

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

Wakatobi Marine National Park, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Annual project report (October 2005 - September 2006)



Underwater – Mari Mabuk, Wakatobi



SPAGs monitoring

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The Wakatobi is a joint project between TNC-CTC & the Marine Program - WWF Indonesia

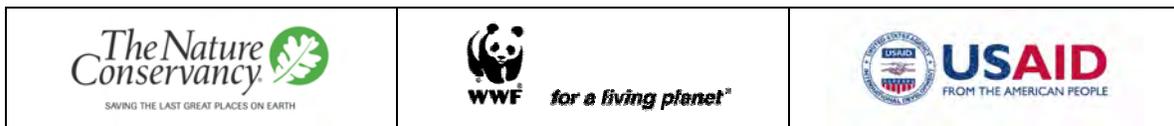


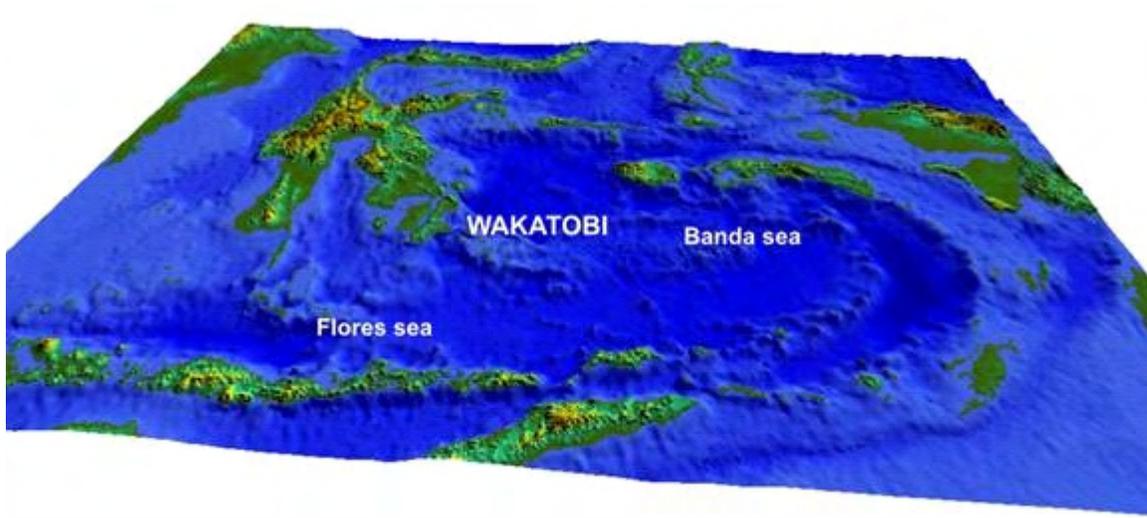
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Project Background

The Tukang Besi archipelago (also known as Wakatobi, an acronym for the four main islands of Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko) is located in the South Eastern tip of Sulawesi. In 1996, the government of Indonesia declared 1.39 million hectares in the islands and waters around them as a protected area, Wakatobi Marine National Park (WMNP). In terms of diversity of marine life, scale, and reef condition, WMNP 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.



Wakatobi and the surrounding waters

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 Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DKP), Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government, District Government, local communities, local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. TNC and WWF help WMNP implement effective management strategies by providing information on the newest science and local socio-economic realities. This includes the development of a collaborative management structure, short and long term financing plans, and management modules such as outreach and awareness, monitoring, patrolling and park zoning. The overall objectives of TNC and WWF's support to the WMNP are to protect marine biodiversity and sustain use of natural resources.

The main threats to WMNP 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 and WWF have established a joint field team that works from a single implementation plan. Agreements between TNC and WWF are reflected in a Cooperative Agreement. This team implements a suite of conservation activities that seeks to support the WMNP Authority in achieving three major outcomes:

1. WMNP 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 WMNP 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 WMNP as a platform site.

Overall Assessment of Progress and Management Issues

The improved understanding of MPA management and planning among Wakatobi Forum members and local facilitators is crucial to gain input and support from the community on park zoning scenarios and developing the co-management mechanism. Some conservation target sites have been voluntarily protected by local community, such as turtle nesting sites at Anano Island are protected by a local Runduma Community Agreement and three fish spawning aggregations are protected by a local Tomia Community Agreement. These principles have been socialized to the Wakatobi Community Forum members and local facilitators of the joint TNC-WWF project.

The Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for patrolling for biodiversity have been socialized and accepted by most local stakeholders. The outreach activity increased community awareness on conservation efforts significantly. Several community members reported promptly to national park rangers when they saw destructive fishing practices in the park. One of the most recent examples was on 20 May 2006 the park rangers arrested 15 blast fishermen at Runduma Island after receiving radio report from the local Runduma community. Twenty (20) days a month are spent patrolling for biodiversity, supported by GCP II, and this had led to a decrease in instances of blast fishing significantly. From more than 20 blast fishing incidents per month in 2004, there now have been almost no instances of blast fishing during 2005-2006. The Runduma incident was the only case in 2005 – 2006, involving 15 blast fishers from outside Wakatobi.

Another success story is that the Indonesian national government has become the main partner in helping local government and communities to establish 10-million hectares of marine protected areas from Indonesian marine waters by the end of 2010 and 20-million hectares by the end of 2020. This is very much a result of our ability to show that MPA management is feasible through the WMNP project. This achievement derives from our policy advocacy work at the national level, showing strong arguments as to why fisheries should be managed in an ecosystem-based way rather than through the more conventional Maximum Sustainable Yield way.

In Wakatobi, environmental education was initiated through new partnerships with local NGOs, schools, and communities. A community radio program on Kaledupa Island has obtained licenses and is now operating in collaboration with the local NGO Forkani. Forkani enthusiastically welcomed the opportunity and after around 17 meetings, 260 members signed up as supporters of this community radio program. The NGO has agreed to develop a *Dewan Penyiaran Komunitas* (community broadcast agency) and *Badan Penyiaran Komunitas* (community broadcast body). The community co-funded the establishment of the radio station and also provided a house to be renovated for the radio station. They named the radio *Vatallolo*. An environmental impact assessment has been performed to ensure that no or very limited impact on the environment will occur when installing the technical equipment required for the community radio.

TNC and WWF have contracted The Conservation and Community Investment Forum (CCIF) to identify financial needs for sustainable management and capacity for WMNP and create a draft for a short term and a long term financing strategy. From August to December 2004, CCIF created a financial model which builds up the costs necessary to sustainably manage WMNP for the twenty-five year period between 2005 and 2029.

At the local level, some of the activities that needed consultations with the formal Head of the District and joint decision-making processes involving the local community and the district government were delayed. The reason for this is that the newly-elected Head of the District (Bupati) was only sworn in and inaugurated on 28 June 2006.

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

Activity 1.1: *Inclusion of the reviewed Park boundaries into the Wakatobi District spatial plan*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- A ministerial statement on WMNP boundary,
- A regional regulation (PERDA) on district spatial planning, in which WMNP outer boundary is included

The recent split-off of Wakatobi as a new district, apart from Buton, put the entire District within the boundaries of the National Park. In FY05, the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, through Director of Conservation Areas, tasked an independent panel to review the existing Park boundaries. With the support of TNC and WWF, the Panel has completed its task and the report has been submitted to the Ministry of Forestry.

Following the administrative procedure, the Ministry of Forestry issued a Statement Letter, rather than Ministry Decree, pertaining to the Wakatobi National Park outer boundary review. This letter, numbered S. 723/Menhut-IV/2005 and dated 30 November 2005, has been sent directly to Bupati Wakatobi. Principally, the letter stated that "the Wakatobi outer boundaries remain the same with the existing boundaries, and the main islands inhabited, i.e Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia, Binongko, and Kapota, are designated as park buffer zones to ensure the integration between Wakatobi district development and biodiversity conservation through the National Park management".

The establishment of the PERDA on park boundaries, including the zoning plan, is currently being sought and lobbied with concerned local government and other stakeholders as the new Bupati was just recently sworn in on 28 June 2006.

Activity 1.2: *Provide support to WMNP authority to deploy boundary markers of Wakatobi National Park*

Results Anticipated in FY06

- A guidelines map on referential coordinates of WMNP outer boundary and zoning endorsed by WMNP authority
- Outer boundary markers deployed whenever physically feasible

The Ministry of Forestry, through letter No. S.723/Menhut-IV/2005 dated 30 November 2005, decided not to change the park outer boundary. However, field check for park boundary reconfirmation is needed to incorporate it into district spatial plan. The boundary check will be conducted by a team consisting of representatives of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Board of National Forestry Planning (BAPLAN), Park Authority, Community Forum, and District Spatial Planning Team. The schedule was delayed because the District Spatial Planning Team was not established until June 2006. The activity has been rescheduled for March 2007.

The TNC-WWF technical team provides input for the review of outer boundary that was submitted to the independent panel during a meeting at Salak Hotel Bogor in July 2005. The technical team input principally covers how to keep the existing national park outer boundary in order to ensure marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries at Wakatobi.

The activity on establishing a joint committee of WMNP outer boundary reconfirmation, consisting of Forestry Planning Bureau (BAPLAN), Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Wakatobi Marine National Park, Wakatobi

district government, and Wakatobi Stakeholders Forum (community representatives), was delayed due to:

1. According to the Head of WMNP, the outer boundary reconfirmation is the only principle of the park management that should be consulted directly with the definitive Bupati.
2. At the time when the report was being developed, the definitive Bupati was just inaugurated as the Bupati of South East Sulawesi on 28 June 2006.

In line with the delayed outer boundary site re-visit plan, the production of 40 copies of the signed WMNP outer boundary reconfirmation was also delayed. With the inauguration of the appointed Bupati at the end of June 2006, the activity will be carried over towards the end of FY06 or the beginning of FY07.

Activity 1.3: *Assist WMNP authority to prepare their long-term management plan*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Assignment of a task force on WMNP management plan (endorsed by WMNP authority)
- Outline for long-term Park management plan is developed.

TNC and WWF have been collaborating together to provide support for the Park Authority to prepare a long term 25 year management plan. A consultation meeting with the Director of Conservation Areas of PHKA was conducted on 14 April 2006 for developing the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Long Term Management Plan. The Director agreed to sign the TOR as a guideline for the field team in developing the draft of the Long-term Management Plan. The draft has been submitted to the Director of Areas Conservation and will be followed up by his signing of the TOR soon. However, a co-management structure, with full involvement of key stakeholders and endorsement by national and district governments, has not been completed yet. With the new Bupati sworn in at the end of June 2006, an audience with him will soon be conducted.

Based on the TOR that will be signed, the Head of Wakatobi Marine National Park issued Decree No. 160/IV-T-37/2006 on 6 February 2006 on the formation of a review team that will work on the Long Term Wakatobi Marine National Park Management. The Team consists of the Head of WMNP and Joint Project Leader as advisors, and some senior WMNP staff and TNC and WWF coordinators as technical persons. While waiting for the TOR to be signed, the team members have been working on data gathering, analyzing, and reviewing of the old Long Term Management Plan.

Activity 1.4: *Development of draft WMNP zoning plan*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Draft of Park zoning plan is produced and key stakeholders are consulted i.e.: PHKA, Park authority, Wakatobi District Government, and Wakatobi Stakeholders Forum.

The first draft of a leaflet for the zoning review process was printed on 1 March 2006. The draft, after consultation with target community groups especially fishermen, is ready to be submitted officially to PHKA for further discussion and input from key stakeholders, i.e. PHKA, WMNP, Wakatobi District Government, and Wakatobi Stakeholders Forum.

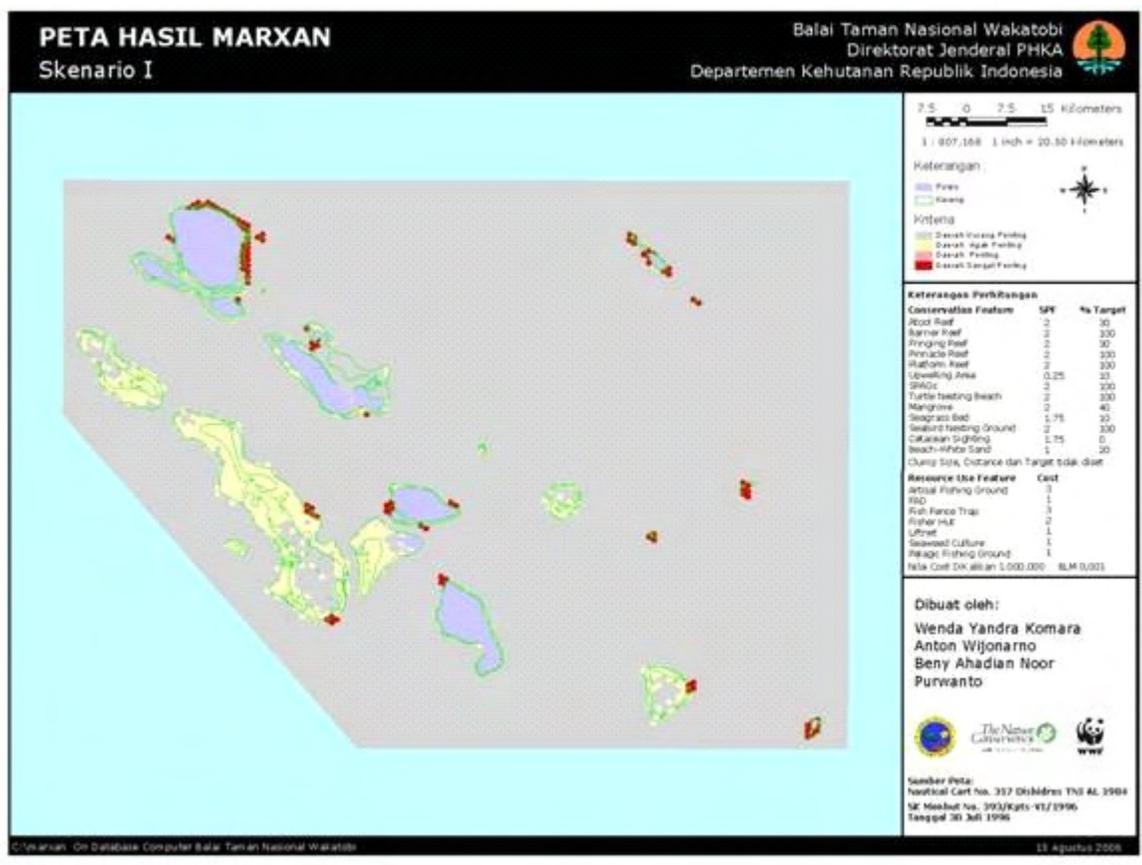
Front page of the leaflet

Back page of the leaflet

The main objective of this draft is to socialize and help the local stakeholders (especially the local community) to understand the principles of park zoning and the steps toward

zoning design process. The content of this draft includes the definition and the principles of zoning, the zoning criteria, and the marine resource distribution in Wakatobi National Park based on surveys and monitoring results for the past two years. The draft has been socialized to local communities through regular meeting at villages by the outreach team.

The concept of the scenarios of zoning itself is still being developed by the MARXAN team through a series of four MPA/Network Design workshops (site resilience workshops). The workshops (a joint effort between TNC Global Marine Initiative and Coral Triangle Center) were conducted first in Komodo National Park on 29 Nov-3 Dec 2005, then in Raja Ampat on 27-31 March 2006, and in Derawan on 5-9 June 2006. The last and final workshop was carried out in Wakatobi on 4 - 9 September 2006. The results will then be integrated into a leaflet as a material for further public consultations.



Map of MARXAN Results

Workshops on the zoning scenarios, based on biological monitoring and other surveys resulting from MARXAN scenarios, will be rescheduled in December 2006 or January 2007.

Activity 1.5: *Strengthen Wakatobi Stakeholders Consultative Forum and support their participation in Park collaborative management*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Forum members actively contribute to planning and implementation of various conservation modules in the Park.

One of the recommendations from the Wakatobi District workshop in December 2004 was the need for the establishment of a Wakatobi Community Consultative Forum that will represent the Wakatobi Community in all stages of the Wakatobi Marine National Park Management process towards a collaborative management model. The idea of the establishment of a Wakatobi Community Consultative Forum (WCCF) then developed as the main discussion topic in every village meeting through outreach activity at the 67 overall villages in Wakatobi. From a series of village meetings, all agreed on the establishment of this Forum at the district level. The Wakatobi Community Consultative Forum was then established through a district-level workshop in Tindoi, Wangi-Wangi on 3 – 4 August 2005. The Forum consists of 22 members: three from Wangi-Wangi, five from South Wangi-Wangi, six from Kaledupa, five from Tomia, and three from Binongko.

Following up on the formation of the WCCF, a social analysis training session was conducted in Hoga on 19 – 23 October 2005. The purpose of the training was to increase the knowledge and capacity of the forum members. The training was attended by all the members and ten TNC and WWF field facilitators. The training was structured and facilitated by a local NGO, Kawanusa, from Bali. Kawanusa has a long experience in facilitation and guidance for strengthening civil society organizations.

TNC-WWF facilitated the second training for the Wakatobi Community Consultative Forum that was carried out in Hoga on 26 – 30 December 2005. All 22 forum members attended the training. TNC-WWF field facilitators and Kawanusa Bali facilitated the training. The participants were encouraged to implement lessons learned to develop and empower their own organizations. TNC-WWF facilitators were involved in the process and regularly monitor and evaluate the progress of the participants.

TNC-WWF Bali and Wakatobi staff facilitated the third training for WCCF on Hoga on 14 – 17 February 2006. All 22 members attended the training. Community representatives agreed to conduct serial socialization to their own constituents about the material they learned during the trainings. Outreach activities and budgets are needed to support the activities.

Since its establishment on 4 August 2005, the Forum has conducted meetings on a bi-monthly basis. Issues discussed include, but are not limited to, the strategy of how to strengthen the members' capacity to do the function as community representatives on the park collaborative management mechanism. At the district level, the Forum has met twice. The first meeting was conducted at Tindoi, Wangi-Wangi on 3 - 4 August 2005 held when the Forum was established, and the second meeting was conducted in Lamanggau, Tomia on 25 - 26 June 2006. In addition to the 22 Forum members, ten fisher representatives also attended the training. They discussed ways to strengthen the fisher community and their institutions, and some fisheries issues, such as the presence of big fishermen from outside Wakataobi and many destructive fishing practices. With the

success of the establishment of the Forum, a follow up by engaging wider stakeholders for similar process will be carried out.

Activity 1.6: *Formulate a model and a mechanism for WMNP Collaborative Management, and implement public consultation*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Increased buy-in from stakeholders on the Park collaborative management model
- A draft of the Park collaborative management model is developed

The model and mechanism for WMNP collaborative management and the implementation of public consultation were all part of the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the 25 year Long Term Management Plan (LTMP). The TOR at the moment has been submitted to the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation.

Follow up activity will then be carried over to the next FY07. After the Directorate General signs the TOR, a district workshop needs to be conducted by the TNC-WWF technical team.

Activity 1.7: *Develop grievance mechanism for stakeholders*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Draft grievance mechanism developed for consideration by the WMNP authority, Wakatobi district government and Wakatobi stakeholders forum.

The idea for developing a draft of a grievance mechanism was consulted with the Head of the WMNP and has become part of the 25 year Long Term Management Plan. While waiting for a positive response from the Head of the WMNP and the signature of the LTMP from the Directorate General, the outreach team has already gathered and listed park management problems expressed by the community/fishers and communicated these to the park authority.

The establishment of a grievance mechanism team, consisting of members from WMNP, district government (DKP), TNC-WWF, and Wakatobi Stakeholders Forum, needs to be further consulted and agreed on by the Head of the WMNP in FY07.

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

Activity 2.1: *Implement biological monitoring programs to inform adaptive management and to measure effectiveness of Park management*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Data from monitoring program informs Park zoning process and adaptive management.

During FY06, the following biological monitoring was conducted.

SPAGs monitoring has been conducted on a regular basis for 5 days per month during the full moon since September 2005 at nine sites. Four WMNP staff, one TNC-WWF staff and one community member were involved. The monitoring was targeted on 12 species, i.e. *Epinephelus tukula*, *E. polyphkadion*, *E. fuscoguttatus*, *E. malabaricus*, *E. chlorostigma*, *Plectropomus leopardus*, *P. laevis*, *P. areolatus*, *P. oligocanthus*, *Variola louti*, *Cromileptes altivelis*, and *Cheilinus undulatus*. Two among the nine strongly suspected SPAGs monitored were confirmed for the 12 target species. These two sites are Runduma Peninsular and Anano Island. Species found were: *Epinephelus fuscoguttus* and *Plectropomus areolatus* (35 individuals in November 2005). For the other sites, out of 12 target species, *Lutjanus bohar*, *Macolor macularis*, *Caranx sp.* were found. Starting July 2006 the SPAGs monitoring will focus on three more target species, i.e. *Epinephelus fuscoguttus* (tiger grouper), *Epinephelus polyphkadion* (camouflage grouper) and *Plectropomus areolatus* (squaretail grouper).

Through collaboration with Reef Check Indonesia, coral monitoring (including coral cover, invertebrate, and reef fish indicators) was conducted at four sites in Tomia and six sites in Hoga and Kaledupa on 30th August - 4 September 2005. Several institutions were involved: WMNP, TNC-WWF Joint Program, YARI-local NGO from Kendari, and Operation Wallacea. The result of this monitoring indicated that coral cover at the sites monitored increased by 53%. More intensive coral monitoring in FY07 will be conducted.

Monitoring for cetaceans, especially whales and dolphins, was conducted while doing other activities using the Floating Ranger Station (FRS) or speed boats, such as patrolling for biodiversity, incidental patrol and resource use survey. All sightings of cetacean were recorded. According to the results of this monitoring, some areas indicated as cetacean home range are: (1) The western part of Kapota Island, (2) between Wanci and Kaledupa islands, (3) between Kaledupa and Tomia islands, and (4) between Tomia and Binongko islands. Two species of dolphins, the spinner and bottlenose dolphins were confirmed. Sperm whales were mostly found around Kapota Island in November in big groups (8 groups, 14 individuals). Starting July 2006, cetacean monitoring will be conducted using the new Monitoring Protocol.

Turtle monitoring has been conducted on a regular basis for five days/month during full moon since September 2005. There are two nesting beach sites found at WMNP, i.e. Anano and Kentiole islands. Six rangers and six community members were involved in this monitoring activity. After regular monitoring, turtle poaching reduced significantly. This was indicated by new born turtles (tukik) found on every monitoring activity since February 2006. Other good news was the increasing numbers of Runduma community members in protecting turtles, including the eggs. A community agreement was established in Runduma on 14 December 2005. The agreement stated that anyone among

the Runduma community found exploiting either the turtle or the eggs will be fined Rp. 500,000. Communities outside Runduma are subject to be prosecuted according to the law as well. This commitment was well respected, where no more Runduma community members dare to exploit turtles or the eggs.



Spawning Aggregation Sites' monitoring



Turtle monitoring at Runduma Island

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

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Data from monitoring program informs Park zoning process and adaptive management.
- Staff and partners trained in monitoring protocols.
- Four days per week of speedboat patrols conducted inside WMNP, covering more than 50% of the fishing grounds per round.

During FY06, 17 trips throughout WMNP were conducted at the same time as the implementation of patrolling for biodiversity using the FRS. This monitoring resulted in a map of stationary fishermen involved in sea-weed culture, fish fence/trap, Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD), fish hut-holding pens (rumah karang/huma), traditional fisheries (artisanal fishing ground), and other uses, such as recreation areas. Two hundred and twenty fishermen using boats (kapal) have been interviewed during this year. Forty percent of these fishermen are from outside Wakatobi and use more modern fishing equipment and bigger boats. More intensive resource use monitoring will be conducted the following fiscal year using monitoring protocols developed by CTC-TNC.

Based on a monitoring workshop held in Derawan on 9 – 17 June 2006, Protocol on resource use monitoring has been updated. Since then, the team had conducted this monitoring four times (4 sorties). The first sortie was done throughout Wakatobi on 18 – 22 July 2006. The second sortie was conducted in Wakatobi on 16, then on 22 - 24 August 2006. Further, the team conducted resource use monitoring on 25 – 30 August and 18 to 22 September 2006. The weather in Wanci was the worst in July and August. From six field days planned, the team could only spend five days at sea. The protocol for

resource use monitoring was further updated in Wanci on 11 – 13 September 2006. From data collected in August, the majority of fishers were from Sinjai, while dominant catch was pelagic fish (tuna and skip jack) and groupers. More than 200 live groupers were encountered. Dominant tools used were hand lines and troll. A complete report is expected to be available by the end of October 2006.



Resource use monitoring



Patrolling for biodiversity

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

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Data from monitoring program informs Park zoning process and adaptive management.

A report on the first round of the overall four field sites perception monitoring, including Wakatobi, has been made available. A draft of a specific report on Wakatobi perception monitoring is also available in Indonesian language.

In addition to the reports, a workshop on perception monitoring was conducted at CTC-TNC Bali office on 12 -13 April 2006. This workshop was attended by all outreach coordinators and officers from four project sites (Derawan, Komodo, Raja Ampat, and Wakatobi). The workshop evaluated the results of past perception monitoring implementation and developed a plan and a model for up-coming perception monitoring.

Following the perception monitoring workshop in Bali in April 2006, a second round of perception monitoring has been planned. Selection of the facilitators from both genders is now being carried out. However, due to the fasting month in September and October 2006, the interview of the local facilitators, as well as the implementation of the second round of the perception monitoring, will be carried over to the next fiscal year.

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

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- A high level of Park authority presence in the Park, preventing illegal resource use.
- Accurate field data on resource use

During FY 06, patrolling for biodiversity was conducted for 165 days, involving 36 trips and including 48 WMNP rangers, 40 community members, three persons from a local NGO, seven persons from DKP staff, and 17 others from the Police, Navy, and Army Forces. Total days of patrolling for biodiversity implementation were less than total days planned, due primarily to bad weather in May to June 2006. The results of the activity were:

- Turtle release: 8 individuals (3 cases)
- Illegal fishing and fishing without permit (8 cases)
- Coral mining (2 cases)
- Napoleon Wrasse released: 70 individuals (1 case)
- Cyanide fishing (1 case, 9 were prosecuted (jailed) for 2 - 4 months)
- Turtle meat trading (1 case, 208 kgs, and the prosecution is still being processed at the police station and Department of Justice)
- Dynamite fishing (1 case, 15 prosecutions from outside Wakatobi, and they are still being processed at the police station and Department of Justice)

The impact of patrolling for biodiversity is significant in reducing destructive fishing practices. The number of dynamite and cyanide fishing instances decreased drastically from almost ten cases per month during the last two years. The data was based on the bombs heard by the local community, which was one to none this year. The only case found was in Runduma (see case no. 7 above). The actor was successfully caught due to Runduma's community awareness who reported the case to the rangers. This also indicates the positive result of outreach activities in increasing community awareness in conservation.

Activity 2.5: *Perform regular drills for patrolling team*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Fully trained patrols team capable of implementing SOP.

One refresher workshop was conducted in Baubau on March 28 - April 1, 2006. Twenty-five (25) rangers participated in this workshop. The main objective was to maintain the good health and good physical condition of WMNP rangers in order to always be ready for doing surveillance and patrolling around the park at any time needed.

SOP Training was also conducted in Wangi-Wangi on 17 - 22 April 2006. Fifty-three (53) WMNP rangers, two DKP staff, and four TNC-WWF staff participated in the training. The facilitators and instructors for the training were from PHKA and Wakatobi

district police. The focus of the training was to socialize the Director General of PHKA decree No. 102/IV/Set-3/2005 dated October 10, 2005 about Guideline on Surveillance and Patrolling Marine Conservation Areas in Indonesia.

In 2006, three regular drills were conducted. They were conducted in April, June, and September 2006. We supported fully the first drill in April 2006, while the second and the third were supported by the Wakatobi Marine National Park authority. The authority will also conduct another drill in December 2006.



Drill for patrolling team



Legal process for Park violators

Activity 2.6: *Legal follow up for violations in WMNP*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Detainees properly treated, financial consequences will be minimized for families of detainees during processing of the case.
- Widely advertised results of legal follow-up result in a significant deterrent effect for illegal resource use.

During FY 06 TNC-WWF project has supported on legal follow up process for 3 cases:

- Turtle meat trading: one prosecution from Mola-Wanci, with 208 kgs turtle meat as evidence. The case is now being processed at the attorney level in Bau-Bau.
- Cyanide fishing: nine prosecutions including one prosecution of the big boss from Makassar. All the violators have been jailed for 2 - 4 months at Bau-Bau.
- Dynamite fishing: 15 prosecutions from outside Wakatobi were arrested on 20 May 2006 at Runduma Island. The case is being processed at the justice level in Bau-Bau.

All the results of legal follow-ups were documented and have become materials for campaign and outreach. An example of this is the publication of the cases by local newspapers.

In addition to the legal follow-up cases, TNC-CTC, together with the Directorate General of PHKA, conducted a legal workshop in Marine Protected Areas on 9-12 May 2006 at

Sanur Bali. Four project sites (Derawan, Komodo, Raja Ampat, and Wakatobi) participated. The workshop was attended by coordinators of surveillance, Police, Justice, Attorney and TNC-WWF Project Leaders from the four sites. Also attending this workshop were TNC Country Director, Director of Forest Protection of DG PHKA and Sub-Directorate of Investigation and staffs from Directorate of Forest Protection of PHKA. The objective of the workshop was to share lessons learned among all sites and how each site processes their legal violations, and to build commitment among parties (Park Authority, Police, Justice, Attorney, and PHKA) on how to strengthen legal process for every case related to criminal activities on conservation areas. A statement on support for law enforcement and best practices is being distributed for signatories from the workshop participants.

Activity 2.7: *Operate effective radio communications*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- SOP on radio communication, all radio stations licensed, all radio operators trained.
- Radio operators effectively communicate the information obtained from the field to Park authority for further follow-up.

The permit for radio licensing for FY06 has been obtained. Since this license is on a yearly basis, a new license will be needed for fiscal year 2007. An internal SOP has been developed and observed. However, the training will not be able to be conducted until radio operators have been identified and each of their own call signs have been arranged and approved by the Telecommunication Office in Kendari. The activity will continue throughout FY07. The implementation of the SOP will then be evaluated every three months.

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 activity through visits to resource user groups*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Every village is visited by WMNP authority at least once every two months
- At least 80% of the resource use groups visited understand and support conservation effort by the end of 2006.

As a guideline for conducting the activity on planning and evaluation of outreach and awareness implementation, the Outreach Working Group developed "A technical guideline for outreach that focuses more on identification of resource user groups, fishing areas, and village resources mapping". This guideline will then be acknowledged by the

Head of WMNP. This technical guideline is subject to evaluation and review based on the needs at the field implementation.

To enhance the effectiveness of the outreach and awareness team, five local outreach facilitators were contracted, and began work in February 2006.

From the regular village and focus group meetings, the WMNP outreach team that is supported by local facilitators has identified fisher groups who mostly depend on natural resources in WMNP for their livelihoods. The outreach team then follows up to identify and map resource utilization pattern of local users and potential resource area for fisheries activities. Up through June 2006, the team has identified at least 104 groups of fishers, seaweed farmers in Wakatobi. Other activities related to increasing awareness were also conducted, such as beach clean-up, art performance and coastal hiking competition at Wang-Wangi and Tomia.

The outreach teams, consisting of park rangers, our project staff, and assisted by local facilitators, visited and conducted regular meetings every month at every village. Outreach teams have been established in every island: Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia, and Binongko to facilitate meetings with the community at village level. Through meetings like these, programs and policies on park management were socialized and discussed directly with the community. By doing so, the park authority also got inputs from the community.

The majority of the fisher groups are Bajau people who do not speak the national language, Indonesian. Therefore, the role of local facilitators in assisting the outreach team is crucial. For this reason, we will still be extending the contracts of local facilitators to assist the outreach team on socializing Park zoning scenarios obtained from MARXAN.

Data shows that from the 521 respondents visited during a Perception Monitoring in Wakatobi, 53% answered 'yes' when posed to the question "Do you believe it is a good idea to demarcate some coastal areas where the surroundings and the marine life can be protected and preserved?". Only 10% answered 'no' while the remaining 37% did not know or were not sure.

Activity 3.2: *Developing and implementing a strategy to reach out to youths*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Training-for-teachers evaluated, including recommendations for a follow-up outreach strategy targeting youths
- Local schools curricula incorporate environmental awareness content.

The Teacher Training conducted on 18 – 20 April 2005 was followed up with a Teacher Evaluation Workshop. The workshop was conducted at Hoga Island, on 18 – 20 February 2006, with the participation of 16 teachers from SMP and Tsanawiyah in Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko. They were all teachers who had also participated in the

previous teacher training. The objective of the February workshop was to help the teachers on how to evaluate and how to develop the implementation of “marine and coastal conservation” as a local curriculum in the Wakatobi district. The Facilitators of this workshop were from TNC-CTC. Guest facilitators from FOCIL-Indonesia and Benih Matahari helped teachers have more varied methods to deliver local content syllabus. The result from this workshop was the draft of Syllabus of Local Curriculum on Marine and Coastal conservation.

Before conducting the workshop, a preliminary evaluation of every Junior High School was conducted. The objective of this evaluation was to know how the local curriculum has been implemented after the first teacher training. The evaluators were from TNC-WWF Outreach Team and District Education Agency.

Based on the evaluation results, 14 of 17 Junior High Schools have implemented the local-content curriculum. And 12 out of 14 Junior High Schools developed this local curriculum as formal local curriculum on the subject of the natural environment. Meanwhile, the other two schools developed the curriculum as additional topics on the biology subject. The rest of the three Junior High Schools did not yet implement the local curriculum because there was no agreement yet between the teacher and the Head of the Junior High School. In general, those at the school level and at Education Agency agreed to develop nature conservation, coastal and marine subjects in the permanent local curriculum at all school levels in the Wakatobi District. In the future, the Head of the District Agency will have an audience with the Bupati and to local parliament (DPRD) to get the support and approval.

Another informal outreach activity targeting youth groups was conducted in the form of training for conservation cadres. Thirty (30) students from SMK Kelautan Kaledupa and Youth Groups from Wangi-Wangi (KOMINGKU) and Kaledupa participated in Bina Cinta Alam training on 29 March – 2 April 2006. As a follow up of the training, the KOMINGKU developed its organizational structure by adding the environmental division. On 10 June 2006, they conducted beach clean-up along Kapota beach for celebrating the environmental day.

Activity 3.3: *Facilitate local media program to ensure that local audiences stay informed about the Park and its management*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Regular WMNP coverage in local media,
- Regular bi-monthly bulletin on WMNP published and at least 100 copies distributed throughout Wakatobi and its surrounding areas. All schools (in Wakatobi and surroundings), *kecamatan* offices, *dinas* offices, tour operators, hotels, restaurants (in Wakatobi and Baubau and surroundings), and all villages (in and around the Park) receive the bi-monthly bulletin.
- Interactive program through local radio and local cable TV regularly every two weeks.

- Development of one community amateur radio station that can reach all islands in Wakatobi.
- Up-dated WMNP website.
- At least yearly ten local newspaper articles and at least three national TV documentaries on the Park and its management over the period 2006-2008.

Two media trips were conducted during the past year. The first was conducted on 2 – 6 September 2005 involving 15 journalists from three TV stations, two radio stations, nine news papers, and one magazine. They consisted of ten national and five local (Kendari) journalists. This first media trip focused on exploring the rich biodiversity of Wakatobi Marine National Park. The second media trip was conducted on 23 – 28 May 2006, which involved four journalists from television, three from radio stations, and seven from newspapers. They consisted of six national and eight local (Kendari) journalists. This second media trip focused on how far the local community was involved in park management from the first planning process until the operation of the management.

In April 2006, SCTV visited Wakatobi voluntarily, without an invitation from the project. This visit included shooting for its program called “Jalan-Jalan”. Taking advantage of this visit, the joint project then facilitated local transport by providing FRS and speed boat travel to every island in Wakatobi. The trip covered many objects, especially those related with community traditional livelihoods such as seaweed farmers, Bajo village, abalone collectors in Kaledupa Island, live reef fishers, purseine fishers in Tomia, blacksmiths, and traditional weavers (tenun) in Binongko.

Films on marine conservation have been broadcast on the local cable television at Kaledupa, Tomia, and Wangi-Wangi. These include: a film of a Wakatobi nature overview (broadcast on Kendari TV), PSA about reefs as homes for fish, and an interactive dialogue on Kendari TV about "How to manage Wakatobi Marine National Park collaboratively".

A joint program was hosted and facilitated by Lestari Foundation and WWF for a M3 program conducted field visit in Wakatobi on 21 – 24 October 2005 for a feasibility study on building Radio Community infrastructure. From this visit team, it was recommended to established Radio Community infrastructure at Amabeua (Kaledupa), Lagongga and Waha (Tomia) and Rukua and Taipabu (Binongko). A series of meetings and workshops will be conducted throughout FY07 in Tomia and Binongko for more consultations with the Wakatobi Community Stakeholder Forum for further input and recommendations.

The objective of the workshops is to link any community radios which have been developed or are still in the process of development. This linkage will created a support network for program development, technical problem solving, and capacity building enhancement. The workshop is still waiting for the progress of constituency building on at least three islands (Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko).

The “Info Wakatobi” editor team was reorganized to optimize the production abilities. “Info Wakatobi” added a page, to total 12 pages. During FY 06, the Wakatobi Newsletter

was published for five editions. The first edition was published in July 2005 and focused on the Steps to the re-zoning of WMNP. The second edition was published in September 2005, with a focus on community empowerment. The third and the fourth editions were published in November 2005 and January 2006 and focused on a zoning system in WMNP and how the process of re-zoning will be conducted in the future. The March edition of “Info Wakatobi” was published in July 2006 with the title of “Designing Wakatobi National Park Zonation” or “Merancang Zonasi Taman Nasional Kepulauan Wakatobi” in Indonesian. The May edition was published in August 2006 with the title of “Conservation Targets in Wakatobi National Park” or “Target Kawasan Konservasi di Taman Nasional Kepulauan Wakatobi”. These two editions focused on the issues of how to lead the community towards understanding the importance of national park zoning for ensuring biodiversity and sustainable livelihood.

Using the model of the Komodo National Park website, a website was developed for WMNP. After several consultations with the Head of WMNP authority, the concept was agreed upon. The first version of the website contained fact sheets, and there was a picture of a Napoleon wrasse on the top left corner. The second version, that includes produced reports, is a clickable map with dive sites. Downloads have also been produced. The final version will be available soon.

Four documentary films about Wakatobi (sustainable resource use, environmental threat, SPAG, and protecting our resources for the future) will be produced in FY07. Under the cooperation between WWF for a M3 Program and Kendari TV, four titles of documentary films will be produced. Footages of these films were taken during the period of May-June 2006 in WMNP. The footage taken covers marine and terrestrial natural resources, culture, people, and social and interesting features. These four documentary films will be comprised of (1) sustainable resource uses, (2) environmental threats, (3) SPAGs, and (4) protecting our resource for the future.

Activity 3.4: *Involve local communities in awareness activities through a small contracts scheme*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Ten small grant contracts, and a report on the execution of the contracts and their evaluation.
- Participation of a wide-range of stakeholders (resource-users, women’s groups, school students, environmental groups) in communicating about the importance of protecting the environment and promoting sustainable use of marine resources, resulting in a broader basis for conservation management among local stakeholders in WMNP.

The purpose of the small contract scheme is to have a flexible mechanism to support community activities that support TNC-WWF conservation programs, dealing with community awareness on the importance of marine conservation. Guidelines from TNC-CTC were used to select candidates to receive the small grants. The program selected the candidates first by publishing it on “Info Wakatobi” and local newspapers, and also

announcing it through forum meetings. Further, a series of intensive assessments were made to select the right candidates. The candidates were required to develop proposals to be submitted to a TNC-WWF joint program. Conservation cadres/volunteers were involved in the selection of candidates. Eleven (11) out of 41 proposals received were selected as the small grantees. These 11 groups vary from youth, student, school, community, and women groups. All their activities show the increasing of public awareness on environmental and nature conservation.

The eleven (11) small contract programs that have been approved are:

1. “Beach Clean Up and Planting of Ketapang Tree” - in Kampo-Kampo village, Binongko; by environmentally concerned group in Kampo-Kampo
2. “Increasing the Participation from Woman Sellers and Buyers in Selecting the Fish that are caught by environmentally friendly methods in Bajo Mola Market” – in Pongo village, Wangi-Wangi; by Conscience Women Association
3. “The Importance of Social Economy and Wakatobi Marine Conservation and the Approach Efforts of Awareness through Formal Education at an Early Stage” – in Waha, Tomia; by OSIS SMPN2 Tomia (junior high school student association)
4. “Methods on Conservation Awareness Campaign through Drama and Art Performances” – in Wangi-Wangi; by Wakatobi Toudani Art Center
5. “Campaign on Surveillance and Protection on Marine Biota: Green Turtle by Runduma Local Community” – in Runduma, Tomia; by Committee on the Protection of Marine Biota of Runduma village
6. “Campaign on Wakatobi Natural Conservation through the activities of OSIS MTs Negeri Kaledupa” – in Kaledupa; by OSIS MTsN Kaledupa
7. “Package on Islamic Study and Environmental Conservation in WMNP” – in North Mola village, Wangi-Wangi; by youth group from North Mola Qariatul Bahri Mosque
8. “The Impacts of Coral Mining and Mangrove Harvesting on Sustainable Life” – in Sandi village, Kaledupa; by Kube Watueleu
9. “Drawing Competition for Elementary School throughout Kaledupa District” – in Kaledupa; by SD Negeri II Ambeua
10. “An Introduction to Marine Biota and the Functions; Socialization of the Position and Role of WMNP” – in Hoga; by Komite Sekolah Dasar Negeri 1 Olo
11. “Awareness and Campaign on Conservation and Protection of Coral Reefs in WMNP” – in Onemay village, Tomia; by Fisher Group Conserving Coral Reefs

On site, the evaluation for the small grant implementation conducted by the outreach team was coordinated by Saleh Hanan. The evaluation results indicated that this small grant scheme led to initiatives from grantee groups to support programs on conservation efforts. On the implementation, almost every group was faced with almost similar challenges due to lack of experience and knowledge. Most groups were just recently established when the small grant scheme was announced, and the budget had limitation (only less than US \$ 500 for each group). This should be considered as a learning process.

We suggest that the small contract scheme for community groups needs to be continued while observing two things: First, giving the funds to the groups that have been formed. Second, we need to always assist the groups during their planning phase. The future small grant contracts to support conservation campaigns should be offered to the participants of conservation cadre training. Some of the best participants will be offered to build some conservation campaign activities. At this time, we are still waiting for the Committee of Cadre Conservation Training to give a recommendation on which participants should be supported by the grants.

A team consisting of TNC-WWF joint project staff together with the Wakatobi Marine National Park authority staff conducted preliminary assessment on alternative livelihood. The result of the assessment will then be analyzed and reviewed by the consultant, who will produce a concept and scheme on alternative livelihood to be more structural and fundamental. The consultant was not hired yet and the TOR has not been developed.

Objective 4: Sustainable Financing for Park Management

Activity 4.1: *Costing verification for CCIF's last year report (FY05) on projection of cost model for WMNP*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Higher accuracy of the cost model and funding commitment needed for WMNP.

TNC and WWF have engaged The Conservation and Community Investment Forum (CCIF) to identify finance needs for sustainable management and capacity for WMNP and create a draft for short term and long term financing strategies. From August to December 2004, CCIF created a financial model which builds up the costs necessary to sustainably manage WMNP for the twenty-five year period between 2005 and 2029.

A second phase of the work was conducted in December 2005, to revise the operating and costs assumptions to reflect a more efficient use of human resources and capital assets. The report summarizes the outputs of the financial model and compares the differences between the first and second financial model. It also provides insight into relevant mechanisms which may be implemented to fund the short- and long-term financial needs associated with the sustainable management of WMNP.

Activity 4.2: *Meeting on sustainable funding system for Park management*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- Recommendations on a sustainable financing model for WMNP

A meeting with the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) was conducted on 19 October 2005. PHKA highly appreciated the concept of a park sustainable financing model. PHKA asked whether TNC-WWF could speed up the finalization of the concept, which will then be subject to further discussion with the Director General of PHKA.

A workshop in Wanci that was scheduled in November 2005 was postponed due to the delay of the final report of the Cost Model of Sustainable Park Financing from the consultant. We recently received the report from CCIF in September 2006. The workshop will be rescheduled to February 2007.

Activity 4.3: *Further develop sustainable financing plan for the management of WMNP*

Results Anticipated in FY06:

- A preliminary draft of a sustainable funding scheme for the management of WMNP to be further consulted with provincial and national stakeholders.
- List of potential sources of funding (taxing mechanisms, user fees and grant-based funding) for long-term management of the Park.

In addition to the cost that must be borne in order to sustainably manage WMNP in the short and long-term, CCIF suggested ways in which those costs could be covered. The first final draft of sustainable funding system and scheme for the WMNP management is now available and provincial and national stakeholders will be further consulted. Potential donor institutions or sources of funding suggested are: government allocations and donor funds, park entry fees, activity-specific user fees such as diving, an endowment fund, commercial fisheries, concession license, and multi-lateral funding such as Global Environment Facility.