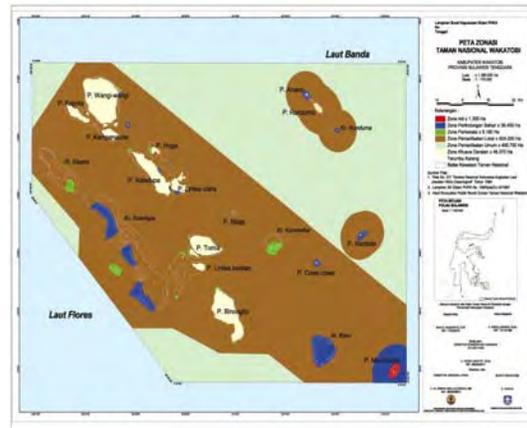


Establishment of Effectively Managed MPA Platform Sites as Foundations for Resilient Networks of Functionally-Connected Marine Protected Areas

Wakatobi National Park, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Annual project report (October 2007 - September 2008)



Wakatobi zoning scheme

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The Wakatobi project is jointly implemented by TNC Indonesia Coral Triangle Center & WWF Indonesia Marine Program

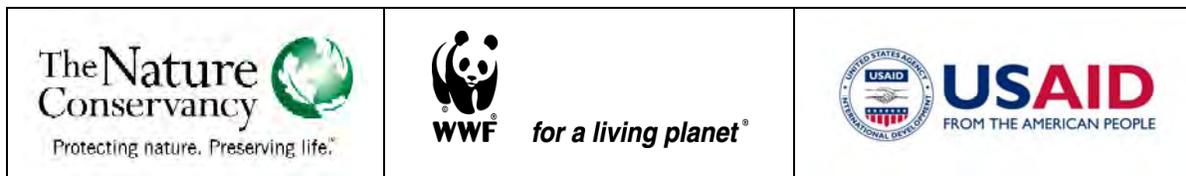


TABLE OF ACTIVITY STATUS

Activity Number	Activity Title	Status	Comment
Establishment of Effectively Managed Platform Sites as Foundations for Resilient Networks of Functionally-Connected Marine Protected Areas Wakatobi National Park, South East Sulawesi, Indonesia			
Objective 1	<i>Management planning and design: Improve management framework, and provide efficient, transparent, and collaborative management of WNP that is supported by majority of stakeholders</i>		
1.1	Support the implementation of zoning system endorsed in FY07.	On Track	
1.2	Assist WNP Authority to prepare their long-term management plan.	On Track	
1.3	Strengthen Wakatobi Stakeholders Consultative Forum and support their participation in Park management.	On Track	
1.4	Formalize grievance mechanism for stakeholders (part of Park procedures, acknowledged by the <i>Bupati</i> , and approved by Forum).	Rescheduled	Focus to shift to management plan finalization
1.5	Collaborative management	Delayed	Initial stage for stakeholder forum strengthening
Objective 2	<i>Monitoring & patrolling for biodiversity protection: Monitoring provides inputs for adaptive Park management as well as feed-back on management success</i>		
2.1	Conduct field work for biological monitoring programs (e.g., SPAGs and occasional observations) to inform adaptive management and to measure effectiveness of Park management	On Track	
2.2	Implement resource use monitoring to inform adaptive management and to measure effectiveness of Park management	On Track	
2.3	Perform perception monitoring on WNP marine resources and management effectiveness	Rescheduled	Scheduled for Feb 09

2.4	Perform regular patrolling and incidental patrol for biodiversity on board Floating Ranger Station (FRS)	On Track	
2.5	Perform biannual drills for patrolling team	On Track	
2.6	Legal follow up for violations of Park regulations (especially blast fishing, cyanide fishing, and turtle hunting)	On Track	
Objective 3	<i>Sustainable Resource Use/Outreach: Increase stakeholders' understanding and appreciation for the Park and its management, contributing to increased support for Park management and high compliance with Park regulations</i>		
3.1	Outreach and awareness through visits to resource user groups	On Track	
3.2	Outreach and awareness through conservation education program at schools	On Track	
3.3	Media field visit to increase general awareness on conservation and WNP	On Track	
3.4	Implement local radio programs and develop short videos for broadcast on local TV	On Track	
3.5	Bi-monthly newsletter on WNP for local audience	Cancelled	WNP policy priority to shift staffing allocation
3.6	Involve local communities in awareness projects through a small contracts scheme	On Track	
3.7	Assess alternative livelihood development opportunities to promote sustainable resource use	On Track	
3.8	Develop WNP natural history guidebook	Cancelled	Subject to funding availability
Objective 4	<i>Sustainable Financing for Park Management</i>		
4.1	Develop sustainable financing recommendations for the management of WNP	Delayed	Rescheduled to FY09 due to WNP policy priority focus
Objective 5	<i>Effective Support for Field Activities</i>		
5.1	Operate program radios	On Track	
5.2	Operate two speed boats	On Track	

Project Background

Wakatobi National Park (WNP), located at the South Eastern tip of Sulawesi, was declared in 1996 by the government of Indonesia, and includes 1.39 million hectares of marine habitat. In terms of diversity of marine life, scale, and reef condition, WNP ranks as one of the highest priorities for marine conservation in Indonesia. It is also a logical centerpiece for a network of mutually-replenishing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) along the South Eastern coast of Sulawesi. Circulating and seasonally changing currents in the Flores and Banda Seas facilitate fast re-seeding after disturbance. Because of the upwelling of relatively cool waters from the South, the area is also relatively protected from bleaching that has affected so many reefs around the world.

Since late 2002, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the World Wildlife Fund Indonesia (WWF) have been collaborating closely to assist the Wakatobi Marine National Park Authority to improve their management plan, zoning, and implementation of park management. This partnership has been carried out in close cooperation with the national government institutions, local communities, local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. TNC and WWF help WNP implement effective management strategies including the development of a park management plan and zoning system and management modules such as outreach and awareness, monitoring and surveillance. The overall objectives of TNC and WWF's support to the WNP are to protect marine biodiversity and sustain use of natural resources.

The main threats to WNP are over-fishing and over-exploitation of coral reef resources, including destructive reef fishing practices like the use of dynamite, cyanide, and gillnets. Outside fishers pose a major threat, both directly, by adding to fishing pressure and resource destruction, and indirectly, by reducing the sense of ownership and responsibility among local communities.

To abate these threats, TNC, WWF and WNP authorities have established a joint field team that works from a single implementation plan. This team implements a suite of conservation activities that seeks to support the WNP Authority in achieving three major outcomes:

1. WNP has in place a long-term management plan and co-management structure developed with full involvement of key stakeholders and endorsed by national and regional governments.
2. Management of WNP is successful – as measured by regular monitoring of key indicators – in stabilizing or increasing hard coral coverage, coral and fish species diversity, and the number of fish at spawning aggregation sites.
3. Data is collected and analyzed at several additional sites in southeast Sulawesi on connectivity and resilience in this region, as a basis for designing a large-scale, resilient MPA network with WNP as a platform site.

Overall Assessment of Progress and Management Issues

The new zoning plan for WNP was officially and jointly signed and enacted by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) and the Wakatobi District Head (*Bupati*) on July 23, 2007. It is the first in Indonesia, where the national government and local government agreed to jointly sign the zoning plan and committed to share responsibility to implement the new zoning plan as a tool to ensure achievement of marine ecosystem conservation and sustainable development in Wakatobi. A no take zone (NTZ) has been adopted in the new zoning plan of WMNP. Thirty-seven percent of conservation target areas (43,935 Ha) has been allocated to be NTZ area as Core Zone, Marine Protection Zone and Tourism Zone. Wakatobi District Government adopted the zoning plan of WNP in the spatial plan of Wakatobi District and will declare it as a district regulation (*Perda*). This spatial plan was submitted for discussion by Wakatobi District Legislators.

The 25 year management plan (1998 – 2023) for WNP has been reviewed and signed by the Director General of PHKA on June 19, 2008. The Management Plan has been synchronized with the Midterm Development Planning of Wakatobi District and the new zoning plan of WNP. It also has adopted the Conservation Action Planning (CAP) approach to ensure the WNP will be effectively managed and optimally achieve its ecology objectives.

The government of Wakatobi District and the National Park agree to implement a joint patrol that is conducted 10 days each month. It started in October 2007 focusing on coastal area surrounding inhabited islands. The joint local patrol is conducted by communities through POKWASMAS (Community Patrol Groups) and supported by the District Government and the National Park.

Local curriculum on marine issues and sustainable fisheries for elementary and junior high schools in Wakatobi has been formally legalized by the Head of the Education Agency of Wakatobi District through a Decree Letter on August 24, 2007. It means that all elementary and junior high schools at Wakatobi should allocate their resources to implement marine and sustainable fisheries education as an alternative local curriculum. The challenge of this program is the lack of teachers' capacity and materials to enrich education methodology.

A PRIDE campaign, supported by RARE, has been undertaken in Kapota islands and Mola village, which aims to improve the local knowledge and understanding of the environment that can initiate action by the locals for conservation. Another campaign called SIAGA has been implemented together with the Health Agency of Wakatobi District, which aims to improve environmental health awareness.

Objective 1. Management planning and design: Improve management framework, and provide efficient, transparent and collaborative management of WMNP, supported by majority of stakeholders.

Activity 1.1: Support the implementation of zoning system endorsed in FY07.

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Zoning system for WNP implemented, enforced and contributing to reduction of destructive fishing and biodiversity conservation in WNP
- Progress towards efficient Park management

Results:



The signing of the new zoning plan of Wakatobi National Park

- The draft of the Wakatobi District spatial plan was finalized and will be discussed by Wakatobi District Legislators.
- For the implementation of the zoning scheme, the park boundary marking team checked the field to identify the materials for the marking which should be installed on each zoning area. A financial problem arose when the approved park budget allocation for marking the zones, allocated in FY07, was cancelled by the Ministry of Finance, due to the national financial circumstances. Therefore, WNP put Rp600M (\$65,000) in FY08 for the marking activity to ensure that the zoning scheme can be implemented.
- In the last 6 months, the team focused on developing new zoning plan materials for socialization. The outreach team designed a leaflet on the new zoning which will be distributed during socialization to the villages.

Activity 1.2: Assist WNP Authority to prepare their long-term management plan.

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Approved 25 year management plan includes zoning plan and outlines management responsibilities

Results:

- The final draft of the 25 year management plan of WNP was discussed by the Wakatobi district government and stakeholders through a workshop conducted on May 27, 2008. Both the district government and the park authority agree to synchronize their management plan to improve the Wakatobi marine and coastal resource management in the future.
- The management plan has adopted the Conservation Action Planning approach to ensure the national park will be effectively managed and to optimize the achievement of its ecological objectives.
- On June 9-10, 2008, a final workshop was conducted to finalize the management plan. The district government representative was invited to this workshop to ensure the document complied with the district management plan. Then, on June 19, 2008 the 25 year management plan of WNP was signed by the Director General of PHKA.

Activity 1.3: Strengthen Wakatobi Stakeholders Consultative Forum and support their participation in Park management.

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Recognition of the community Forum as the vehicle for conveying stakeholders' inputs on the Park management.
- Increased involvement and participation by the community in the management of Wakatobi National Park.
- Regular inputs from the community to WNP management serve as a basis for adaptive management.

Results:

- Community forums for community representatives for local resource users of WNP are held regularly and assisted by a project facilitator. They have a serial meeting at individual islands and for the whole islands at least twice a year. However, during FY08 they conducted four meetings (Nov 07, Feb 08, June 08 and Aug 08). These meetings were facilitated to discuss and to gather resource users' input regarding the management of WNP. Mostly the meetings were conducted at the end of each training activity. The exception was the last forum meeting, which was conducted at Ambeua, Kaledupa Island on June 3-6, 2008 to evaluate the work and commitment from the groups from each island over the last year.



Training on financial management and business development

- A series of trainings was carried out to improve the capacity of resource user groups. Community organizing training was conducted at Matahora village on August 15-19, 2008; MPA management trainings were undertaken at three islands: Binongko, Kaledupa and Wangi-Wangi in May and June 2008; financial management and business development training was conducted at Usuku village on February 22-27, 2008; and sustainable fisheries training was included in the workshop on pelagic fishing at Kulati village in November 2007.

Activity 1.4: *Formalize grievance mechanism for stakeholders (part of Park procedures, acknowledged by the Bupati, and approved by Forum).*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Grievances from stakeholders (e.g., local fishers and tourism operators) handled in an agreed-upon manner, contributing to adaptive Park management

Results:

- The community forums have regularly assessed any inputs or complaints from the community, especially the resource users, regarding the management of WNP, to inform design of the grievance mechanism.
- The best mechanism will be for grievances to be directed to the collaborative management board (CMB), a body that will be appointed to implement the management plan. The CMB ideally will consist of representatives from central government (PHKA), the WNP, district government, local community members and local NGOs. Local complaints to CMB will pass through the local community representative in CMB. Therefore, to put this mechanism into place, the collaborative management must be created first (see Activity 1.5 below).

Activity 1.5: *Collaborative management*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- A draft MoU reflects agreements among all stakeholders that will be involved in the collaborative management body on major roles and responsibilities
- Increased buy-in from stakeholders on the Park collaborative management model

Results:

- The process to achieve collaborative management in terms of collaborative institutional building is being redefined. The political situation between the government and parliaments in Wakatobi district makes it difficult to lobby and to discuss the ideas with them. We still need to do intensive efforts before signing an MoU in order to ensure that the MoU will not serve only as an administrative tool, but also as a tool to get stakeholder commitment to share responsibility for park management in practice. Nevertheless, bottom up processes are still going on by inviting the main stakeholders, such as fishers groups, to join regular forum meetings. On at least two of the four big inhabited islands (Tomia and Kaledupa), resource user groups have been crystallized into resource user forums on each island. They now have stronger involvement in planning any design pertaining to resource management.
- Regular joint activities of the park authority and the district government, especially to carry out surveillance, monitoring and outreach, were conducted. These are a bridge between the institutions and an opportunity to find methods to share resources needed to improve park management. Some misperceptions and miscommunications occurred during implementation. To deal with this situation, several meetings were conducted to clarify matters.

Objective 2: Monitoring & patrolling for biodiversity protection: Monitoring provides inputs for adaptive Park management as well as feedback on management success.

Activity 2.1: *Conduct field work for biological monitoring programs (e.g., SPAGs and occasional observations) to inform adaptive management and to measure effectiveness of Park management*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Baseline and monitoring data available to evaluate trends in resource status and to inform adaptive management.

Results:



SPAGs and resource use monitoring

- Monitoring team found Crown of Thorns (COTs) outbreaks at Kapota Reef and Onemay coast reef flat at the end of August 07. The monitoring team together with the outreach team then socialized this finding to the resource users in order to get more substantial information on this outbreak. The team conducted ground checking on August 28-31 and September 9-10 and 23-25, 2007. The results showed that 5 of 13 suspected sites proved to be infested by COTs outbreaks. The monitoring team followed up by conducting regular site monitoring to measure the impact of the outbreaks and the potential outbreaks that might come up after the extermination of COTs.
- SPAGs monitoring was conducted regularly at 4 sites (Hoga Channel, Table Coral City for Lutjanus bohar, Runduma, and Otiolo Reef for 3 species of grouper). The protocol is being revised by TNC-CTC Lead scientist to make sure that all target fish species, such as Bumphead parrotfish, Napoleon Wrasse and other fish species with high economic value, are counted and monitored.
- On October 28-November 3, 2007, the monitoring team worked with two professional cetacean documentary photographers for a cetacean survey. The survey found that the western area of Wangi-Wangi waters is identified as a “social area” for the cetaceans. Some species encountered were Melonheaded Whale, Pilot Whale, and Spinner Dolphin.
- Turtle monitoring has been well developed together with the beach patrol team of the district fisheries and marine agency, who visited regularly at Anano island. The joint program monitoring team supervised them regularly to provide technical assistance. The regular monitoring indicated that September through October is the peak of nesting season.
- The reports of the monitoring activities from FY06 and FY07 are still subject to the processing of data analysis. The reports will provide recommendations for the management authority, and will be finalized in October 2008
- To ensure the official adoption of the monitoring activities by the Park Authority of Wakatobi, the joint TNC-WWF program facilitated a presentation to the

Director General of PHKA by the WNP. The objective is to get endorsement from the Director General, so that some resource support from the PHKA will be available to ensure the monitoring activity is implemented regularly in the field. Activities include spawning aggregation sites (SPAGs) monitoring, reef health monitoring, occasional monitoring (cetacean, COTs) and perception monitoring. The monitoring protocols allowed WNP to measure their management impacts in ensuring the improvement of park ecology and community awareness regarding park management. The Director General of PHKA recommends the implementation of those protocols in other marine national parks.

Activity 2.2: Implement resource use monitoring to inform adaptive management and to measure effectiveness of Park management

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Park Authority and District government informed on spatial and temporal patterns in resource use, and information incorporated in the annual program planning of the WNP.
- Field presence maintained, thereby preventing illegal fishing (especially blast fishing, cyanide fishing and turtle hunting)

Results:

- Once a month, the monitoring team conducted a survey to observe fishers' and other resource users' activities. The objective of this monitoring is to provide feedback for adaptive management of WNP as well as feedback on management success. The results showed that 66.65% fishers fishing at Wakatobi waters are from Wakatobi (inhabitants) and 33.35% outsiders. The most prevalent fishing methods are hook & line (52.92%), stick for octopus (5.84%), fish trap (5.19%), and fish-net (*jarring lamba*) (5.19%). Outside fishers mostly used lift net (*bagang*) (from Sinjai Bulukumba, South Sulawesi), and octopus stick (from Menui Sapuka island, Central Sulawesi).
- The results are reported to the park authority and district government every 6 months. In addition, the monitoring team also meets with the WNP and district government every 6 months to discuss the results and problems during the implementation of the monitoring.
- Since the WNP management plan has adopted Conservation Action Plan, the information is automatically incorporated into WNP's annual program planning process.

Activity 2.3: Perform perception monitoring on WNP marine resources and management effectiveness

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Trends in local perceptions based upon comparisons of perception monitoring data from first, second and third rounds inform the WNP awareness program as well as adaptive management
- Increased support for the Park management and sustainable fishing approaches

Results:

It is agreed that this activity will be carried out every other year. Although perception monitoring was originally scheduled for FY08, it has been rescheduled for February 2009. During FY08, park management resources and efforts were focused on the implementation of the zoning scheme and the development of the 25 year management plan.

Activity 2.4: *Perform regular patrolling and incidental patrol for biodiversity on board Floating Ranger Station (FRS)*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Patrolling carried out according to the standard operating procedure (SOP) as endorsed by DG PHKA, using the Floating Ranger Station for at least 10 days/month, plus one incidental patrol of four days/month
- Illegal fishing in WNP reduced significantly

Results:

- WNP authority and the joint TNC-WWF program agreed to implement the FRS patrol for 20 days/month. The joint program supported patrolling for 10 days/month, and the other 10 days were shouldered by WNP. This activity effectively started on October 2007, focusing on the patrol of coastal areas surrounding inhabited islands.
- A local patrol organized by DKP Wakatobi District was carried out by communities under the POKWASMAS (Community Patrol Groups) scheme after thoroughly consulting with the WNP Authority and getting its official endorsement.
- During FY08, the patrol teams arrested several groups of illegal fishers from Madura, Menui, Sinjai and Ereke without fishing permits. They were escorted to Wakatobi District Fisheries Agency. The patrol team also arrested a group of hookah compressor fishers from Sinjai under a no fishing permit breach and for operating hookah compressor, which is prohibited in Wakatobi waters. They were ordered to move out of Wakatobi waters.

Activity 2.5: *Perform biannual drills for patrolling team*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Operational staff and partners refresh their knowledge of SOPs resulting in more efficient field practices

Results:

- The WNP rangers conducted regular drills based on the SOPs in Bau-Bau.



Regular drill of the WNP rangers

- On August 27-31, 2007, the WNP rangers participated in a training on physical skills (running and swimming) to improve the fitness of the rangers and to enhance their skills.
- The surveillance and patrol management staff received training from PHKA officers.
- WNP employees who operate crew boats received training in a separate event funded by WNP.

Activity 2.6: *Legal follow up for violations of Park regulations (especially blast fishing, cyanide fishing, and turtle hunting)*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Prosecution of cases resulting from arrests for violating Park regulations handled fairly and expeditiously.
- Coordination improved among WNP staff, the judiciary, and police.

Results:

- The WNP authority has allocated a portion of its budget for prosecution of park perpetrators. During FY08, there are 4 legal prosecutions supported by the joint program.
- The joint program supported capacity building for WNP rangers to handle any environmental violation cases. The rangers joined an apprenticeship program at Wakatobi Police Office (Polres Wakatobi) to learn about how cases are handled.

Objective 3: Sustainable Resource Use/Outreach: Increase stakeholders' understanding and appreciation for the Park and its management, contributing to increased support for Park management and high compliance with Park regulations

Activity 3.1: Outreach and awareness through visits to resource user groups

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Increased awareness among the resource users on MPAs, Park management and sustainable fisheries.
- Increases in positive perceptions among the resource users about the Park.

Results

- Regular visits to resource user groups were focused on zoning implementation issues. This activity incorporated capacity building activities to strengthen the Consultative Forum.
- The village visits were also aimed at increasing the community's understanding about conservation efforts in order to strengthen support for conservation actions.
- Saleh Hanan, the outreach officer, completed 4 months PRIDE Training at Bogor Agricultural University, and is conducting his fieldwork for the next 18 months. During his first month of fieldwork at the end of September 2007, he undertook a socialization activity with the stakeholders at Kapota Island and Mola village. His experience will assist him as he develops the participatory strategies to carry out the PRIDE campaign.



Pride Campaign in Kapota Island

Activity 3.2: Outreach and awareness through conservation education program at schools

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- At least 15 schools (elementary and high schools) better able to implement marine conservation and sustainable fisheries education
- Teachers from elementary and high schools evaluate their marine education program at least twice a year.
- Increased awareness and understanding of marine conservation and sustainable fisheries issues within the youth population, promoting sustainability of marine conservation and fisheries program in Wakatobi area.

Results

- Environmental education training for teachers was followed by the formalization of the implementation of local curricula on marine and sustainable fisheries at elementary schools in Wakatobi district. The formalization was declared by the Decree of Head of National Education Agency at Wakatobi (SK Kadis DIKNAS Wakatobi) No.137/2007 on August 24, 2007. The Head of the Education Agency appointed a team of teachers to a local curricula development team to evaluate and follow up on the development of the existing materials on environmental education.
- To implement the conservation education program, in cooperation with FOCIL Indonesia and supported by CIDA and Lestari Foundation, the teachers of Tomia and Wangi-Wangi conducted outdoor student activities. At Wangi-Wangi, on December 17, 2007, 59 students from 2 elementary schools participated in an activity called "Fight for Plastics" which aims to reduce plastic trash. Elementary school students from Mola conducted a village clean up action and campaigned around the villages. At Tomia, on December 29, 2007, 80 students from 2 elementary and 2 junior high schools participated in a "Global Warming: Students' Perspectives" campaign theme, by conducting composting training, planting trees, marching around the village to raise awareness and holding a beach clean up.
- From the campaigns mentioned above, students learned about the impact of global warming to their islands, including sea level rise, reef abrasion and seaweed culture damage.

Activity 3.3: Media field visit to increase general awareness on conservation and WNP

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Marine conservation and sustainable fisheries are mainstreamed through various media publications

Results

- Two local media (Kendari Pos and Kendari TV) and four national media (Tamasya Magazine, Intisari, Garuda Flight Magazine, and Global TV) and a

group of National Geographic volunteers participated in a live-aboard trip on the FRS Menami from December 26, 2007 to January 1, 2008. The trip was focused on alternative livelihood development in Wakatobi regarding the Wakatobi district as a conservation area of WNP. As a result, they broadcast and published reports on various marine environmental-related projects, including the successful seaweed culture groups at Kaledupa, which get financial benefits and are better able to protect their traditional fishing areas from destructive fishers.



Field visit of local and national media

- In addition to the media trip mentioned above, the joint program team supported Wakatobi District government to conduct an underwater photography competition in December 2007. This event was closed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries Affairs and was covered by national media such as RCTI, Trans7, Global TV, and Tamasya Magazine.

Activity 3.4: Implement local radio programs and develop short videos for broadcast on local TV

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Wakatobi community awareness of conservation, sustainable fisheries, and WNP activities increased by information received in regular radio and local TV programs.

Results

- During FY08, radio programs working together with Vattalollo community radio at Kaledupa, Talombo radio at Tomia and Ngkalo radio at Wangi-Wangi, regularly broadcast conservation campaigns with environmental news, public service advertisements (PSAs) and interactive dialogues. Wakatobi has a total

population of approximately 100,000 people, and local radio reaches all of their villages.

- Four short videos were developed: “Bakau Terakhir” (a documentary on mangroves), “Berjuang Meraih Kualitas” (a story of seaweed culture), “Merebut Peran untuk Masa Depan” (to encourage people to participate in ecotourism development), and “Cukupkah Pasir Kita” (a documentary of sand-mining at Kaledupa Island which results to abrasion). These videos are produced by the joint program and Kendari TV, and will be broadcast on local cable TV (in Wanci) in FY09. So far, the videos have been presented to the community during trainings and meetings.

Activity 3.5: *Bi-monthly newsletter on WNP for local audience*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Wakatobi communities are well informed about Park regulations and management through information received in bi-monthly newsletters published by WNP.

Results

- Park management resources and efforts were focused on the implementation of the zoning scheme and the development of the 25 year management plan, which led to limitations on staff time available to produce the newsletters. For this reason the newsletter was not published. .
- To continue getting information to resource users in Wakatobi, the joint program works together with CIDA and Lestari project in Kendari to support local monthly newsletters called “Jala Wakatobi” which are produced by the Wakatobi community forum.

Activity 3.6: *Involve local communities in awareness projects through a small contracts scheme*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Approximately 20 community-identified and -implemented awareness projects contribute to a supportive constituency for conservation in WNP.

Results:

The objective of this activity is to support community initiatives and conservation campaigns. Projects conducted in the past year included an environmental health campaign called Desa SIAGA in 10 villages which was assisted by the Health Agency of Wakatobi District, a clean up program at Mola Selatan village and development of a floating information hut at Koromaha Reef developed by

Komunto (the community of Tomia fishers). The information includes the zoning system of WNP and the status of Wakatobi as a national park.

Activity 3.7: Assess alternative livelihood development opportunities to promote sustainable resource use

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Local government receives information on options for development of businesses and industries that are compatible with, or supportive of, the management objectives of WNP

Results:

- The WWF study on this topic was completed and concludes that pelagic fishing is a good alternative livelihood for the fishers. Given this, the fishers should move the fishing area from the reef to the deep sea. WWF has recruited staff to follow up on the study and the training done last year.
- In cooperation with the Marine and Fisheries Research Agency, the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs (BRKP-DKP) and WWF Indonesia Marine Programme, fishers from Binongko, Tomia, Kaledupa and Binongko were invited to join a training workshop at Kulati village December 5-9, 2007 led by facilitators from BRKP-DKP and WWF. They then jointly visited some fishing facilities and middlemen to obtain perspectives and information on the potential for pelagic fishing development. No recommendations have been made yet but they proposed to follow up this activity by monitoring log books and conducting a stock assessment survey to ensure the right investments are made for pelagic fisheries.
- To get better baseline information for tourism development, the joint program team supported the District Agency of Tourism by facilitating a team of tourism consultants to identify the potential of ecotourism in Wakatobi. This pre-assessment will be used for developing the Masterplan of Tourism Development for Wakatobi District (*RIPPDA*).

Activity 3.8: Develop WNP natural history guidebook

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Draft Wakatobi natural history guidebook available for production

Results:

- Production of the guidebook was postponed until adequate funds for its development become available.

Objective 4: Sustainable Financing for Park Management

Activity 4.1: *Develop sustainable financing recommendations for the management of WNP*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Study recommendations serve as a reference for WNP to develop sustainable fisheries and tourism, as well as increased revenues to support Park management.

Results:

Since activities and resources in FY08 were focused primarily on the finalization of the 25 year management plan, this activity was rescheduled to FY09.

Objective 5: Effective support for field activities

Activity 5.1: *Operate program radios*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Regular communications between FRS, speedboats, and field office in Wanci enhance management effectiveness.

Results:

Communications between FRS, speedboats, and field office work properly. The radios performed effectively to support project operations, especially in remote areas.

Activity 5.2: *Operate two speed boats*

Anticipated Results in FY08:

- Effective support from speed boats provided to program implementation

Results:

The speed boats were well maintained and effectively supported the programs, especially the monitoring program.