

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Eni Hidayati
Project title	Youth-based Coral Reef Conservation Action Plan in Sumbawa Island, Indonesia.
RSG reference	10969-2
Reporting period	Feb 2012 – Jan 2013
Amount of grant	£6000
Your email address	enihidayati@gmail.com
Date of this report	January 10, 2013

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Analyse coral reef degradation causes and impacts on youth's lives.			X	From the previous project (1 st Rufford Small Grants), the youth participating in this project understood the causes and impacts of coral reef degradation. So, when they are asked to analyse what have destroyed the coral reef surrounding their areas, they were able to identify that based on their knowledge and observation combined with interviews they conducted to elder fishers in the areas. For the impacts, they were able to identify the impacts on their lives, once they understood the importance of coral reefs.
Produce documentary films to be used for campaign to raise wider public awareness.			X	When discussing about what films to be made, participants came up with their ideas and interests which were vary among them but have connection. To make a documentary film, one needs to be passionate about the film s/he is making. Four films were produced. One film about women's coping strategies during storm season could not be produced due to this project timeline. Storm season starts on January to late February.
Raise the awareness and knowledge of fisher communities about the importance of coral reef conservation through documentary films produced.		X		Instead of using questionnaire, we used interviews and interactive quizzes to assess wider fishers' awareness. Not using questionnaire made it difficult for me to assess their awareness quantitatively. But I analysed it qualitatively. See the explanation in the outcomes of the project below.
Develop an action plan and consult the community and the government to gain their preliminary perception about the conservation action plan proposed by the youth.			X	In order to develop an action plan, youth need to understand the causes of the coral reef degradation and some coral reef rehabilitation actions that have been taken in other places. Having had the knowledge, they then thought about feasible solutions to their problems. From the list of possible solutions, they then made an action plan taking into account their capacity, asset, and potencies. We approached the

				stakeholders to share about our action plan by visiting them instead of making them coming to us. This was because we wanted to have their true perception independent of influence of other stakeholders' perception.
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2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

- Some participants coming from the fisher communities were not familiar using camcorder and laptop for editing the film. This has caused the film making took longer time than we expected. We tackled this by giving more time for them to learn.
- Because the participants were studying or working, it was difficult to set schedule where they can gather together for the training and film making. So we divided them into groups based on their availability then we divided the jobs in film making. We needed more laptop as we divided the participants into three groups. We tackled this by using one laptop from this project, one laptop from the participant, and one laptop we got from the Idea Wild grant.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- Youth understand the causes and impacts of coral reef degradation around them. Below is the table for causes, impacts, and solutions discussed by the youth.

Causes and Impacts Analysis

PROBLEM: CORAL REEFS DEGRADATION		
Causes	Impacts	Solutions
<p>Many people living around the seashore throw their garbage into the sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Not enough trash bin ➔ The truck does not come regularly causing the bins smell very bad ➔ Lack of awareness from the fisher community <p>Many fishers used blasting and poisonous method to catch fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Fishers want to gain a lot of fish quickly. ➔ Fishers using bomb usually come from different places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corals are dead. - Small fish are dead causing no regeneration of fish. - Decreasing amount of fish year by year. - Fishers must go further to catch fish which means increasing cost spent on fuel, increasing risks especially during storm seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beach Clean Up. - Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Campaign. - Plant mangrove in the river outlet. - Regular trash pickup in the fisher community. - Campaign about the impacts of cyanide towards coral reef. - Finding other substance to replace cyanide but not harmful for the coral such as ones used by traditional river fish catchers in the past. - Involve fishers in coral transplantation and subsequent

During the extreme season, when fishers cannot go to the sea, many people collect shell during low tide. This will destroy the corals because they step on corals.

- Youth have made their action plan and consult the plan with relevant stakeholders. All stakeholders are favourable towards the action plan. The strategic plan proposed by youth is to establish a coral reef education centre where local youth will be the actors to spread knowledge to other people who want to learn about the importance of coral reefs and how to restore and monitor the coral reefs, and to promote sustainable fishing. This centre will also provide the youth the means to raise fund to continue doing coral reef conservation by undertaking education-tourism activities. Several milestones need to be done in order to establish the centre (see the table below). Communally managed coral reef may provide the widest participation from fisher community.

Youth have discussed their plan to relevant governmental agencies such as the Marine and Fisheries Agency, the Regional Planning Board, and the Natural Resources Conservation Agency. All stakeholders are favorable towards the action plan. Nonetheless, youth are greatly concerned by the fact that all the lands adjacent to the planned rehabilitation site are owned by individuals. Youth main concern is that if the coral reef is rehabilitated, in the future, the land owner may develop the area into tourism areas privately owned and managed and they will ask for concession of the coral reef like what happened in Moyo Island. This will result in the local people, including the youth who will be rehabilitating the area, and the fishers in particular will have no access to the coral reef. This issue needs to be discussed further with the Sumbawa District Regional Planning Board.

Action Plan

Goal: To increase % living coral cover within 5 years.

Location: North coast of Sumbawa City, Sumbawa Besar, Indonesia.

Milestones	What needs to be done	Who	Equipment	Potential fund / in-kind contribution
Reef Check (2013)	- Reef check eco-diver training - Undertake reef check along the North Coast of Sumbawa City (from Batu Kuping to Tanjung Menangis) in order to record	- One person (Ika Yuni Agustin) has Reef Check Eco-diver licence -	- Boat - Reef check slate - Scuba gear	- Borrow Chandra, Veggy, or Deni's boat. - Penjaga Pulau Community provides Reef Check kit. - Need to buy at least one scuba diving gear.

monitoring activities so that fishers understand that coral reefs can and must be rehabilitated. This will also increase the sense of belonging from the communities.

- Alternative livelihood source during storm season, such as mangrove crab and shrimp, organic garden where girls and women can plant vegetables to provide additional nutrition.

reference site(s) and baseline data on planned rehabilitation site prior to undertake the rehabilitation programme.

- Borrow Scuba Diving Gear from Sumbawa District Marine and Fishery Agency.
 -3rd Rufford SG

Coral Transplantation and monitoring (2013 – 2014)

- Coral transplantation training.
 - Secure areas and get government permits where transplantation will be conducted.
 - Make sure that youth undertaking the coral transplantation will continue be giving access to the coral reef rehabilitated.
 - Make sure that fishers will continue to have access to the coral reef rehabilitated if they practice sustainable fishing.

- One or two people should join Biorock Training (in Lombok Island)
 - One or two people should join coral transplantation training (in Lombok Island or other places)

- Depends on the methods used.

- Submit proposals to funding bodies.
 - Doing fundraising through eco-snorkelling activities.
 -3rd Rufford SG
 -Penjaga Pulau Community will provide land adjacent to sea where coral reef transplantation will take place.

Coral Reef Conservation Education Center Establishment (2014-2016)

-Training to raise youth capacity in organisation management and project management.
 -Training to raise youth capacity in undertaking researches.

-Organisation Management will be coordinated by Ida Ansharyani.
 -Education-tourism project management will be Eni Hidayati coordinated by Ida Ansharyani.
 -Research will be coordinated by Ika yuni Agustin.

- From previous projects.
 - Need to add some other equipments such as microscopes, scuba gears, etc to be listed later.

- Rufford continuation and completion award.
 -Penjaga Pulau Community provide land.

Sustainable Fishing

- Make film and screenings in several

- Film production:

- For movie production:

- PenjagaPulau Community will

Campaign (2015)	<p>places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make posters and banners - Provide sustainable fishing gear for fishers in Labuhan Sumbawa Village (Kampung Pasir, Kampung Padak, and Kali Baru). - Other schemes or programs for sustainable fishing are to be discussed with the local youth and fishers communities. 	<p>Chandra, Syukron, Ferdi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screening: all participants of this project. - Posters and Banners design: Arifuddin, Ika, Hamdi. - Provide sustainable fishing gear: responsibility of Eni Hidayati to discuss this with relevant stakeholders and funding bodies. 	<p>Camera, boom mic, Laptop, Software Adobe Premiere Pro.</p> <p>provide equipment for film production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable fishing gear should be provided by the Marine and Fishery Agency.
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- Youth capacity to make documentary films for campaigning the importance of coral reefs has been increased. Three films were produced and screened to raise wider public awareness about the importance of coral reef conservation in Sumbawa District. The four films are about (a) the state of the coral reef around the north coast of Sumbawa City, (b) the economic state of a fisher family and how it affects their children's education, and (c) mangrove (d) youth's attempt so far related to coral reef conservation, their future action plan, and some fishers' opinion about coral reef rehabilitation.

We used two methods to assess wider fisher awareness. First is by interviewing fishers during the film making process. Second is by asking them questions after they watch the films. During the film making, we interviewed 15 fishers (five of them are the parents' of this project participants). These five respondents understood the importance of coral reefs and its impacts on their lives. This might be because their children have been participating in this project since 2010. But this was not assessed. The other 10 respondents have various level of awareness. Some were aware that there have been changes in the state of the coral reef and its subsequent impacts for their live especially number of fish caught. But some understood the changes but did not perceive that as problem influencing their livelihood. They argued that big fish do not live in the coral reefs. Thus, the coral reef degradation does not affect the big fish in the deeper sea. This give us insight that we need to find a way to present to local fishers about the ecological importance of coral reef in regards to food web in the marine environment. Involving them in the transplantation and monitoring programme would provide them the hands on experience on the ecological importance of coral reefs. Factors influencing their awareness and knowledge were not assessed in this project.

During the film screening, we did not use questionnaire because we did not want to appear rude to those who might not able to read and write. Instead, we used interactive quizzes.

We asked questions such as if coral reef affect the number and diversity of fish available, what are the functions of coral reefs, can coral reef be rehabilitated, how to rehabilitate the coral reef, etc before the film screening and after the film screening. Before the screening, viewers hesitated to answer the questions, some answers were correct some were incorrect. After the screening, most viewers could answer the questions correctly. We did not take precise calculation of how many viewers answered correctly before and after the screening. The screening was attended by around 50 viewers.

Sending out the films to various festivals and film trainings has allowed us to share about the importance of coral reef conservation to wider public. One of the films has won the first prize in student film competition held by Mataram University. The mangrove film was selected as one of the three finalists representing Indonesia in the GOETHE South East Asian Students Documentary Film Competition. The effect of the films to those watching them, nonetheless, was not measured.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

Eleven of 20 project participants are youth coming from fishers' communities in the project areas. These youth discussed their action plan to conserve the coral reef around their areas. They were also taught on how to make a documentary film to be used for campaign activities. In the making film process, these youth interviewed local senior fishers to gain information about the past and current state of the coral reefs and fishers' perception about coral reef degradation impacts on their lives and solution to conserve the coral reefs.

From this project, youth have increased their skills on documentary film making and have been facilitated in making their action plan to conserve the coral reef. With this, at least they know what can be done. Although, continues supports need to be seek to implement the action plan. They also discussed about possible ways for them to raise funds, for example, by conducting an "eco-snorkelling" programme where they will teach people, who will pay, about coral reefs on site.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes. We plan to implement the action plan made by the youth as described above.

We sent the films resulted from this project to several film festivals and film making training selection. We have screened the videos at several schools. We disseminated the DVD copies to five elementary schools and two junior high schools around the coastal areas. We also uploaded the films on YouTube. Below are the links of the films produced.

1. For film about the state of the coral reef in Sumbawa Island <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=juc10uAFwpE&feature=youtu.be>
2. For film about the economic state of a fisher family and how it affects their children's education. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_gz-UR269Y
3. Mangrove film. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdSO6xrmoJU>

4. For film about youth's attempt so far related to coral reef conservation, their future action plan, and some fishers' opinion about coral reef rehabilitation will be uploaded later because the duration is too long. We will make shorter version to be uploaded.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

January 2012 to July 2012. We finished the project on November 2012. The film making and editing process took longer than what we had planned.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Equipment	4234	5075	841	We needed one more laptop for film editing.
Transportation	693	893	200	Film making took longer than we expected. Therefore, the transportation increased.
Food	1924	1544	380	Cause and impacts analysis was budgeted for three days. We did that in two days.
Stipends	1600	1600	0	This is stipends for team members and film trainers for three months.
Accommodation for trainers, room rents, and keynote speakers transportation.	688	480	208	Transport for keynote speakers was eliminated in the project implementation due to changing method.
Communication, Outreach and Report	363	363	0	No difference.
Total	9502	9955	453	Outstanding budget was covered by Idea Wild grant.

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Young people, in this case, those coming from fisher families, have big potency to contribute to coral reef conservation. But unfortunately, their time and energy have been consumed to help their parents due to low level of income. They have some good ideas and a great passion to take action. The fisher community has the intention to conserve and restore the coral reef but they are hindered by factors that cannot be fully disclosed from this project. Possible causes are lack of knowledge and fund. Therefore, the important next steps are to raise youth capacity in undertaking coral reef rehabilitation and monitoring and involving other fishers in the pilot rehabilitation and monitoring programmes. This will provide a milestone to reach the goal of the action plan that was proposed by the youth. This will allow them raise fund from the education-tourism activities managed by the youth.



10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

We used RSGF Logo in the credit titles of the films produced.

11. Any other comments?

We would like to thank the Rufford Small Grants Foundation for the financial support, Penjaga Pulau Community for some equipment we borrowed during the project and the human resources assisted us in the implementation of the project, and local people of Labuhan Sumbawa Village for their moral support. We also would like to thank the Regional Planning Board of Sumbawa District, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency, and Sumbawa District Marine and Fisheries Agency for sharing with us the challenges and opportunities for coral reef conservation in Sumbawa Island. We hope that this project will be a useful milestone for future community-based coral reef conservation effort in Sumbawa Island.