



REPORT



SURVEILLANCE OF COMMUNITY SURVEILLANCE GROUP (POKMASWAS)

Toli-Toli District, Central Sulawesi

This Project is executed by the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, with financing from the GEF, implementation support by UNEP and technical support from the CMS Dugong MoU Secretariat.





FOREWORD

Duyung (Dugong dugon) or duyung is one out of 35 marine mammals that often met in seagrass beds, dugong is animal that protected nationally and internationally. Dugong and its habitat conservation efforts in Indonesia is not only conducted by the government, but also supported by a number of international institution, such as United Nation Environment Programme-Conservation Migratory Species (UNEP-CMS) that collaborate with Muhamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (MbZ) through Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP) program. ID3 implementation in Toli-Toli regency focused to management of dugong and segrass habitat conservation based on society. Society involvement in supervision of marine and fisheries resource sector is considered very important and effective as an extension of the government in the field, so that the existence of Community Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) is very needed in ensuring the sustainability of dugong and seagrass habitat, in addition also to ensure sustainable fisheries in Toli-Toli Regency.

Toli-Toli, Mei 2018

Author



TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD	Error! Bookmark not defined.
TABLE OF CONTENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
INTRODUCTION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Background	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Purpose of Activity	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Implementation location	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Monitoring	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Malala Village.....	3
Ogotua Village	3
surveillance	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Dugong population monitoring	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ATTACHMENT	5
1. Strandend dugong documentation in coastal area in Bambapula Village, North Dampal, Toliloti	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2. Whale sighting in Malala Cove, Malala Village	5



INTRODUCTION

Background

Dugong is a herbivorous mammals living in shallow waters, spreading from the east coast of Africa to Vanatu in the southeast of Papua New Guinea. The spread of dugong in Indonesia is very thorough and almos spread throughout the shallow waters of Indonesia's sea. Its presence in Indonesia is very difficult to find, only in some eastern regions of Indonesia, such as Sangihe, Alor, and Papua. Marsh (2002) predicts that in the 1970s the number of dugong populations in Indonesia was about 10,000, but in 1994 the number of populations decreased to 1000 individuals. In addition to its presence that already hard to find, dugong also categorized as protected animals and according to IUCN (1996) categorized as vulnerable to extinction animals (vulnerable).

Through a join collaboration between the Marine and Fisheries Agency (KKP), Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI), Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Indonesia), and Global Environment Facility (GEF) program in Dugong and seagrass habitat Conservation Efforts / *dugong and seagrass conservation Program* (DSCP) was initiated. This program has been running since 2016 and is planned to be completed in 2019. In this effort, some location in Indonesia was picked and will be the location of implementation. Some of the location are Bintan, West Kotawaringin, Toli-toli, and Alor.

Determination of Toli-Toli Regency as a target location of implementation DSCP-ID3 was obtained from the National Symposium Dugong and Sea grass Habitat. Toli-Toli Regency has a dugong population that local people still often find, while the threat of dugong survival has increased in frequency over the past few years. The results are verified in the preliminary survey in several coastal areas of Toli-Toli Regency, plus the potential for ongoing hunting activities in some villages and maritime sector development activities that have not considered the existence of Regional Marine Conservation Area (KKPD) and critical seagrass habitats for the preservation of local dugong population. Therefore, it become an objective consideration of the need for DSCP-ID3 activities in Toli-Toli Regency.

Activities in implementing ID3 that become DSCP responsibilities are (1) Building management capacity community-based in supporting dugong and seagrass conservation, (2) Developed and apply the integrated community management plans (conservation and monitoring of dugong and seagrass), (3) Management of incentive mechanisms and the need to achieve sustainable fisheries, (4) Identify and map the location of dugong and its habitat, and (5) Harmonization and integrate policies and regulations to the management of dugong and its habitat in Toli-Toli.

One of the efforts to achieve the goal of dugong and seagrass conservation programs as their habitat is the management of community-based conservation. The first step in doing so is to form a Community Surveillance Group (Pokmawas) and strengthen the institutions of the Pokmaswas, such as proof of group legality and work plan. On the basis of this, the establishment of legitimate pokmaswas legally needs to be done so that the effectiveness management of community-based conservation can be achieved.



Purpose of Activity

This activity aims to Pokmawas and local community could contribute in protecting their coastal area, contribute in fisheries and marine resource utilization surveillance, and contribute in conservation effort especially in dugong and seagrass conservation in Toli-Toli District.

Implementation Location

Pokmawas was implemented on February-Maret 2018 and dugong and seagrass voluntary monitoring are held since August 2017 in Oguta, Malala and Santigi villages.



MONITORING

Monitoring is one of the main responsibility of Pokmawas. Monitoring could be in form of monitoring fisheries and protected marine animal extraction. Pokawas in Malala and Ogotua villages have considerably quick response for phenomena in their village

Malala Village

Whale sighting in Malala Cove, Malala Village

Monitoring started with information from local fisherman whom saw whale in Malala Cove in 27 February 2018. Next day, one of the Pokmaswas, Moh. Gazali went to the sighting location to validate the information. Later in that day, Moh, Gazali saw a whale swam in Malala Cove. Information is later forwarded to Moh. Amin, leader of Pokmaswas.

March 1st 2018, around 08.00-10.00 (GMT +8), Moh. Amin with another four Pokmaswas member did whale monitoring activity around cove area in Sibaluton Village. Result from the monitoring is they saw whale still swam around Malala Cove with no sign of danger to the whale. After that, Moh. Amin coordinated with Makasar BPSP, Toli-Toli PSDKP, Toli-Toli Fisheries Department, and Central Sulawesi DKP.

March 2nd 2018, around 08.20-10.00 (GMT +8), Moh. Amin coordinate with Head of Malala Village, Head of Sibatulon Village, Sibaluton, Babinsa (Army officer whom serve as village counselor). Besides that, Pokmaswas also appealed to local community to not disturb the whale. Pokmaswas Malala with Sibaluton Babinsa and Mongabay (local Media) did another whale monitoring around the cove. Next day, Pokmaswas did coordination with Lanal (Indonesian Navy Base) Toli-Toli, later Pokwas with four of Lanan Personnel did another monitoring in water area around Malala Village. On that monitoring, whale still swam around Malala Cove.

March 4th 2018 Finally whale doesn't show up in that day the monitoring, from that result is concluded that whale already off from Malala Cove.

Desa Ogotua

Dead dugong was stranded in Bambapula beach, North Dampal sub-district, Toli-Toli District on Saturday/ February 24th 2018, 17.40 (GMT + 8).

First information is gathered from a local fisherman whom said to Mr. Zulkipli whom serve as head of Lingayan Hamlet about the stranded dugong in Bambapula beach. Those information is still not confirmed whether dugong is still stranded or not. The information is forwarded to Mr. Anto whom serve as Leader of Pokmaswas. Mr. Anto and two other Pokmaswas member quickly went to the stranded location and arrived at 17.30 (GMT +8)

From the interview with locals, it has been known that the same dugong is stranded twice. Frist, dugong is stranded and still alive at night, locals quickly helped dugong to come back to the open water. Next day, the same dugong is stranded again but in inanimate state. When Pokmaswas member arrived at the location, dugong carcass is already headless and rotten. Dugong is identified as male and having a total length of 2 m. The reason why the dugong is stranded is still traced. Dugong was buried, and the handling process was finished at 18.35 (GMT+8)

Surveillance

Surveillance based on local community is one of the activity which done by Pokmaswas. In this activity, Pokmaswas member, or local fisherman will give information gained from their own activities in open ocean. The Information which will be compiled are dugong and another marine protected species sighting.

Dugong population Monitoring

Dugong population monitoring with voluntary population mapping by Pokmaswas and local fisherman already done since August 2017. So far, voluntary population mapping by Pokawas can be consider as quite active, in fact dugong hotspot (area which have high frequency of dugong sighting) in Ogotua Village was identified as the result of those activity. So far, local community especially fisherman already able to identified dolphin and dugong species. Dugong sighting information was gathered from the sighting report from Pokmaswas member and local community.

Dugong are frequently seen in water area around Ogotua Village. Dugong are usually seen during sunset at the highest tide. It's known that dugongs which seen in monitoring activities has vary in sized, therefore dugongs which seen are consist of different individual. The largest dugong seen in Ogotua Village has xx meters in length, besides that, some local peoples saw dugong swam with her offspring.

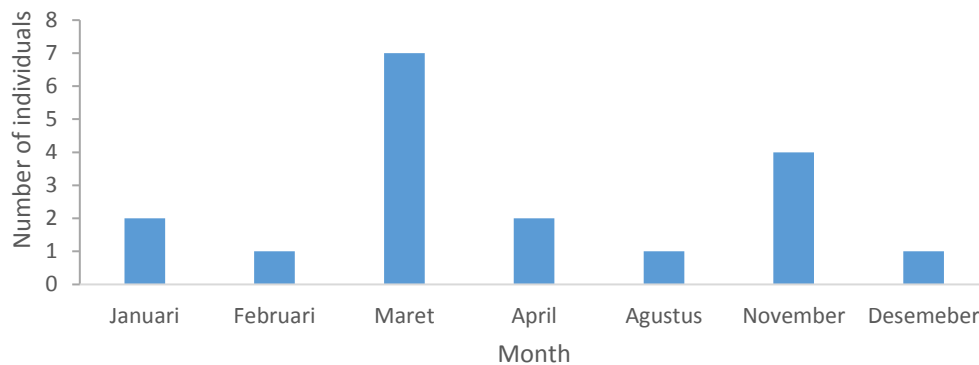


Figure 1

The highest dugong sighting frequency recorded by Pokmaswas and local fisherman is 7 times this happened at March 2018 (figure 1). This could be happed by the calm ocean and weather conditions, so there would be a lot of fisherman doing their activities in the open ocean, therefore increasing the sighting probability. Most of dugong sighting is in water area between Lingayan Island and Ogotua coastal fishing ports (PPP). According to local community, dogong which seen in that area is only swimming and only passed by.

LAMPIRAN

1. Documentations of stranded dugong in Bampula Beach, Dampal Sub-district, Toli-toli District



2. Whale sighting at Malala Cove, Malala Village

