



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DIR29S2\1056/ 30-010
Project title	Securing Spermonde’s seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management
Country/ies	Indonesia
Lead Partner	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Project partner(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centre of Natural Resources Conservation of South Sulawesi (<i>Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam-BBKSDA Sulawesi Selatan</i>), Indonesia - Management Body of UNESCO Global Geopark-UGGp Maros-Pangkep (<i>Badan Pengelola-BP UGGp Maros-Pangkep</i>), Indonesia - National Marine Protected Areas Agency (<i>Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional-BKKPN</i>), Kupang, Indonesia
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 455,722.00
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2023/31 March 2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2023 - Mar 2024, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Subhan Usman
Project website/blog/social media	-
Report author(s) and date	Subhan Usman, Darwan Saputra, Ratih Rimayanti, Muhammad Nursan, Muhammad Chaidir, Alfian, Donny Gunaryadi, 27 April 2024

1. Project summary

The Spermonde Islands lie in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, comprising c. 120 islands and sand cays, of which < 50% are inhabited. This archipelago is included in the newly accepted (September 2022) Maros-Pangkep UNESCO Global Geopark that extends from the karst mountains of Sulawesi to the island of Kapoposang, 40 miles offshore, and its designated Marine Protected Area covering 311,594 ha.

The Spermonde seascape supports approximately 500 coral species, 1200 fish species and 65,000 people with at least 10,000 fisheries-dependent households. The waters of this archipelago are also a habitat for numerous threatened coral reef species, including sharks, rays (EN), napoleon wrasse (EN), sea cucumber, and groupers (CR).

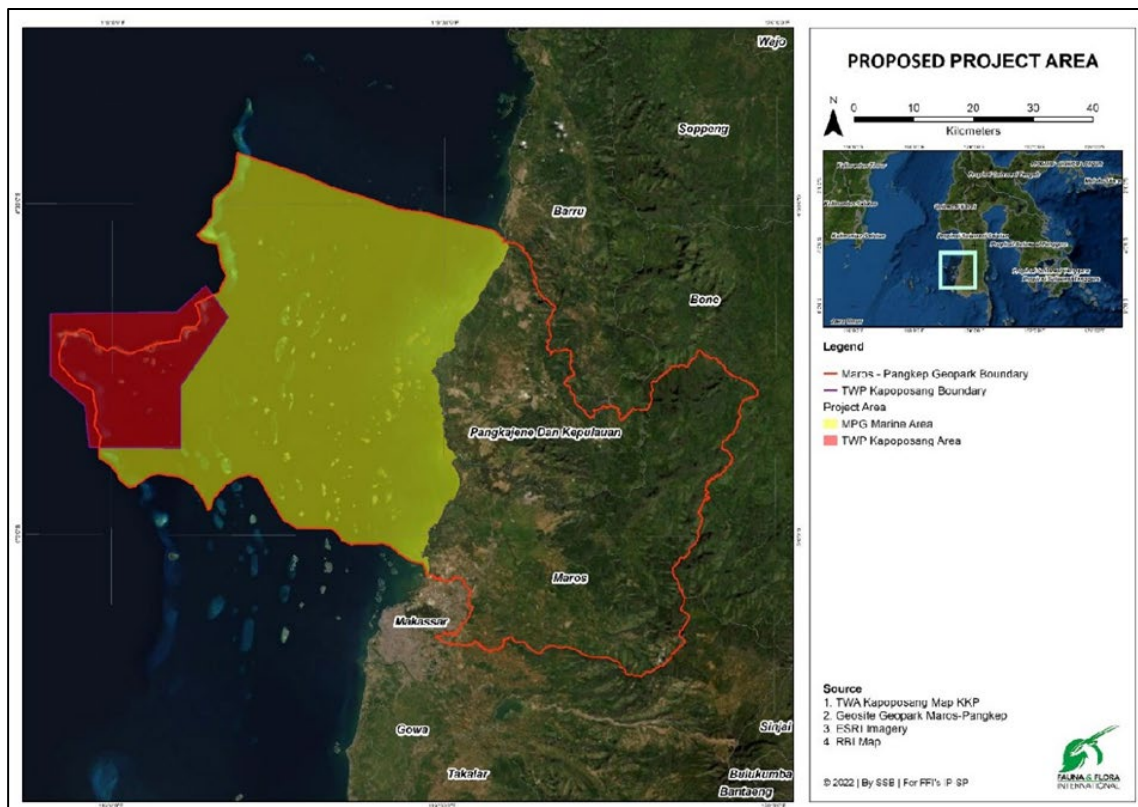


Figure 1. Map of Project Site

Despite this, Spermonde is under threat from unsustainable, illegal and destructive fishing practices, as well as poorly managed fisheries. Low knowledge and awareness of local communities, as well as their low involvement in decision making and fisheries management, are some of the problems faced in efforts to improve management. In addition, fishermen's livelihoods are hampered by ineffective markets, fishermen's low level of market knowledge, and inadequate quality control.

In response, **this project aims** to stabilise fish stocks, support productive and sustainable fisheries, improve ecosystem health and resilience and secure livelihoods. This will be achieved by establishing sustainable fishing practices, monitoring systems and co-management actions; developing market systems for marine products; supporting local livelihoods; and integrating evidence-based recommendations into MPA and Geopark management plans for sustainability including land-based/terrestrial plans.

To achieve the goal, there are **4 outputs** in this project. Output 1: support an initial Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) assessment, consisting of the collection of

ecological, socio-economic and management baselines, conducted by Fauna & Flora with community participation. Output 2: strengthening the existing fisher group already active at the project site and establishing an additional fisher group which replicates the same local governance model. Output 3: take a Participatory Market Systems Development approach to secure livelihoods and fair fish markets, refine and adapt it through use for conservation purposes. And Output 4: promote integrated management of terrestrial, coastal and marine environments by ensuring information on marine ecosystems is incorporated into the management and zoning plan of the Geopark.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Main partners:

- 1) Provincial Natural Resources Conservation of South Sulawesi (*Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Sulawesi Selatan-BBKSDA Sulsel*), Makassar, Indonesia

As our exclusive formal partner under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) with whom we have an MoU, they play a key role in planning, implementing, and coordinating with other stakeholders for the Spermonde project. Acting as an extension of the MoEF, they keep us updated on national regulations and address potential implementation gaps in the area. Our collaboration with the BBKSDA of South Sulawesi has been consistently positive since its inception. Prior to executing any activities, we seek their permission, and subsequently, provide regular reports following each undertaking. The BBKSDA actively participates in project activities and, despite their terrestrial background, demonstrates a growing knowledge in marine conservation. This collaboration has effectively bridged their organisational roles with community involvement.

- 2) Management Body of Maros-Pangkep UNESCO Global Geopark (*Badan Pengelola-BP UGGp Maros-Pangkep*)

The Management Body of Maros-Pangkep Geopark act as liaison to bridge our work and other governmental works in the geopark and support the implementation of our community works especially with women's fisheries groups. The relationship between Fauna & Flora and the management body of the geopark has been in good terms with regular and open communication. They have been supporting and assisting us in the field from the start of the project. They have started to have more awareness and knowledge on the marine environment and its conservation since collaborating with us.

- 3) National Marine Protected Areas Agency (*Balai Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Nasional-BKKPN*), Kupang, Indonesia

In this project, BKKPN are the main partner in the Kapoposang MPA for conservation work. They provided valuable technical assistance, particularly in refining coral reef monitoring in Kapoposang. They facilitated the engagement of groups they have been assisting in community-based patrols, involving 25 individuals. The conservation programme they run in and around Kapoposang Island are running well together with community groups for conservation. However, they face emerging concerns from the Kapoposang community regarding the turtle population they conserve, alleging overpopulation and bring negative impacts on their fishing activities. This sentiment is fuelled by public unawareness of global turtle population statuses. We will actively engage in addressing this issue, collaborating with BKKPN.

Other partners/stakeholders:

1. Provincial's Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service (*Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan-DKP Sulawesi Selatan*) and its marine service branch (*Cabang Dinas Kelautan-CDK*) of

Pangkep – Coordination and collaboration on fisheries management and practices primarily occur through their engagement, they maintain an exceptionally positive relationship with the local community and fisher groups.

2. Directorate-General of Surveillance and Control of Marine and Fishery Resources (*Direktorat Jenderal Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan-Dirjen PSDKP*) under the MMAF – The initial relationship has been established, and we plan to enhance our collaboration with them starting in year 2 to coordinate community surveillance activities more effectively.
3. Pangkep Regency Tourism Office – Coordination is conducted for the development of community-based tourism on Kapoposang Island. We recently organised a joint training session for a community group.
4. Regional Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah-Bappeda*) of Pangkep Regency: Coordination is underway to contribute insights to coastal development and research in Spermonde, encompassing the management of coral reef areas and community empowerment initiatives.
5. Fisheries extension officers under the MMAF based in Pangkep Regency – support education and public awareness on fisheries practices.
6. Village government of Podang-podang Village and Kapoposang Village – Collaboration is underway to align the project with the villages’ medium-term development plan. Thus far, the response has been overwhelmingly positive, instilling confidence in our team regarding community empowerment activities in the villages. These activities align with the project plan, particularly concerning fisheries marketing, which will be integrated with the Village-Owned Enterprises.
7. Hasanuddin University (*Universitas Hasanuddin; Unhas*) – Collaboration has commenced to facilitate the completion of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) assessment and the implementation of coral reef monitoring.

3. Project progress

3.1. Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1.1 Baseline Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Assessment

The EAFM assessment was conducted from October 2023 to January 2024 in collaboration with Hasanuddin University. The assessment focused on groupers (*Serranidae*) and octopus as economically and ecologically significant catches, which are vulnerable to overfishing in Spermonde. The method adhered to the MMAF’s technical guideline, covering six domains (Fisheries Resources, Habitat and Ecosystems, Fishing Techniques, Social, Economics, and Institutional) with 32 standard indicators. Scoring for each indicator, ranging from 1 to 3, reflects condition levels with 1 the lowest and 3 the highest.

In the Fisheries Resources domain, the project observed notable declines in grouper catch per effort over five years, declining size trends in octopuses and groupers, and challenges in locating groupers. Bycatch is minimal for both commodities. The Habitat and Ecosystems domain had a score of moderately acceptable, with attention needed for live hard coral cover (25-49.9%) and lacking climate change strategies. In the Fishing Techniques domain, the assessment noted high levels of illegal and destructive practices, larger fishing efforts than capacity, and over 50% of small fishing vessels lacking certifications.

The score in the social domain indicates low stakeholder participation in fisheries management. Additionally, the savings ratio of fishing households is low in the Economics Domain. In the Institutional Domain, it was found that informal fisheries regulations are absent, and while a decision-making system exists, it does not consistently operate effectively, leading to incomplete or ineffective implementation of decisions. Similarly, although a fisheries management plan for Fisheries Management Area-FMA of 713 has been drafted, its implementation remains in the preparatory phase.

The assessment presents five key recommendations: enhancing synergy and stakeholder participation in fisheries management, addressing challenges related to limited resources, increasing data availability and stakeholder capacity, improving socio-economic and gender welfare through capacity-building initiatives, and providing administrative support for responsible fishing practices, particularly regarding legality ([Annex 4.1](#)).

Activity 1.2 Conduct gaps assessment to identify gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (fishing practices, market measures and MPA management actions) in 2 fishing communities

The gap assessment, conducted through stakeholder mapping activities from 15 October to 14 November 2023, in Kapoposang and Podang-podang, aimed to assess stakeholder influence, interest, and participation in natural resource management, and identify potential supporters of community-based natural resource management. Data collection included a desk study, observation, and interviews, as well as gathering information on seasonal and daily activities of fishermen. The findings will be combined with those of the Participatory Market Sustainable Development assessment.

The activity involved 132 participants (100 men, 32 women), representing various institutions and entities, including the BBKSDA of South Sulawesi, CDK of Pangkep, Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, BKKPN for Kapoposang MPA, village government, and communities. Observations revealed the continued presence of traditional organizational structures with a 'patron-client' dynamic, known locally as '*Punggawa-Sawi*,' particularly prevalent on Podang-podang Island. However, this system appears to be less rigid in practice compared to the classic '*Punggawa-Sawi*' model ([Annex 4.2](#) & [Annex 4.3](#)).

1.3. Conduct training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities

The training needs assessments were conducted from January to March 2023, in conjunction with the assessment for Participatory Market System Development (PMSD), involving a total of 68 participants (43 men, 25 women). The assessment focuses on three aspects: (1) fishing practices conducted by fishermen on both islands, including the types of commodities, fishing operation patterns, fishing methods, and the presence of destructive fishing practices; (2) the social systems related to fishing activities; and (3) the fisheries supply chain and potential areas for destructive fishing occurrences.

The assessment results indicate the necessity to enhance community capacity on Kapoposang Island and Podang-podang Island. This includes data collection on fish landings based on fishing seasons, promotion of environmentally friendly fishing methods and fishing gears, improvement of post-catch handling of fishery products, enhancement of financial literacy, fisheries business management training, establishment of fisheries groups, and empowerment of women through fishery product processing and handicrafts, as well as tourism management training for fishermen's wives and tourism activists ([Annex 4.4](#)).

Activity 1.5. Conduct a series of workshops/meetings to strengthen inter-stakeholder dialogue and improve MPA/Geopark management

During this reporting period, we conducted a two-stage meeting process to improve inter-stakeholder dialogue for managing the Maros-Pangkep Geopark. The first stage, in June-October 2023, involved a series of meetings to introduce and prepare for implementing the Spermonde project. The second stage, held on March 27-28, 2024, was a multi-stakeholder workshop aimed at fostering synergy between the Spermonde project and the overall geopark management. The workshop this year was attended by 24 individuals (20 men, 4 women) coming from BBKSDA, Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, CDK of South Sulawesi, BKKPN, as well as village heads from Podang-podang Island and Kapoposang Island. An agreement has been reached concerning matters of common concern among the parties, as outlined in the minutes of agreement document. The primary focus of concern is the supervision of fisheries activities. One of the keys taking of the agreement is we agreed that it is crucial to strengthen the community surveillance groups to empower communities to safeguard their natural resources ([Annex 4.5](#)).

Activity 2.1. Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups

Group formation was carried out on Podang-podang on 8 December 2023 and the number of groups formed exceeded the target (3 out of 1 targeted) due to the high enthusiasm of the island community who received information about this activity. Three fisher groups were formed with a total of 42 members. To provide a legal basis for the activity, an official report is signed by the village government and the the fisheries extensive officer ([Annex 4.6](#)). A singular training session was undertaken, coinciding with the implementation of a key component within the group action plan: the adaptation of trawl fishing gear into Pocket Drag Fish Net (refer to output 3.1). Furthermore, the formation of a fisher group on Kapoposang Island is slated for Year 2.

Activity 2.2 Share result from the EAFM assessment (Per Output 1) and collect and incorporate feedback from community consultations

The EAFM assessment in the Spermonde Islands was conducted from October to January 2024. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) convened 50 participants (36 males, 14 females) from BBKSDA of South Sulawesi, DKP of South Sulawesi, Coastal and Marine Resources Management Agency (BPSPL) in Makasar, Management Body of Maros-Pangkep UGGp, village facilitators, and governmental representatives from seven villages: Mattiro Ujung, Mattiro Dolangeng, Mattiro Deceng, Mattiro Adae, Mattiro Langi, Mattiro Kanja, and Mattiro Baji. Additionally, attendees included the Faculty of Marine Science and Fisheries at the Indonesian Muslim University, and the Indonesian Marine Conservation Foundation or Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia. In Year 2, there will be a dissemination and dialogue session with the community concerning the outcomes of this assessment.

Activity 2.3. Facilitate action plan development for fisheries improvements in 2 community fisher group

On 12 January 2024, the formulation of an action plan for fisher groups on Podang-podang Island was conducted. The event was attended by 17 fishermen representing 2 groups, along with 11 members from our partner institutions, including BBKSDA, Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, fisheries extension officers, and CDK of Pangkep, totaling 25 male and 3 female participants. A comprehensive 7-item action plan was developed, encompassing initiatives such as the issuance of Small Pas, Fishing Business Permit (SIUP), Fishing Permit (SIPI), as well as a training program for crafting proposals to acquire fishing equipment

assistance ([Annex 4.7](#)). Similar action plan preparations were also undertaken by fisher groups during the PMSD discussion activities (see activity 3.1).

Activity 2.5. Facilitate a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standard/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, SMART patrol

Throughout the current year, a series of four distinct activities have been executed as follows: 1) Fish landing training; 2) Fish landing survey/monitoring; 3) FGD of fish landing monitoring; and 4) survey of marine ecosystem conditions. The fish landing training, held on 2-3 December 2023, aimed to enhance prospective enumerators' understanding of logbook completion, fish measurement techniques, participatory mapping, and fish and bycatch endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species identification. Seven participants, including two coordinators and five local enumerators, attended the session (3 male, 4 female). Pre-test and post-test results showed a notable knowledge increase, with scores rising from an average of 63 to 86 points ([Annex 4.8](#)).

Fish landing monitoring evaluates fishing methods, catch rates, and characteristics at project sites for sustainable fisheries strategies. Data collection includes fish quantity, types, sizes, weights per trip, fishing locations, landing points, catch per unit effort (CpUE) and trip costs for effort determination. Implemented by a trained team from December 2023 to March 2024, it involved collaboration with ship owners, crews, and middlemen. Despite challenges, respondents exceeded expectations, reaching 30-75% of the target population ([Annex 4.9](#)).

The fish landing monitoring FGD was held on 22 March 2024 with 38 participants (37 men, 1 woman) representing a partner institution. Attendees included partner institutions like South Sulawesi's BBKSDA, the Management Body of Maros-Pangkep UGGp, and village governments. The session included a presentation of fish landing monitoring data and discussions on fishing-related issues. Key points included the need for safety equipment on boats and improved fish freezer ice distribution. Kapoposang fishermen proposed an open-close system to manage fish stocks in their fishing grounds ([Annex 4.10](#)).

The baseline survey of marine ecosystem aims to establish baseline data (T0) for coral reef ecosystems in Spermonde. This data will inform conservation and rehabilitation planning. Complementing EAFM assessment activities (activity 1.1), the survey focuses on coral types and species abundance. Conducted over 9 days from February 19 to 28, 2024, it covered six islands around Podang-podang Island with 10 survey stations ([Annex 4.11](#)).

Activity 3.1. Conduct market linkages and gaps assessment using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) market mapping approach

Under this initiative, three activities were carried out including training, socialization, and the assessment. The training was carried out on 2-3 December 2023 for our local fish landing enumerators of 7 people (3 men, 4 women). The training aims to equip the enumerators with the principles and technical aspects of PMSD assessment, as they serve as facilitators in the field during the assessment ([Annex 4.12](#)). After conducting the training, on 6 February 2024, we engaged in socialization within the community to inform them about the upcoming PMSD assessment, as well as to provide more detailed information to partner institutions regarding PMSD. We involved experts of PMSD, BBKSDA, DKP of South Sulawesi, the geopark agency, and BKKPN. Total participants were 90 people (68 men, 25 women) consisted of fishers, people involved in processing fisheries products and other fisheries actors in Kapoposang and Podang-Podang islands ([Annex 4.13](#)).

The PMSD assessment conducted from January to March 2023 focused on three aspects: fishing practices including commodities, fishing operation patterns and fishing techniques; social systems related to fishing activities; and the fisheries supply chain. Destructive fishing practices were observed on both islands, and the traditional "*Punggawa-Sawi*" organizational system persists among coastal communities in South Sulawesi (refer to activity 1.2; [Annex 4.14](#)).

Additionally, we conducted visits to fishing companies to further enrich our comprehension on fisheries market chain in Spermonde waters. Visits were carried out on 22 March 2024 involving 34 fishers and other fisheries actors (32 men, 2 women) to 3 companies. Our objective was to acquaint them with product standards utilized in industrial-scale fish processing enterprises. Following the visit, we held an FGD to discuss insights from previous visit activities. The discussion underscored the significance of controlling fish quality, establishing an integrated supply chain, and ensuring compliance with regulations, all of which are essential criteria for becoming a supplier. Additionally, participants devised action plans for implementing sustainable fishing practices ([Annex 4.15](#)).

Activity 3.2 Facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity/product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures

The three main activities conducted under Activity 3.2 are the formation of community entrepreneurial groups, development of action plans for these groups, and enhancement of their capacity. We facilitated the establishment of two community entrepreneurial groups: one comprised of women engaged in fish processing on Podang-podang Island and another focused on tourism on Kapoposang Island. The formation of the women's group was carried out on 8 December 2023, collaborating with the women's empowerment division of the Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep. It involved 21 women from the island ([Annex 4.7](#)). The formation of tourism awareness group (*kelompok sadar wisata-pokdarwis*) was carried out on 8 January 2024 with 50 participants (42 men, 8 women; [Annex 4.16](#)).

The preparation of action plans took place on 11-12 January 2023 for the women's group of Podang-Podang and on 5-6 March 2024 for the women's fish processing activity on Kapoposang. The women's group's action plan meeting was attended by 28 individuals (8 men, 20 women). A comprehensive 7-point action plan was devised, which included plans for training in fish product preparation, issuing product legality letters, and product packaging training. The action plan for women's fish processing activity on Kapoposang Island was developed during the Financial Management Training and Quality Improvement of Processed Fishery Products. Participants included women from the existing tourism group (*Pokdarwis*) and some selected female residents. The resulting business plan outlines the types of processed products to be produced on Kapoposang ([Annex 4.17](#)).

Training aimed at enhancing the capacity of our groups included "Hospitality and Homestay Training" for the tourism group of Kapoposang and "Financial Management Training and Quality Improvement of Processed Fishery Products" for women of both Podang-podang and Kapoposang. The hospitality and homestay training for the tourism group took place from 21-25 February 2024 and involved 20 group members (9 men, 11 women), consisting of homestay owners/managers, culinary entrepreneurs, and tourist guides ([Annex 4.18](#)). Financial and fisheries post-processing training occurred on 5-6 March 2024, featuring a successful women's fisheries product producer group named "Fatimah Azzahrah" from Makassar. This session, attended by 32 individuals (7 men, 25 women), included lectures,

simulations, and a visit to Fatimah Azzahrah's production facility, with participation from BBKSDA South Sulawesi and the geopark agency ([Annex 4.19](#)).

3.2. Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers

This year, the EAFM assessment was conducted, covering all six domains within this approach, from October 2023 to January 2024. The assessment yielded 20 recommendation points across four categories. In support of this assessment, actor/stakeholder mapping was conducted to describe the level of influence of actors in the community and the organizational systems used in commodity production activities (activity 1.3). Additionally, the EAFM assessment results were complemented by data from the Fish Landing Monitoring survey (activity 2.5), coral reef ecosystem condition survey (activity 2.5), and PMSD assessment (activity 3.1).

To garner support from the MPA management authority (Kapoposang MPA) and Management Body of Maros-Pangkep UGGp for community-led EAFM implementation, a multi-stakeholder collaboration workshop was held in Spermonde management involving both parties. Conducted on 27-28 March 2024, the workshop fostered joint concern among the parties regarding Spermonde area management, particularly emphasizing the need for synergy in monitoring natural resource utilization (refer to activity 1.5).

In addition, we also supported fishing boat measurements and submission of pass letters on Kapoposang Island; verification and training on modification of trawl into pocketed drag fish net on Podang-Podang Island; and the issuance of fishing business permits (*Surat Izin Usaha Perikanan-SIUP*) and fishing permits (*Surat Izin Penangkapan Ikan-SIPI*) on Podang-podang Island. The fishing boat measurement on Kapoposang were conducted together with CDK of Pangkep and the port harbourmaster of Pangkajene on 2 December 2023. There were 57 small fishing vessels measured to obtain pass certificates, and there were 20 ships that received pass certificates ([Annex 4.20](#)).

In December 2023, we conducted verification and modification training for *cantrang* (seine net or trawls) on Podang-podang Island. With 24 *cantrang* fleets, among the largest in Spermonde, they were modified into "Pocketed Drag Fish Nets" to comply with the MMAF Regulation No. 36/2023. Training involved altering net mesh sizes with experts from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Forty participants, including partner institution representatives and *cantrang* ship owners, attended the training ([Annex 4.21](#)). Finally, in collaboration with CDK Pangkep and the community, we facilitated the issuance of SIUP and SIPI to *cantrang* vessels. These documents were identified as a priority in the fishermen's action plan. On 15 December 2023, we facilitated the ship measurement process, the initial step for issuing the letters, with 22 *cantrang* ships measured by Pangkep port harbor master officers.

Output 2. By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols

The formation of a community-based surveillance group and SMART patrol training is scheduled for Y2. However, activities aimed at providing tools and building community capacity for the sustainable use of fisheries resources, scheduled for the first year, have been completed. These activities include facilitating the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups, developing action plans for fisheries improvements in two communities (Kapoposang Island and Podang-podang Island), and conducting fish landing monitoring.

In implementing the fisher group formation activity (activity 2.1), three groups were formed on Podang-podang Island, exceeding the target by one group. These groups comprise 52 fishermen. The formation of a fishing group on Kapoposang Island will take place in Y2.

Regarding action plan development (activity 2.3), a seven-item joint action plan was developed by 17 representatives from two fishing groups. The action plans include issuing fishing and fishing boats permits (SIUP and SIPI) and making adjustments to *cantrang* fishing gear in compliance with government regulations.

Furthermore, the fish Landing Monitoring Survey (activity 2.5) provided data on the distribution of fishing ground locations for Podang-podang and Kapoposang fishers. This data will be utilized for implementing SMART Patrols in Y2.

Output 3. Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development

We conducted the PMSD Assessment (activity 3.1) and its associated series of activities. In line with efforts to secure livelihoods in the two coastal communities (as explained in Output 2), business groups have also been formed, and group action plans and training have been prepared to enhance the capacity of these business groups (activity 3.2).

The PMSD assessment took place from January to March 2023, preceded by PMSD assessment training in December 2023. As part of the assessment series, which has entered the initial stage of market development action, visits were made to fish processing companies. These visits aimed to directly introduce the participants, namely fishermen and middlemen, to fish quality standards in these companies.

Subsequently, the visits were followed by a FGD to discuss the results of the PMSD assessment and the outcomes of the visits. This discussion was part of the implementation of activity 3.2, which facilitates the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to enhance commodity/product quality and meet market standards in two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures.

Additionally, as part of activity 3.2, training activities and the preparation of action plans have also been conducted for women entrepreneur groups. This training encompasses financial management, organization, product quality standards, and the preparation of action plans, including product plans.

Output 4. By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems

The initiative to address land impacts on marine ecosystems through the management and zoning plan for the UGGp Maros-Pangkep area is slated for implementation in Year 2. However, this plan was discussed in a multi-stakeholder workshop as part of output 1 on 27-28 March 2024 (refer to the description of Output 1).

3.3. Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: By 2026, the Spermonde seascape benefits from community-based marine monitoring, sustainable fishing practices, market development, and protection in terrestrial plans, supporting local livelihoods and stabilising fish stocks

Indicator 0.1 By End of Project (EOP), sustainable fishing practices piloted in 2 communities including 2,800 people, and advocated into Kapoposang MPA and Maros-Pangkep Geopark management

In this first year, 1,097 people were reached in efforts through this project to encourage sustainable fishing. The 1,097 people are the total number of participants in the activities carried out, consisting of 833 men and 264 women, detailed as follows.

The programme outreach activities involved 148 people (109 men, 39 women), from village governments, community leaders, fishermen and women processing fisheries products. In the EAFM assessment activity (activity 1.1), 191 people were involved (164 men, 27 women) from village governments, district government and local communities.

In the gap assessment activity to identify gaps and priority interventions for fisheries management in 2 communities (activity 1.2), 130 people were involved (100 men, 30 women). In the training needs assessment for women and men in two groups (activity 1.3), 68 people were involved (43 men, 25 women). This activity was carried out simultaneously with the PMSD assessment activity.

In the activity of preparing action plans for sustainable fisheries management in two groups (activity 1.4), 56 people were involved (33 men, 23 women). As many as 123 people were involved in forming the group (94 men, 29 women). This activity refers to the formation of fisher groups, women's group and tourism group or *Pokdarwis* (activity 2.1).

In implementing the action plan resulting from the activity 1.4, namely 3 activities related to reducing IUU fishing, it covers 22 *cantrang* vessels on Podang-podang Island and 57 small fishing vessels on Kapoposang involving 142 people (121 men, 21 women). Then, activities to monitor ecosystem involved 38 people (30 men, 8 women)

In carrying out the fish landing monitoring (activity 2.5), five enumerators from among the island residents were involved, consisting of 1 man and 4 women. As well as 8 ship captains who took part in carrying out the data collection, all of whom were men. Further fish landing data collection activities carried out socialization and focus group discussions including visits to fishing companies involving 69 people (59 men, 10 women).

In capacity building activities, women's and *Pokdarwis* groups involved 69 people (25 men, 44 women). In the workshop activities to strengthen dialogue between stakeholders and improve the management of the Maros Pangkep MPA/Geopark (activity 1.5), 24 participants were involved (20 men, 4 women).

Indicator 0.2 By EOP, two community-based monitoring surveillance teams established and conducting at least 40 patrol surveillance actions per month

No community-based surveillance group (*Pokmaswas*) has yet been established. However, we have started assisting several community groups that were formed by DKP of South Sulawesi and conservation groups formed by BKKPN on Kapoposang Island. These groups will later become target groups for the plan to establish *Pokmaswas* in Y2.

Indicator 0.3 By EOP, catch per unit effort (CPUE) of priority fisheries target species of grouper are stable

Data collection on fish landings (activity 2.5) was conducted on Podang-podang Island and Kapoposang Island during the first quarter of Year 1. Information on the quantity and types of fish caught, fishing locations, operational costs, and schedules was gathered from both islands, and analysis to determine the Catch per Unit Effort (CpUE) was performed. The collected data spans a three-month survey period.

On Podang-podang Island, respondents (comprising 17 vessels) reported a total catch of 177,879.50 kg. This included 167,193.50 kg from Cantrang fishing gear, 9,872 kg from Perre-perre fishing gear, 654 kg from nets, and 160 kg from bottom traps (Bubu). Meanwhile, on

Kapoposang Island, respondents (from 19 vessels) reported a total catch of 4,225.50 kg, including 3,389.5 kg from handline fishing and 836 kg from handline squid fishing.

Based on the CpUE data processing, Cantrang fishing gear (now modified into a Pocketed Drag Fish Net) exerted the highest effort on Podang-podang Island, with a CpUE of 503.59. Conversely, on Kapoposang Island, handline squid fishing recorded the highest CpUE figure of 227.

Indicator 0.4 By EOP, fisheries-dependent livelihood security is improved in two communities through Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD)

The PMSD assessment was conducted from January to March 2024, accompanied by a series of outreach activities. These involved 90 participants from the community and village government, comprising 68 men and 25 women. Following socialization and assessment on Kapoposang Island and Podang-Podang Island, the initiative proceeded with potential market mapping and visits to fishing companies, engaging 34 individuals from fishermen and village government, as outlined in activities 3.1 and 3.2. As part of activity 3.2, training sessions and the development of action plans were also conducted for women's business groups, involving 27 participants.

Indicator 0.5 By EOP, land-based impacts on marine ecosystems are incorporated into relevant areas of the management and zoning plan of the Geopark

This activity is scheduled for Y2. However, this activity plan has been presented to the parties on several occasions, including at the multi-stakeholder workshop in March 2024.

3.4. Monitoring of assumptions

Overall, the project remains on track. The activities conducted still align with the outcomes and design outlined in the work plan. Additionally, we maintain strong relationships with our partners, including the BBKSDA of South Sulawesi, BKKPN, Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, and DKP of South Sulawesi. Similarly, we maintain good rapport with other partners such as Hasanuddin University, district governments, and village governments. The communities at both project sites have also demonstrated positive acceptance of the project.

There have been no changes in the assumptions outlined in the program work plan, apart from adjustments to the implementation timeline due to weather constraints stemming from the west monsoon season. These adjustments involve reallocating activities to other tasks that are closely linked, such as activities 2.3, 3.1, and 3.2.

3.5. Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

This project is designed to support the resilience of Spermonde's coral reef ecosystem, promote productive fisheries, and benefit coastal communities both socially and economically. At the outcome level, the project aims to provide benefits to the Spermonde seascape through community-based marine monitoring, sustainable fishing practices, market development, and terrestrial protection plans, thereby supporting local livelihoods and stabilizing fish stocks. In terms of biodiversity conservation, the project aims to improve the utilization of fisheries resources and support seascape management in the MPA scheme and Geopark areas.

The project is expected to have a significant impact on poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation through the adoption of all project outputs by the community, as well as by partners. Implementation of the EAFM by the community (Output 1) is expected to lead to a sustainable fisheries situation. This is complemented by resource monitoring activities conducted by the community (Output 2), which are accompanied by additional income

generated through improved market chains resulting from the implementation of Participatory Market Sustainable Development (Output 3). Additionally, more effective area management by area management authorities is anticipated through the implementation of Output 4.

While it is still premature to claim that this project has had a significant impact on biodiversity and the community's economy, all activities related to these goals scheduled for year 1 have been completed. The EAFM assessment has been conducted (refer to activity narrative 1.1 and the complete report attachment), along with the formation of fishermen groups and women's livelihood groups (refer to activity narrative 2.1 and the complete report attachment). Furthermore, action plans have been prepared for each group (refer to activity narrative 1.4 and the complete report attachment). A Participatory Market Sustainable Development Assessment has also been conducted, yielding information about the commodity supply chain for community products on both islands (refer to activity 3.1 and the complete report attachment). Lastly, as part of Outputs 1 and 4, a Stakeholders Workshop involving all authorities related to the management of the Spermonde area was convened. This workshop aimed to synchronize the work programs of stakeholders and resulted in an agreement among the participants, particularly regarding fisheries monitoring activities in the Spermonde area (see activity 1.5 and the complete report annexes).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project supports:

- 1) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
- 2) National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP),
- 3) International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) objectives,
- 4) Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) objectives,
- 5) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,
- 6) Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs),

And in the development of this project implementation, this project also supports:

- 7) Indonesia's national direction against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing through many regulations, such as: (7.1) Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, (7.2) Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 24/Permen-KP/2020 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Task Force for Eradicating Illegal Fishing (7.3) Presidential Regulation No. 115 of 2015 Concerning the Task Force for Eradicating Illegal Fishing.
- 8) Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2023 concerning Placement of Fishing Equipment and Fishing Assistance Equipment in Measured Fishing Zones and State Fishery Management Areas of The Republic of Indonesia in Land Waters.

Conventions, Treaties or Agreements	Support description
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CBD and NBSAP	This project contributes primarily to Article 8(a) by supporting the establishment of marine protected areas to preserve biodiversity, 8(c) in promoting management practices that conserve and enable sustainable use of biodiversity, and 8(e) by fostering development, in particular by improving community knowledge of fisheries markets and supply chains whilst identifying opportunities to add product value. This project also supports Article 13(b) through the information, education and communication resources produced and shared.
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) is a state-level partnership advises all UN Environment bodies and other international conventions (including CITES, CMS) on coral reefs. It also works with member governments to compile global reef datasets (through the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network). This project will contribute to ICRI objectives by developing/adopting best practices in sustainable management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, alongside capacity building and increasing awareness.
CTI-CFF	Indonesia signed the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) in 2009. This project will contribute to food security through sustainable management of marine natural resources.
FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	Indonesia ratified the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in 1995. It was adopted in Resolution 4/95 by the FAO Conference on 31 October 1995. This project will contribute to implementing the principles of responsible fisheries in a disciplined manner.
SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This marine-focused project primarily contributes to SDG14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Specific targets include 14.2, by promoting sustainable use and improved management of the high-biodiversity Spermonde marine environment; 14.4, by working to end destructive fishing practices, including the use of explosives, and by contributing scientifically to integrated marine/ coastal/ terrestrial management plans; 14.5, by supporting the conservation of the marine environment in line with commitments made by the Government of Indonesia; and 14.b by supporting improved access to markets for small-scale artisanal fishers resident in the archipelago. • Through its participatory processes, the project also contributes to: SDG16.6, in developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at the community level through training for fishers and local associations in areas such as financial management, gender and governance; SDG5.5 by creating opportunities for women's leadership and supporting their inclusion with dedicated training and activities; SDG8.4 by working to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, through more sustainable fisheries practices, and SDG12.2, by promoting the sustainable management and use of the Spermonde seascape natural resources, including their connections to coastal and terrestrial areas for an integrated approach.
Indonesia's national direction against IUU Fishing	This project contributes to reducing IUU fishing in Indonesia through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of the issuance of Fisheries Business Permits (SIUP) and Fishing Permits (SIPI) on Podang-podang Island • Facilitation of ship measurements and issuance of ship pass documents on Kapoposang Island • Strengthening community-based marine surveillance groups and SMART patrol training which will be implemented in Y2

Regulation of Minister of MAF No. 36/2023 concerning Placement of Fishing Equipment and Fishing Assistance Equipment	This project contributes to the government's "measurable fishing" programme (formalised through Regulation of the Minister of MAF No. 36/2023 concerning Placement of Fishing Equipment and Fishing Assistance Equipment) through the implementation of an action plan for the Podang-podang Island fishermen group to conduct training regarding modification of <i>Cantrang</i> (Trawls or Seine Net) into <i>Jaring tarik Berkantong</i> (Pocketed Drag Fish Net). This modification also contributes to the issue of destructive fishing.
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5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

This project is designed to serve as a bridge or intermediary for the dual objectives of preserving biodiversity while striving for economic sustainability. The aspiration is that sustainable fishing practices will not only contribute to biodiversity conservation but also foster a sustainable economy. Sustainable fisheries practices, designated as indicator 01, are targeted to be piloted by 2 communities covering 2,800 people. These practices will be introduced to and proposed for adoption by the MPA managers and the Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, with the aim of extending sustainable fishing practices to other communities in the Spermonde area.

Three out of the four project outputs (Output 1, 2, and 3) are geared towards enhancing and sustaining community livelihoods while concurrently preserving biodiversity. Output 1 focuses on implementing the EAFM by fishing communities. Output 2 entails two communities actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols. Output 3 targets making fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities more secure and sustainable through the implementation of PMSD.

While it is still premature to assert that this project has significantly reduced poverty, activities related to the three outputs, scheduled for implementation in the first year, have been executed. Under Output 1, activities such as baseline EAFM assessment (activity 1.1), gaps assessment to identify priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (activity 1.2), and training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities (activity 1.3) have been completed.

Similarly, in Output 2, activities including facilitating the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups (activity 2.1), sharing results from the EAFM assessment and collecting feedback from community consultations (activity 2.2), and facilitating a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standards/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, and SMART patrol (activity 2.5) have been carried out.

Under Output 3, activities such as market linkages and gaps assessment through PMSD market mapping approach (activity 3.1) and facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity/product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures (activity 3.2), have been implemented.

Some of the achievements resulting from the implementation of these activities include the formation of a women's entrepreneurial group, accompanied by the preparation of a business plan and the provision of capacity-building training for the group. Additionally, a tourism

awareness group (*Pokdarwis*) has been established on Kapoposang Island, aligning with the tourism potential of this island. Moreover, visits to fish processing companies by fishers and fisheries middlemen from both communities/islands have been conducted as part of efforts to enhance the quality of community fish products. This initiative was followed by a FGD concerning the outcomes of the PMSD assessment, which also involved reflections on the visits.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

This project was designed with the goal of achieving gender balance. It aims to provide training and capacity building to 6 community entrepreneurial groups, with a target that 30% of their members are women. Currently, of the 3 community groups formed, the **overall percentage** of female members (based on the average "mean" value) is **26%**. This shortfall is attributed to the fact that 1 women's entrepreneurial group (for Kapoposang Island) has not yet been formed, and the number of fisher groups formed exceeded the target, with 3 groups formed (only on Podang-podang Island)—of which only 1 group was targeted (refer to activity 2.1 narrative). However, in terms of the **proportional average per group**, the percentage of women in the formed groups is **34%**.

In the implementation of activities, based on the number of participants involved (not just beneficiaries), the percentage of female participants was 33%. In the kick-off meeting, it was 20%. In activity 1.1 (EAFM Assessment), it was 24%. In the Stakeholder Mapping activity (activity 1.2), it was 23%. In training and capacity building needs assessment activities (activity 1.3), it was 22%. In forming groups and preparing action plans for fishers, fishery product processing actors, and *Pokdarwis*, it was 23%. Enumerators for fish landing data (activity 2.5) were 57%. In activities to increase the post-harvest capacity of fishery products and hospitality for the *Pokdarwis* group (activity 3.2), it was 63%.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	The South Sulawesi Marine Program is implemented by 9 staff consisting of 3 women and 6 men. The staff come from different regions, ethnicities and cultures in Indonesia.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	<p>This year's project implementation involved 4 consultant teams. 1 team is led by women, namely the EAFM assessment consultant team from the EAFM Learning Center of Hasanuddin University. This team consists of 7 researchers, 6 of whom are women. EAFM Learning Center itself has 15 members, consisting of 6 men and 9 women, and is led by a woman, the same person who leads the assessment team with Fauna & Flora.</p> <p>Overall, the 4 consultant teams involved in project implementation this year consisted of 20 people with a composition of 8 (40%) men and 12 (60%) women</p>

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation plans, designed in a user-friendly format, include a basic work plan. A functional online dashboard facilitates project performance management and monitoring. These tools offer insights into project performance, governance, and lessons learned. Project

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

performance is assessed by comparing output indicators and budget spending against approved project documents. Governance outlines roles for each staff member, with support from the cross-cutting team.

The dashboard tracks activity status for the current month, indicating if tasks are on track, behind, or ahead ([Project Tracking Tool Spermonde](#)). It provides progress updates and tracks output quality and achievement. Budget spending comparisons demonstrate project investment value.

Guidelines ensure accurate completion of monitoring and evaluation documents, including updates, indicator quality, challenges, and budget monitoring. Comprehensive staff training guarantees proficiency in information completion and document referencing.

8. Lessons learnt

Overall, project implementation this year progressed smoothly, aside from the external challenge posed by unfavourable weather during the west monsoon season. Two key lessons emerged from this year's program. First, a timing strategy is essential to navigate the western monsoon season, necessitating scheduling adjustments to minimize field activities during this period.

Second, effective communication played a vital role. Stakeholder engagement was robust throughout the project, fostering collaboration with partner institutions such as South Sulawesi's BBKSDA, BKKPN, Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, and CDK of Pangkep, as well as village governments and island communities. This communication not only facilitated the smooth and efficient implementation of activities but also led to the inclusion of new activities. One such activity was the implementation of the fishermen's action plan on Podang-podang Island (activity 1.4.1). Furthermore, the practice of having live-in staff on the two intervention islands has proven highly effective in quickly building relationships and trust with the local communities and stakeholders.

Additionally, in the fish landing monitoring activity (activity 2.5), requests were received from several ship owners on Podang-podang Island and two middlemen on Kapoposang Island who were not initially included in the sampling targets. Similarly, during the FGD on fish landing monitoring, fishermen participants proposed experimenting with an open-close fishing system at their fishing ground. We would follow up those request and enthusiasm in the following year.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not available in this 1st year report.

10. Risk Management

No new risks have emerged so far. Existing risks have been listed in the Risk Register, where mitigation has been designed for all risks ([REDACTED])

11. Sustainability and legacy

In section 8, we evaluate our cooperation with partners as successful. BBKSDA of South Sulawesi serves as the primary partner at the site level, alongside BKKPN, DKP of South Sulawesi, and the Management Body of UGGp Maros-Pangkep, all of which hold authority in the Spermonde area. These institutions directly benefit from the project's implementation through support to community groups, data collection (social, economic, and biophysical), and workshops aimed at aligning efforts.

At the community level, as detailed in section 8, both island communities have shown strong acceptance, including village heads. This is evidenced by ship owners and middlemen, not

initially targeted in the fish landing monitoring, expressing interest in participating. Moreover, the overwhelming turnout of fishers at fishing group formation activities indicates community support, surpassing initial invitations. Collaboration with partner institutions and local authority with their influence have played a significant role in garnering this acceptance.

While it is still early to witness sustainable benefits from the project, as it has only completed its first year, two implemented activities are expected to yield long-term benefits. Firstly, initiatives such as modifying *Cantrang* fishing gear, facilitating ship passes issuance, and providing SIUP and SIPI licenses aim to combat IUU Fishing and foster community awareness. Secondly, a stakeholder workshop held at the end of Year 1 aimed to address shared concerns and foster continued support for achieving project outputs in subsequent years.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

Fauna & Flora consistently communicates information about the Darwin Initiative in project outreach efforts, targeting partner institutions, local governments, and the community. This communication serves as a strategic measure to prevent deviations from project guidelines and improper use of budget by implementing partners. By referencing the provisions of the Darwin Initiative alongside those of Fauna & Flora, explanations regarding budget allocation and expenditure become authoritative and indisputable. Additionally, the Darwin Initiative logo is prominently featured on project dissemination and visibility materials, including presentation materials, training attributes, and report documents.

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/No Fauna & Flora's UK HR Director (Kathie Alban) [REDACTED] Fauna & Flora's Indonesia, Senior HR & Training Manager (Yasser Farid) [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No 1. An Introduction to Social Safeguard 2. Safeguarding Essentials
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [9] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. Fauna & Flora has an internal Learning Management System (LMS), which enables online training in policies and procedures and all Fauna & Flora staff are required to attend safeguarding training. Fauna & Flora's partner due diligence procedure will map project partner safeguarding policies, identify gaps, and develop an action plan to ensure downstream partners apply the same standards. FFI's Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third party contractors and sub-grantees. A grievance mechanism for the project will be implemented to log and address any emerging issues and annual safeguarding training will be conducted (see [REDACTED]).	

Safeguarding socialisation is always carried out in every activity to all staffs, volunteers, consultants, partners, and communities as project beneficiaries. In project implementation, Fauna & Flora's IP learns to respect and honour each other as much as possible, both among Fauna & Flora's IP staff, partners, and even with the community. The activity also considers gender involvement especially women and vulnerable groups and not to involve children under 18 years old in the project activities.

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Current Year's Costs	Agreed Annual Budget (£)	Total Actual BCFs Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance-)
Staff costs (from separate tab)				
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (from separate tab)				
Others (from separate tab)				
Audit costs				
TOTAL	177,218	177,218		

For detailed please refer to the financial report.

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.	0	0
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)	0	0

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: Spermonde’s coral reef ecosystem is resilient, supports productive fisheries and benefits coastal communities both socially and economically</p>			
<p>Outcome: By 2026, the Spermonde seascape benefits from community-based marine monitoring, sustainable fishing practices, market development, and protection in terrestrial plans, supporting local livelihoods and stabilising fish stocks</p>	<p>0.1 By End of Project (EOP), sustainable fishing practices piloted in 2 communities including 2,800 people and advocated into Kapoposang MPA and Maros-Pangkep Geopark</p> <p>0.2 By EOP, two community-based monitoring surveillance teams established and conducting at least 40 patrol surveillance actions per monthpark management</p> <p>0.3 By EOP, catch per unit effort (CPUE) of priority fisheries target species of grouper are stable.</p> <p>0.4 By EOP, fisheries-dependent livelihood security is improved in two communities through Participatory</p>	<p>0.1 In this first year, 1,097 people were reached in efforts through this project to encourage sustainable fishing. The 1,097 people are the total number of participants in the activities carried out, consisting of 833 men and 264 women.</p> <p>0.2 The establishment of community-based monitoring surveillance (Pokmaswas) will be implemented in Y2. However, several activities that will support community surveillance have been carried out, namely surveys of coral reef conditions and Fish Landing Monitoring Surveys (under Output 2).</p> <p>0.3 Fish Landing Monitoring Survey in two fishing communities (two islands) for the first year has been carried out and CpUE data has been produced as well as information on fishing ground locations for fishermen on both islands. These two data will support sustainable fishing and surveillance by the community.</p> <p>0.4 The PMSD assessment for the first year has been carried out, in line with the formation of fishermen and women's</p>	<p>0.1 Continue implementing activities so that the target of implementing sustainable fishing becomes closer, and the number of people exposed to the program reaches the target</p> <p>0.2 Establishing Pokmaswas in two communities, carrying out SMART patrol training, and organizing relevant survey data to support the group's tasks and functions</p> <p>0.3 Continue the Fish Landing Monitoring Survey for the Y2 period</p> <p>0.4 Continuing the sustainable</p>

	<p>Market Systems Development (PMSD)</p> <p>0.5 By EOP, land-based impacts on marine ecosystems are incorporated into relevant areas of the management and zoning plan of the Geopark</p>	<p>business groups, training for groups, preparation of group action plans, and implementation of these action plans.</p> <p>0.5 Will be implemented in Y2. 1 workshop to synchronize the roles of stakeholders was carried out (workshop under Output 1) and, on this occasion, a zoning discussion plan related to land-based activity impact was presented to the participants.</p>	<p>market development agenda for the community through active community participation, and continuing to provide training for the community.</p> <p>0.5 Conduct dialogue events (workshops) at Y2</p>
<p>Output 1: By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers</p>	<p>1.1 By end of Y1, socio-economic, ecological and governance project-specific baseline information is available.</p> <p>1.2 By end of Y1, gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management are identified in 2 fishing communities</p> <p>1.3 By end of Y1, training needs assessment conducted for both women and men in 2 communities with at least 60 participants</p> <p>1.4 By EOP, there is strengthened inter-stakeholder dialogue for improved MPA/Geopark management with at least 180 participants</p>	<p>1.1 Information of EAFM baseline has been collected</p> <p>1.2 Gaps and priority interventions have been identified and will continue next year</p> <p>1.3 Needs assessment has been done and will continue next year</p> <p>1.4 Not measured in this period. The dialogue event is scheduled for Y2, but the plans have already been announced to the parties</p>	
<p>1.1 Conduct baseline EAFM assessment (including fish resources, habitats and ecosystems, fishing techniques, and economic, social, institutional factors)</p>		<p>Has been implemented and obtained 20 recommendation points divided into 4 categories. These 4 categories with 20 recommendation points are coincidentally similar to the activities planned in the project. These categories are about the need for: (1) increasing stakeholder synergy and participation, (2) sustainable and precise fisheries data, (3) socio-economic</p>	<p>-Disseminating the assessment results to various parties</p> <p>-Use the results of the assessment as a basis for determining the content of activities to be implemented</p>

	and gender welfare, and (4) research to support targeted interventions	
1.2 Conduct gaps assessment to identify gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (fishing practices, market measures and MPA management actions) in 2 fishing communities	It has been implemented in the form of actor mapping and also carried out in activities 1.1 Baseline EAFM Assessment, 2.5 (on Fish Landing Monitoring Survey) and 3.1 Participatory Market Sustainable Development Assessment	-Use the results of the assessment as a reference in preparing action plans for fishermen groups in Y2 - Disseminating assessment results to various parties, especially the management authority of MPA (Marine Toursit Park Kapoposang) and DKP
1.3 Conduct training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities	Has been implemented. Similar to activity 1.2, this activity is also carried out through the implementation of EAFM Assessment (activity 1.1), Fish Landing Monitoring Survey (activity 2.5), and Participatory Market Sustainable Development Assessment activities (activity 3.1). Especially through the PMSD assessment.	Use the results of the assessment as a reference in preparing the entrepreneur group action plan at Y2
1.4 Develop action plan for sustainable fisheries management practices in two fishing communities	Has been implemented on Podang-podang Island and produced 7 action plans (3 of which are action plans related to reducing IUU fishing). (Action plans related to reducing IUU fishing have been implemented)	Fauna & Flora will facilitate the implementation of action plans that have not yet been implemented.
1.5 Conduct a series of workshops/meetings to strengthen inter-stakeholder dialogue and improve MPA/Geopark management	One workshop was held regarding multi-party collaboration in the management of the Spermonde area, which was attended by 6 parties with authority in Spermonde (BBKSDA South Sulawesi, BKKPN, DKP South Sulawesi, Management Body of Geopark of Maros-Pangkep, and the Pangkep Regency Government) and the government from two villages. 5 points of	Carry out subsequent stakeholder workshops by referring to the points of agreement obtained at this workshop. Each point of agreement, if possible, will be broken down into a work plan for each party.

		agreement regarding the management of Spermonde were produced.	
Output 2: By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols	<p>2.1 By end of Y1, one new fisher group established, one existing fisher group strengthened</p> <p>2.2 By end of Y1, at least four community meetings are conducted to share EAFM assessment results and collect feedback</p> <p>2.3 By end of Y2, two community fisher group action plans for fisheries improvement are created</p> <p>2.4 By end of Y2, project information materials are co-created and utilised by two communities</p> <p>2.5 Between Y1 and EOP, at least 6 trainings in support of sustainable fisheries management practices are conducted</p>	<p>2.1 3 fisher groups have been formed on Podang-podang Island and groups will be formed on Kapoposang Island in Y2</p> <p>2.2 1 meeting has been held and the next will be held in Y2</p> <p>2.3 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.4 Not measured in this period</p> <p>2.5 2 training has been implemented</p>	
2.1 Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups		1 FGD was carried out by the assessment implementation team, Faculty of Marine Science and Fisheries, Hasanuddin University. Other meetings will be held in Y2. These meetings were delayed because the completion of the assessment by the consultant took longer due to the west monsoon weather problem.	Carry out further meetings and (as in next action in 1.1) use the results of the assessment as a basis for determining the content of activities to be implemented
2.2 Share results from the EAFM assessment (per Output 1) and collect and incorporate feedback from community consultations		Scheduled in Y2	
2.3 Facilitate action plan development for fisheries improvements in 2 community fisher groups		Scheduled in Y2	
2.4 Facilitate co-creation and use of project information materials, including flyers, information to use in face-to-face meetings, and at other project meetings, training events and workshops		Scheduled in Y3	

<p>2.5 Facilitate a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standard/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, SMART patrol</p>	<p>Two trainings have been carried out: Fish Landing Monitoring Survey Training and PMSD Assessment Training</p>	<p>Carrying out SMART patrol training for the Community-based Surveillance Group (Pokmaswas) at Y2</p>
<p>Output 3: Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development</p>	<p>3.1 By end of Y1, market linkages and gaps assessed in two communities using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach 3.2 By end of Y1, action plans developed by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity/product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures. 3.3 By end of Y2, 10 training sessions will be conducted to strengthen market and livelihood options with at least 150 participants 3.4 From Y1-Y3, at least 7 monitoring and evaluation meetings are conducted on a quarterly basis, supported by ongoing mentoring, for market development 3.5 By EOP, at least 80% of stakeholder action plan measures for improving market access are executed, with progress evaluated through a Participatory Impact Assessment</p>	<p>3.1 PMSD assessment has been carried out in two communities 3.2 Action plans have been prepared for 2 women's business groups and 2 fishermen groups, and visits have been made to fish processing companies to introduce fishermen and middlemen to the quality standards of the companies 3.3 Not measured in this period 3.4 Will be started to be implemented in Y2 3.5 Not measured in this period</p>
<p>3.1 Conduct market linkages and gaps assessment using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) market mapping approach</p>	<p>PPSDM assessments have been carried out on both islands (in both coastal communities). To support the implementation of this activity, PMSD</p>	<p>Continuing to follow up on the recommendations from the assessment results, especially regarding fishery products</p>

		assessment training was also carried out (under the activity title 2.5)	quality improvement and market link-up.
3.2 Facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity/product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures		1. Business development action plans have been prepared for 2 women's business groups. 2. Visits have been made to fish processing companies with fishermen and middlemen as participants to introduce the fishermen and middlemen to product quality standards in the companies. 3. PMSD FGDs have been conducted with fishermen and middleman participants.	1. Facilitate the implementation of group action plan points. 2. Continue discussions regarding the quality standards of companies' products and the possibility for fishermen groups to enter into business partnerships with companies.
3.3 Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder action plan implementation		Will be conducted in Y2	
3.4 Facilitate Participatory Impact Assessment to identify project impacts and attribution		Scheduled in Y3	
3.5 Facilitate training to strengthen markets and livelihoods			
Output 4: By 2026, the management and zoning plan of the Geopark for the Spermonde Karst island include actions to mitigate land-based impacts on marine ecosystems	4.1 By end of Y2, three stakeholder workshops conducted to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment 4.2 By end of Y2, two policy brief documents created which recommend improvements to MPA/Geopark management in order to reduce land-based impacts 4.3 By EOP, recommendations for land-based impact mitigation are drafted and incorporated into revised MPA zoning plan	4.1 Not measured in this period 4.2 Not measured in this period 4.3 Not measured in this period	
4.1 Facilitate stakeholder workshops and scientific computer-based modelling to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment		Scheduled in Y2 and Y3	
4.2 Develop a policy brief document to recommend improved management and reduce land-based impacts to the Geopark and MPA		Scheduled in Y3	

4.3 Develop recommendations for land-based impact mitigation and incorporate into revised MPA zoning plan and relevant areas of the Geopark management plans	Scheduled in Y3	
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Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Spermonde’s coral reef ecosystem is resilient, supports productive fisheries and benefits coastal communities both socially and economically			
Outcome: By 2026, the Spermonde seascape benefits from community-based marine monitoring, sustainable fishing practices, market development, and protection in terrestrial plans, supporting local livelihoods and stabilising fish stocks	0.1 By End of Project (EOP), sustainable fishing practices piloted in 2 communities including 2,800 people, and advocated into Kapoposang MPA and Maros-Pangkep Geopark management	0.1 Community fisheries action plan; monitoring surveillance report, Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score card report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coral reef ecosystems and its associated fisheries in Spermonde are not affected by a mass mortality bleaching event, typhoon or other unforeseeable natural stressor - Political will in Spermonde remains positive towards biodiversity conservation. - There are no major, adverse policy or land use changes within the project area. - Security in the region remains stable enough for local communities, government and other stakeholders to engage in long-term commitments. - The project design accounts for existing public health/COVID-19 policies and guidelines on assembly and travel, and assumes no new restrictions are introduced.
	0.2 By EOP, two community- based monitoring surveillance teams established and conducting at least 40 patrol surveillance actions per month	0.2 Report on community group profile; workshop report; community exchange learning report; training report	
	0.3 By EOP, catch per unit effort (CPUE) of priority fisheries target species of grouper are stable	0.3 Fish landing monitoring report	

Output 1: By EOP, the Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is being implemented by two fishing communities with support from MPA/Geopark managers

0.4 By EOP, fisheries-dependent livelihood security is improved in two communities through Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD)	0.4 EOP Participatory Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no significant changes between the GBP and local currency that renders the project activities unaffordable. Communities continue to be interested in and supportive of marine management initiatives. - Government policy and process continue to enable co-management arrangements
0.5 By EOP, land-based impacts on marine ecosystems are incorporated into relevant areas of the management and zoning plan of the Geopark	0.5 Land-based impact modelling report; Geopark management plan	
1.1 By end of Y1, socio- economic, ecological and governance project-specific baseline information is available	1.1 EAFM assessment report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities continue to be interested in and supportive of marine management initiatives - Government policy and process continue to enable co- management arrangements
1.2 By end of Y1, gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management are identified in 2 fishing communities	1.2 EAFM assessment report	
1.3 By end of Y1, training needs assessment conducted for both women and men in 2 communities with at least 60 participants	1.3 Training need assessment report	
1.4 By EOP, there is strengthened inter-stakeholder dialogue for improved MPA/Geopark management with at least 180 participants	1.4 Workshop and meeting reports	

Output 2: By EOP, two communities are actively co-managing their fisheries resources through monitoring and surveillance patrols	2.1 By end of Y1, one new fisher group established, one existing fisher group strengthened	2.1 Attendance list; group membership documentation; group profile	We assume that MPA users not included in project activities do not change their behaviour dramatically in such a way that compromises overall ecosystem health
	2.2 By end of Y1, at least four community meetings are conducted to share EAFM assessment results and collect feedback	2.2 Meeting/workshop report	We assume that MPA users not included in project activities do not change their behaviour dramatically in such a way that compromises overall ecosystem health
	2.3 By end of Y2, two community fisher group action plans for fisheries improvement are created	2.3 Community meeting report; action plan document	
	2.4 By end of Y2, project information materials are co-created and utilised by two communities	2.4 Information posters, fish landings monitoring forms, community-based monitoring station	
	2.5 Between Y1 and EOP, at least 6 trainings in support of sustainable fisheries management practices are conducted	2.5 Training reports	
Output 3: Fisheries livelihoods in two coastal communities are more secure and sustainable through implementation of Participatory Market Systems Development	3.1 By end of Y1, market linkages and gaps assessed in two communities using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach	3.1 Market maps and market stakeholder analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factors outside the project area do not cause significant change to ecosystem health or fish stocks - There are no significant changes in the local, national and international

3.2 By end of Y1, action plans developed by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity/ product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures.	3.2 Action plan documents for fisher groups, women's enterprise groups and fish traders	fish and marine product markets that substantially impacts the project area
3.3 By end of Y2, 10 training sessions will be conducted to strengthen market and livelihood options with at least 150 participants	3.3 Training reports	
3.4 From Y1-Y3, at least 7 monitoring and evaluation meetings are conducted on a quarterly basis, supported by ongoing mentoring, for market development	3.4 Monitoring evaluation reports	
3.5 By EOP, at least 80% of stakeholder action plan measures for improving market access are executed, with progress evaluated through a Participatory Impact Assessment	3.5 Participatory Impact Assessment report	
4.1 By end of Y1, three stakeholder workshops conducted to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment	4.1 Workshop reports, list of attendees	
4.2 By end of Y2, two policy brief documents created which recommend improvements to MPA/Geopark management in order to reduce land-based impacts	4.2 Policy brief documents	

4.3 By EOP, recommendations for land-based impact mitigation are drafted and incorporated into revised MPA zoning plan	4.3 Land-based impact modelling report, minutes of meetings with MPA managers; draft of updated MPA zoning plan; copies of communication materials
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Activities

Output 1

- 1.1 Conduct baseline EAFM assessment (including fish resources, habitats and ecosystems, fishing techniques, and economic, social, institutional factors)
- 1.2 Conduct gaps assessment to identify gaps and priority interventions for sustainable fisheries management (fishing practices, market measures and MPA management actions) in 2 fishing communities
- 1.3 Conduct training needs assessments for both women and men in two communities.
- 1.4 Develop action plan for sustainable fisheries management practices in two fishing communities
- 1.5 Conduct a series of workshops/meetings to strengthen inter-stakeholder dialogue and improve MPA/Geopark management

Output 2

- 2.1 Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of fisher groups
- 2.2 Share results from the EAFM assessment (per Output 1) and collect and incorporate feedback from community consultations
- 2.3 Facilitate action plan development for fisheries improvements in 2 community fisher groups
- 2.4 Facilitate co-creation and use of project information materials, including flyers, information to use in face-to-face meetings, and at other project meetings, training events and workshops
- 2.5 Facilitate a series of training sessions for community-based fisheries management in monitoring surveillance standard/protocols, fisheries management, fish landing monitoring, SMART patrol

Output 3

- 3.1 Conduct market linkages and gaps assessment using Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) market mapping approach
- 3.2 Facilitating the development of action plans by priority stakeholder groups to improve commodity / product quality and meet market standards from two communities, including gender-disaggregated measures
- 3.3 Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder action plan implementation
- 3.4 Facilitate Participatory Impact Assessment to identify project impacts and attribution
- 3.5 Facilitate training to strengthen markets and livelihoods

Output 4

- 4.1 Facilitate stakeholder workshops and scientific computer-based modelling to develop models of land-based impacts on marine environment
- 4.2 Develop a policy brief document to recommend improved management and reduce land-based impacts to the Geopark and MPA
- 4.3 Develop recommendations for land-based impact mitigation and incorporate into revised MPA zoning plan and relevant areas of the Geopark management plans

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training	Number of people being trained	Number	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group	181 people, 104 men, 77 women				2,800 people from 2 communities
DI-B10	Number of individuals/households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	The number of fishermen and women who are independently conducting data collection for Fish landing	People	Men, Women	12 men, 4 women			16	40
DI-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified	Areas (Important Marine Megafauna and Biodiversity)	Area (hectare)	Marine Ecosystem	Kapoposa ng MPA 50,000 ha				

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

- [Annexes for supporting documents \(activity reports and technical reports\)](#) - most annexes are in Bahasa Indonesia
- [Activity photos](#)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	V
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	V
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	-
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	-
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	-
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	V
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	