incorporated priorities in national policy and regulatory frameworks, by:

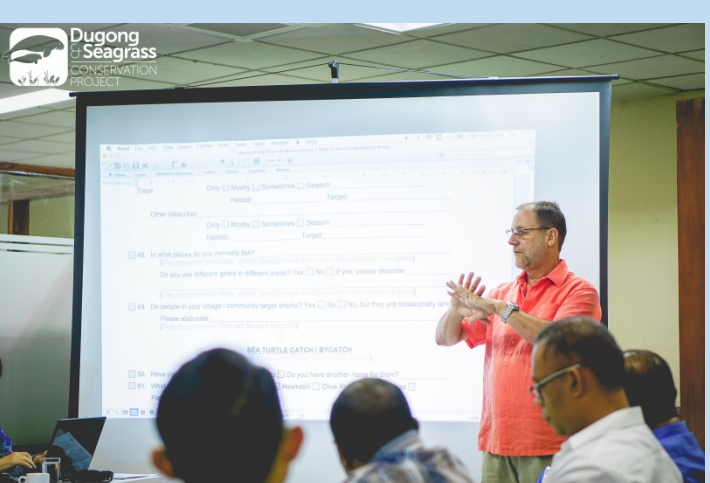
1. From DSCP-ID, a revised Dugong and Seagrass National Plan of Action (NPOA) has been developed.
2. A national committee for dugong conservation has been initiated, with representatives from several ministries, universities, research institutions, and NGOs.



Aerial view from drone of Dugong sighted in rural village of Jaleje, District of Tolitoli, Central Sulawesi during September 2016 survey.



Small group discussion by representative stakeholders from Alor, East Nusa Tenggara, including fisher community, to develop effective communication strategy for Dugong-Seagrass conservation in their area.



Dr Nicolas Pilcher (Dugong Technical Group) was presenting questionnaire and community-based monitoring methods for dugong survey and monitoring to trainees from universities & research institutions in Feb 2017 training in Jakarta.



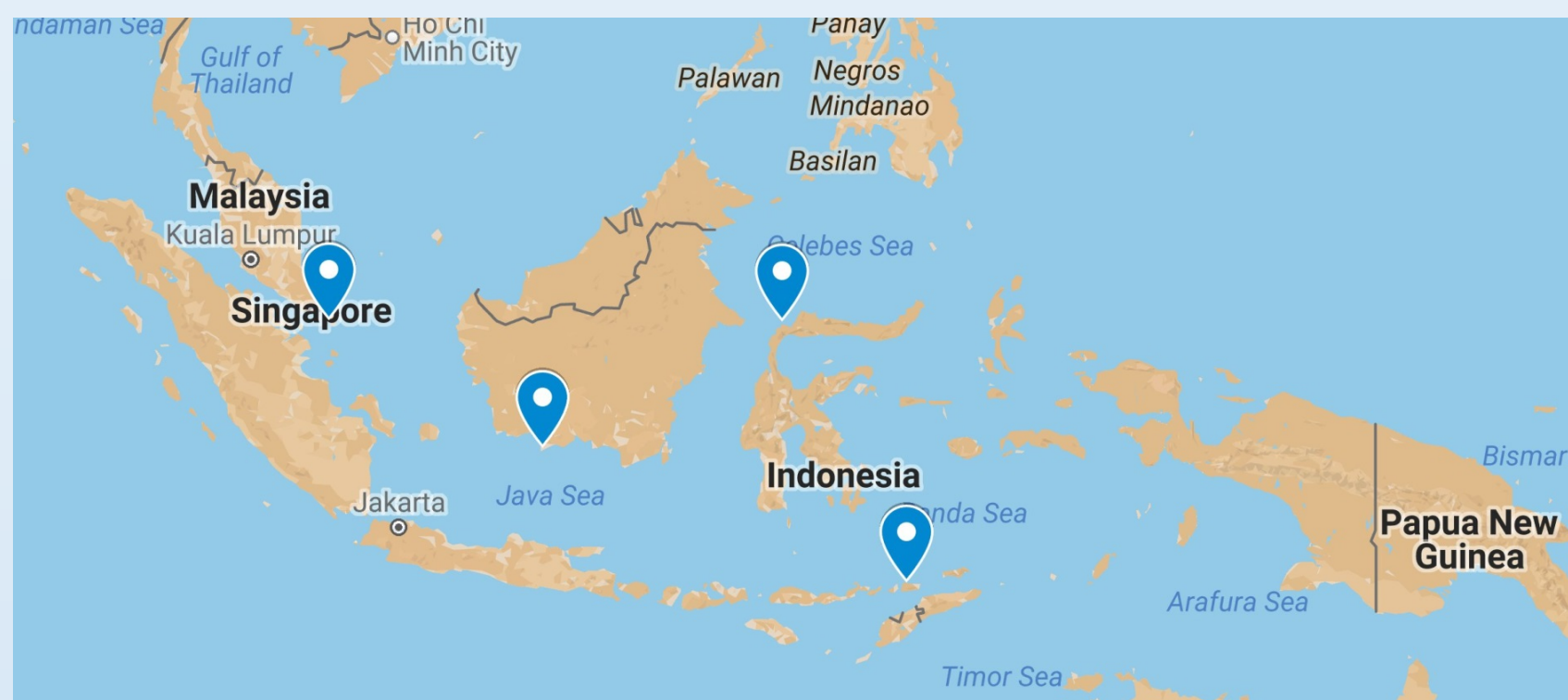
On-beach simulation for handling stranded dugong was performed by participants from various stakeholders during training for community in Tolitoli, last month (Feb 2017)



Female Dugong breathing on the surface in Babampula Village, District of Tolitoli, Central Sulawesi



Feeding area of Dugong in rural village of Jaleje, District of Tolitoli, Central Sulawesi



Location of the four sites (Bintan, Kotawaringin Barat, Tolitoli and Alor) for implementation of Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project-ID3 in Indonesia

Main Activities

ID1: (1) Facilitate national symposium to collect baseline data and project final status; (2) Develop Dugong and Seagrass National Plan of Action; (3) Establish and operate National Dugong Conservation Committee; (4) Participate in Executive Project Steering Committee.

ID2: (1) Facilitate awareness level survey before and after campaign; (2) Facilitate National Communication Strategy Workshop; (3) Participate in national events; (4) Prepare map on status, distribution and threats on dugong and seagrass; (5) Prepare standardized method for seagrass and dugong research and monitoring; (6) Facilitate preliminary survey for updating site projects status; (7) Facilitate training on seagrass and dugong survey and monitoring methods.

ID3: (1) Establish community surveillance group (POKMASWAS); (2) Facilitate capacity building for POKMASWAS; (3) Facilitate community based monitoring and surveillance; (4) Develop conservation action plan in sites; (5) Feasibility study for incentive mechanism; (6) Facilitate design of incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries; (7) Develop MOU for implementing incentive; (8) Implement incentive for sustainable fisheries; (9) Develop lesson learn from incentive; (10) Integrate seagrass and marine biodiversity into CSR policy of private sector in Bintan; (11) Implement in-depth research of dugong and seagrass for supporting pilot site management and incentive; (12) Develop and disseminate guidelines on the protection of dugong; (13) Harmonization and integration of policy and regulation with existing fisheries management and other conservation initiatives.



Full participants take group-photo during the first day of National Symposium on Dugong and Seagrass Habitat in Bogor

Next Steps & Lessons Learned

- ID 3 will be started in the first quarter of 2017 to develop incentive program for traditional fishing communities in Kotawaringin Barat, Tolitoli, and Alor. In ID3 activities will be engaged with local communities to study their perception, awareness and knowledge of dugongs and seagrass.
- Conduct dugong and seagrass monitoring in Bintan, Kotawaringin Barat, Tolitoli, and Alor.
- Encourage and provide technical support to local communities in conducting dugong-seagrass monitoring, including first-response to rescue live-stranded dugong.
- Several stranding events were recurring at project sites before ID3 implementation is started (Mar 2016 - Feb 2017). Failure in securing the survival of live-stranded dugong has become serious lessons learned for near-future collaboration between local partners in Bintan, Kotawaringin Barat, Tolitoli and Alor.

About Our Organization

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Research Center for Oceanography – Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science - Bogor Agricultural University

WWF-Indonesia