

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia (YKL)
Project Title:	Community-Based Conservation Program for Octopus Fisheries in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, Phase II
Grant Number:	CEPF-112994
Hotspot:	Wallacea II
Strategic Direction:	4 Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites
Grant Amount:	\$63,102.00
Project Dates:	November 01, 2022 - October 31, 2023
Date of Report:	December 31, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Fishermen and the community of Langkai-Lanjukang Island Promote local governance initiatives that protect ETP species. Peer-to-peer learning between Langkai-Lanjukang fishermen and local fishermen. The meeting consisted of 3 series of discussions, joint patrols, training and implementation of reef checks, and strategic engagement with other stakeholders.
- Marine Affairs and Fisheries Agency (DKP) of South Sulawesi Province, Fisheries and Agriculture Agency (DPP) Makassar City, BPSPL Makassar & BKIPM Makassar Supports this program by being involved as a resource person, joining patrols, installing marker buoys for open and closed signs, and attending other strategic meetings.
- Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DKP), Takalar Regency and Pangkajene and Islands Regency Support the outreach carried out in the project to be passed on to other parties, including fishermen in the working area.
- Dit Polairud Polda Sulsel, Lantamal VI Makassar, dan South Sulawesi Province Maritime Service Branch (CDK Maminasata) Directly involved in joint patrols, preparation of patrol and supervision guidelines, as well as several strategic meetings related to program scaling-up.
- Village and District Government, Bhabinkamtibmas , dan Babinsa Involved in the open-close system initiation process. Help maintain public order during the program. Directly involved in joint patrols and several strategic meetings related to program follow-up.
- Academics As a resource for training and implementation of reefcheck. Apart from that, being a resource person and providing scientific input in strategic meetings.
- Fish Processing Unit Provide input during strategic meetings, especially the role of industry in collaboration.

- Local CSO & NGO
Providing input and learning from smart practices that their organization has successfully implemented.
- Mass Media
Support to disseminate program and campaign information.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. Within three years of the conclusion of the project, reduce threats to at least three globally marine endangered species, including from among the following four: the Silky Shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>), the Hammerhead Shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>), Green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) and Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community has been able to identify and realize the importance of protecting the habitat and biota of important species threatened with extinction. During the program, the community saw 6 types of sharks and 2 turtles at their fishing ground. • The survival rate of hatched turtle eggs was higher because the eggs were no longer consumed. From January 2022 to October 2023, fishermen have released 3,943 turtle hatchlings from 41 nests • The community has agreed to conduct "open-close system" trials in octopus fishing areas with a total area of 405 hectares during the program. The site is 375 hectares because there is a 30-hectare area that is being managed in the same place as the previous open-closed area. Area management has been carried out in 4 open and closed stages with an area of the 1st stage of 203.14 hectares (February-May 2022), the 2nd stage of 116.64 hectares (August-October 2022), the 3rd stage of 55.22 hectares (March-June 2023), and 30 hectares in the 4th stage (September-December 2023) which limits activities and reduces the burden on the aquatic environment and the ecosystem within it. • They agreed to several regulations to support species protection, including a ban on using destructive fishing gear and longline fishing gear.
<p>2. Increase fishing family household income (at least half of the 318 households on the two islands) by 100% within three years of project completion</p>	<p>The average fisherman's income is around Rp. 1,500,000 per month at the start of the program, after the closure, the average income of fishermen will be IDR 2,350,000 per month. Apart from that, during the program assistance is also provided to housewives by processing fishery products into products in the form of fish floss, octopus sauce and octopus nuggets. Even though it had only been running for two months before the program ended, it also had a positive trend, with the processed products from 20 housewives generating income of around IDR 5,000,000 million per month with an average income of around IDR 250,000 per person.</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	Therefore, to achieve the target of increasing income of 100% after three years of the end of the program, the principle of consistency must be emphasized in implementing the open and close catch area program, processing fishery products and increasing capacity in marketing after the program ends.

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. By the close of the project, increased of community-based management over 400 hectares of marine areas which are supported by Agency of Marine and Fisheries province of South Sulawesi, Agency of Fisheries and Agriculture of Makassar City (DP2 Kota Makassar), and Agency of Coastal and Marine Resources Management - Makassar - Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management - Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</p>	<p>Most of the waters of Lanjukang Island have been designated as reserves for the Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Area (KKP3K) of South Sulawesi Province. The regulations are contained in the Coastal Area and Small Islands Zoning Plan (RZWP3K), which has been integrated into Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the South Sulawesi Province Regional Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW) for 2022-2041. The area of the reserved area is 1654.38 Ha. Because the status is still reserved, the South Sulawesi Province DKP will immediately prepare a detailed plan for zoning distribution as an initial document. Then, technical consultations and public consultations will be carried out as material for preparing the final document. Furthermore, it will be proposed and determined by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP).</p> <p>During the 2.5 years the program has been running, the community has managed 375 hectares of marine area using an open and close system and unlimited surrounding area. The South Sulawesi DKP and other stakeholder priorities agreed to integrate community governance with the Lanjukang Island Regional Conservation Area (KKD) zoning plan as a follow-up. Community governance will be encouraged in limited-use zones.</p>
<p>2. By the close of the project, 90 local fishers from Langkai and Lanjukang islands with improved knowledge and better capacity in utilizing sustainable environmental-friendly fishing method.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 127 fishermen were directly involved in all capacity-building activities. Specifically, 103 fishermen took part in training in making environmentally friendly fishing gear. This activity was the activity with the highest attendance during the program. It is certain that as many as 81% of the total octopus fishermen are involved in the program and are sure to know directly how to make environmentally friendly fishing gear. • A total of 44 housewives were directly involved in capacity-building activities, especially in diversifying octopus fishery products to improve the household economy.

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>3. By the close of the project, 30 persons from local community in Langkai and Lanjukang islands have trained as "local champions" to conduct monitoring and conservation of globally marine endangered species in Langkai and Lanjukang islands areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 43 champions were identified as capable of implementing sustainable fishing • Determination of champions based on several categories, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presence of a minimum capacity increase of 3x (out of a total of 8x) 2. Understand the importance of protection for ecosystems and the important biota of ETP status 3. Able to speak (convey issues at site level) during meetings of the parties <p>Perhitungan penentuan champion berdasarkan jumlah peningkatan kapasitas yang hanya secara langsung dilakukan khusus untuk nelayan/masyarakat. Ini tidak termasuk pada peningkatan kapasitas secara tidak langsung oleh beberapa nelayan yang ikut pada pertemuan-pertemuan strategis di Kota Makassar.</p>
<p>4. By the close of the project, sustainable octopus fishery established in Langkai and Lanjukang Islands as measured by improved catch per unit effort and monitoring of octopus catch data and reef health.</p>	<p>The management of the open and close system has affected increasing the catch's value, from an average of 0.6-0.9 kilograms at the start of the program to 1-2 kilograms. This certainly has an impact on fishermen's household income. Based on data over the 2.5 years the program has been running, fishermen's catches have fluctuated.</p> <p>In addition, implementing open and close system management impacts the health of coral reefs, because it provides opportunities for recovery for coral reefs. The coral reef ecosystem experienced an increase in live coral cover of 5-10% between 2021-2023. The health of live coral is in the mildly damaged category (20-33 percent) at the baseline and in the good category (37-42 percent) at the end line or the end of the program. On the other hand, dead coral decreased from 42-45% at baseline to 14-33% at the end line.</p>

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

1. Through this program, there is one undergraduate student from the Faculty of Marine and Fisheries Sciences, Hasanuddin University, and one master student from the Environmental Management program from Hasanuddin University who conducts research related to octopuses. Apart from that, there was 1 Marine Engineering student at the Karawang Marine and Fisheries Polytechnic of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries who carried out Field Work Practices at the program location.
2. This program has become best practice for other NGOs. Several staff from the LINI Foundation specifically visited Langkai and Lanjukang Islands to learn and discuss directly with the community regarding the open and close system initiatives being implemented. This study visit was conducted to implement the open and close system in Kahu-Kahu Village, Bontoharu District, Selayar Islands Regency, South Sulawesi.
3. Through this program, the public understands the importance of protecting endangered species. Unexpectedly, a youth group on Lanjukang Island took the initiative to conserve turtle species and created a "Rumah Penyu". In particular, they guard turtle eggs and create nurseries for hatched hatchlings. This breeding must be carried out because of the threat of

taking turtle eggs to be used as food and to be sold by fishermen from other islands. Furthermore, they encourage tourists to release hatchlings into the waters as part of the campaign and also to improve the island community's economy. From January 2022 to October 2023, 3.943 turtle hatchlings from 41 nests have been released into the waters. This breeding activity is not a deliverable of this program. It is purely a community initiative after discussions and implementation of participatory action research activities, one of the activities in the program funded by CEPF. Participatory action research activities invite stakeholders (BPSPL Makassar) as the agency that handles the conservation of important protected and endangered biota in Sulawesi.

4. Through this program, the community takes the initiative to collect data on destructive fishing activities that use bombs or explosives. They realize that this data can support various conservation programs carried out by various parties, such as the government, not limited to conservation programs currently running and funded by CEPF.

5. Open and closed system management driven by the community positively impacts the growth of other biota. Other fishermen who are not octopus catchers and are not included in the scope of this program are also aware of and feel the impact of increasing their catches. The biota in question includes groupers and other demersal fish. They also said that closing one of the fishing areas allows ecosystems such as coral reefs to grow and be maintained. It should be noted that when data was collected on coral reefs in temporarily closed areas, many new Acropora corals came to life.

6. Socialization about important protected and endangered species reaches children on Lanjukang Island. Socialization is not an activity or a deliverable of this program. However, on the same occasion, during a meeting with the community, the YKL team took the time to gather children to study together. Please note that access to education on Lanjukang Island is minimal; no schools exist. They have to go to Lumu-Lumu Island, a distance of 10 miles if they want to go to school. Even though the children there have a high enthusiasm for learning.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

- Ecosystem restoration: the coral reef ecosystem experienced an increase in live coral cover of 5-10% between 2021-2023.
- Economic improvement: octopuses and reef fish are becoming more numerous and significant, so their prices are higher.
- The threat of destructive arrests: suppressing the threat of arrest activities using bombs and anesthesia and excessive exploitation.
- Species threats: reduce the threat of 6 globally threatened species.
- The community protects 375 hectares of marine waters by implementing an octopus open-close system for four periods, which, if combined by period, reaches 405 hectares.
- Capacity building involving 155 communities/fishermen focusing on improving the economy and conservation of marine areas.
- Results of monitoring data analysis (census) of octopus catches for 30 months recorded by four trained fishermen/community members.
- Launched a conservation initiative for two turtle species on Lanjukang Island. From January 2022 to October 2023, it released 3.943 turtle hatchlings from 41 nests into the waters.
- Socialization and sharing of learning about the open-close system on three nearby islands and 2 district levels.
- 1 Patrol and Supervision Guide for the community has been prepared.
- 1 Pokmaswas Guide was prepared as a standard operational mechanism for supervising, reporting, and complaints.
- 1 Reefcheck Data Collection Guide that can be used by fishermen/community.

- Composed of 1 Technical Module – Data Collection and Data Visualization for technology-based data collection.
- one integrated patrol with 9 parties and routine monthly patrols by fishermen from January to October 2023.
- Results of periodic monitoring (3 times) of the condition of coral reef ecosystems and marine biota are protected and threatened with extinction.
- one institution managing the open-close system was formed which will continue the temporary closure initiative (Forum Pasibuntuluki) which was determined through a Decree by the sub-district.
- Formation and legalization process of 11 groups (6 KUB, 2 Pokmaswas, 2 Poklahsar, and 1 Kompak).
- Facilitate the issuance of fisherman and vessel administration (80 e-Kusuka and distribution of 87 pas minor).
- 33 female fishermen were able to process fishery products in the form of 3 processed products (octopus budgets, octopus chili sauce, and fish floss).
- 70 fishermen were able to make environmentally friendly octopus fishing gear.
- Agreement between various parties to institute an open-close system by integrating it into conservation area reservations.
- Preparation and publication of program learning documentation via website, one book, and a series of videos divided into three episodes.
- Various records of activities and dynamics that took place during the program can be viewed via the website: <https://yklindonesia.org/proteksigama/>
- The book "Siasat dari Pulau" can be downloaded via the following link: https://yklindonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Buku-Siasat-Dari-Pulau_PROTEKSI-GAMA_YKL-Indonesia.pdf
- Learning videos that can be accessed via the YouTube channel:
BERDANSA DENGAN LAUT #1 SIASAT NELAYAN PULAU LANGKAI DAN LANJUKANG
(https://youtu.be/4wkxpmHOzIM?si=n1Um6CBg9h_gTUqA)
BERDANSA DENGAN LAUT #2 : MENJAGA LAUT, MENJAGA KEHIDUPAN
(<https://youtu.be/D0Xu9Zy0-is?si=s7fKVWxWsm8Yo2jS>)
BERDANSA DENGAN LAUT #3 PARA PEMBAWA HARAPAN
(<https://youtu.be/2djnCF51KI?si=hWvfcQZt14oC5iMA>)

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Fisheries profile	1.1	Deleted, completed in Phase 1 (fisheries profile)	
1.0	Fisheries profile	1.2	Deleted, completed in Phase 1 (letter of support from government)	
2.0	Data collection and monitoring	2.1	Deleted, completed in Phase 1 (report on data collection)	
2.0	Data collection and monitoring	2.2	Report on data dissemination, including descriptions of community outreach via information boards, social media, and public events	
3.0	Capacity building	3.1	Training report on sustainable small-scale octopus fishing and post-capture handling, including dates of training, agenda, materials, participant list (with gender and relevant demographic information), pre- and post-test knowledge survey, and next steps	
3.0	Capacity building	3.2	Deleted, completed in Phase 1 (exchange visit report)	
3.0	Capacity building	3.3	Report on training in monitoring-conservation of globally threatened species	

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			(Participatory Action Research), including dates, agenda, materials, participant list (with gender, relevant demographic info), pre- and post-test knowledge survey and next steps	
3.0	Capacity building	3.4	Draft action plan on small scale octopus fishery management in Langkai and Lanjukang islands, including summaries of focal group discussion and community consultations, with attendance lists noting names, gender, and relevant individual details	
4.0	Fishery zone establishment and management, and associated CEPF Safeguard	4.1	Report on community consultations for of small scale sustainable octopus fishery management plan initiatives, including dates of events, summary of activities, and participants lists with gender and relevant individual details	
4.0	Fishery zone establishment and management, and associated CEPF Safeguard	4.2	Formal declaration of the designation of the open-close system for small-scale	

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			octopus fisheries in Langkai and Lanjukang islands	
4.0	Fishery zone establishment and management, and associated CEPF Safeguard	4.3	A guidebook of sustainable small-scale octopus fisheries management in Langkai and Lanjukang islands	
4.0	Fishery zone establishment and management, and associated CEPF Safeguard	4.4	Report on process framework	
5.0	YKL Indonesia capacity	5.1	Civil society tracking tool	
5.0	YKL Indonesia capacity	5.2	Gender tracking tool	
6.0	Implementation of The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang Islands	6.1	Report on announcements to neighboring communities and outside fishing groups on the establishment of the Langkai - Lanjukang octopus fishery	Deliverables 6.1 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_6.1. Socialize the Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas_YKL Indone"
6.0	Implementation of The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang Islands	6.2	Regular report on management of the octopus fishery, including details on catch per unit effort, gear use, adherence to regulations, and recognition by fishers from neighboring areas	Deliverables 6.2 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_6.2. Regular report on management of the octopus fishery_YKL Indonesia"
6.0	Implementation of The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang Islands	6.3	Report on capacity building for management of fishery, including date and location of training events, agendas, participants (name, sex),	Deliverables 6.3 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_6.3. Report on capacity building_YKL Indonesia"

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			materials presented, important points raised, and next steps	
7.0	Monitoring and Evaluation of The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang islands	7.1	Report on condition of coral reef and globally threatened species in the KBA based on participatory ReefCheck system	Deliverables 7.1 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_7.1. Report on condition of coral reef and globally threatened species_YKL Indonesia"
7.0	Monitoring and Evaluation of The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang islands	7.2	Report evaluating change in fishery performance based on the open-closed system	Deliverables 7.2 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_7.2. Report evaluating change in fishery performance based on the open-closed system_YKL Indoseia"
7.0	Monitoring and Evaluation of The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang islands	7.3	Regular reports on the activities of marine patrols and surveillance teams	Deliverables 7.3 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_7.3. Regular reports on the activities of marine patrols and surveillance teams_YKL Indonesia"
8.0	Dissemination and outreach of Lessons Learned from The Local Community-based Management of Octopus Catching Areas in Langkai and Lanjukang islands	8.1	Report on learning activities conducted at the site and/or by these fishing groups in neighboring communities, including dates and locations of events, agendas, participants (name, sex), materials presented, issues raised, and next steps	Deliverables 8.1 is described in the attachment file of " Deliverable_8.1. Report on learning activities conducted at the site andor by fishing groups_YKL Indonesia"

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

1. One compiled data file on direct benefits
2. Barrang Caddi Subdistrict Decree Document regarding the Establishment of the Pasibuntuluki Forum (Lanjukang and Langkai Island Open and Close System Management Forum)
3. Mutiara Laut Pokmaswas (Supervisory Community Group) Decision Document
4. Inauguration Charter for 5 Joint Business Groups of Langkai and Lanjukang Fishermen
5. Location map of the Open and Close System for Langkai Island and Lanjangan, Makassar City
6. List of media that publish news about the program
7. A total of 44 small pass documents have been issued, and 43 others are still in the administrative process
8. 1 Reefcheck Data Collection Guide has been prepared, which can be used by fishermen/community.
9. 1 Technical Module – Data Collection and Visualization has been prepared for technology-based data collection.
10. A Pokmaswas Guide has been prepared as a standard operational tool for supervising, reporting, and complaints.
11. 1 Patrol and Supervision Guide for the community has been prepared.
12. Biodiversity list document of important protected and endangered species
13. Recapitulation of Fishermen's Administrative Data
14. Documentation of the learning program through 1 book and a series of 1 video divided into three episodes

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1	At least 20 KBAs are better managed or protected by the end of the program	1	1 KBA Kapoposang-Pangkep-Bulurokeng/IDN136	1	1 KBA Kapoposang-Pangkep-Bulurokeng /IDN136
2	At least 10,000 ha of production landscape (marine and coastal ecosystems) under improved/sustainable management practices	200	1 KBA Kapoposang-Pangkep-Bulurokeng/IDN136	375	The management of the octopus fishing area is called an "open-close system" covering an area of 375 hectares

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1.1	The main threats to at least three priority marine species have been reduced at one key site for each species	3	From among the following four: the Silky Shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>), the Hammerhead Shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>), Green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) and Hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)	8	Fox Shark (<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>), Shortfin Mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>), Sawfish (<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>), Silky Shark (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>), Whaleshark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>), Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>), Hawksbill Sea Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) and Green Sea Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>).
3.1	Community management institutions strengthened, and plans for management of coastal and marine resources adopted, by communities in at least 15 sites	2	2 Islands (Langkai and Lanjukang)	2	2 Islands (Langkai and Lanjukang)
3.2	At least five communities apply limits to promote the sustainability of supply of marine resources (e.g. gear limits, quotas, zoning)	2	2 octopus fishery communities (318 household)	2	2 octopus fishing communities
3.3	At least three private sector companies agreed to support conservation	3	3 companies: support capacity building of octopus fishers	4	PT. Prima Bahari Inti Lestari; PT. Kemilau Bintang Timur; PT Sukses

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	actions for MPA management and species protection				Hasil Alam Nusaindo; PT. Kendo Fisheries Indonesia
7.2	Key government and donor stakeholders recognize and adopt good practice lessons from CEPF-funded projects	1	1 sustainable community based management of octopus fisheries	2	1 community-based sustainable octopus fisheries management (open and close system) & 1 turtle conservation group initiative
4.2	At least 15 communities create new MPAs/no-take zones to protect key marine resources	2	2 Communities di Langkai and Lanjukang (318 household)	2	2 Communities in Langkai and Lanjukang
6.3	There is active networking between grantees on at least one key theme in at least three of the priority corridors (GI8)	1	1 network	4	Jaring nusa, Jala Nusa, Mitra Wallacea PKW II, Jejaring NGO Sulsel

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Kapoposang-Pangkep-Bulurokeng	IDN136		375

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
A small part of the Republic of Indonesia State Fisheries Management Area (WPPNR	-4.988337	119.078604	375	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LMMA/Locally Managed Marine Area (local governance through an open-close system) 2. EAFM/Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (application of ecological principles in fisheries management; ETP protection) 3. OECM/Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (areas other than protected areas that are geographically defined, regulated, and managed through a measure, and in the long term achieve positive and sustainable results for biodiversity conservation)

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
				4. Integration into the KKD/Lanjukang Island Regional Conservation Area

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
105	54	6.3.3. SERIES OF TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL FISHERS GROUP (3x) 7.1.1. TRAINING OF PARTICIPATORY REEF CHECK AND IDENTIFICATION OF KEY MARINE SPECIES FOR LOCAL FISHERS OF LANGKAI DAN LANJUKANG 7.1.2. PARTICIPATORY REEF CHECK AND IDENTIFICATION OF KEY MARINE SPECIES IN LANGKAI AND LANJUKANG (2x) 7.2.3. COMMUNITY MEETING TO EVALUATE OPENING & CLOSING OF LOCAL OCTOPUS CATCHING AREAS & DATA FEEDBACK 8.1.3. LESSONS LEARNED - THE LOCAL COMMUNITY - BASED MANAGEMENT (1x)

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
127	20	127 fishermen increased their income from octopus catches as a result of improved governance, 5 of whom also increased the practice of conservation, breeding, and releasing turtles to support tourism, and 20 housewives increased their income due to the activity of selling processed octopus products

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Langkai & Lanjukang Local Communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indonesia	309	108

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

- Langkai & Lanjukang Local Communities: Local Communities

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
JARING NUSA – KTI	2021	Indonesia	No	The Archipelago Network - Eastern Indonesia (JARING NUSA - KTI) is a learning network node between NGOs in eastern Indonesia that

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				focuses on issues of the scope of the coast, sea, and small islands in the context of climate change. This network was declared on August 19, 2021, in Makassar by 14 NGOs working in the Eastern Indonesia region.
JALA NUSA	2021	Indonesia	No	The Nusantara Laut Network (JALANUSA) is a learning network for NGOs working on Indonesian marine and fisheries issues and is a safe space for sharing learning and growing together as NGOs. Launched on the 26th of June 2021, Jalanusa decided to start its institution through jointly planned and implemented activities, and let the relationships between institutions grow organically through these activities.
South Sulawesi Maritime and Fishery NGO's Network	2022	Indonesia	No	The South Sulawesi Maritime and Fisheries NGO Network aims to encourage shared intentions in managing small-scale fisheries in South Sulawesi. The shared priority that is encouraged is to build synergies and collaborations; (1) Market and value chains, (2) Empowerment of the fishery economy and business, (3) Governance, protection, and areas, (4) Strengthening data and administration of fisheries. One of its short-term goals is to encourage the formation of a sustainable fisheries committee in South Sulawesi.
Network of the Program Kemitraan Wallacea (PKW) II South Sulawesi	2022	Indonesia	Yes	This non-formal network was built as a shared learning space and program synchronization carried out with PKW II partners in South Sulawesi.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Alopias	pelagicus	Fox Shark	EN	Community-based marine area management, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Isurus	oxyrinchus	Shortfin Mako	EN	Community-based marine area management, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Anoxypristis	cuspidata	Knifetooth Sawfish	EN	Community-based marine area management, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Carcharhinus	falciformis	Silky Shark	VU	Community-based marine area management, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Rhincodon	typus	Whale Shark	EN	Community-based marine area management, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Chelonia	mydas	Green Turtle	EN	Community-based marine area management, captive breeding programs,	Stable

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
				species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	
Sphyrna	lewini	Scalloped Hammerhead	CR	Community-based marine area management, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Eretmochelys	imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	CR	Community-based marine area management, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable

LESSONS LEARNED

The system of opening and closing the octopus fishing area is an "entrance" for the protection of ecosystems and important biota that are protected and endangered. Special interventions for octopus fishermen were carried out because this commodity is one of the main catches for most fishermen on Langkai and Lanjukang Islands. In addition, the fishing gear used is very environmentally friendly. The lessons learned and can be adopted through this program are priority commodities for most fishermen in an area which can be an alternative approach to intervening in a conservation program. In general, island communities/fishermen in Indonesia tend to be "opportunistic" by utilizing natural resources as much as possible for the benefit of their livelihoods. Thus, this is closely related to improving their economy and livelihood. After going through various activities that increase the capacity of fishermen, they realize that the intervention in the conservation program will have an impact on increasing their economy. This is the mainstream of the Community-based Octopus Conservation and Economic Improvement Program (Proteksi Gama) implemented on Langkai and Lanjukang Island, Makassar City.

In adopting governance, then, program approach and implementation will differ in each region. This is what happened to this program. The people of Langkai Island and Lanjukang have increased their capacity, including through learning activities on community-based octopus fishing area governance by practitioners from Japesda (Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi) and study visits to Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, which has successfully implemented octopus management in their area. Their approach is supported by their administrative status as a village. Wakatobi adds to the strength of regulation through customs that have been running for a long time. The strengthening of community-based governance regulations in Indonesia is generally through this approach. If community-based governance in Langkai and Lanjukang Islands is "considered successful", then this system is a small part or maybe even the only one in Indonesia that has shared initiatives for community-based fisheries management that fall under kelurahan administrative status. Please note, that in Indonesia, the village government can make a regulation at the village level through Village Regulations (Perdes). Meanwhile, areas under the kelurahan government cannot directly make kelurahan level regulations, unless they are pushed to a higher level, namely Mayor Regulations (Perwali). So community-based governance carried out in Wakatobi will have very different regulations and cannot be carried out on Langkai and Lanjukang Islands, whose administrative status is under the kelurahan government. However, in terms of methods and principles, the management of the octopus fishing area by the Wakatobi people can also be carried out by the people on Langkai and Lanjukang Islands. Anticipating this, the role of the provincial government through the DKP of the Province of South Sulawesi is an option.

In addition, to adopt a successful governance practice, it is important to look at the social and economic conditions of the people in each region. Each island certainly has different community characteristics and fishery management. So, this program first conducted research by compiling octopus fisheries profiles to see in general the characteristics of the community and existing and factual fisheries management. It is known that the people of Langkai and Lanjukang Islands have quite adaptive characteristics and can accept changes. Starting from the history of fishing activities, fishing areas, and the seasons that are always changing. Not to mention priority commodities, fishing fleets, fishing gear, and supply chains that change very dynamically. So, it is with this conclusion that a program that provides an opportunity to increase the community's economy as well as carry out conservation in the waters of Langkai and Lanjukang can run optimally. They can accept change, even in management systems that involve them directly.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Results and challenges of this program:

- This program has created turtle conservation initiatives;
- Communities can identify several ETP species and take action if they are caught;
- Communities can make local agreements regarding octopus-catching locations and times;
- Communities feel the impact of the open-close system which makes octopuses and snapper and grouper fish more and more, as well as providing a recovery process for the ecosystem;
- The community has understood that there is a connection between the fishing season and the closed locations, including the egg-laying and development of octopuses;
- The open and close system suppresses the level of exploitation from a large number of fishermen and destructive fishing activities that use bombs and anesthetics;
- One of the champions took the initiative to record/collect data related to destructive fishing activities using bombs in the area around its waters;
- Formed a total of 9 fishermen groups;
- This program encourages mothers/women to also join groups in the octopus fishing business;
- The challenge in this program is the location of the fishing ground which is a priority area for many fishers from other islands, causing a very high level of resource utilization;
- Some fishermen from other islands catch in areas with an open-close system that has been agreed to be closed temporarily. Even so, the people of Langkai and Lanjukang Island overcame this with a persuasive approach and socialized local regulations that they mutually agreed upon;
- It is difficult to supervise the area of the open and close system. This resulted in several violations being committed by various fishermen;
- Community agreement is not yet strong in terms of regulation. This is quite different from the base practice from other places which uses village and/or custom as a way to strengthen regulations at the local level.

Continuation or replication of this program:

- One of the "champions" from Langkai Island had the opportunity to socialize the open-close system governance during a stakeholder meeting to formulate policies regarding the Snapper-Grouper Fishery Harvest Strategy in South Sulawesi which was carried out by the South Sulawesi DKP together with the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) in Makassar City. On this occasion, it was finally agreed by stakeholders to make this program a recommendation for a local governance prototype that will be encouraged in the Republic of Indonesia State Fisheries Management Area (WPPNRI) 713. This policy will greatly impact the work plans of each agency, research for academics, market chains and value chains for private companies, and other stakeholders working in WPPNRI 713.
- In addition, YKL Indonesia has several partnership networks between NGOs that make this program with an open-close system a management prototype, which ultimately encourages joint initiatives related to sustainable small-scale fisheries management. Of course, this joint initiative is expected to have an impact on the community/fishermen's economy, governance and policy, and ecosystem sustainability including biodiversity and protection of ETP species.
- As a follow-up to the program's success, DKP Sulsel has also conveyed that the area with the Open Close System/LMMA by the people of Langkai and Lanjukang Island is used as the main consideration in determining the zoning of conservation areas. Community governance will be encouraged in limited-use zones.

- This program has created local community-level regulations regarding community-based octopus management through an open-close system. This program has facilitated the preparation of local regulations/agreements 6 times, which were supported by various parties, including the provincial government. As a follow-up, a strategic plan has been prepared to integrate the local governance of the Langkai and Lanjukang Island communities with the Lanjukang Regional Conservation Area (KKD).
- This needs to be followed up further. The challenge with this is that local governments do not yet have a budget that focuses on the process of establishing conservation areas, so to speed up this integration process, YKL Indonesia needs to get additional grants to implement this process immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

This project has implemented an open and close system with a total area of 375 hectares as a local governance system that runs the Langkai and Lanjukang Island communities. Each fishing area closure is carried out for approximately three months in one of the 23 octopus fishing areas. So, there are 22 other fishing areas that fishermen can freely access when the temporary closure is carried out. Even though there are many area arrests, there are still fishermen who do not know about the temporarily closed areas, especially fishermen from other districts. So, to prevent social conflict, the mechanism used is a persuasive approach. The sanction, if someone violates or enters a temporarily closed area, is only in the form of a warning and a message to arrest them in another area temporarily. There are no heavy sanctions. More than ten people were cut off, including a Langkai fisherman. To prevent conflict between residents of Langkai Island, the action involved authorized stakeholders, namely Bhabimkamtibmas (police who work at the Barrang Caddi sub-district level). The coordination model starts with fishermen reporting the incident to the YKL Indonesia team; then, the YKL team forwards the report to Bhabimkamtibmas. Furthermore, Bhabimkamtibmas contacted and communicated directly to fishermen who had previously passed through not to keep fishing temporarily in the areas agreed to be closed. This stakeholder involvement has a significant influence on the existence of society. The next expected mechanism is to increase direct coordination between fishermen and other stakeholders without going through YKL Indonesia. So that after the project funded by CEPF ends, the opening and closing system and security mechanisms can continue to operate.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is hoped that CEPF will continue programs in Indonesia in a more integrated and comprehensive manner at the next stage. That is, integrating all CEPF-funded programs as part of supporting local and national government sustainable fisheries management policies, as well as supporting global efforts on FIP and SDG's. CEPF and the Government of Indonesia need to formally synergize and develop long-term plans. Programs funded by CEPF are very beneficial for maintaining the potential of biodiversity resources in Indonesia, including the ETP species in it.
2. The governance program implemented by local NGOs and carried out at the local community level, indirectly reduces access to destructive fishing behavior, as well as minimizes violations of other policies that commonly occur in Indonesia. Governance like this needs to be reproduced.
3. Community-initiated governance in areas under kelurahan administrative status has not been strongly accommodated by regulations. In contrast to the administrative status of villages or customary land/territories which have specific regulations to make local

rules/policies regarding community-based governance. CEPF and all partners in Indonesia need to work together to encourage the central government to discuss this issue. With the availability of strong funding, expanding the governance area with various local partners in the entire territory of the Unitary State of Indonesia will be the best option for program sustainability with long-term goals. Especially in the Wallacea biogeographical area.

4. It should be noted that Indonesia currently has a policy regarding the division of management areas called the Republic of Indonesia Fisheries Management Areas (WPPNRI). The division of this management area is very important as a reference for CEPF to link it with the Key Biodiversity Area's - Marine Corridors, which is the basis for the division of areas carried out by CEPF. Thus, there is a synchronization of the management of waters and marine areas in Indonesia. Octopus fishery management as an "entry gate" for the protection of ETP species can be carried out in WPPNRI 713 (including South Sulawesi) because this is an area that is indeed one of the priorities for octopus management. While in other WPPNRI, of course, it has its management priorities;

5. The management carried out by CEPF partners in Indonesia should be in sync with one another, they need to sit together, discuss, build mutual intentions, and push for a grand design which is of course for the same purpose.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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