



PROTECTING DUGONGS  
CONSERVING SEAGRASS  
CHANGE FOR COMMUNITIES



## The GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project

### Project Progress Report

**Reporting Period**

**From:** Jan / 2017

**To:**

Jun / 2017

#### 1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>National Project Code &amp; Title:</b>	ID 3 – 2103 & Community Based Conservation and Management of Dugong and Seagrass Habitat in Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat, Indonesia		
<b>Project Partner(s):</b>	Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management, MMAF Indonesia (MCB) <b>Supporting partners:</b> WWF-Indonesia; Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Research Centre for Oceanography (RCO-LIPI); Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB); Center for Marine and Coastal, Marine and Fisheries Research and Human Resources Agency-MMAF (Pusriskel, BRSDMKP-MMAF); LAMINA Foundation		
<b>Location (country, region/ district and commune/ city/ village/ region etc.)</b>	Indonesia, Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat		
<b>Of which areas under protection (please indicate the name and size of protected areas or locally managed marine areas, if applicable)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Conservation Area of Bintan, Bintan District, 472,905.00 Ha</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Area of Pantar Strait (SAP Selat Pantar), Alor District, 400,008.30 Ha</li> <li>• Marine Tourism Park of Libutan Sibitulu, Tolitoli District, 74,060.37 Ha</li> <li>• Marine Tourism Park of Senggora Sepagar, Kotawaringin Barat District, 171,679.00 Ha</li> </ul>		
<b>Project start date</b>	January 2017	<b>Project intended completion date</b>	30 September 2018

## 2. PROJECT PROGRESS

### 2.1. Narrative of project progress during the past semester by Project Activity

#### 1.2.1. Establish community groups (POKMASWAS) as monitoring officers, patrollers and first responders in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

##### **Alor:**

Through the period, stakeholders in Alor District and SAP Selat Pantar were identified. There were 28 community surveillance groups (Pokmaswas) that have established by Marine and Fisheries Department in the area, with only 3 assessed as active. There are also 2 community environmental friendly group and 5 tourism awareness group, as well as another group or local community existing in District of Alor. Further assessment is needed regarding the readiness of the community group and also to identify more communities that are possible to access sea grass ecosystem and dugong.

##### **Kotawaringin Barat:**

During the Socialization of the Utilization of Protected Area and Coral Reef Ecosystem Rehabilitation held by Marine Affairs and Fisheries Agency of Central Kalimantan Province in Teluk Bogam Village on 20 May 2017, a Collaborative Group for Coastal and Marine Protected Area Surveillance and Utilization was established from 3 villages which were Teluk Bogam, Sungai Bakau and Kubu. These 3 villages had been identified as prospective villages for DSCP implementation in preliminary survey. In this workshop, the core committee consisted of the chief, secretary and treasurer from 3 villages were appointed. There were 4 divisions under this collaborative group namely conservation division, monitoring and surveillance division, community empowerment division and information division.

The workshop was followed up with serial meetings to list and register more members and to develop the article of association for the collaborative group. The meetings were held in Sungai Bakau Village on 2 June 2017, in Kubu Village on 13 June 2017 and Sungai Bakau on 15 June 2017. The collaborative group was named *Tiga Desa Bersaudara* (TDB) or literally translated as Three Brother Villages and will be active for 3 years. There were 129 community members from 3 villages who had registered to be part of the group.

The list of collaborative group was later consulted with Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (MFA) in Palangka Raya on 19 June 2017. MFA will issue the provincial decree to declare the group. However, after that, the group will have to propose for notarial deed independently so that it can have legal status. If the group has been legalized, Provincial MAF can nominate the group to MMAF as one requirement for MPA enactment.

#### 1.3.1. Develop conservation action plan as roadmap for dugong and seagrass conservation work in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

##### **Alor:**

There are several concepts that have been discussed within WWF Lesser Sunda Seascape (LSS) team, as well as other stakeholders such as local community group and District and Province MFA. At this point, there are different point of views regarding the management of the dugong. Some parties would consider to continue open the access for dugong watching tourism as long as tourists follow the responsible

practices standard, while others would like to conserve and restrict access for any tourism activity regarding international and regional policy of dugong conservation. Despite of the differences, all parties are agreed to look for better alternative regarding dugong's management.

**Kotawaringin Barat:**

The TDB Group had already discussed and agreed on the group's article association. After they are declared by Provincial MAF, they will have to develop their three year work plan as conservation action plan for supporting dugong and seagrass conservation work.

2.1.2 Facilitate conceptualization and design of incentives and tools for sustainable fisheries for 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

**Kotawaringin Barat:**

As a follow up of National Act No. 6 Year 2014 about Village, every village in Indonesia is obliged to establish village owned business entity (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa*-BUMDes). DSCP team has worked on a scheme in which the TDB Group can be part of the BUMDes so that the profit from BUMDes can fund the operation of TDB group in supporting the management of MPA. In the beginning, BUMDes will be granted some financial capital from village government with value differed for each village.

The process of establishing BUMDes had started in Teluk Bogam and Kubu Villages. In Teluk Bogam, the first meeting was held on 3 June 2017 and in Kubu Village on 5 June 2017. Both had discussed about BUMDes article association.

2.1.5. Develop lesson learned from incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries implementation in 4 pilot sites (Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

**Bintan:**

Implementation of ID3-Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP-ID3) in the District of Kotawaringin Barat (Central Kalimantan), Tolitoli (Central Sulawesi), and Alor (East Nusa Tenggara), aims to develop incentive mechanisms to support community based conservation and management of dugong and seagrass habitat, by learning from Bintan experience. Thus, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) meeting was conducted in Maritime University of Raja Ali Haji (UMRAH) campus in Dompak, Bintan on 5 May 2017 with working theme "*Formulating the strategy to sustain dugong-seagrass conservation program in Bintan*".

A total of 60 participants were attending FGD meeting at. They represented governments, universities, NGOs, private companies, and village community in Bintan. Parallel discussion was then held covering 3 different topics namely (1) harmonization of policy and regulation related with dugong-seagrass conservation program in Bintan, (2) capacity and training in-need for educational support on dugong-seagrass conservation, and (3) how to improve local private companies' and NGO's contribution for dugong-seagrass conservation program in Bintan?

2.1.6. Work on integrating seagrass and marine biodiversity into CSR policies of private sectors in Bintan

**Bintan:**

Securing continuous funds for dugong-seagrass conservation program in Bintan remains a challenge after TRISMADES and the enactment of National Act No. 23/2014. There are several community groups (POKMASWAS) established at village level, administered under Municipal Office and they monitored existing protected areas under coordination of Regency government. TRISMADES project sites were in Berakit, Malang Rapat, and Teluk Bakau village, thus Village Decree existed to protect and manage seagrass ecosystem service, included therein a fundraising scheme. However, dugong hotspot is located in Pengudang village, thus CSR program by one resort in Bintan and community

service project by one major university related with dugong-seagrass conservation have taken place. CSR by other private companies could be developed to support POKMASWAS monitoring program and emergency response on dugong stranding event. In the end of discussion, commitment from two partners representing private tourism companies had been recorded informally to support the implementation of CSR program on dugong-seagrass or marine biodiversity conservation for ID3 in Bintan.

3.1.1. Implementation of in-depth research of dugong and seagrass in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

**Alor:**

Alor has already own an overview of dugong and sea grass from the preliminary survey conducted in May 2016. For supporting the management needs, another questionnaire survey was planned to be conducted in July 2017. The survey will engage prospective local/national university and other institutions in Indonesia. A survey design has been discussed to determine the coverage area.

3.1.2. Develop and disseminate guidelines on the protection of dugongs to local fishers and tourism operators in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

**Alor:**

In January 2017, a meeting was held in WWF LSS Office, Kupang between Tourism Agency of Eastern Nusa Tenggara (NTT), MFA of NTT, MFA of Alor District, key person of community groups of Alor and WWF Indonesia. All of the parties agreed that there should be best practice guideline determined in order to keep the dugong preserved, while more people visiting dugong in its habitat. It was also agreed that WWF Indonesia would support further study of dugong and facilitate the making of management roadmap (comprehensive management plan). In the discussion, all of the parties were agreed, despite of its urgency to do the study of carrying capacity, the work would need much time and effort. Therefore, the best practice standard should be first established in order to counter the increasing number of tourists and prevent any of irresponsible practices. In the meantime, carrying capacity should be started and processed, then the result is purposed to be established in the level of Marine and Fisheries Department of Alor District and NTT.

On 11 May 2017, WWF Indonesia – LSS team and Responsible Marine Tourism team did a short observation on both of legislative parties in Alor District – MFA and Tourism Agency – which are related to the dugong conservation work. After some time, there were some changes occurred, especially the increasing number of visitors in SAP Selat Pantar, especially in Pantai Mali as the habitat of dugongs. The team also visited Mr. Onesimus Laa or usually called as Pak One who is a well-known of community figure and has a community group named Ol'Oho. It was found that they had contributed to responsible practices by reducing and control interaction with the dugongs, so that tourists can see it without being underwater (only from the boat) to prevent over stressed to the biota. Nevertheless, they cannot control the visitor from outside the area who were visiting dugongs' habitat will perform responsible practices all the time.

There should be further assessment whether the tourism activity – that has been managed by the community group – is being performed in responsible way or not. Therefore, a further assessment is needed which then become a base regulation namely a *Surat Keputusan/ SK* (decree) from the local government and Governor. The discussion also suggested that there should be a working group consisted of Alor District and NTT Province to make an acceleration in management body. One of MFA Staff did not agree to give permission and open the dugong watching attraction.

4.1.1. Harmonization and integration of policy and regulation with existing fisheries management and other conservation initiatives in 4 potential sites (Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

**Bintan:**

At the end of the FGD Meeting, the FGD participants had signed a Letter of Mutual Intent to support further implementation of dugong-seagrass conservation in Bintan. The meeting had also successfully identified the gap for harmonization of policy and regulation on the establishment of MPA, which need the inclusion of critical dugong habitat.

**Alor:**

During the past semester, generally WWF Indonesia –LSS team had followed up their former communication with the local government and other stakeholders. WWF Indonesia has done several ways of communication to certain level of legislatives in Indonesia. Has done series of formal coordination and communication to the relevant stakeholders (Province and District MFA and to the local community key person).

Local community representative insisted that they should get rewarded on what they have been doing (by keeping the dugong safe and monitors it regularly, also take advantages by take it as tourism attraction). Besides, the increasing number of tourists attract more visitors and media. In another hand, Alor MFA staff stated that dugong should be reserved based on national regulation and should not be opened to tourism activity.

**Kotawaringin Barat:**

The designated MPA had included Senggora and Sepagar Atolls which are identified as dugong critical habitat. However, the designated MPA has not included Beras Basah Atoll which was also identified as dugong critical habitat during preliminary survey in October 2016. The need for including Beras Basah Atoll in designated MPA had been coordinated and consulted with Province and District MAF. A scientific review might be needed to incorporate Beras Basah Atoll in designated MPA. Coordination and consultation with MMAF is needed to ensure the status and progress of designated MPA.

**2.2. Project implementation progress<sup>1</sup>**

Outputs & Activities <sup>2</sup>	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
Output 1: Capacity developed for community-based stewardship (conservation and monitoring of dugongs & seagrass)			

<sup>1</sup> Information provided in “Quarterly Expenditure Report” should be in line with output/activity progress reported in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Outputs and activities as described in the project proposal or in any updated project revision. Expand table as necessary.

<b>Outputs &amp; Activities <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Expected completion date</b>	<b>Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %</b>	<b>Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.</b>
<b>Activity 1:</b> Establish community groups (POKMASWAS) as monitoring officers, patrollers and first responders in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 March 2017	Alor: 30% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 75%	-
<b>Activity 2:</b> Facilitate capacity building for POKMASWAS for community based management and monitoring for dugong and seagrass	31 March 2017	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	-
<b>Activity 3:</b> Facilitate the implementation of dugong and seagrass community based monitoring and surveillance program in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 December 2017	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	-
<b>Output 2: Integrated community management plans (conservation and monitoring of dugong and seagrass ecosystems) developed and piloted</b>			
<b>Activity 4:</b> Develop conservation action plan as roadmap for dugong and seagrass conservation work in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 December 2017	Alor: 10% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 20%	-
<b>Output 3: Management and incentive mechanisms and tools for sustainable fisheries – pilots and capacity building (local community and government)</b>			
<b>Activity 5:</b> Facilitate feasibility studies for incentive mechanisms and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 March 2017	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 10%	DSCP Indonesia team has consulted with PCT and identified the expert who will conduct the feasibility study. DSCP Indonesia might propose to Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies, IPB to conduct the study.
<b>Activity 6:</b> Facilitate conceptualization and design of incentives and tools for	31 May 2017	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 10%	-

Outputs & Activities <sup>2</sup>	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
sustainable fisheries for 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)			
<b>Activity 7:</b> Develop a contractual agreement for the implementation of incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 July 2017	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	-
<b>Activity 8:</b> Implement incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	30 September 2018	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	-
<b>Activity 9:</b> Develop lesson learned from incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries implementation in 4 pilot sites (Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	30 September 2018	Bintan: 20% Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	-
<b>Activity 10:</b> Work on integrating seagrass and marine biodiversity into CSR policies of private sectors in Bintan	31 December 2017	Bintan: 25%	-
<b>Output 11:</b> Critical knowledge gaps (dugongs and seagrass ecosystems) identified and surveys initiated/ completed	31 December 2017		
<b>Activity 12:</b> Implementation of in-depth research of dugong and seagrass in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 May 2017	Alor: 20% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	-
<b>Activity 13:</b> Develop and disseminate guidelines on the protection of dugongs to local fishers and tourism operators in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	30 September 2017	Alor: 30% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 0%	Despite of the differences of approaching dugong tourism and conservation in Alor (and may be other sites), WWF-Indonesia had developed Best Environmental Equitable Practices (BEEP) for responsible tourism which might reduce the negative impact of tourism activity. The BEEP can be used as platform for developing responsible code of conduct for dugong tourism.

Outputs & Activities <sup>2</sup>	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
<b>Output 5: Policy, planning and regulatory gaps reviewed (conservation of dugongs and seagrass ecosystems) and recommendations developed</b>			
<b>Activity 14:</b> Harmonization and integration of policy and regulation with existing fisheries management and other conservation initiatives in 4 potential sites (Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	30 September 2018	Bintan: 25% Alor: 30% Tolitoli: 0% Kobar: 20%	The MPAs in three sites (Bintan, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat) had been designated in the past, but the process was halted after the change of coastal authority due to the activation of National Act No. 23 Year 2014 about Local Government.

### 2.3. Risk and risk management

Please describe internal and external risks (examples included in brackets) that could affect successful implementation of project activities and the proposed risk mitigation measures.

Risk group	Description	Risk level (Low/ Medium/ High)	Mitigation measures
<b>Project Management</b> (team capacity, internal communication, co-financing, budget, financial management, reporting, etc.)	DSCP programs in Tolitoli has not started yet because it took some time to find the suitable site coordinator.	Low	The appointed Tolitoli site coordinator will start the program in Tolitoli soon in July 2017.
<b>Socio-cultural issues</b> (external communications, capacity of and work with stakeholders, cultural aspects)	-	-	-
<b>Political risks</b> (Political stability in country, political impacts on the project)	Changing in coastal management authority from the district level to provincial level due the activation of National Act No. 23 Year 2014 about Local Government. This changing had caused the process of MPA designated that had been	Medium	DSCP team needs to work with both district and provincial MAF to smoothen the handover process from district to provincial level. DSCP team also needs to work with national government to



	proposed by district government in Bintan, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat to halt.		escort the enactment of MPA in Bintan, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat.
<b>Environmental risks</b> (severe weather events/ disasters, natural causes negatively affecting project areas, habitats and species)	There is regular oil spill event which affects Bintan coastal area including critical habitat for dugong and seagrass. The oil spill is suspected to happen in international waters and come from foreign ship.	High	Village government had reported the event to district and national government. Indonesian government had conducted an investigation regarding the matter.
<b>Other (please specify)</b>	-	-	-

### 3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 3.1. Please describe activities for monitoring and evaluation carried out during the reporting period.

Examples include: baseline data collection, stakeholder surveys, field surveys, steering committee meetings to assess project progress, peer review of documentation to ensure quality, mid-term review, etc.

Do not include routine project reporting.

A Dugong Technical Group Expert, Dr. Nicolas Pilcher, had come to Tolitoli on 2-6 February 2017 and assisted DSCP Indonesia team to share knowledge about how to develop incentive scheme. Dr. Pilcher had sent a list of questions that would help to develop incentive scheme in one site and lead the team to conduct dialogue with local communities.

Maya Bankova from PCT had also started an email loop between DSCP implementing countries to share experience and lesson learned on incentive scheme from other countries. Mrs. Bankova had also shared the information about EnerGaia as one possible form of incentive scheme and may put Blue Venture in contact with DSCP Indonesia team as it seems needed.

As part of management response for Mid Term Review, DSCP Indonesia team is preparing a short document about lesson learned from Bintan. The lesson learned from Bintan will be used as an example for other sites.

In order to integrate DSCP program to WWF-Central Kalimantan annual workplan a coordination and consolidation trip was made on 17-20 March 2017. The trip was internal to WWF-Indonesia only and resulted in incorporation of DSCP workplan to WWF-Central Kalimantan Workplan.

### 4. OTHER INFORMATION

#### 4.1. Meetings<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Expand table as necessary

Meeting type <sup>4</sup>	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No. of participants	Report issued Y/N	Language	Dated
Project Inception Workshop	Focus Group Discussion “formulating the strategy to sustain dugong-seagrass conservation program in Bintan”	UMRAH, Bintan	5-6 May 2017	IPB	IPB	60	Y	ENG	23 Jun 2017
Coordination Meeting	Presentation and Discussion of Dugong Communication and Advocacy Strategy in Alor District – Result of National Workshop in Bogor, 9-12 January 2017	WWF LSS Office, Kupang	23 Jan 2017	WWF Indonesia	WWF Indonesia	11	Y (MoM)	IND	13 Jan 2017
Coordination Meeting	Informal discussion and meeting regarding further effort on Dugong Management Effectiveness	Kalabahi, Alor, NTT	11 May 2017	WWF	WWF	9	Y (MoM)	IND	11 May 2017

<sup>4</sup> Meeting types: e.g. expert group meeting, project inception workshop, training workshop/seminar, partners consultation workshop, project Steering Committee meeting etc.

Coordination Meeting	DSCP Coordination and Socialization in Central Kalimantan	WWF- Central Kalimantan Office, Palangka Raya & Kobar	17-20 March 2017	WWF	WWF	12	Y	IND & ENG	26 April 2017
Coordination Meeting	Initial Coordination with District MAF and Antakusuma University in Pangkalan Bun	Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan	9 May 2017	WWF	WWF	3	Y (MoM)	IND	9 May 2017
Project Inception Workshop	Socialization of MPA Utilization and Coral Reef Ecosystem Rehabilitation	Teluk Bogam, Kobar	20 May 2017	Central Kalimantan Provincial MAF	Central Kalimantan Provincial MAF	28	Y (MoM)	IND	20 May 2017
Project Inception Workshop	DSCP Socialization, TDB Formation for Teluk Bogam and Sungai Bakau Villages	Teluk Bogam, Kobar	2 June 2017	WWF	WWF	46	Y (MoM)	IND	2 June 2017
Partners Consultation Workshop	Formation of Teluk Bogam BUMDes Executive Committee	Teluk Bogam, Kobar	3 June 2017	Teluk Bogam Village Empowerment Body	Teluk Bogam Village Empowerment Body	30	Y (MoM)	IND	3 June 2017
Partners Consultation Workshop	Formation of Kubu BUMDes Executive Committee	Kubu, Kobar	5 June 2017	Kubu Village Empowerment Body	Kubu Empowerment Body	40	Y (MoM)	IND	5 June 2017
Project Inception Workshop	DSCP Socialization, TDB Formation and Article	Kubu, Kobar	13 June 2017	WWF	WWF	36	Y (MoM)	IND	2 June 2017

	Association for Kubu Village								
Project Inception Workshop	TDB Article Association in for Sungai Bakau and Teluk Bogam Villages	Sungai Bakau, Kobar	15 June 2017	WWF	WWF	30	Y (MoM)	IND	2 June 2017
Coordination Meeting	TDB Consultation	Provincial MFA, Palangka Raya	19 June 2017	WWF	WWF	2	Y (MoM)	IND	19 June 2017

#### 4.2. List(s) of meeting participants<sup>5</sup>

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
<b>Bintan</b>		
1	Sam Wouthuyzen	Indonesian
2	M. Fachrimsyah	Indonesian
3	Mukhlis Kamal	Indonesian
4	Fery Kurniawan	Indonesian
5	Muta Ali Khalifa	Indonesian
6	Juraij	Indonesian
7	Adriani Sunuddin	Indonesian
8	Luky Adrianto	Indonesian
<b>Alor</b>		
9	Izaak A	Indonesian
10	Budi	Indonesian
11	Stefani	Indonesian
12	Muhammad Suyuti	Indonesian
13	Alex	Indonesian
14	Yakobus	Indonesian
15	Onesimus Laa	Indonesian
16	Zakarias Atapada	Indonesian
17	M. Erdi Lazuardi	Indonesian

<sup>5</sup> Expand table as necessary

18	Tardi	Indonesian
19	Saraswati Adityarini	Indonesian
20	Alexandra Maheswari	Indonesian
21	Dharmajaya	Indonesian
22	A. Harris Massa	Indonesian
23	Mesak	Indonesian
24	M. Suyuti	Indonesian
<b>Kotawaringin Barat</b>		
25	Geger Suharmano	Indonesian
26	Idham Farsha	Indonesian
27	Efrensia LP Umbing	Indonesian
28	Petrus	Indonesian
29	Sita	Indonesian
30	Hepy	Indonesian
31	Hamdani	Indonesian
32	Sarifudin	Indonesian
33	Arifin	Indonesian
34	Syahrian	Indonesian
35	Jursam Efendi	Indonesian
36	Risma	Indonesian
37	Kurinia Saputra	Indonesian
38	M. Ali Sadikin	Indonesian
39	Roni	Indonesian
40	Muliadi	Indonesian
41	Samsudin	Indonesian
42	M. Badri	Indonesian
43	Bani S.	Indonesian
44	Kusnadi	Indonesian
45	Sarmi Atda	Indonesian
46	Anang Dahlan	Indonesian
47	Selamat	Indonesian
48	Siswanto	Indonesian
49	Rahmad	Indonesian
50	Misdan AJ	Indonesian
51	Joni	Indonesian
52	Zulkarnain	Indonesian
53	AN Nasri	Indonesian

54	Mar Yaron	Indonesian
55	Dahrian	Indonesian
56	Hadli	Indonesian
57	Hamsar	Indonesian
58	Darmo Siswo	Indonesian
59	Sami	Indonesian
60	Arbain	Indonesian
61	Nurhansyah	Indonesian
62	Imran	Indonesian
63	Dody Karino	Indonesian
64	Darham	Indonesian
65	Jailani	Indonesian
66	Amunir	Indonesian
67	Aslani	Indonesian
68	Adenan	Indonesian
69	Abu Wahid	Indonesian
70	Amang Masrid	Indonesian
71	Decoi Darmadi	Indonesian
72	M. Amrmul Uman	Indonesian
73	Alpian Sakti	Indonesian
74	Asmuri	Indonesian
75	Nasrin	Indonesian
76	Imbran	Indonesian
77	Rudiansah	Indonesian
78	Yona	Indonesian
79	Kasrani	Indonesian
80	Ruslan M.	Indonesian
81	Hairusalam	Indonesian
82	Jarmani	Indonesian
83	Jupri	Indonesian
84	Abdul Wahid	Indonesian
85	Bahrian	Indonesian
86	Jarna	Indonesian
87	Arbain	Indonesian
88	Suryadi	Indonesian
89	Sahrin	Indonesian
90	Hadaron	Indonesian

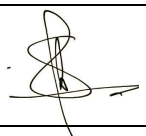
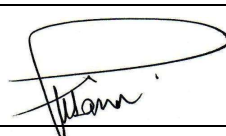
91	Albu Hari	Indonesian
92	Usman	Indonesian
93	Syamsul	Indonesian
94	Hendra	Indonesian
95	Jumri	Indonesian
96	Dalagan	Indonesian
97	M. Aini	Indonesian
98	Nordin	Indonesian
99	Dian	Indonesian
100	Sahrin	Indonesian
101	Anang Murni	Indonesian
102	Dulsirman	Indonesian
103	Saprudin	Indonesian
104	Denni Atmaja	Indonesian
105	Businanto	Indonesian
106	Nurwan	Indonesian
107	Syahrudin	Indonesian
108	Syahminan	Indonesian
109	Suryanto	Indonesian
110	Kas Dullah	Indonesian
111	Darmawan	Indonesian
112	M. Basro	Indonesian
113	Ali Hanafiah	Indonesian
114	Rustou	Indonesian
115	Yuanita Mediawati	Indonesian
116	Nicolas Pilcher	Non Indonesian

#### 4.3. Documents, other printed materials, videos, and soft products (such as CDs or websites)

No	Type <sup>6</sup>	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	Technical Report	Focus Group Discussion “formulating the strategy to sustain dugong- seagrass conservation program in Bintan”	Adriani Sunuddin & Siti Kusmiati (IPB)	Not yet published	-	-

<sup>6</sup> Documents and printed material types: e.g. technical publication, meeting report, technical/substantive report, brochures, media releases, etc.

2	Certificate	Certificate of TDB Executive Committee	TDB	-	-	2 June 2017
3	Certificate	Certificate of	TDB	-	-	13 June 2017
4	Article Association	TDB Group Article Association	TDB	-	-	15 June 2017
	Technical Report	DSCP Coordination and Socialization in Central Kalimantan	Idham Farsha (WWF)	Not yet published	-	21 March 2017
5	Technical Report	<i>Laporan kajian: Penilaian Efektivitas Pelaksanaan POKMASWAS di Kawasan Konservasi Laut SAP Selat Pantar, Kabupaten Alor</i> (Assessment Report: Valuation of POKMASWAS Effectiveness in SAP Selat Pantar, Alor District)	Tutus Wijarnarko, Zakarias Atapada (WWF Indonesia-LSS Program)	Not yet published	-	-

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