

**Conservation Leadership Programme  
Final Report**

**CLP project ID 2878: Promoting Sustainable Fishing in Sumbawa**

Site location: Labuan Bajo Village and KABETE (Kramat, Bedil, and Temudong) Marine Conservation Area, Utan Sub-District, Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia

November 2016 to April 2018

Komunitas Penjaga Pulau, KABETE youth community,  
Junior High School "SMPN 2 Utan", Marine and Fishery Department Universitas Samawa

This project aimed to promote sustainable fishing through outreach and education programmes in fisher community

Author: Ida Ansharyani  
Jalan Kebayan Gang Tambora 2 No. 46 Kelurahan Brangbiji Sumbawa Besar,  
NTB, Indonesia, 84300

Email: [idaansharyani@gmail.com](mailto:idaansharyani@gmail.com)

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## **Project Partners & Collaborators**

This project was accomplished thanks to the collaboration with Komunitas Penjaga Pulau, a local community concerned with environmental issues in Sumbawa Besar. Komunitas Penjaga Pulau helped to implement the sustainable fishing education programs and lent some equipment needed. KABETE youth community, a local youth community in Bajo Village was our partner in undertaking the whole project activities, especially the sustainable fishing education programs and marine festival. They were also the major beneficiaries of this project. Junior high school “SMPN 2 Utan” was our partner to implement the sustainable fishing education programs. With the collaboration with the school teachers, we implemented the module to the students in this school. Marine and Fishery Management Department, Universitas Samawa, a local university in Sumbawa has also become our collaborator in imparting seminar and workshops related with the project and also in undertaking some activities such as beach clean-up and coral reef monitoring. Marine and Fishery Agency in Sumbawa was also one of our collaborator in communicating our project and its result with other fishers from other fisher communities. Environmental Agency in Sumbawa (BPMLH) and Central Waste Bank (Bank Sampah Induk) Technopark were our collaborators in setting up the platform for coastal waste management in Bajo Village, as one of the underlying causes of decreasing catch lead to unsustainable fishing practices in Bajo Village and the marine area around the conserved islands of Kramat, Bedil, Temudong.

### **Section 1:**

#### **Summary**

This project aimed to promote sustainable fishing in fisher community around Kramat, Bedil, and Temudong Islands (KABETE) Marine Conservation Areas, Sumbawa District, Indonesia. To reach the aim, the objectives of the project were to increase the knowledge and awareness of youth fishers and wider fisher community about sustainable fishing through education programmes and marine festivals, to increase skill of young people about conservation marine aquaculture and to address marine waste management considered as one of underlying causes of catch decreasing leading to unsustainable fishing practices. The sustainable fishing education module has increased the knowledge and awareness of young people. The more knowledgeable

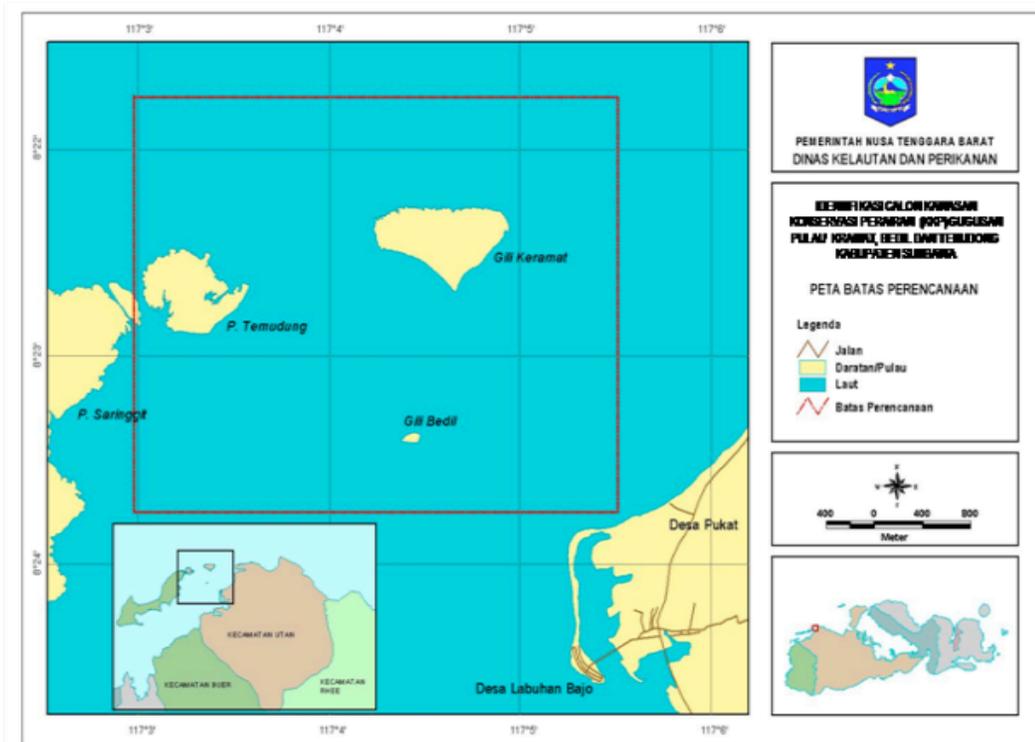
and aware youth actualised their concern on sustainable fishing through series of event and production in the marine festival that they organized to reach the attention of wider community. The successful festival has helped the local youth to increase their capacity and to gain trust from their community and other stakeholders to play more important role for conservation such as to point them as the organiser of the marine annual festival to promote sustainable fishing and to manage the marine waste in their community as one of the underlying causes of decreasing catch leading to unsustainable fishing.

### **Introduction (max 500 words)**

Labuan Bajo in Utan Subdistrict in Sumbawa is a fisher community whose livelihood of its inhabitant are dependent heavily on marine resources. They rely mostly on marine resources around the three islands: Keramat, Bedil, and Temudong lies within the Coral Triangle, the area of highest marine biodiversity on earth. Due to its high biodiversity, 2000 km of area around the three islands are designated as marine protected area since 2014 by the local government of Sumbawa. Despite of the conservation status of the islands, these areas continue to receive a lot of pressures that threaten their valuable ecosystem. Most of the coral reef here has been destroyed. As around 85% of the coral reefs in Indonesia are in poor condition, fishers continue to be blamed as one of the biggest causes of coral reef destruction. Unsustainable fishing practices are considered as the main issue for conservation in coral triangle. However, our understanding on the underlying causes of unsustainable fishing is still lacking that makes it difficult to halt it. In addition, our understanding on (un)sustainable fishing is still lacking considering that (un)sustainable fishing is complex, contextual, and dynamic from time to time. Sustainable fishing mechanism can be different from one place or community to one another. There is no such a fix solution for unsustainable fishing. Thus, sustainable fishing should be re-defined together with the local community. Yet, there are very few attempts to promote sustainable fishing through programmes that involve fisher community. Thus, this project aimed for promoting the sustainable fishing by setting up a bottom up platform for local young fishers to re-think and re-define the sustainable fishing in their area that fits well with their complex reality of marine environment, social, culture, politic, and economy. For more robust bottom up approach to reduce unsustainable fishing, the re-thinking of sustainable fishing were taken after series of activities to increase knowledge and awareness of local fishers about sustainable

fishing. Increasing capacity of local people for conservation is very important, considering that sustainability of conservation actions will be highly dependent on local people capacity to think and do conservation actions. This project contributed to the promotion of sustainable fishing and to the increasing capacity of local youth fishers in thinking and undertaking conservation actions needed for sustainable fishing in their community and the biodiversity rich marine environment.

This project was undertaken with the partnership of the local young fishers who name their community as “Kabete Community”. While being the beneficiaries of the project who were raised their knowledge, awareness and skills in sustainable fishing, they also had active roles to define and promoting the sustainable fishing in their area through organizing the marine festival and also imparting the educational programs. Fishery and Marine Management Department, University of Samawa was also a partner of this project that mostly contributed in imparting seminar, talk and workshop related with sustainable fishing. Junior high school SMPN 2 Utan was our partner to impart the sustainable fishing education programs for their students.



Map of project location: Kramat, Bedil, Temudong Islands and Labuhan Bajo Village

## **Project members**

### **1.) PROJECT LEADER**

Ida Ansharyani, is the project leader of this project. She was the leader of the previous project funded by CLP in 2011 entitled: Community-Based Coral Reef Conservation in Sumbawa Island, Indonesia. She received her PhD from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey (Department of Geography). In May, 2018. Her dissertation is about the adaptation of smallholders to climate change in the upper watershed in Sumbawa. She also hold master degree in Environmental Science, Gadjah Mada University in 2006. Realising the lack of conservation initiatives in Sumbawa, she established Komunitas Penjaga Pulau (The Guardian of the Island Community), a local community in Sumbawa Island that concerns with environmental education and conservation (Apr 2010 – present). Her experience in doing conservation programs since 2011 in Sumbawa has given her an advantage to really understand the local context. Her extended experience in undertaking participatory approach and her multistakeholders facilitation skills helped her to design this project that its strenght is in its participatory nature. She was the one who wrote the project proposal, managed the project, developed module, and trained other members to facilate seminar, discussion, and workshop.

### **1.) TEAM MEMBERS**

Chandra Okta Rasiardhy is one of the members of this project. Chandra who is from fisher community was the participant of the previous CLP project. The previous CLP project has helped him to shape his interest in marine environment. He pursues his bachelor degree at Universitas Samawa (a local university), Majoring Marine Resource Management. The 25 years old young fisher is now in his final year of study. His final project is about mangrove in Temudong Island. The previous CLP project has raised his skill in conservation that through the project, he got his diving license and increased his skill in making documentary movies. One of his movies selected as finalist for Environmental Documentary Film Festival held by The Goethe Institute. In this project he was responsible in making movies related to sustainable fishing in the project areas and designing the campaign material for outreach.

Hamdi is another member of this project who is coming from fisher community. He was also the participant of the previous CLP project. The previous CLP project has shaped his interest in marine environment that he pursued his bachelor degree at Universitas Samawa (a local university), Majoring Marine Resource Management. He has just graduated this year with a final project about mangrove in Sumbawa. He has experience in assisting marine conservation education for senior high school students in Sumbawa. He has also experience in undertaking social research using several participatory tools. In this project, the 26 year old Hamdi was responsible for building liaison with fisher communities and organizing the marine festival.

Ika Yuni Agustin hold Bachelor Degree of Science in Forestry, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia (on November 20, 2007). She has experience in delivering several conservation projects including the previous CLP project. She was one of the team members of our previous CLP Project. She has experience in developing marine conservation education module for senior high school students in Sumbawa and she also has experience in undertaking social research and wildlife survey. In this project, she is responsible in developing sustainable fishing education module and delivering the conservation education for the youth. She is 35 years old as of December 31, 2018.

Dewi Susilowati hold a Bachelor Degree in Fisheries from Diponegoro University, Semarang, graduated in 2005. She is currently working in Sumbawa District Marine and Fishery Agency. She has extended network with stakeholders working in governmental agency in Sumbawa and also with local fishers. She has diving licence and has attended several training on monitoring of fish stocks and sustainable fishing methods. She is the person responsible for data collection and monitoring of fish stocks in Sumbawa District. In this project she was for building liaison with stakeholders especially local government.

## **Section 2:**

### **Aim and objectives (max 200 words)**

This project aimed to promote sustainable fishing and to increase capacity of local youth fishers in thinking and undertaking conservation actions needed for sustainable fishing around the Kramat, Bedil, and Temudong Islands (KABETE) Marine Conservation Areas, Sumbawa

District, Indonesia. To reach the aim, the objectives of the project were to increase the knowledge and awareness of youth fishers about sustainable fishing through outreach and education programmes and to revitalize sustainable fishing in fisher community and raise the knowledge and awareness of the wider fisher community in and around the project site through developing outreach materials and festive conducted by the local youth. The third objective of this project is to increase skill of young people about sustainable fishing. This third objective was an aspiration from the local youth fishers that they thought of increasing skill of young people about certain sustainable fishing practices are more effective to halt unsustainable fishing practices rather than to confront it through monitoring as we planned previously as our third objective. Another additional objective that local youth aspired was to establish platform for marine waste management considered as one of underlying causes of catch decreasing leading to unsustainable fishing.

#### **Changes to original project plan (max 200 words)**

The changing of the last project objective from monitor unsustainable fishing to increasing knowledge and skill for conservation aquaculture emerged as the aspiration of the young fishers. This change reflected the complexity and contextual nature of sustainable fishing that any conservation project should accommodate. Halting unsustainable fishing practices through monitoring does not address its root causes lies in the increasing of economic needed exacerbated by the decreasing of catch. Unsustainable fishing is more often the last resort for fishers. Moreover, the major actors of unsustainable fishing most often are the local powerful persona that their illegal activity is under conspiracy with other powerful actor such as marine police officers. Thus, the local youth feel that confronting directly the unsustainable fishing is a battle that they cannot win. The change of the monitoring part of the project does not impacted the delivery of the project. The change is highly relevant and important for promoting sustainable fishing as the aims of the project. The change further advances the capacity of young fisher in promoting sustainable fishing and help to build platform to manage marine litter as one of the underlying causes of catch decreasing leading to unsustainable fishing practices.

## **Methodology (max 500 words)**

We started the project by informing the relevant stakeholders such as head of sub-district of Utan, head of Labuan Bajo Village, Local school headmaster, Marine and Fishery Agency, local university, community leaders, and local youth leaders in Labuan Bajo. Following the signed MoUs by the local school, Marine and Fishery Management Department Universitas Samawa, and local youth, series of consultation were undertaken in order to develop the locally-relevant sustainable fishing education module for youth (15-30 yo). The sustainable fishing education module included presentation of certain important concepts, interview and participatory approach to collect information on the history of the villages and some folklore related to fishing and marine conservation, fishing practices through time, and focus group discussions on the sustainability of each practices. Prior to focus on (un)sustainable fishing issue, the youth knowledge on marine conservation were raised through a series of snorkeling, mangrove education, coral transplantation, beach clean up, and village clean up competition. The sustainable fishing education took six month to complete.

To revitalize sustainable fishing in fisher community and to raise awareness of wider community on sustainable fishing, marine festival was organized by the local youth. The festivals included a workshop to make sustainable fishing tools and traditional food based on fish taught by older fishers and older women. Workshops followed with parade to show the sustainable fishing tools and the traditional food across the village. Following the parade, the festival continued with the show of local martial arts, traditional songs, music and dances, story tellings, theatrical performance about (un)sustainable fishing, documentary movie about conservation issues in the village, reading community poems, and several speeches from community leaders and relevant stakeholders about the conservation issues. The workshop took one month to accomplish, while the festival preparation took nine months to prepare.

To increase knowledge and skill on conservation marine (cage) aquaculture as one of sustainable fishing practices we used several methods such as presentation, interview, observation, and focus group discussion. Presentation methods used to share basic concept of conservation marine aquaculture. Interview methods used to gain information about the traditional ecological knowledge and the opportunity and challenges of marine aquaculture in Labuan Bajo from older fishers and previous or existing marine aquaculture owners. Observation used to observe the existing marine aquaculture practices. Focus group discussion method used

to discuss finding from interview and observation to define and re-thinking on the sustainable aspect of marine aquaculture in project area.

To set up platform for marine waste management, the young fishers and university students facilitated multistakeholders meeting to discuss about marine waste management. The stakeholders were the representative from Regional Planning Board of Sumbawa District, Environmental Agency, Infrastructure Agency, Academia from local universities, Local media, Practitioners in waste management, and youth leaders who initiate waste management in their community. The meeting was followed by a visit to Waste Bank in Technopark and some individual meetings with environmental agency and waste bank of Tecnopark to discuss the waste management in Bajo Community.

### **Outputs and Results (max 500 words)**

In order to increase knowledge and awareness of young people on sustainable fishing, we produced 50 modules of sustainable fishing used by 25 junior high school students, 15 university students, and 20 local youth in Labuan Bajo. Series of activities from the education module List of local tradition, knowledge, culture related to fishing practice, fishing practices through time along with its challenges and opportunity for sustainability was produced by the local youth through series of activities from the modules. The more knowledgeable and aware youth actualised their concern on sustainable fishing by producing 25 personal poems and one community poem, one short documentary film, one fiction movie, one theatrical pieces, and one dance. Series of workshop to passing the skill from older to younger generation on how to make fishing tools and to cook traditional food based on local fishes were held and being attended by 20 youth.

Thirty-five local youth organized marine festival called “Pride of Bajo” intended to raise the knowledge and awareness of the wider fisher community while at the same time to increase their capacity in managing conservation actions. Two hundred children from kindergarten and young people from junior high school and the community participated in the parade that showed fishing tools, traditional food, traditional costume, traditional dance and music. Around 1000 – 1500 people attended the night performance to watch the movies, dance, theatrical performance, and poetry reading. Among the attendees were the stakeholders important for

sustainable fishing such as community leaders from the village and three adjacent fisher villages, marine army, police, and government officers.

The young fishers also expand their knowledge and skill on conservation cage aquaculture as one of alternatives for sustainable fishing practices as the third objective of this project. Three discussions with four cage aquaculture owners and one discussion with marine and fishery agency of Sumbawa were held followed by three visitation or observation to the cage aquacultures. Moreover, the young people were also able to address marine waste problem, one of the underlying causes of decreasing catch lead to unsustainable fishing. The young people organized a seminar on marine waste management attended by 300 people from senior high schools, boy scouts, and other youth organizations. The panel discussion attended by the representative from Bajo Village, environmental agency, infrastructure agency, and central waste bank of Technopark. This seminar has set a strong platform for the local youth to manage marine waste in their community. The village has appointed the local youth to manage the waste in their community and provided them with the equipment needed. The environmental agency of Sumbawa has visited the local youth three times to assist them and agreed to provide truck service to take the waste. The central waste bank of Technopark has agreed to buy the waste from the local youth.

### **Communication & Application of results (max 200 words)**

The result of the project has been communicated with the marine and fishery agency. The marine and fishery agency asked the local youth of Bajo to communicate the project with the official coming from the central government when they visited the conservation islands where the project is taken place. We communicated the output, the result of the project, the challenges for conservation in the project area, our on-going conservation programs and the future work we plan for the conservation. We also share the project during the waste management seminar attended by many people coming from several government agencies, schools, and youth organisation, that we emphasized that the waste management issue is a very critical issue in coastal area because it causes the decreasing of catch and the destruction of valuable marine ecosystem. We have also shared our project result informally with community leaders in the project area and in other fisher community. This communication is important to raise the awareness about the sustainable fishing and conservation issue to gain more support

for our future work to conserve the marine environment in Kramat, Bedil, Temudong conservation areas.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation (max 200 words)**

To evaluate the effectiveness of our sustainable fishing education program, we assessed the knowledge of local young people before and after the education program. The assessment consisted of written test (questionnaire) and also in the form of direct question and answer. There was significant different on the local young people knowledge before and after the project. After the project, young people were able to name the fishing tools use in their fishing community through time and to think critically about its sustainability related to the environment, economy, and social. We (the team members and the local youth) have also made internal evaluation after the festivals to assess which activities that were the most successful, and which activities that need some improvements. We also asked the local community about the festival that we organised to understand better which activities that are more effective for promoting sustainable fishing.

### **Achievements and Impacts (Max 500 words)**

Sustainable fishing Festival organized by youth is a very important output that helped to achieve the aim of the project. The festival itself was a fruit of successful output of the raising knowledge and awareness objective from the sustainable fishing education programs. The marine festival is a very effective means to bring the sustainable fishing issues into the bright spotlight that it gained participation and attention from wider community. The local youth and the majority of people in the project area aspired to organize the festival as their regular agenda every year. Other Bajo tribes representatives from the nearby communities who attended the festival also wanted to replicate the festival in their village. Thus, the festival has given sustainable fishing promotion a sustainable platform to be revitalized and to be treated as issue of concern that local people consider as an important element of their culture, tradition, identity and pride that they agree to cherish through annual festival.

Moreover, the success of local youth to organize the festival has increased their confident that previously was lacking. Young people in developing countries oftentimes become the target of many conservation projects. Meanwhile, due to cultural barrier, youth are perceived to

have lack of capacity to undertake positive actions and still being dependent upon older generation. This project gave opportunity for the young people to raise their capacity and to gain the confidence needed by proving that they are able to run such a successful festival. The festival has also opened a way to highlight marine litter problems as one of the underlying causes of decreasing catch leads to unsustainable fishing practices. After the festival, the local youth was pointed by the village to manage the waste problem in the village. This show that the festival has helped the local youth to raise their capacity and to gain trust from other stakeholders to manage more complex conservation issues. The increasing capacity of local youth helped the local youth increase their influence and power to tackle the more sensitive issue of unsustainable fishing lies on the uneven power between the powerful actors who do and back up unsustainable fishing and the powerless local youth care for conservation. The local youth has become an important actor whose voice and opinion about unsustainable fishing or other conservation issues should be counted in the village.



The education module is also an important output from this project that helped to promote sustainable fishing. The module has become the important source for learning to raise knowledge and awareness of local young people. Up to date (the time of this final report is written), the module is being used by the local young people who participated in this project to raise knowledge and awareness of other young people about sustainable fishing practices It implies that this module is very important for the promotion of sustainable fishing.

### **Capacity Development and Leadership capabilities (Max 250 words)**

In general, this project has helped all team members to increase their capacity in conservation and to understand better the complexity of conservation in the context of project area. The project team members has improved their participatory approach skill for conservation. This approach required to have strong confidence to lead or to facilitate discussion thus this project has helped to increase our confidence. This project has also helped us to shape our skill in building trust with the stakeholders and the community that we gained more trust from local youth, community leaders, school teachers, and government officials. This trust is beneficial for future conservation work in the project area. This project also helped us gaining valuable experience in organizing our first marine festival. The successful festival has increased our skill in doing collaborative and creative works with the local community. Through the project, we have also increased our knowledge on the marine environment of the project area. Moreover, this project inspired two of our members (Hamdi and Chandra) to do research about mangrove in the project area for their final project to get their bachelor degree. Our team members gained more acknowledgement for their leadership skills. For example, Chandra was selected by the community to be the leader of a marine tourism group in his fisher community. He was also selected to be the president of the student association in his department. Under his leadership, he has done many other marine conservation programs in other places with his university organization.

### **Section 3:**

#### **Conclusion (max 250 words)**

This project has achieved its aim to promote sustainable fishing in Labuan Bajo Community and around marine environment of the conservation islands of Kramat, Bedil, and Temudung This project has increased the knowledge and awareness of young people and wider fisher community on sustainable fishing through educational programs and festivals. Moreover, this project has set up a platform for the local community to re-think and re-define the sustainable fishing that fits well with their complex reality of marine environment, social, culture, politic and economy. This project also helped to increase the confident of local young people and gain trust from other stakeholders in undertaking conservation actions. The

increasing capacity of local youth is very obvious in this project. This project also shows that sustainable fishing is very complex that the conservation actions taken should always consider its contextual setting and be sensitive to the historical of conflict in the community and the power structure between actors in the community. Thus there is no fix definition for sustainable fishing that fit for all fisher communities and environmental setting. It should be defined and re-defined by the community themselves to make sense of their complex reality, context, and environmental setting. However, in order to attain the better sustainable fishing concept and practices in certain area, the bottom up approach for defining or re-thinking of sustainable fishing should be accompanied with the increasing knowledge and awareness programs as we have done in this project.

### **Problems encountered and lessons learnt (max 500 words)**

Festival on promoting sustainable fishing was the most successful activity of this project. The festival was successful because fisher community is a very communal community that like to gather together. They have rooted rich culture that is being a part of their everyday's life. Sustainable fishing practices is also one of the elements of their local culture. Thus the festival was well embraced by the community because it channeled the existing local community spirit and their existing culture.

Discussion on unsustainable fishing is problematic in the project area due to its highly sensitive nature. It is very difficult to discuss about unsustainable fishing without mentioning the people who do unsustainable fishing. This is a sensitive issue because it can lead to false accusation that will provoke conflict in the community or harms the young people involved in the project. Thus, during the discussion of unsustainable fishing and for the whole project, we give a very careful consideration for not mentioning any name. This was a challenge because the local young people wanted to make personification of certain people through their theatrical play and movies. We kept on reminding the young people not to attack any personality during the project. We also focused more on the underlying causes of unsustainable fishing and identified which issue that can be tackled by the local youth and which one is beyond their capacity rather than focusing on the people who do the unsustainable fishing.

This project used participatory approach that gave more room for the more involvement of local youth in directing the project to be fit better with with their capacity and local context

while it does not affect the major aim and objectives of the project. This method was very effective to increase capacity of young people to think about and do conservation actions and to increase their confidence that was lacking previously.

This project helped to show that unsustainable fishing is a complex and very contextual. This project helped to understand better the complexity of unsustainable fishing. It also shows us that it is very important to really dig into the contextual of certain project area, to be more sensitive to history of conflict and power structure in the project area thus the project will not add more complication for the community This project help to show that sometimes we need to open really open our mind and to give some space for flexibility in the design of their project or to think how it can be flexible to accommodate the context while still reaching the aims or objective of the project. Moreover, this project showed us that bottom up approach is very important for conservation that the sustainable fishing should be defined by the local people. However, for successful bottom approach for conservation, the redefinition or decision for sustainable fishing should be taken after increasing knowledge and awareness. Otherwise, the sustainable fishing will not be a guarantee for conservation.

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#### **In the future (max 200 words)**

We have sought an agreement with the local junior high school teachers to use the sustainable fishing education module as complementary source for relevant school subjects such as science, biology, art, and local content. The local youth participated in this project also agreed to continue to use the module outside school to raise knowledge and awareness of other young people after the project ends. The local youth and the majority of people also agreed to organize the festival as their regular agenda annually. These imply that the promotion of sustainable fishing is sustained long after this project ends.

This project shows that the critical conservation agenda needed to conserve the high biodiversity around the three islands of Kramat, Bedil, Temudung is to increase the capacity of local young people to undertake conservation actions that can serve to protect the marine environment while at the same time opening up more sustainable alternative income to reduce the pressure of unsustainable fishing. The local youth aspires to increase their capacity to manage marine education center that will combine conservation education with tourism. This

further work on conservation will be critical for the more sustainable bottom-up approach management of highly valuable marine environment.

## Financial Report

Itemized expenses	Total CLP Requested (USD)*	Total CLP Spent (USD)	% Difference	Details & Justification (Justification must be provided if figure in column D is +/- 25%)	Proposed Spending (Preliminary Report Only)
<b>PHASE I - PROJECT PREPARATION</b>					
Communications (telephone/internet/postage)	300,00	500,00	67%	We use more internet quota (browsing for educational material and communication with local youth	
Field guide books, maps, journal articles and other printed materials	600,00	400,00	-33%	Due to the fact that we used internet more to get information, we compensate the initial budget to the communication expense.	
Insurance	30,00	30,00	0%		
Visas and permits					
Team training					
Reconnaissance					
Other (Phase 1)					
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>					
Scientific/field equipment and supplies	2.540,00	2540,00	0%		
Photographic equipment	805,00	805,00	0%		
Camping equipment					
Boat/engine/truck (including car hire)	120,00	720,00	500%	Due to the positive effect of outdoor activities, we increase the outdoor activity from only one activity (snorkeling) into six activities (mangrove visit, coral reef transplantation, coral reef monitoring 2x, and beach clean up in the islands)	
Other (Equipment)					
<b>PHASE II - IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
Accommodation for team members and local guides					
Food for team members and local guides	6.450,00	6450,00	0%		
Travel and local transportation (including	1.000,00	1000,00	0%		
Customs and/or port duties	3350				
Workshops		2450,84	-27%	We reduce expenses of room rental and accommodation by borrowing a room in the local university and by doing the workshop in the village rather than in the city. We put the unused budget for the additional outdoor activities.	
Outreach/Education activities and materials	4.350,00	3850,00	-11%	We saved the money from the cost of advertisement of festive in radio and newspaper and poster. We changed it into social media advertisement. We used the money for additional outdoor activities.	
Other (Phase 2)	200,00	1200,00	500%	The expense for this segment is higher than the previous plan due to the additional outdoor activities	
<b>PHASE III - POST-PROJECT EXPENSES</b>					
Administration					
Report production and results dissemination	200,00		-100%	We delivered our report by end of April 2018	
Other (Phase 3)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.945,00</b>	<b>19.945,84</b>			

## Section 4:

### Appendices

#### CLP M&E measures table

Output	Number	Additional Information
Number of CLP Partner Staff involved in mentoring the Project		
Number of species assessments contributed to (E.g. IUCN assessments)		
Number of site assessments contributed to (E.g. IBA assessments)		
Number of NGOs established	2	This project strengthen the capacity of Komunitas Penjaga Pulau, an NGO established after the previous CLP project. This project also helped to strengthen the local youth organization called KABETE in Labuan Bajo Village.
Amount of extra funding leveraged (\$)		
Number of species discovered/rediscovered		
Number of sites designated as important for biodiversity (e.g. IBA/Ramsar designation)		
Number of species/sites legally protected for biodiversity		
Number of stakeholders actively engaged in species/site conservation management	6 (institution/ organisation / community)	Local youth in Bajo Village, School teachers from Junior High School "SMPN 2 Utan", Komunitas Penjaga Pulau a local organization concerned with environmental issue in Sumbawa, Students of Marine and Fishery Management Department, Universitas Samawa, Environmental Agency in Sumbawa (BPMLH) and Central Waste Bank (Bank Sampah Induk) Technopark
Number of species/site management plans/strategies developed		

<p>Number of stakeholders reached</p>	<p>12 Institution/ Organization</p>	<p>All the 6 stakeholders engaged in the project and other stakeholders such as community leaders from adjacent fisher communities, the head of subdistrict in the project area, Indonesian National Military-Naval Service, Police, Elementary school “SDN 1” Desa Labuan Bajo, Kindergarten Desa Labuan Bajo, Community leaders including head of Bajo Village and other village officials.</p>
<p>Examples of stakeholder behaviour change brought about by the project.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1)The local youth organized more community events in their village including sustainable fishing competition and beach clean up after their successful marine festival. 2)They are planning to organized marine festival annually to promote sustainable fishing in their village; 3) Local youth is taking the responsibility to manage coastal/marine waste in their village 4) local youth continues to imparting sustainable fishing education program for other youth</p>
<p>Examples of policy change brought about by the project</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>1) The village government appointed local youth (the participants of this project) to manage the waste in the village. The village government set up a budget from village budget for waste management that is managed by the local youth. 2) The village government agrees to held annual marine festival organized by</p>

		the local youth to promote sustainable fishing.
Number of jobs created	15	15 Local youth gained additional income from waste management. They will sell the waste to waste bank.
Number of academic papers published		
Number of conferences where project results have been presented		

Appendix 4.1 CLP M&E measures

**Address list and web links**

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6f5FE5dJpCs&feature=youtu.be>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uM-S3gm3vO4&feature=youtu.be>

**Distribution list**

The copies of sustainable fishing education module have been distributed to the local youth in Bajo Village, SMPN 2 Utan, and Marine and Fishery Agency in Sumbawa Besar.