

Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions

CEPF Grant 111706

Yayasan Pengelolaan Lokal Kawasan Laut
Conserving Vital Nearshore Marine Ecosystems and Building Sustainable Community Fisheries in
Seram, Indonesia

1. **Grantee organization:** Yayasan Pengelolaan Lokal Kawasan Laut (YPLKL)
2. **Grant title:** Conserving Vital Nearshore Marine Ecosystems and Building Sustainable Community Fisheries in Seram, Indonesia
3. **Grant number:** 111706
4. **Grant amount (US dollars):** approximately \$60,000 (budget is currently at 60,750).
5. **Proposed dates of grant:** May 2021 – April 2023
6. **Location (country):** Indonesia
7. **Date of preparation of this document:** 1 April 2021

8. Project background

YPLKL will work in five communities (*desa*) on the northwest coast of the island of Seram in Maluku Province, all of which are part of Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat (West Seram). Two of these communities are “new” to YPLKL, Kawa and Eti. Three of these communities are places where YPLKL has worked in the past: Hatunuru, Pasinalo, and Nukuhai.

Community	Households	Full-Time Fishers	Marine Area (hectares)
Kawa	1,780	253	4,260
Eti	1,565	297	26,552
Hanturu	109	8	4,750
Nukuhai	100	31	2,666
Pasinalo	126	59	1,254

YPLKL will work to establish locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) in the two new communities, and work to strengthen existing LMMAs in the three old communities. YPLKL has established 166 such LMMAs around Indonesia and will use its existing methodology, described here. The exact structure of LMMAs is defined by communities during the project. This can determine the size, but also species, type of gear or boats used, total catch (mass) allowed, size of fish allowed, and seasonality (e.g., closed and open periods).

Problems that this project will help to address are underproductive or unsustainable fisheries, lack of effective management (including management that is led by communities as the primary stakeholders and resource users who depend on the resources for their survival LMMAs, lack of capacity and experience at the community level in establishing and effectively implementing management regimes, lack of data and monitoring of changes in resource condition over time, lack of alternative livelihoods that allow community members to reduced pressure on natural resources, limited capacity at the community level to effectively manage newly established LMMAs and the need to continually expand management to new communities most if not all of which are facing the same problems.

There is demand and support from government side in nature conservation. In September 2020, Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat for the first time participate in Innovative Government Award (IGA), initiated by the Minister of Home Affairs. Hatunuru, Pasinalo, and Nukuhai all participated in a program under this award to establish LMMAs. Further, the district government issued Peraturan Bupati Seram Bagian Barat Nomor 17 Tahun 2020, Tentang Pedoman Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam di Desa dalam Wilayah Kabupaten Seram Bagian Barat (Regulation of the West Seram District Head Number 17 of 2020. Concerning Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Natural Resources in Villages in the West Seram District). Under Peraturan Bupati No. 17, there is a window of opportunity to include more villages in conservation activities. Eti and Kawa both indicated interest in participating.

In Eti and Kawa, YPLKL will guide the communities through the process of establishing LMMAs, including (1) community endorsement, (2) mapping the LMMAs, (3) passing of regulations creating the LMMAs, (4) providing alternative livelihood and marine resource use methods other than destructive fishing, and (5) raising community awareness.

In the Hanturu, Nukuhai, and Pasinalo, YPLKL will continue (1) to conduct outreach and promote community patrols of the existing LMMAs, and (2) promote alternative livelihood programs.

YPLKL will follow the legal process under Law 31/2014 on fisheries, Law 27/2007 on management of coastal areas, Law 32/2009 on the environment, Law 6/2014 on village governance, Law 23/2014 on regional governance, MMAF Regulation No. 8/2018 on customary law, MMAF Regulation 111/2014 on village regulations, and Maluku Provincial Regulation No. 1/2018 on coastal zoning. Together, these call for the following regulatory steps:

1. Public consultation
2. Agreement on no-take zones
3. Community-created sketch maps
4. Formal mapping of fishing grounds and no-take zones
5. Village internal discussion to develop regulations and review
6. Finalization and legalization of village regulation

9. Participatory implementation

YPLKL has ensured that it has proper representative support as it developed this proposal, including endorsement from:

- Mansur Tuharea, West Seram District Secretary signed on behalf of Bupati of West Seram District (7 October 2020)

Further, steps 1, 2, 3, and 5 above all are fundamentally about participatory implementation.

Step 1 is aimed at helping community members understand the value of pursuing the LMMA. The meeting includes key stakeholders but not limited to village government, elders and community leaders, youth and women representatives, fishers and community members in general. Those are important key persons that can take decisions and pursue next steps of the LMMA approach.

Step 2 is an internal meeting in each village, not controlled by YPLKL. At the meeting, stakeholders address if they want a LMMA, what resources they wish to protect, if they want to create “sasi” (traditional no-take zones) within the LMMA, whether to include spawning or nursery grounds, when to invoke the new rules, who will be responsible for conservation or enforcement, and what the community will do, itself.

Step 3 involves the community to draw sketch of their fishing area and discuss with neighboring villages, the map will be used as a guide in formal mapping step 4

After Step 6, there is typically a “sasi” ceremony, a traditional event to mark the traditional closure of an area.

10. Criteria for eligibility of affected persons

Eligible “affected” persons include the approximately 648 full-time fishers living in the five villages, as named in the table in Section 8 of this document.

The likely impact of the LMMAs on these people is that they will manage their fishing approaches to help ensure long-term sustainability. This may result in an initial decline in catch, but the LMMA approach is designed to help ensure that local community members manage in a way that they continue to have sufficient catch and income. This is done by restricting destructive fishing and initially designating small no take zones. These interventions have proven to reduce threats and increase abundance of key species. This in turn has allowed fishers to catch enough fish to meet their needs. In some case this is a stable catch while in many cases this results in an increase in catch.

11. Measures to assist the affected persons

Affected persons could see an initial reduction in catch, and thus in income, from creation of the LMMAs. Programs to help these people will include training in:

- How to establish their LMMAs to stabilize or improve catch of key species through management regulations and actions.
- Making of soap using natural ingredients available in the village for regional (kabupaten) and local markets (through co-financing if it can be secured).

12. Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism

YPLKL will ensure that local stakeholders are aware of the work and understand how to voice complaints if any. We will:

- Post information in Bhs. Indonesia in the *kantor desa* of each village and *kantor bupati* of West Seram at our own offices in Gemba, Seram.
- Explain our activities at all stakeholder meetings.
- Create fliers about the project’s objectives and planned activities. These fliers will include contact information for YPLKL staff. We will distribute these fliers at all stakeholder meetings.

During all meetings and in general interactions with the public, YPLKL personnel will inform local people and other stakeholders that they have the right to raise a grievance at any time with YPLKL, local authorities, or CEPF about any issue relating to the project. Before starting the project implementation, local communities will be informed of the objectives of the grant. They will be given telephone numbers and e-mails of contact persons at YPLKL, local government, and CEPF. This information will also be put on all education materials that will be produced during this project implementation including posters, brochures, and booklets. Contact information of the Regional Implementation Team and CEPF will be made publicly available in Bhs. Indonesia. If YPLKL receives a grievance, it will communicate the grievance, together with a proposed response, to CEPF and the RIT within 15 days.

We will inform stakeholders that grievances should proceed in the following order below. If the stakeholder is unsatisfied with the response at any step, they may proceed further.

- Sandra Tjan, Project Manager, YPLKL, sandra.tjan@gmail.com, 62-813-3916-6693
- Cliff Marlessy, Director, YPLKL, cliff.marlessy@gmail.com, 62-813-3803-9966
- Wahyu “Teguh” Prawira, RIT Team Leader, Burung Indonesia, [.w.teguh@burung.org](mailto:w.teguh@burung.org), 62-813-3290-1486
- CEPF Executive Director: cepfexecutive@conservation.org

13. Implementation Arrangements

The project will be coordinated from YPLKL offices in Biak and Gemba, with staff based in Gemba, near to the project sites. The primary field-facing personnel will be:

- Sandra Tjan, Project Manager
- Torlengka Araonggear, Field Coordinator