

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat
Project Title:	Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries Management on Small Islands in West Seram, Indonesia
Grant Number:	CEPF-111723
Hotspot:	Wallacea II
Strategic Direction:	4 Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites
Grant Amount:	\$75,354.30
Project Dates:	May 01, 2021 - December 31, 2022
Date of Report:	February 09, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

During project implementation, LPPM works together and partners with stakeholders both in the government and the community

1. Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP) Maluku Province in Ambon Together with DKP Branch in Cluster Island II in Piru, become a liaison and facilitate LPPM with other stakeholders such as the SBB District Fisheries Service, PSDKP, BPPP Ambon, as well as other NGO partners working with DKP.
2. BPPP Ambon, plays a role in increasing the capacity of fishery business actors including women's groups in processing fishery products and also registering fishery business actors to get KUSUKA. Extension officers regularly monitor the development of fishery business actors and provide the support they need.
3. The SBB Regency Fisheries Service, as one of the stakeholders in the SBB Regency, during the implementation of this program LPPM collaborated with the Fisheries Service in providing legality support to small business actors, such as by providing KUSUKA, connecting with district extension officers and participating in the ship measurement process and registration of small fishing vessels.
4. Department of Trade and Industry District. SBB, one of the strategic partners of this project is the Department of Trade and Industry of Kab. SBB facilitates business licenses and connects groups with convenience stores

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
3 years after project implementation, 240 fishing families in Soleh Village and Buano Island increased their income by 20% through sustainable fishing methods.	By the time this project was completed, the number of families whose income had increased was 135 in Soleh and Buano.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
80 fishermen on Buano Island and Soleh Village are licensed, using sustainable fishing techniques, and using best practice in post-catch handling.	196 registered KUSUKA business actors, 106 fishermen have small e-pass certificates. Small fishermen are starting to use environmentally friendly fishing methods.
10 hectares of sea in Soleh Village and estimated sea area to be Sasi approximately 50 hectares in Buano Island and are better managed for sustainable fishing using traditional and best practices.	2 water areas in Soleh Village with a total area of 212 have been designated as Fish Banks by the village government. While in Buano 172 ha area covering the coastal area of 4 clans has been disasi for 1 year. The South Buano and Soleh governments have made rules regarding the governance of fish banks and sasi locations and are overseen by the Monitoring Community Group (POKMASWAS) and Kewang.
Youth groups on Buano Island and Soleh Village ensure that 50 percent of households understand the link between proper disposal of plastic waste and fisheries health.	The young church group in South Buano has made the clean-up action an annual work program, besides that the habit of disposing of plastic waste on the coast has also decreased. In Soleh Village, student organizations at SMK Negeri 14 have also scheduled environmental sanitation management into organizational work programs and are also supported by educational institutions that are there.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- The sense of ownership and willingness to protect and manage the village coast emerges from the Village Government and the Community. The fish bank initiated by the project and the village government which aims to maintain fish stocks, is considered by the village government and the community to be an important marine protected area for the waters of Kelang Island. Especially after the results of an ecological survey showed that the condition of coral reefs was quite good in the waters of Soleh village. Monitoring of fish banks is not only carried out by POKMASWAS, but also by the community, some have even started to prohibit fishermen from outside the village from catching fish in this location.
- The implementation of the program has become a forum for post-election reconciliation and consolidation of the community and government in villages in Soleh and South Buano. the succession of village heads often creates internal conflict in the community and lasts quite a long time, but LPPM encourages the active involvement of all elements of society during project implementation.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

Until the end of the implementation of the LPPM program, it succeeded in achieving a number of results, including:

1. Reaching and assisting 261 fishery business actors, and as many as 196 have obtained KUSUKA and 106 have received small e-pass certificates.
2. Assistance in recording catches, regularly carried out by 91 fishermen, which shows that fisheries in Soleh Village and Buano Island during 2022 reached 233,696.3 kg, consisting of 105,523.3 kg of large pelagic fish, 119,887.6 kg of pelagic fish small fish and 8,285.4 kg of demersal fish. This recording is not only done by fishermen but also by marketers and suppliers. Fishery production data is obtained directly from fishermen or family members who help record catches. During recording, the fisherman's wife has an important role to ensure that catch data is inputted consistently. In addition to fishermen's catches, LPPM also documents fishery transactions through sales data supplied by local suppliers in the villages. Data collection on fish landing sites could not be carried out until the end of the project, because 1) the Village Government had not appointed a catch register officer and 2) There was no specific landing site, each fisherman had his own landing site, so this made it difficult for field staff to record daily catch. However, data collection was also carried out on collectors on Buano Island and Soleh Village, the number of collectors recorded during 2022 was 11 collectors with a total purchase of 253,244.1 kg of fish with a transaction value of Rp. 2,930,960,400.
3. Processing of fishery products to add value to the product is carried out by 2 processing groups in Soleh Village and 1 women's group in Naiselan Hamlet. During the program period, these 2 business groups produced 423 packs of fish chips, 541 bottles of fish sauce, 277 packs of shredded fish with a production value of Rp 14,385,000. From this process, on average, these women experience a 20% increase in income.
4. Developing fisheries area management in Buano and Soleh, through the development of a fish bank in Soleh Village and closing sasi in South Buano. Whereas in North Buano there are no closed areas yet, this is due to the busyness of the village government. The fish bank area is 212 ha and the sasi area is 172 ha. In order to ensure that the community obeys and makes proper use of the fish bank, LPPM has also succeeded in forming 1 community monitoring group (POKMASWAS) in Soleh Village, while in South Buano LPPM has succeeded in encouraging the collaboration of POKMASWAS and kewang to carry out regular surveillance. POKMASWAS and Kewang cooperation is also aimed at transferring knowledge and skills in conducting supervision.
5. The processing of plastic waste coordinated by the youth group in South Buano Village is still being carried out to the extent of ensuring that villagers do not throw garbage on the coast. The Talitakum Youth Generation of the Maluku Protestant Church (AMGPM) regularly cleans up the coast, selects and sorts plastic waste. LPPM together with the Village Government have formed a waste bank unit and connected it with the Garbage Bank in Ambon City for the sale of plastic waste. However, the remote location is enough to burden the cost of sending plastic waste to Ambon City. Apart from that, seeing the habit of using plastic in the community, the amount of plastic waste that can be sold is quite limited, due to limited stock. During the program period, LPPM has also tried to process plastic waste to extend the useful life of plastic, but given the limited amount of plastic waste available, plastic processing is still carried out in a simple way to make flowers, baskets and wallets. The plan to make bricks could not be carried out, because they had to bring in plastic waste from outside the island, because there was not enough trash to make bricks. Apart from South Buano, environmental sanitation actions were also carried out in Soleh Village by SBB 14 State Vocational School students in Soleh Village. AMGPM Talitakum and Ocean Vocational School OSIS Kab. SBB has made environmental sanitation actions a routine work plan for the two organizations.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Rapid assessment of fishery	1.1	Report on project socialization meetings at the district and village levels, including participant lists with relevant gender and demographic information	<p>Program socialization has been carried out, respectively on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 27th May 2021 in South Buano Village and attended by 28 participants (4 women, 24 men); 2) - 28th May 2021 in Soleh Village, attended by 23 participants (3 women, 20 men); 3) - August 25, 2021 at SD INPRES 1 Buano Utara, which was attended by 45 participants (2 female and 43 male). <p>Socialization at the district level was carried out by visiting the Regent, SBB District Secretary and related agencies, including: the Fisheries Service, the Village Community Empowerment Service, the Industry and Trade Office.</p> <p>Reports related to this activity have been prepared and sent in the previous reporting period</p>
1.0	Rapid assessment of fishery	1.2	Document of small scale fisheries profile in Buano siland and Soleh village	<p>To develop a small-scale fisheries profile on Buano Island and Soleh Village, LPPM has conducted a series of activities 1) Ecological Survey in early July 2021 in Soleh Village and October 2021 in Buano Village. 2) Facilitating 8x village discussions in 8 hamlets/villages involving 131 fisheries business actors in Soleh Village and Buano Island, 3) Conducting</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>household surveys and interviewing 381 respondents, and 4) collecting data on fishermen's daily catch documented by 154 fisherman.</p> <p>This profile was disseminated to the District Government and related Stakeholders on September 9, 2022, attended by 37 participants (5 women, 32 men) who were representatives of the Related Services within the District Government. SBB, P3MD Facilitator of SBB District, Head of DKP GP II Maluku Service Branch, and Government Representatives in 3 Villages</p>
2.0	Capacity building for fisherman	2.1	Report on creation of fishermen groups, including registration documents and membership lists with relevant gender and demographic information	<p>By the time this project was completed, LPPM had succeeded in facilitating the formation of 22 fishing business groups with 314 members, 8 groups each in North Buano, 4 groups in South Buano and 10 groups in Soleh. The groups formed consisted of 21 fishermen groups, 1 marketer group and 3 processor groups. Until the end of the project, 13 groups were still active, and 1 group received support for fleet facilities and fishing gear from the Maluku DKP. While the other 9 groups are no longer active because the purpose of forming the main group is to receive assistance and not to strengthen capacity as the aim of the project.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Reports related to this activity have been prepared and sent in the previous reporting period
2.0	Capacity building for fisherman	2.2	Report on formal registration, licensing, and similar activities for fishermen, including details on type of registration and relevant demographic details of participants	LPPM has facilitated KUSUKA registration for 343 fishery business actors consisting of 286 fishermen, 55 marketers, 1 aquaculture and 1 manager. KUSUKA registration starts at the end of September – October 2021. On September 21-23, LPPM has facilitated the measurement of fishing boats for 108 ships by 3 KSOP staff. Furthermore, on November 23, 2022, 106 small e-pass certificates were symbolically handed over by the Ambon Port Syahbandar at the Ambon Port KSOP Office. Of the 108 vessels measured, there were 2 vessels which were not issued small e-pass certificates because the vessel documents were incomplete and it was difficult to contact the fisherman who owned the vessel. Meanwhile, the Fishing Vessel Book has yet to be completed. This is because the process is quite time consuming, it takes longer time to prepare the complete documents for small fishermen, such as NIB, NPWP and BPJS Kesehatan.
3.0	Value addition to fisheries products	3.1	Report on fisheries product processing by women's business groups, including relevant demographic details of participants.	The processing training was held on 9-10 March 2022 on Buano Island and 13-14 March 2022 in Soleh Village which was attended by 43 female participants, 23 each on Buano Island and 20 people in Soleh Village. facilitated by instructors from BPPP Ambon.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>There are 4 products produced, they are Fish Sambal, Fish Soy Sauce, Fish Shredded and Fish Chips. After this processing, 2 business groups were formed, 1 training group in Soleh Village with 12 members and 1 group in Naiselan hamlet with 6 members. 1 out of 2 business groups have started their business and have a business plan, namely the Affinnis Group in Soleh Village.</p> <p>After the training, LPPM succeeded in connecting existing business groups to get support from the SBB Regency Government through the Industry and Trade Service, the result was that 1 group had PIRT and 2 groups received Halal Certificates. The SBB government has also opened cooperation to market processed products at convenient stores such as the Indomaret or Alfamaret networks</p> <p>Reports related to this activity have been prepared and sent in the previous reporting period</p>
4.0	Improved management of fishing zone	4.1	Report on creation of controlled fishing zone, including map and formal decrees from relevant traditional leaders, Village leaders, and other government agencies	Waters covering an area of 212 ha in Soleh have been designated as a fish bank. After the location for the closing of the sasi was agreed in May 2022, on 13 October 2022 a traditional sasi closing procession was held in South Buano.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>The procession to close the sasi begins with a traditional event at the South Buano Cultural Heritage House and continues with the installation of pamali (prohibition) poles at each sasi location. After the traditional procession is over, the sasi is closed at the end by eating patita (eating together) for all participants and the invitees present. So that the whole community knows the whereabouts of Sasi's location, on November 15 2022 a socialization of Sasi's location was carried out in Pasir Panjang and Huaroa Hamlet and Rahai Hamlet in Soleh Village. This socialization was carried out jointly with the South Buano POKMASWAS joint patrol, POKMASWAS Soleh, Kewang, DKP GP II Branch and the Governments of the two villages.</p> <p>To ensure that the public knows about the existence of the fish bank and the location of the sasi, on 12 and 13 December sasi boundary markers were marked and the installation of bank fish by POKMASWAS and Kewang</p> <p>Some of these activities has sent in the previous report.</p>
5.0	Knowledge and awareness	5.1	Report on campaign for improved plastic waste management, including examples of education materials, report on	Awareness campaigns related to plastic waste and ETP have been carried out. The campaign is carried out through actions to clean beaches and the environment from plastic waste, the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			activities, locations of events, and summary data of households and populations reached.	<p>creation of plastic waste (to increase the life span), which involves 121 people from both youth groups and the general public. This activity is carried out in collaboration with Church Youth Groups and intra and extra school organizations. The campaign media in the form of posters and billboards have been printed and distributed to the public. At least 100 exp posters containing information on the dangers of plastic waste, how to handle plastic waste have been distributed and 10 exp. Billboards are installed at strategic points in each village.</p> <p>Reports related to this activity have been prepared and sent in the previous reporting period</p>
6.0	Safeguards and LPPM capacity	6.1	Report on Process Framework	<p>During the program implementation process, all planning was carried out properly and LPPM did not receive any objections from the community</p> <p>The safeguard report has been prepared separately and sent</p>
6.0	Safeguards and LPPM capacity	6.2	Civil society tracking tool	During project implementation, organizational capacity of LPPM in managing fisheries programs, especially related to data collection,

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				area management and product added value, increased. In addition, the implementation of this program makes LPPM known and can also explore opportunities for collaboration with other donor agencies.
6.0	Safeguards and LPPM capacity	6.3	Gender tracking tool	Since the planning of the program, LPPM seeks to actively involve women's groups in the village. In particular, there are activities to increase added value carried out by women's groups. Women's involvement during the program is not only quantitative involvement, but women's knowledge and skills as well as the control and benefits of program implementation can also be felt by women.

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

During project implementation, LPPM adopts and develops activity guidelines to support project implementation, they are:

1. Small-scale fisheries management rapid assessment guide, adopted from the Small-Scale Fisheries Management Rapid Appraisal Method for Community-Based Fisheries in Papua (Developed by CI). This guide is used to conduct studies on small-scale fisheries management in Buano and Soleh Islands.
2. Develop a logbook format and guidelines to make it easier for fishermen to record their daily catch
3. Develop Supervision Training modules.

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	The implementation of this project will contribute to the preservation of the	1	The reduction in bycatch and ETP hunting and the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear to

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
			biodiversity ecosystem in the KBA Buano Marsegu Kasa kelang		catch fish on Buano Island have contributed to maintaining coastal and marine biodiversity in the Buano Marsegu, Kasa and Kelang KBAs. Public awareness to protect coral reefs and mangroves has increased. In South Buano, POKMASWAS together with DKP Maluku and assisted by LPPM carried out mangrove forest restoration. Destructive activities such as logging of mangroves have also reduced.
2	At least 10,000 ha of production landscape (marine and coastal ecosystems) under improved/sustainable management practices	60	10 hectares of sea in Soleh Village and estimated sea area to be Sasi approximately 50 hectares in Buano Island and are better managed for sustainable fishing using traditional and best practices	384	The coastal and marine area of 384 hectares, consisting of: 212 ha in Soleh Village and 172 ha in South Buano Village, has been managed successfully. The village government and customary institutions have established a number of rules regarding the management of fish banks and sasi areas. And regularly this area is monitored by POKMASWAS and Kewang
1.1	The main threats to at least three priority marine	2	this program will reduce the pressure and threats to turtles	1	During the implementation LPPM, has reducing ETP

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	species have been reduced at one key site for each species		and dugong through the ETP campaign and its handling		fishing activities in Buano Waters, especially turtles. In Soleh, the handling of by catch is still not optimal. Turtles that are by-catch have not been released and are even caught for trade, some fishermen still catch and even preserve turtles for trade.
2.2	At least five unprotected marine KBAs are protected through the establishment of new official MPAs	2	Depending on CEPF definition of MPA, a sasi area in Soleh and a best practices zone in Buano	6	6 DPLs were successfully developed, 2 in Soleh and 4 in South Buano.
3.1	Community management institutions strengthened, and plans for management of coastal and marine resources adopted, by communities in at least 15 sites	1	Kelang Island site is a new site in Wallacea partnership fund project. Therefore, this program intervention is expected to improve the management of Kelang Island waters better through fish bank and capacity building for community	1	The existence of a fish bank in Soleh as a form of sustainable fish resource management has received support from the entire community in Soleh. Supervision of fish banks is carried out by POKMASWAS and also other communities. In order to increase the capacity of POKMASWAS in supervising fish banks, LPPM has facilitated 1 x monitoring and patrol training with POKMASWAS in Soleh Village together with POKMASWAS in South

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					Buano Village and also POLAIR. POKMASWAS routinely conducts surveillance whether it is scheduled by POKMASWAS or during fishing trips.
3.2	At least five communities apply limits to promote the sustainability of supply of marine resources (e.g. gear limits, quotas, zoning)	2	Education on environmentally friendly fishing methods is expected to reduce and even eliminate unsustainable fishing practices in Buano Island and Soleh Village	3	During program implementation, LPPM regularly provides assistance for fishermen in North Buano, South Buano and Soleh Villages to use fishing methods. Fishing practices that are not environmentally friendly using fish bombs or potassium are no longer found.
3.3	At least three private sector companies agreed to support conservation actions for MPA management and species protection	1	Either Pertamina or PLN (state electric utility) provides CSR support.	0	Proposals to support and strengthen community-based conservation have been submitted to several state-owned enterprises, but until the end of this project LPPM had not succeeded in obtaining this support.
4.1	Management and protection of at least 10 existing community-based MPAs is strengthened	2	Strengthening the capacity of the kewang will allow the kewang to manage the CB MPA on Buano Island	2	The community-based DPL around the Buano waters conservation area has been integrated into the MPA and used as the core zone and mangrove rehabilitation zone. However, community

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					groups through kewang and POKMASWAS continue to monitor the utilization of these areas. For example the Core Zone on Sarani Island, Esuna Island and Mananut Island, as well as the mangrove rehabilitation zone in Soa Sinohi waters. Even though Buano Island is an indigenous people and the kewang is one of the important officials in the conservation of natural resources, with the low capacity of the kewang, LPPM encourages POKMASWAS to cooperate and provide technical assistance related to supervision of kewang. In South Buano, Kewang is actively involved in the POKMASWAS patrol agenda.
4.2	At least 15 communities create new MPAs/no-take zones to protect key marine resources	1	1 CB MPA (Fish bank) will established in Soleh Village	2	2 Fish banks in Soleh Village have successfully established
6.2	At least 75% of approved grants for community-based work specifically address the gender	1	This program will strengthen women's capacity to be actively involved in sustainable small-	1	2x Fishery product processing training for women has been conducted and this training also allows women to play an active

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	implications of the project		scale fisheries management		role in utilizing natural resources and also have income.
7.1	CEPF grantees share ideas and collaborate on shared objectives outside the context of program-facilitated networking	1	LPPM will collaborate with MDPI to strengthen the capacity of fishermen	0	Even though MDPI resigned as a CEPF grantee, during project implementation the LPPM had communicated with MDPI officers in Maluku to facilitate fishermen's capacity building, but until this project was completed LPPM had not been able to collaborate with MDPI and scheduled it for the next stage.

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
Kelang-Kassa-Buano-Marseg	IDN198		394

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
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
69	43	<p>Processing training topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of processed fishery products 2. Making fish sauce 3. Making fish sauce 4. Making fish chips 5. Making Shredded Fish 6. Basics of Product Packaging 7. Calculating the selling price and profit <p>Supervision Training Topics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based Conservation Area 2. Get to know the Coastal Ecosystem 3. Get to know the types of ETP 4. Threats and exploitation of fishery and marine resources 5. Practices that damage coastal and marine ecosystems

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
		6. Get to know the community monitoring system and the practice of community-based natural resource monitoring

• **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
142	15	<p>1. The increase in the income of 142 fishermen is the impact of the formation of fishermen groups. On the islands of Buano and Soleh, prior to the implementation of this project fishermen used to sell fish to collectors in other villages. However, with the formation of fishermen's groups in which there are collectors, collectors who are also members of the group embrace all fishermen in the group to sell their catch to them, this makes fishermen not have to incur costs if they have to sell fish to other villages. So that revenue increases because of the reduction in selling costs</p> <p>2. A fishery product processing group is formed and the group's business is running, so group members can receive the proceeds from product sales. Business income is collected and shared among group members, group members who previously had no income, by joining the business group they have income.</p>

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			
Buano Island Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indonesia	3555	3464												
Soleh Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indonesia	738	677

Characteristics of "Other" 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

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
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LESSONS LEARNED

1. Data on fishery production, especially from small fishermen, is very important for fisheries development planning and policy, but often the purpose of data collection and willingness to record catches. Because of this, intense assistance is needed for fishermen, including involving family members such as wives or children to help record daily catches.
2. The active involvement of the village government, fishery business actors and the community in the project is a must, so that all interests that exist in these groups can be discussed openly and clearly convey goals.
3. It is also important to collaborate and work actively with the government to bring fishermen closer to the government. There are various problems faced by business actors and a sense of distrust in the government due to its absence in society. Therefore, introducing, connecting and facilitating meetings between communities/fishery business actors and the government need to be carried out consistently. This also contributes to increasing business actors' knowledge of government policies or work programs.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Documenting catches by fishermen and families is one of the successes in this project and this can be replicated in other areas. And in order to be replicated, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of fishermen and intense assistance for fishermen. Often fishermen think that recording catches is of no benefit, especially for increasing income or opportunities to get assistance from the government. Because of this, intense assistance is needed at the beginning of the project to ensure fishermen understand the important purpose of documenting catches so they want to document voluntarily and consistently. Apart from recording, another activity that can be replicated is the structuring of traditional water areas. Every village in Maluku claims they own waters and therefore it is their authority to manage them independently. However, limited resources and capacity in the village often make the management or arrangement of the area only to increase village income by renting it out to other parties. Therefore, in order for the community to be able to manage their waters in a sustainable manner, the community needs to have comprehensive knowledge and skills, starting from biodiversity, the stages of planning for the development of protected areas to area management. During development to the establishment of fish banks and Tutup Sasi areas, LPPM worked intensively with all stakeholders, starting from carrying out ecological surveys and socializing survey results, mapping and selecting areas, determining boundaries and area to developing management plans. The active involvement of the village government, fisheries business actors and other stakeholders in the community allows for the transfer of knowledge and experience to occur, so that after the project they are able to manage these areas in a sustainable manner.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

The safeguard report has been reported separately

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The implementation of this project received acceptance support from the local government as well as the village government and the community, of course this made it quite easy to implement the project. However, this is not enough, because it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of project implementers. For LPPM the issue of sustainable small-scale fisheries is something new, and therefore both CEPF and RIT can facilitate capacity building for us as executors as well as learning spaces between communities of fishery business actors. Of course this knowledge will be an asset as well as a source of knowledge for the communities we support.

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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