



PROTECTING DUGONGS
CONSERVING SEAGRASS
CHANGE FOR COMMUNITIES



The GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project

Project Progress Report

Reporting Period

From: Jul / 2017

To:

Dec / 2017

1. PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION

National Project Code & Title:	ID 3 – 2103 & Community Based Conservation and Management of Dugong and Seagrass Habitat in Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat, Indonesia		
Project Partner(s):	<p>Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management, MMAF Indonesia (MCB)</p> <p>Supporting partners: 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</p>		
Location (country, region/ district and commune/ city/ village/ region etc.)	Indonesia, Bintan, Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat		
Of which areas under protection (please indicate the name and size of protected areas or locally managed marine areas, if applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Conservation Area of Bintan, Bintan District, 472,905,00 Ha • Marine Conservation Area of Pantar Strait (SAP Selat Pantar), Alor District, 400,008.30 Ha • Marine Tourism Park of Libutan Sibitulu, Tolitoli District, 74,060.37 Ha • Marine Tourism Park of Senggora Sepagar, Kotawaringin Barat District, 171,679.00 Ha 		
Project start date	January 2017	Project intended completion date	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:

There are three community groups identified in the three working areas: (1) Fisherman Communication Forum (FKNK) who has responsibility in managing the conservation-monitoring and surveillance-tourism activity throughout the sub-district of Kabola Village. This forum has pokmaswas which has been established for the monitoring and surveillance. (2) Pante Deere Village has the Village Owned Business Entity (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa*-BUMDes) which was directed to be the committee of prospective monitoring-surveillance community group (not yet established), (3) Community group of monitoring-surveillance (pokmaswas) in Munaseli Village.

The last six months of the program has been done through mapping, exploration and study. Social aspect on the local community was identified to make the assistance suit to local community's need. Exploration has been done to three targeted areas (Kabola Village, Pante Deere Village, and Munaseli Village). From each of the area, local community has been identified:

1. Kabola Village: collaboration from each small community of Nature Enthusiast Community OI Oho, Fishermen community Mail Maha, Monitoring and surveillance of coastal ecosystem community (pokmaswas), Kelompok Cinta Persahabatan, Fishermen community Buyung Putra

Gap: While there are a lot of community with high awareness on conservation and tourism, each community still has low ability to communicate the coordination

2. Pante Deere Village: BUMDes was identified as potential community and sustainable financing party, while there was still no monitoring-surveillance community in the area
3. Munaseli Village: the community has been established, but still inactive because some of the members' age do not fit (out of productivity age) and there are operational activity difficulties.

There was a meeting to facilitate agreement draft on coastal ecosystem monitoring. On community level in Kabola Village, there were differences that cause conflict of interest regarding to the access to manage the dugong tourism. Therefore, it was recommended to build an organization that can facilitate the need to share information and problems in community level, specifically in managing the tourism activity. On the same time, there was a stimulus from the local government through Tourism Agency of Alor District by established the Kabola Village as priority destination (Tourism Village). Besides, the destination promotion still need some assistance to make the tourism activity responsible and not threatening the existence of dugong and seagrass, as well as degradation of coastal ecosystem and resources (throw litters, destructive fishing, etc).

From the institutional side, strengthening at the community level was done parallel between Munaseli Village, Pante Deere Village, and Kabola Village. However, due to the different existing conditions, Munaseli Village and Pante Deere Village villages are still new in terms of organizing and in terms of a sense of ownership of their areas, the two villages have not been quick in welcoming approaches and to encourage village regulations related to monitoring and the monitoring was conducted by the Alor site team.

1. Kabola Village

The assistance program in Kabola Village which runs faster than the two villages due to the spirit and the desire to welcome the opportunity from the inauguration of the village as a tourist village. Kabola Village at a meeting facilitated on October 21 formally has a new organization in the Kabola Village Fisherman Communication Forum (FKNK) with a management structure in terms of conservation, monitoring-surveillance on coastal ecosystem and tourism. The forum is currently in the process of preparing the AD / ART (Article of Association), the division of organization duties and work programs.

2. Pante Deere Village

While the assistance about conservation issue is on progress to BUMDes, pokmaswas is on progress to be established.

3. Munaseli Village

Reorganization of pokmaswas to make it fully functioned.

Kotawaringin Barat:

Even though a Collaborative Group for Coastal and Marine Protected Area Surveillance and Utilization named as *Tiga Bersaudara* (TDB) was established from 3 villages (Teluk Bogam, Sungai Bakau and Kubu) in May 2017, in the last six months, the community of these three villages and one other village (Keraya) have decided to establish an independent community surveillance group (pokmaswas) in each village. This decision was based on consultation meeting with Provincial Marine and Fisheries Agency (MFA) that suggested in order to legalize the collaborative group, a group from each village should be legalized first. Therefore, a meeting was held to reestablish the group in each village which also included in Keraya because it was relatively close to Teluk Bogam and also has a stranded dugong case reported in the mid of the year. From the meeting in each village, five pokmaswas were declared by head of village's decree, namely Pantai Kubu and Camar Laut from Kubu Village, Bakau Bersaudara from Sungai Bakau Village, Laut Indah from Teluk Bogam Village and Putra Bahari Perkasa from Keraya Village. All supporting documents had been submitted to Provincial MAF. At this moment, the groups are still waiting for Head of Provincial MAF's declaration.

Tolitoli:

In the last six months, coordination and communication with relevant local government, village government, and key persons in 3 villages namely Santigi, Malala, and Ogotua Villages have been conducted. In Santigi, pokmaswas have been established and strengthened on 15 December 2017. Based on agreement between its members, the head, secretary, treasurer, and coordinator for each division (Surveillance, Information, Infrastructure and Empowerment Division) were elected and Article of Association (AD/ART) was declared.

The list of pokmaswas of Malala and Ogotua villages have been developed and an initial meeting to strengthen the groups has been facilitated. Previously, Malala Village already has a pokmaswas, established by District MAF, but the group was inactive and still did not have legalization. Recently, each targeted village was in the stage of pokmaswas legalization by head of village's decree.

1.2.2. Facilitate capacity building for POKMASWAS for community based management and monitoring for dugong and seagrass

Alor:

There has not been any capacity building for community based management and monitoring to the group: (1) and (3) community groups had two training for explore villages' potential, afterwards they were established, the (2) has not.

Kotawaringin Barat:

A training for the established pokmaswas members was held in Teluk Bogam Village on 21-23 August 2017. The training was attended by 54 participants from 4 villages which consisted of 19 persons from Kubu Village, 10 persons from Sungai Bakau Village, 10 persons from Teluk Bogam Village, and 15 persons from Keraya Village. During the training, the participants were lectured and trained about BUMDes and pokmaswas relation (how pokmaswas was structured inside BUMDes so the pokmaswas can still operate after DSCP ends), pokmaswas' Role & Function, Community Organizing, Introduction to DSCP, Conservation of Dugong and Seagrass, and Community-Based Monitoring.

During Community-Based Monitoring Session, the way of conducting surveillance and monitoring and what will be monitored were agreed by the participants. A participatory map (A0 size) was installed in each village in a place that could be easily accessible by everyone and pokmaswas members could record their observation by writing a number in respective location on the map and record/describe the sighting in a logbook in accordance to the number written on the map. An enumerator would document all collected info on the map and logbook once every week.

There was an improvement of pokmaswas members' knowledge by 42% for BUMDes, pokmaswas, and Community Organizing topic and by 22% for Dugong and Seagrass Conservation topic. After the training, the Pokmaswas members also developed long and term working plan that would serve as guidance for Pokmaswas activity.

1.2.3. Facilitate the implementation of dugong and seagrass community based monitoring and surveillance program in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

Kotawaringin Barat:

During pokmaswas training in August 2017, it was agreed by the participants to conduct dugong and other protected species monitoring. From September 2017, data and information about dugong and other protected species sighting was gathered by pokmaswas members in Kumai Waters. For dugong's data presence was still limited to Beras Basah Atoll and there was still no record from other area in Kumai Bay.

Tolitoli:

Dugong monitoring was conducted to participatory mapping and had started since August 2017. So far, there was information reported to the key community members, but this participatory mapping was still considered passive.

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 some concepts that have been discussed in Lesser Sunda Seascape team and local community in Kabola Village, FKNK, i.e. for the monitoring of seagrass and dugong, but has not been written on the roadmap program of the community. The plans have not been discussed on the other communities as well as in the local Fisheries and Marine Department. The entity of local community in Kabola Village was on the progress to finalize its structure and basic organization needs (SK, etc.).

Kotawaringin Barat:

Re-coordination had been conducted to develop dugong and seagrass action plan which previously was developed at provincial level from addopten MAF Agency conservation plan. However, the process took time and it was later decided for the plan to be simplified and developed at sub-district level. The development of conservation plan was designed to be carried on in February/March 2018.

Tolitoli:

Draft of dugong and seagrass conservation action plan has been designed based on Dugong and Seagrass NPOA.

2.1.1 Facilitate feasibility studies for incentive mechanisms and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)

Alor:

Tourism potential was detected in Kabola Village and its surrounding villages. The gap was also identified. However, the report was still on finalization.

In early to mid-December 2017 a feasibility study was conducted by WWF-DSCP Indonesia team with partners from Wisnu Foundation. From the study, the gap in tourism activities that aspired to the current conditions was identified and recommendations for strengthening the form of training to human resources in the Kabola Village was developed. The identification of alternative transfer of issues to minimize the high pressure on dugong tourism through diversification of ecologically sound tourism products was offered in Kabola Village and surrounding villages. The study recommendation also leads to the increasing concern of WWF-Indonesia as an NGO which was currently still working on the coastal environment aspect to also consider other aspects that are not too strong in Alor, namely agriculture and forestry. Based on this study also found the recommended tour packages that can be removed from Kabola Village and four other villages located within the Kabola sub-district.

There should be further presentation of the ecotourism feasibility study and the community group should be convinced on the existing study. The study result should be finalized at the end of January 2018.

Tolitoli:

Feasibility study report was still being developed. The next strategy was to hold a meeting for finishing the plan and concept of the incentive in Tolitoli District.

- 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:

A collaboration with Energaia for *Spirulina* aquaculture was still being developed. BUMdes will be involved in this collaboration as a way to empower local community.

Tolitoli:

Concept and design of incentive scheme has been developed based on preliminary results of feasibility study and the readiness of socio-ecology infrastructure to support the implementation. So far, preliminary concept of incentive mechanism for Malala has been a priority for BUMDes.

- 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:

A short Bintan lesson learned document has been available as asked by the PCT as supporting document to follow up the Mid-Term Review results. The short version will be developed to a more extended and complete version. As a way for finalizing the document, a meeting was held in Jakarta on 4 December 2017 involving TRISMADES implementors and DSCP Indonesia team.

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

Bintan:

Eight companies which have the potential to develop CSR mechanism for supporting dugong and seagrass conservation in Bintan have been identified. They are mostly consist of multinational company, therefore regional/headquarter policy is required. Other available strategy was to support the companies to improve their quality through Company Performance Rate Assesment Program (*Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan-PROPER*) that was developed by Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

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

Alor:

Throughout the mid of September to the early of December, a dugong observation study was conducted by an intern (Nusa Cendana University student), which aims to see the understanding and compliance of tourists on dugong tourism activities, and to identify gaps that still occur in the observation of dugong tours. Data collection and existing conditions were also conducted through scientific studies of dugong populations and sea grass habitat in Munaseli Village in the third week of October, as well as biological and dugong conditions in Kabola Village in late October to early November. Through the research, the watershed areas of Munaseli Village and Bana Village were identified as seagrass ecosystems and were identified as dugong habitats, requiring ongoing fisheries assistance to avoid recurrence of

dugong trapping, as well as irresponsible fishery activities against fish resources and other protected marine biota. While in Kabola Village, identifiable behaviour changes in dugong's due to the high intensity and relationship with humans that have two sides: the community benefits from the existence of dugong, as well as threaten its sustainability because of the tendency that only identified dugong to interact with humans because it does not see any threat from humans. The results of these studies are used as a basis for the establishment of advanced regulation to limit the irresponsible behaviour that still occurs in the dugong observation tour.

Done in the third week of October in order to know baseline condition on socio-economic and dugong-sea grass condition in Munaseli Village, Pantar Island. Further data of dugong behaviour was also collected to know the changes of behaviour happened for the dugong in Kabola Village.

The in-depth study is done on October-November 2017. The report was on finalization done by the experts. The data collecting and existing condition was conducted through scientific study about dugong and sea grass. Munaseli Village was spotted as dugong habitat as the feeding trail was found, while the changes on dugong's behaviour in Kabola Village was found because of its closeness to human.

Kotawaringin Barat:

In November 2017, a seagrass monitoring was conducted for the second time, following the first attempt in preliminary survey in October 2016. Paralelly, questionnaire survey was also run. These monitoring and survey were conducted through collaboration with Antakusuma University (UNTAMA).

Tolitoli:

To date, baseline data for marine spatial management was stil relatively limited, even thought there were some information gathered through participatory mapping in August 2017. Preliminary survey was conducted again in Malala and Ogotua to identify dugong and seagrass critical habitat in Malala and Ogotua. The main threat for dugong population in Malal had been identified which was the marine highway.

- 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:

Tourism activity on dugong watching was still existing during the last 6 months. On August, MetroTV covered the annual event of Alor Expo and the tourism activity throughout the Kabupaten Alor. At the same time, the dugong watching tourism authorities in Kabola Village had initiation to publish the temporary regulation to preserve the existence of dugong and tourists. A meetings on district level was conducted, It was attended by representatives from Fisheries and Marine Department, Tourism Department, Environment Department, member of university, and tour operators. Representative from Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries had emphasized the importance of dugong and seagrass existence while having benefit through responsible activity since the dugong in Pantai Mali, Kabola seems to be curious and sometimes aggressive. Local people and tourists had reported some accidents regarding to dugong's behaviour. Dugong was found chasing tourists and accidentally hit one of tourists' stomach.

The meeting to formulate dugong interaction code of conduct was conducted in early December 2017, with the aim of arranging restrictions on travel activities. Obtained some agreed aspects, namely the rules in the tour made by tourists, as well as limitations that must be considered by the ship owner. It was also agreed that the maximum limit of the number of tourists who can visit every week and month. This agreement was in process through the Alor District law firm, with the aim of enacting the regulation as soon as possible.

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:

Meeting on harmonization was conducted on 11 December 2017 which was attended by Bintan District MAF, Riau Provincial MAF, Maritim Raja Ali Haji University (UMRAH), Office for Coastal and Marine Resource Management of Padang (*Badan Pengelola Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Laut-BPSPL*), Head of Pengudang Village, and Berakit village secretary to discuss dugong and seagrass management in Bintan Marine Conservation Area. Dugong and seagrass habitats were also included in coastal and small islands zonation plan (*Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil-RZWP3K*) for Riau Province which was conducted through a meeting on 21 December 2017.

Alor:

It has been done series of formal coordination and communication to the relevant stakeholders namely Provincial MAF, District MAF, and local community key person. There were meetings done on dugong regulation on district level and will be further followed up to be assigned and established in district level. Ultimately, dugong habitat in Alor MPA has been included in the East Nusa Tenggara Province Coastal Zone (the RZWP3K) document that already been enacted by the local government.

Kotawaringin Barat:

Based on the latest dugong monitoring conducted by Pokmaswas, Beras Basah Atoll seemed to be more potential as dugong feeding ground compared to other areas (Senggora and Sepaga atolls) that had already included in Senggora Sepagar Marine Tourism Park. This was supported by seagrass data which showed that there was a high density of *Halodule* sp. (one type of seagrass that was eaten by dugong) and the high number of dugong 's occurrence there. DSCP site manager had advocated this information to provincial MAF.

Tolitoli:

Central Sulawesi Province Coastal Zone (the RZWP3K) has been finalized and enacted by the local authority. Almost entire dugong habitat in Tolitoli are included in conservation zone such as Santigi Village, Lingayan Island and Dolangan Island. However, one area called Malala that has been identified as dugong habitat during participatory mapping with stakeholders, remain excluded. Coordination regarding this matter with provincial and district MAFs has been accomplished. According to the discussion, we need to wait for next 5 years to revise the zoning. Another option is to develop village decree that outlines village/community level marine spatial zoning.

2.2. Project implementation progress¹

Outputs & Activities ²	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)			
Activity 1: Establish community groups (POKMASWAS) as monitoring officers, patrollers and first responders in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 March 2018	Alor: 60% Tolitoli: 80% Kotawaringin Barat: 90%	-
Activity 2: Facilitate capacity building for POKMASWAS for community based management and monitoring for dugong and seagrass	31 March 2018	Alor: 20% Tolitoli: 0% Kotawaringin Barat: 100%	Capacity building for Pokmaswas had not been conducted in some places due to the fact that pokmaswas or other form of community groups had just been established and still needed to be strengthened.
Activity 3: Facilitate the implementation of dugong and seagrass community based monitoring and surveillance program in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 April 2018	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 30% Kotawaringin Barat: 40%	-
Output 2: Integrated community management plans (conservation and monitoring of dugong and seagrass ecosystems) developed and piloted			
Activity 4: Develop conservation action plan as roadmap for dugong and seagrass	31 April 2018	Alor: 20% Tolitoli: 20%	Kotawaringin Barat: If we follow the stages suggested by provincial MAF budgeting and system, it will take more than a year to develop an action plan. Therefore,

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

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

Outputs & Activities ²	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
conservation work in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)		Kotawaringin Barat: 20%	action plan will be developed at sub-district level in more simplified manner.
Output 3: Management and incentive mechanisms and tools for sustainable fisheries – pilots and capacity building (local community and government)			
Activity 5: Facilitate feasibility studies for incentive mechanisms and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 January 2018	Alor: 80% Tolitoli: 40% Kotawaringin Barat: 10%	Kotawaringin Barat: Consultant still needs to develop incentive scheme development proposal. It is suggested to integrate incentive mechanism with feasibility study like collaboration with Energaia.
Activity 6: Facilitate conceptualization and design of incentives and tools for sustainable fisheries for 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	28 February 2018	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 10% Kotawaringin Barat: 10%	Kotawaringin Barat: Still waiting for the results of feasibility study for including spirulina farming to the study
Activity 7: Develop a contractual agreement for the implementation of incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	28 February 2018	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kotawaringin Barat: 0%	-
Activity 8: Implement incentive and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	30 September 2018	Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 0% Kotawaringin Barat: 0%	-
Activity 9: 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: 50% Alor: 0% Tolitoli: 5% Kotawaringin Barat: 0%	-
Activity 10: Work on integrating seagrass and marine biodiversity into CSR policies of private sectors in Bintan	30 September 2018	Bintan: 40%	Bintan: There is a need to build collaboration in developing CSR for dugong and seagrass conservation with multinational companies in Bintan which are also

Outputs & Activities ²	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of end of reporting period expressed in %	Describe any problems in delivery and any changes/mitigation action required.
			based in Singapore and Malaysia as the majority of companies that operate in Bintan are owned by foreigners.
Output 11: Critical knowledge gaps (dugongs and seagrass ecosystems) identified and surveys initiated/ completed	31 December 2017		
Activity 12: Implementation of in-depth research of dugong and seagrass in 3 potential sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat)	31 May 2017	Alor: 90% Tolitoli: 10% Kotawaringin Barat: 40%	-
Activity 13: 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: 70% Tolitoli: 0% Kotawaringin Barat: 0%	-
Output 5: Policy, planning and regulatory gaps reviewed (conservation of dugongs and seagrass ecosystems) and recommendations developed			
Activity 14: 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: 50% Alor: 30% Tolitoli: 40% Kotawaringin Barat: 20%	Bintan: 1. Management authority and policy maker during TRISMADES was district MAF Agency. District MAF Agency still wants to be involved in this project, but the authority now is at provincial level. 2. Limited capacity of provincial MAF staffs and lack of collaboration initiative.

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
Project Management (team capacity, internal communication, co-financing, budget, financial management, reporting, etc.)	Internal communication is possibly missed, i.e. sudden work load and sudden changes during the field work were done. The field work itself were done; different information given to one and other PICs.	Low	Internal communication should be maintained and strengthened by regular communication through Whats App Group or conference call.
Socio-cultural issues (external communications, capacity of and work with stakeholders, cultural aspects)	-	-	-
Political risks (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 proposed by district government in Bintan, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat to halt.	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 escort the enactment of MPA in Bintan, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat.
	There is a potential change of the board of Local Government management, because there will be National Government Election on March 2018.	Low	Further coordination to Province level is needed regarding the community monitoring and surveillance is under its territory.
	Further coordination to Province level is needed regarding the community monitoring and surveillance is under its territory.	Low	Program was run and implemented with support of DSCP ID3 funding.
Environmental risks (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, while the Indonesian government had investigated the issue

	There will be development of flight runway in Pantai Mali, Kabola Village right beside dugong's habitat in Pulau Sika waters.	Medium	Advocate the district government to conduct an environment assessment before building the runway.
Other (please specify)	-	-	-

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.

In order to get regular update from the field and coordinate better, coordination meetings were held either through offline or online meeting in the field or in Bogor/Jakarta. The meeting was necessary to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation in the field.

To accelerate DSCP ID3 implementation, during EPSC3 meeting in Thailand, PCT had introduced Energaia (to help developing incentive scheme) and TierraMar (to help developing CSR mechanism) to DSCP Indonesia team. The potential collaboration was later followed up through email communication and coordination meeting in Jakarta that planned to be held in January 2018.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1. Meetings³

Meeting type ⁴	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	No. of participants	Report issued Y/N	Language	Dated
Coordination Meeting	Lessons Learned: Team Designation and Project Update	PKSPL-IPB, Bogor	11 Aug 2017	IPB	IPB	5	Y (Minutes of Meeting/ MoM)	IND	13 Aug 2017

³ Expand table as necessary

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

Coordination Meeting	Lessons Learned: Document Verification	PKSPL-IPB, Bogor	16 Aug 2017	IPB	IPB	9	Y (PPT)	IND	21 Aug 2017
Coordination Meeting	Lessons Learned: Document Socialization to DSCP Indonesia Team	Hotel Mercure Kemayoran, Jakarta	04 Dec 2017	IPB	IPB	25	Y (PPT)	IND	05 Dec 2017
Coordination Meeting	Management of Dugong and Seagrass in Bintan MPA	Bintan MAF, Bintan	11 Dec 2017	IPB	IPB	17	Y (MoM)	IND	11 Dec
Focused Group Discussion and Training	Training and Discussion Series: Marine and Coastal Resources Surveillance in Pantar Strait Marine Reserve (SAP)	Kabola Village's office	22-23 Sep 2017	WWF	WWF	20	N	IND	23 Sep 2017
Focused Group Discussion and Training	Training and Discussion Series: Marine and Coastal Resources Surveillance in Pantar Strait Marine Reserve (SAP)	Pante Deere Village's office	3-4 Oct 2017	WWF	WWF	17	N	IND	4 Oct 2017
Coordination Meeting	Acceleration of P3D Nusa Tenggara Timur	Hotel Pulo Alor, Kalabahi	26 Sep 2017	WWF	WWF	25	N	IND	26 Sep 2017
Coordination Meeting	Regulation of Dugong Management in Alor	Hotel Pulo Alor, Kalabahi	27 Sep 2017	WWF	WWF	32	Y (PPT and Excel documents)	IND	27 Sep 2017
Coordination Meeting	Gathering of Surveillance groups (pokmaswas) Tanjung Muna (Munaseli)	Munaseli Village, Pantar	21 Oct 2017	WWF	WWF	10	Y (Back to Office Report/ BTOR only)	IND	21 Oct 2017
Coordination Meeting	Meeting on The Formation of Local Community Group in Kabola Village	Kabola Village office	21 Oct 2017	WWF	WWF	17	Y (BTOR)	IND	21 Oct 2017

Coordination Meeting	AD/ART Formation of Communication Forum of Kabola Village (FKNK)	Mr. One's house	8 Dec 2017	WWF	WWF	13	Y (BTOR)	IND	8 Dec 2017
Coordination Meeting	Regulation of Dugong Watching Tourism in Alor	WWF Alor office	13 Dec 2017	WWF	WWF	10	Y (PPT)	IND	13 Dec 2017
Coordination Meeting	The formation of FKNK and presentation from Denik (while doing the Feasibility Study)	Mr. One's house	13 Dec 2017	WWF	WWF	16	Y (included in Feasibility study report)	IND	13 Dec 2017
Coordination Meeting	Presentation on current result of Feasibility Study Ecotourism in Kabola Village region	WWF Alor office	15 Dec 2017	WWF	WWF	8	Y (included in Feasibility study report)	IND	15 Dec 2017
Project Inception Workshop	DSCP Socialization, TDB Formation for Teluk Bogam and Sungai Bakau Villages	Teluk Bogam, Kotawaringin Barat	2 June 2017	WWF	WWF	46	Y (MoM)	IND	2 June 2017
Partners Consultation Workshop	Formation of Teluk Bogam BUMDes Executive Committee	Teluk Bogam, Kotawaringin Barat	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, Kotawaringin Barat	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 Association for Kubu Village	Kubu, Kotawaringin Barat	13 June 2017	WWF	WWF	36	Y (MoM)	IND	2 June 2017
Project Inception Workshop	TDB Article Association in for Sungai Bakau and Teluk Bogam Villages	Sungai Bakau, Kotawaringin Barat	15 June 2017	WWF	WWF	30	Y (MoM)	IND	2 June 2017

Coordination Meeting	TDB Consultation	Central Kalimantan MFA	19 June 2017	WWF	WWF	2	Y (MoM)	IND	19 June 2017
Coordination Meeting	Group Strengthening	Central Kalimantan MFA Office	10 July 2017	WWF	WWF	3	Y	IND	10 July 2017
Coordination Meeting	DSCP Socialization	Keraya Village Office	18 July 2017	WWF	WWF	3	Y	IND	18 July 2017
Coordination Meeting	Committee and Surveillance Team for the Use of Marine Protected Area	Teluk Bogam	21 July 2017	WWF	WWF	6	Y	IND	21 July 2017
Coordination Meeting	Update of DSCP Kotawaringin Barat	Skype Call	28 July 2017	WWF	WWF	5	Y	IND	28 July 2017
Coordination Meeting	Update of DSCP Kotawaringin Barat's Communication Strategy	Teluk Bogam	28 Sep 2017	WWF	WWF	2	Y	IND	28 Sep 2017
Project Inception Workshop	DSCP Socialization for Students of Antakusuma University (UNTAMA)	Untama, Pangkalan Bun	28 Sep 2017	UNTAMA	UNTAMA	20	Y	IND	28 Sep 2017
Focused Group Discussion and Project Inception Workshop	Prevention of Illegal and Prohibited Fishing Gear	Fisheries Landing Port, Kumai	17 Oct 2017	Central Kalimantan Provincial MAF	Central Kalimantan Provincial MAF	30	Y	IND	17 Oct 2017
Coordination Meeting	Update of Pokmaswas	Kalteng MAF Office	11 Dec 2017	WWF	WWF	4	Y	IND	11 Dec 2017
Coordination Meeting	Presentation and Discussion Result of Public Hearing in Tolitoli	IPB	14 Sep 2017	IPB	IPB	9	Y (MoM)	IND	14 Sep 2017
Coordination Meeting	Establishment of Pokmaswas and Capacity Development of the Pokmaswas	IPB	7-8 Nov 2017	IPB	IPB	10	Y	IND	8 Sep 2017
Coordination Meeting	Facilitation of Feasibility Studies for Incentive Mechanisms	IPB	16-17 Nov 2017	IPB	IPB	10	Y	IND	17 Sep 2017

Project Inception Workshop	DSCP Socialization, Establishment of Pokmaswas in Santigi Village	Santigi, Tolitoli	15 Dec 2018	IPB	IPB	26	Y (MoM)	IND	15 Dec 2018
Coordination Meeting	Planning and Evaluation of Project Workplan in Tolitoli	IPB	28 Dec 2017	IPB	IPB	14	Y (MoM)	IND	28 Dec 2017

4.2. List(s) of meeting participants⁵

No.	Name of participant	Nationality
Bintan		
1	Siti Kusmiati	Indonesian
2	Muta Ali K	Indonesian
3	Juraij	Indonesian
4	Sam Wouthuyzen	Indonesian
5	M. Fachrimsyah	Indonesian
6	Mukhlis Kamal	Indonesian
7	Fery Kurniawan	Indonesian
8	Adriani Sunuddin	Indonesian
9	Luky Adrianto	Indonesian
10	M Nur Akhmam	Indonesian
11	Tarlan S	Indonesian
12	Samsul Bahri A	Indonesian
13	Totok Hesterianoto	Indonesian
14	Wawan Oktariza	Indonesian
15	Akhmad Solihin	Indonesian
16	Nunung NA	Indonesian
17	Dwi Yuni Wulandari	Indonesian
18	Aditya Hikmat	Indonesian
19	Erik Munandar	Indonesian
20	Aflaha Abdul Munib	Indonesian
21	Khodijah	Indonesian

⁵ Expand table as necessary

22	Ita Karlina	Indonesian
23	Susiana	Indonesian
24	Edi Priono	Indonesian
25	Uli Fahmi	Indonesian
26	Syarvidint A	Indonesian
27	Fadhliyah Idris	Indonesian
28	Frengky Azrianto	Indonesian
29	Ince Moh Rizqan	Indonesian
30	Neil Edwin	Indonesian
31	Ruspan Saputra	Indonesian
32	Kamali	Indonesian
33	Ismail	Indonesian
34	Dendy Wardiansyah	Indonesian
35	Zulfikar	Indonesian
36	Dedi	Indonesian
37	Try Apriadi	Indonesian
38	Febby	Indonesian
Kotawaringin Barat		
1	Geger Suharmano	Indonesian
2	Idham Farsha	Indonesian
3	Efrensia LP Umbing	Indonesian
4	Petrus	Indonesian
5	Sita	Indonesian
6	Hepy	Indonesian
7	Hamdani	Indonesian
8	Sarifudin	Indonesian
9	Arifin	Indonesian
10	Syahrin	Indonesian
11	Muhammad Satar	Indonesian
12	Sahrin	Indonesian
13	Ali Hanapiah	Indonesian
14	Rojali	Indonesian
15	Fahri	Indonesian
16	Nordin	Indonesian
17	Anang Hayadi	Indonesian
18	Syahrin	Indonesian
19	Bambang	Indonesian

20	Muhammad Jaka	Indonesian
21	Jumri	Indonesian
22	Muhammad Basri	Indonesian
23	Syahrudin	Indonesian
24	Surianto	Indonesian
25	Arbani	Indonesian
26	Rusli	Indonesian
27	Suryadi	Indonesian
28	Ujang	Indonesian
29	Denni Atmaja	Indonesian
30	Joni	Indonesian
31	Dahrian	Indonesian
32	Ruslan M	Indonesian
33	Aslani	Indonesian
34	Adenan	Indonesian
35	Tarli	Indonesian
36	Zulkarnain	Indonesian
37	Maryana	Indonesian
38	Alpian Sakti	Indonesian
39	Asmuri	Indonesian
40	Kurnia Saputra	Indonesian
41	Juhrian	Indonesian
42	Riduansyah	Indonesian
43	Dody Karino	Indonesian
44	Ramsan	Indonesian
45	Septian	Indonesian
46	Muhammad Badri	Indonesian
47	Muliadi	Indonesian
48	Imbran	Indonesian
49	Hairusalam	Indonesian
50	Poliyono	Indonesian
51	Ahmadi	Indonesian
52	Hukama	Indonesian
53	Muhammad Tarli	Indonesian
54	Juharmansyah	Indonesian
55	Alimansyah	Indonesian
56	Mursyalin	Indonesian

57	Muhammad Ariyanto	Indonesian
58	Marwansyah	Indonesian
59	Muhlin	Indonesian
60	Bahrudin	Indonesian
61	Safrudin	Indonesian
62	Mardiansyah	Indonesian
63	Muhammad Anwar	Indonesian
64	Muhammad Jaidi	Indonesian
65	Agustina	Indonesian
66	Elly Zia Ulfatin	Indonesian
67	Bimo Pangestu	Indonesian
68	Ryan Taufiq Hidayat	Indonesian
69	Siti Jubaidah	Indonesian
70	Tia Rumica	Indonesian
71	Eva Nurbaiti	Indonesian
72	Faturrahman	Indonesian
73	Ade Maulani	Indonesian
74	Jelesi Manong Esra	Indonesian
75	Masita	Indonesian
76	Riyanto Ardi	Indonesian
77	Dino Rendra	Indonesian
78	Seftian Ade Bela	Indonesian
79	Khusnul Khatimah	Indonesian
80	Martalena	Indonesian
81	Efrin Setia Putra	Indonesian
82	Septiani Rahayu Sri W	Indonesian
83	Joni Gulton	Indonesian
84	Andri Irawan	Indonesian
85	Manis Suharjo	Indonesian
86	Ari	Indonesian
87	Rasi	Indonesian
Tolitoli		
1	Mukhlis Kamal	Indonesian
2	Wawan Oktariza	Indonesian
3	Akhmad Solihin	Indonesian
4	Syamsul Bahri Agus	Indonesian
5	Totok Hestirianoto	Indonesian

6	Erik Munandar	Indonesian
7	Aditya H. Nugraha	Indonesian
8	Nunung	Indonesian
9	Dwi Yuni Wulandari	Indonesian
10	Tarlan Subarno	Indonesian
11	M. Nur Arkham	Indonesian
12	Fery Kurniawan	Indonesian
13	Muta Ali Khalifa	Indonesian
14	Siti Kurniawan	Indonesian
15	Adriani Sunuddin	Indonesian
16	Alianti Iswantari	Indonesian
17	Ardiansyah	Indonesian
18	Aflaha Abdul Munib	Indonesian
19	Jamri Olo	Indonesian
20	Abdul Halik	Indonesian
21	Makmur J	Indonesian
22	Lamun	Indonesian
23	Mohamad Afandi	Indonesian
24	Asrat	Indonesian
25	Tahmil AG	Indonesian
26	Mamad	Indonesian
27	Zabir	Indonesian
28	Irkam	Indonesian
29	Musa	Indonesian
30	Mahmude	Indonesian
31	Harjin	Indonesian
32	Massarura	Indonesian
33	Sukir	Indonesian
34	Habrin	Indonesian
35	Susanto	Indonesian
36	Amran	Indonesian
37	Makmur M	Indonesian
38	Taim	Indonesian
39	Aldin	Indonesian
40	Asnia	Indonesian
41	Kurnia	Indonesian
42	Salma	Indonesian

Alor		
1	Mika Maharani	Indonesian
2	Made Denik Puriati	Indonesian
3	Semual Kamikukan	Indonesian
4	Gen Al	Indonesian
5	Gerson Fernandez	Indonesian
6	Alexandra Maheswari	Indonesian
7	Denny Lalitan	Indonesian
8	Pontius Wely Man	Indonesian
9	Mesak Blegur	Indonesian
10	Paulus Edison	Indonesian
11	Amehr Hakim	Indonesian
12	M. Subhan W.	Indonesian
13	Ahmad Sofiullah	Indonesian
14	Agus H. Bano	Indonesian
15	Ardi A. Koreh	Indonesian
16	Selfi H. Nange	Indonesian
17	Petrus Boy	Indonesian
18	M. Un Budi Kabosu	Indonesian
19	Mesak Blegur	Indonesian
20	Heribertus Krispinus	Indonesian
21	Sutio B. Ambao	Indonesian
22	Apolinardus Y. Lia Demoor	Indonesian
23	Imran Husen	Indonesian
24	Alexander P. Da Silva	Indonesian
25	Agustinus B. Tolok	Indonesian
26	M. Suyuti	Indonesian
27	Fajar Ardiansyah	Indonesian
28	J.D. Anders	Indonesian
29	Cica Hasnawati	Indonesian
30	Simon Sualaga	Indonesian
31	Muhammad Erdi Lazuardi	Indonesian
32	Iqbal Herwata P.	Indonesian
33	Amiroh Husna U.	Indonesian
34	Denny Lalitan	Indonesian
35	Pontius Waly Mau	Indonesian
36	M. Subhan W.	Indonesian

37	Ahmad Saifullah	Indonesian
38	Rahmin Amahala	Indonesian
39	Budi Kabosu	Indonesian
40	Hanny Ratuwalu	Indonesian
41	Adelina M. Erni	Indonesian
42	Rasid R. Hanns	Indonesian
43	Dewi Rita Arimawati	Indonesian
44	Mesak Blegur	Indonesian
45	M. Suyuti	Indonesian
46	Yansen Sailana	Indonesian
47	Bernard Gen Al	Indonesian
48	Yakobus Adang	Indonesian
49	Haris Massa	Indonesian
50	Alfi Diana Saldika	Indonesian
51	Pontius Waly Mau	Indonesian
52	Yosep Ladang	Indonesian
53	Ermi Tolang	Indonesian
54	Sarding Tolang	Indonesian
55	Denny Lalitan	Indonesian
56	Irianti Y. Bainkabel	Indonesian
57	Anne Le Chat	French
58	Onesimus Laa	Indonesian
59	Mika Maharani	Indonesian
60	Melissa A.	Indonesian
61	Jakbes Asamau	Indonesian
62	Marzuki Galeko	Indonesian
63	Muhammad Erdi Lazuardi	Indonesian
64	Yunus Dukalaa	Indonesian
65	Zet Laatang	Indonesian
66	Arifin	Indonesian
67	Irianti Y. Bainkabel	Indonesian
68	Onesimus Laa	Indonesian
69	Jakbes Asamau	Indonesian
70	Made Denik Puriati	Indonesian
71	Sardin Lotang	Indonesian
72	Sarif Muhammad	Indonesian
73	Nikodemus Saiputra	Indonesian

74	Salmon Dukapen	Indonesian
75	Daniel L. Dkuhana	Indonesian
76	Luther	Indonesian
77	Martha Lotang	Indonesian
78	Sunarto Olahana	Indonesian
79	Kasim Rahman	Indonesian
80	Tripasa Mesbila	Indonesian
81	Maria Pentele	Indonesian
82	Frida Mesdila	Indonesian
83	Jonathan Penlaana	Indonesian
84	Alexandra Maheswari Waskita	Indonesian
85	Zakarias Atapada	Indonesian
86	Elia B Asamau	Indonesian
87	Abia Adangdjaha	Indonesian
88	Salim Banmo	Indonesian
89	Kis Djahatang	Indonesian
90	Sakarias Teleadang	Indonesian
91	Elia Laamaly	Indonesian
92	Noh Jahatang	Indonesian
93	Maaka Lakame	Indonesian
94	Charles Malilaa	Indonesian
95	Asnat Hanalobang	Indonesian
96	Elisabeth Ouw	Indonesian
97	Lukas Oupada	Indonesian
98	Hilda Asamau	Indonesian
99	Richi J. Malilaa	Indonesian
100	Dorcice H. Malitang	Indonesian


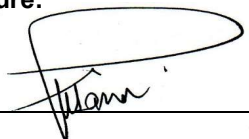
4.3. Documents, other printed materials, videos, and soft products (such as CDs or websites)

No	Type ⁶	Title	Author(s) Editor(s)	Publisher	ISBN	Publication date
1	Media releases	WWF-Indonesia Encourages People of Kabola and Pante Deere to Actively Protect Their Area	Alexandra M. Waskita, Sheyka N Fadela	WWF-Indonesia https://www.wwf.or.id/?62242/WWF-Indonesia-Ajak-Masyarakat-	-	16 November 2017

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

				Kabola-dan-Pante-Deere-untuk-Aktif-Menjaga-Wilayahnya		
2	Media releases	Dugong Management Policy Workshop KKPd SAP Selat Pantar	Mahensa Express	Mahensa Express https://www.mahensaexpress.com/2017/10/06/rumusan-hasil-pertemuan-lokakarya-kebijakan-pengelolaan-dugong-duyung-kkpd-sap-selat-pantar/	-	6 October 2017
3	Media releases	Alor's Dugong -- On the verge of extinction	Efa Kolly	Mahensa Express https://www.mahensaexpress.com/2017/09/27/di-ambang-kepunahan-dugong-alor/	-	27 September 2017
4	Media releases	Learn from Local Wisdom of Marine Resource Protection in Aimoli Village	Tardi Sarwan, Zakarias Atapada	WWF-Indonesia https://www.wwf.or.id/ruang_pers/berita_fakta/?62142/Belajar-Kearifan-Lokal-Perlindungan-Laut-dari-Desa-Aimoli	-	14 November 2017
5	Media Releases	Arifin Putra; Alor is Really Beautiful	Dako	Gerak-An http://www.gerak-an.com/2017/11/29/kolom/arifin-putra-alor-ini-sungguh-cantik/	-	29 November 2017
6	Media Releases	WWF: Dugong in Alor is Really Special	Charlemen Djahadael	Kalabahi Pos https://kalabahipos.com/bisa-mendekat-wwf-dugong-di-alor-paling-beda-di-indonesia/	-	2 Dec 2017
7	Media releases	Regarding to Arifin Putra, Alor's Power is on Its Nature Beauty	Charlemen Djahadael	Kalabahi Pos https://kalabahipos.com/menurut-arifin-putra-alor-itu-kuatannya-ada-pada-alam/	-	2 Dec 2017
8	Media releases	Arifin Putra is Promoting Alor's Handwoven Fabric	Charlemen Djahadael	Kalabahi Pos https://kalabahipos.com/giliran-arifin-putra-promosi-tenunan-khas-alor/	-	7 Dec 2017
9	Media releases	Promoting Conservation through Video with Arifin Putra in Dugong and Seagrass campaign	Nisa Syahidah	WWF-Indonesia https://www.wwf.or.id/ruang_pers/berita_fakta/?63162/Bersama-Arifin-Putra-Kampanye-Duyung-dan-Lamun-Promosikan-Konservasi-Alor-Lewat-Video	-	20 Dec 2017
10	Media releases	"Let us Preserve" Challenge to Step Up Dugong and Seagrass Conservation in Alor	Nisa Syahidah	WWF-Indonesia https://www.wwf.or.id/ruang_pers/berita_fakta/?63202/Mari-Kita-Kelola-Ajakan-untuk-Galakkan-	-	20 Dec 2017

				Upaya-Konservasi-Duyung-dan-Lamun-di-Alor		
11	Media releases	Challenge Journalists to Make People Know More about Dugong and Seagrass conservation	Nisa Syahidah	WWF-Indonesia https://www.wwf.or.id/ruang_pers/berita_fakta/?63203/WWF-Ajak-Wartawan-Ikut-Membuka-Mata-Indonesia-Tentang-Konservasi-Duyung-dan-Lamun	-	20 Dec 2017

Name of Project Manager: M. Firdaus Agung		Name of Project Manager Supervisor: Andi Rusandi	
Signature: 	Date: 11 January 2018	Signature: 	Date: 11 January 2018