

Bachelor Thesis
01/02/'11 – 31/08/'11

What are changes within the cooperation between the different actors since the zoning system is implemented in Wakatobi, Indonesia?



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Bachelor Coastal Zone Management KZ4H

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Preface

This report is made following the research I did for my bachelor thesis, which took place in the period from 5 February till 31 August 2011. The thesis took place partly in Leeuwarden and Nederweert- Eind, the Netherlands and from 4 April till 23 May 2011 in the project area Wakatobi in Indonesia.

Carel Drijver, who was my previous supervisor during my internship at WWF in Zeist, The Netherlands came with the idea that I could do my research at the TNC- WWF office in Wakatobi, Indonesia. I always had many interest for nature and the ocean and I did my previous internship at WWF with many pleasure and passion. As I also wanted to gain some more experience abroad, the offer for doing my thesis at Wakatobi at the TNC- WWF office was a great opportunity for me.

During my thesis in Wakatobi I learned how the guidance and support from the TNC- WWF Joint Program takes place. I also learned how the approach is and how they work to achieve their goals. I saw how the different actors intern and extern communicate and collaborate together. During the interviews, I learned how to communicate the best and how to build conversations with different people. By participating during community outreach activities and evaluation moments, I could see from closely how the practical work from important issues like community outreach regarding to nature conservation takes place.

First of all, I would like to thank Theo de Wit and Marije Klinefelter- Busstra for the very good support during the thesis from the beginning until the end. When I had questions or if there were misunderstandings, they responded to me right away. It was good having several appointments with them so, that I could lead the thesis and its approach to the right way.

I would like to thank Wawan Ridwan and Veda Santiadji a lot for giving me the opportunity to do my bachelor thesis at the TNC- WWF office in Wakatobi. Also, many thanks to Carel Drijver, he always supported me when I needed help with the preparations or was always interested to hear about the proceeding. Also, the others from the oceans & coast team at WWF the Netherlands: Carol Phua, Chris van Assen, Reinier Hille Ris Lambers en Elies Arps, I want to thank for their advices and support in the Netherlands. Furthermore, I would like to thank Nara Wisesa for the information about the thesis he did in Wakatobi. Because of his information, I could make a good start for my own research.

I would like to thank everybody from the TNC- WWF office in Wangi- Wangi for the open hospitality for accepting me in their team. It was lovely working among all of them. I really liked to see how they all work together to achieve the different future missions. Besides that, of course thank you for doing interviews with many of you. Also, special thanks to Pak Sugiyanta and Pak Sahri. They gave me many support, always asked me how the proceeding of my research was and were interested. Also, I want to thank Uyun for helping me with the translations at the office. Furthermore, I would like to thank all the people where I did interviews with for making some time free and for their honesty within answering my questions.

The atmosphere was really great at the office and I loved to work among those people who work so ambitious to achieve their goals. It is nice to see how everybody has the same goal regarding to nature conservation and how they work together to make the best of it.

Special thanks for Indarwati Amminudin, she supported me a lot with the first steps and when I had questions or would like to tell something she was always open faced to help me.

Hardin Bambang, who currently works for the Marine and Fishery Department in Wangi-Wangi, I would like to thank a lot for showing his interest in my research. It was really nice staying at his and his families place. All the others who wanted to be my friends in Wakatobi during my time there, thank you for the great support.

It was nice to work in a totally different place then the Netherlands and to see how everything proceeds there. I learned a lot about how the TNC- WWF Joint program in Wakatobi brings attention to the projects, how activities get organized, how communication takes place with other actors and how they work to achieve their missions.

I always wanted to gain some experience at a nature organization abroad and I am very happy that my research and the time in Wakatobi went so well.

Nederweert- Eind,
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Management summary

Wakatobi consists of four islands, those islands are located in South- East Sulawesi, in Indonesia. It is because of its rich biodiversity important for all actors like the National Park Authority, the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), several governments and organizations and for the local society. Wakatobi consists of only 3% land and 97% ocean, this means that most of the resources are coming from the ocean. Those natural marine resources bring many advantages to economical, social and cultural aspects for all the local communities. Besides that, most of the local people are fishermen or algae farmer. Without the marine resources, the local communities would have no food or profits.

In 1989, a research was done by WWF and the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (DG) Indonesia to the marine biodiversity in Wakatobi. This research showed that Wakatobi is from huge importance for the preservation of biodiversity underwater. Wakatobi became declared as a Marine Protected Area in 1996. Since 1996, there is a management plan developed for 25 years to protect the Wakatobi Marine National Park. From 1996 till 2003, the local communities of Wakatobi were excluded from decision making capacities within the conservation area. The management plan of the Wakatobi National Park was a controlled and a centrally planned management system. The system relied on regulations and rules made by the central government. Then, in 2003 the Joint Program is established which also resulted in an Outreach Team. The Outreach Team played a large role for the conservation program to work and since the rezoning in 2007, there seems to be an increase in community participation in conservation activities within the region (Wisesa, 2010).

This research looks at the possible changes that occurred since 2007 and wants to find what the changes are in the collaboration between five important actors: The National Park Authority, WWF, TNC (the Joint Program), The facilitators (Outreach program) and the local communities. The project goal is to find out how the cooperation between the different parties has changed since the new zoning system is implemented in 2007, as a positive balance between nature and people along with community conservation in the National Park is from main important. A good cooperation would give the protected area a better chance to reach its protection goals. The research question is: “ What are changes within the cooperation between the different actors since the zoning system is implemented in Wakatobi, Indonesia?”. The sub- questions are:

- How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?
- What did the actors want to reach?
- How is the proceeding of the implementation of the new zoning system?

These three questions are answered for five different actors: local communities, facilitators and community forum leaders, TNC- WWF (Joint Program), the National Park Authority and the local government. During this research the methods that are used is a literature study and 15 interviews with the different actors. There were interviews done with WWF, TNC, the National Park Authority, the Local Government and the facilitators. Regarding to questions to the local communities, there interviews are done with the facilitators because of the difference

in language. The interviews are done in Kaledupa, Tomia and Wangi- Wangi, which are three of the four islands whereof Wakatobi consists of.

A result is that the actors have a different understanding regarding to legislation. The National Park Authority thinks that making the zoning system a local rule would not be very effective, while the other actors think it is very important. Another result is that all the actors work hard for community involvement. The number of participants who join community meetings increased and there is more interest in nature conservation. Some local communities are really glad with the zoning system, because there are boundaries so that foreigners are not allowed to enter the fishing area of the local people. There is now a tool to protect the highly bio-diverse coral reefs and to halt the use of destructive fishing techniques and there are ecological changes visible. Besides that, there is a little change in behavior. Furthermore, all the actors who are interviewed find that the involvement in community activities among all of them improved since 2007. Nevertheless, they also agree that the collaboration is not yet ideal as there is no collaborative management system, so no integrated workplan and the actors do not share significant roles. The interviewees also share the opinion that there is a lack of socialization as there is still some misunderstanding among the local people.

Thus, there can be said that all the actors share commitment about that the collaboration process needs to continue for achieving their main goal, which is maintaining the continuity of the marine resources for next generations in the future.

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1 Introduction

Wakatobi National Park is situated around the islands of Wangi Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia Binongko and on the border between the Banda Sea and Flores Sea in Indonesia. Wakatobi is the core of rich marine life on earth partly because the ocean currents around the globe meet here. The area is located in the centre of the coral triangle, from this central point marine species pass throughout the world. For the Wakatobi Marine National Park Authority, the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), several governments and organizations and for the local society it is important to protect this marine reserve. Economical and cultural aspects make Wakatobi National Park not only important because of its rich biodiversity, but also for the local people of Wakatobi. The local communities are really depended on this marine area, because most of them are fishermen or algae farmers. Without the marine resources, the local communities would have no food or profits.



Figure 1: (left) Local fishermen in Wanci, Wangi- Wangi; (right) Algae farmer in Liya Togo, Wangi- Wangi (personal collection)

In 1989, a research was done by WWF and the General Director of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (DG) Indonesia to the marine biodiversity in Wakatobi. This research showed that Wakatobi is from huge importance for the preservation of biodiversity underwater. Wakatobi became declared as a Marine Protected Area in 1996. In 1996, a management plan was developed for 25 years to protect the Wakatobi Marine National Park. From 1996 till 2003, the management plan of the Wakatobi National Park MPA was a controlled and a centrally planned management system that strongly relied on regulations and rules which were drafted by the central government. The local communities of Wakatobi were excluded from decision making capacities within the conservation area. In 2003 the Joint Program is established what also resulted in an Outreach Team. The Outreach Team played a large role for the conservation program to work and since the rezoning in 2007, there seems to be an increase in community participation in conservation activities within the region (Wisesa, 2010).

Because it is now five years since the new zoning system is implemented, it is possible to see if there are positive or negative changes from 2007 till now. This needs demand for research to look at the changes that occurred since 2007 and to find out what the changes are in the cooperation between five important actors: The National Park Authority, WWF, TNC (the WWF- TNC Joint Program), The facilitators (Outreach program) and the local communities.

Chapter 2 gives an overview of the period since Wakatobi National Park is established till 2007. It consists of the following sub- chapters: general information Wakatobi, population of Wakatobi, threats to the coral reefs and fish populations, the establishment of Wakatobi National Park, the park design, results of the park design, the new zoning system, Community Outreach Program, redesign of the zoning system, results of the rezoning system, consequences of the zoning system, involvement & opinion of local community and the future vision.

Chapter 3 describes the project goal and the research question: “ What are changes within the cooperation between the different actors since the zoning system is implemented in Wakatobi, Indonesia?” In chapter 3.1 the definition of ‘change’, ‘actors’, ‘cooperation’ and ‘zoning system’ are explained. The following sub- questions (chapter 3.2) try to give an answer on the research question:

- How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?
- What did the actors want to reach?
- How is the proceeding of the implementation of the new zoning system?

Chapter 4 describes the methods that are used to give an answer on the research questions and chapter 5 (the results) gives an answer on the sub- questions and finally on the research question. The conclusion (chapter 6) gives a short summary of the research working towards answering the research question. Also, there will be a link of the answer on the research question to the research goal and problem description. Finally, recommendations are given in chapter 7.

2 Problem Description

In 2010, research has been done on community conservation in Wakatobi National Park (Wisesa, 2010). Several aspects from this research are used to find out what the current situation is and what the public perception of the local communities is regarding to the new zoning system. This, because the local communities are an important actor within this research, as the key of implementing a zoning system is a good cooperation between all the involved actors. This chapter describes the problem description and gives on this way an overview of what aspects play an important role within this research.

This chapter consists of the following paragraphs:

- 2.1 General information Wakatobi
 - 2.1.1 Population of Wakatobi
 - 2.1.2 Threats to the coral reefs and fish populations
- 2.2 The establishment of Wakatobi National Park
 - 2.2.1 The park design
 - 2.2.2 Results of the park design
- 2.3 The new zoning system
 - 2.3.1. Community Outreach Program
 - 2.3.2 Redesign of the zoning system
- 2.4 Results of the rezoning system
 - 2.4.1 Consequences of the zoning system
 - 2.4.2 Involvement & opinion of local community
- 2.5 Future vision

2.1 General information Wakatobi

Wakatobi is the name of an archipelago located in an area of Sulawesi Tenggara (South Eastern), Indonesia (figure 2). The name Wakatobi is derived from the names of the main islands that form the archipelago: Wangiwangi Island, Kaledupa, Tomea, and Binongko. The group is part of a larger group called the Tukangbesi Islands.



Figure 2: Wakatobi located in South East Sulawesi, Indonesia (WWF, 2008)

Wakatobi is located in the area Wallacea. Wallacea contains of the islands Seram, Ambon, Buton, Sulawesi, Halmahera, Buru, Sumbawa, Lombok, Flores, Timor and Sumba. The name Wallacea comes from the British explorer Wallace.

During Iceages, when lots of water in the oceans became ice, the sea level was much lower, in some areas it reached a depth of -100 meters. Islands like Java, Bali and Sumatra which were surrounded by shallow water became part of the Asia plateau and Papua New Guinea became connected to Australia. However, the deep oceanic trenches were surrounded around Wallacea, so these islands became isolated for years.

Because of this isolation, a huge biodiversity is developed in Wallecea. More than 90% of the mammals which live in Sulawesi are endemic, this means that these species are so unique that they only live there. This makes the biodiversity in Wallacea different from the biodiversity in Sumatra, Java, Bali and Papua New Guinea even though these areas are situated quite closely to each other.

Wallacea is a biodiverse hotspot. The coral area is rich in exotic animals (fish, coral, sea turtles, dolphins, etc...). The area belongs to the core of biodiversity on earth, the Coral Triangle. Wakatobi consists of 800 coral species and the coral density worldwide is 29%, but in Wakatobi this density of coral is more than 70%. Another reason for this high biodiversity is because the ocean currents from different parts of the world meet here. The underwater scenery is very divers. There are calm bays, but also areas where the currents are strong. There are deep cold waters, there is upwelling with lots of nutrients from the deep sea and there are also large shallow reef platforms. This variety explains why the marine biodiversity is so extensive. From the Coral Triangle marine species get transported worldwide. The biodiversity decreases the farther away from the Coral Triangle. Therefore, in the Caribbean are less species of coral then in areas in the Coral Triangle.

In Wakatobi there are 25 coral islands which are connected with the reefsystem. The coral covers an area of approximately 600 km. Fringing reefs are surrounded around all islands of Wakatobi. Barrier reefs are near Kaledupa, Tomia and some smaller islands. Atoll reefs are situated next to islands Koko and Moromaho. There is a large outer reef located parallel to all the islands.



Figure 4: (left) Coral reef Waha beach, Wangi- Wangi; (middle) Waha beach, Wangi- Wangi; (right) Dolphins in front of coastline close to Wangi- Wangi (personal collection)

2.1.1 Population of Wakatobi

Besides the biodiverse marine ecosystem of Wakatobi, the sea is also from importance for the inhabitants of Wakatobi. Local people make use of the marine resources that the ocean offers them. This subchapter gives a description about the population of Wakatobi in general.

On the four islands of Wakatobi are living about 100,600 people (Wakatobi Regency, 2011). The islands consist of 61 villages, the largest village is situated at the island Wangi Wangi. The majority of the people in Wakatobi are Moslems, however, traditional spiritual beliefs and rituals are also present in the region and still considered as an important part of their culture. Local people believe that people who live with bad meanings, ghosts will chase after them, but ghosts will not chase good people.

An important habit rule is that the knees and shoulders are dressed. This habit is always kept, because there are not many tourists in Wakatobi. The local people are in general very kind and self-regulating. It is normal to keep the doors open, stealing is not accepted by the community.

The communities on each of the main islands are considerably different from each other in their tradition and culture, up to the point that a distinctly different variant of the Butonese language, are spoken with different dialects in each of the main islands (Pet- Soede and Erdmann 2003). In addition to the Buton people, the Bajo community who are not native to Wakatobi has also recently established themselves in the islands, adding to the Wakatobi region's cultural diversity (Hidayati et al. 2007; Pet-Soede and Erdmann 2003). Wakatobi consists of multi-ethnic society and Suku Bajo or Bajo Tribe who lives in the seashore, having a particular building architecture connected by bridges and boats as their main transportation and basic livelihood as the fishermen (Wakatobi Regency, 2011). The Bajo community is with 8% the minority of Wakatobi. There are five Bajo communities in Wakatobi, whereof the largest community lives in Wangi Wangi, three in Kaledupa and one in Tomia.



Figure 5: (left) Bajo women sell fish at market in Kaledupa; (middle) Bajo woman goes back home; (right) Bajo-traditional celebration (personal collection)

Wangi-Wangi is the centre of governance in the archipelago, it is also the business centre of the islands, with the highest number of traders who set up shops in the regency capital town of Wanci and labourers that both work in local businesses or travel and work abroad (Hidayati et al. 2007; Pet-Soede and Erdmann 2003).

Kaledupa is considered to be the most fertile island in the archipelago, where both land agriculture and seaweed mariculture is considered to be the most important livelihood (Hidayati et al. 2007; Pet-Soede and Erdmann 2003).

Communities in Tomia are primarily made up of farmers, traders and artisanal fishermen communities. The fishermen of Tomia are said to be the most able group of sea-farers, second only to the Bajo communities (Hidayati et al. 2007; Pet-Soede and Erdmann 2003). At the west coast of Tomia, Wakatobi Dive Resort, an international “multiple award-winning luxury ecodive resort is located (Hidayati et al. 2007; Wakatobi Dive Resort n.d.).

The island of Binongko is famous for its blacksmiths and artisans, the craftsmanship of the Binongko blacksmiths is widely known throughout the region ever since the Buton sultanate era, giving the island chain the nickname of the *Tukang Besi* (blacksmith) Islands (Hidayati et al. 2007).

2.1.2 Threats to the coral reefs and fish populations

Local people operate in different ways to get their food and gain an income, but the local society is very depended on the marine resources (this will be explained in chapter 5.1). Still, the coral reefs and fish populations are threatened by various factors such as overfishing, illegal fishing like dynamite fishing (blast fishing) and cyanide fishing. In the outer reef which is situated parallel to all the islands of Wakatobi, lots of dynamite fishers come. This is an activity using an explosive device that kills many fishes and other creatures under the sea. Fishers make the bombs by themselves (mostly with empty bottles). It is hard to patrol dynamite fishery because of the remote distance to this area. Another threat of destructive fishing is the use of cyanide (KNC). Cyanide is used to catch fish alive for export for food and aquarium trade, like the Napoleon Bass. Fishers dive down and spray cyanide in the cracks of the reefs and in other spots where the fishes are living. (Elliott et al. 2001; Hidayati et al. 2007). The fish immediately becomes numbed and the fisher can get the fish out the water. Often, the fish is heavily affected still dies.

The cyanide is not only a problem for the fish, but for the whole sea life. Corals die as well after intensive cyanide fishery.

Destructive fishing methods were introduced relatively recently to the area, blast fishing was introduced during the Japanese occupation era while the use of KCN to capture live reef fishes were promoted by East Asian live reef fish industries operating in the area (Elliott et al. 2001; Hidayati et al. 2007). There is also a rising trend in the mining of coral stones and sea sand to satisfy the needs for the development of buildings and houses as the population of the islands increases, Wangi-Wangi in particular (Elliott et al. 2001; Hidayati et al. 2007). Other threats of the biodiversity in Wakatobi are the stealing of turtle eggs, climate change, pollution and bycatch (WWF, 2008).



Figure 6: (left) Fish at market in Wanci, Wangi- Wangi; (right) Women in Wangi- Wangi sells bracelets made from turtles (personal collection)

2.2 The establishment of Wakatobi National Park

WWF (World Wide Fund For Nature) and the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (DG) Indonesia did a research on the marine biodiversity in Wakatobi in 1989. This research showed that Wakatobi is from huge importance for the preservation of biodiversity underwater. According to the results of this research the governor general of South- East Sulawesi has submitted an application for a marine protected area to the national government. Partly on base of this application, Wakatobi became declared as a protected area in 1996. Since 1996, there is a management plan developed for 25 years to protect the Wakatobi Marine National Park.

2.2.1 The park design

Wakatobi National Park is situated between the Banda Sea and the Flores Sea (figure 7). Wakatobi is the second largest marine park in Indonesia (the largest one is Cendrawasih in West Papua). The four islands of Wakatobi are 821km² and the Wakatobi Marine Park consists of 13,900 km² (1.390.000 HA) which encompasses all islands, coral reefs and the communities within the island chain. The aim of establishing an MPA is to protect the highly bio-diverse coral reefs and to halt the use of destructive fishing techniques. When the establishment of Wakatobi National Park took place, the management plan of the MPA was based on a management system that strongly relies on rules and regulations drafted, planned, managed and controlled by the central government. The park was divided into several zones with different levels of accessibility and resource use allocation (Elliott et al. 2001; TNC et al. 2008).



Figure 7: Political map of Wakatobi Regency, showing the regential border which also delineates the National Park (Wisasa, 2010)

2.2.2 Results of the park design

The park design was described without incorporating existing local resources use patterns and without any insights from the local society. This resulted in a scheme which was ineffective as, levels of violation were high and areas without significant ecosystem service functions became designated as protected areas. According to previous research, local people considered the ‘national park’ as a foreign concept with confusion about what conservation means and saw it as a threat to their livelihoods.

Destructive fishing practices and capture of protected species was outlawed without providing the locals the reasons of this. They weren’t giving explanation and local fishers were excluded from their traditional fishing grounds and got out- competed by trespassing non- local fishers. Furthermore, the National Park Authority did not do enough effective monitoring and did not take enough action against every single incident because of limited resources.

During this time, it is described that destructive fishing activities were rampant in Wakatobi and that there were networks of unnamed people operating in Wakatobi who supply destructive fishing tools such as explosives and KCN solutions to local fishermen. Also, these people taught how to use these methods. Besides that, some people said that conservation would rob the local people of their rights to access resources and that foreign people come to exploit the natural and human resources and that their culture will turn into a western society.

The reason of all this was the lack of communication and understanding between the local people and National Park Authorities, leading to poor public support towards conservation and public resistance toward attempts to communicate with them. It was described that during this period, decision- making processes regarding coastal area protection and resource management, were done by those who were not directly dependent on the resources. These meetings were said to have taken place inside buildings while fishermen and algae farmers wait outside for the result because they felt unworthy and unconfident to participate at this level (Wisesa, 2010).

2.3 The new zoning system

An Ecological Assessment was carried out in the area in 2003 by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The goal was to provide input in the process of revising the management and zoning scheme. This assessment survey confirmed that biodiversity in the area, especially in terms of fishes and marine invertebrates are indeed remarkably high, making it a conservation priority area for both organizations (Pet-Soede and Erdmann 2003). TNC considers Wakatobi as a core site in their effort to establish an interconnected network of sustainably managed MPAs in the coral triangle region, while WWF considers Wakatobi as a priority site in their effort to reduce destructive fishing practices and improve the effectiveness of national park management (Pet-Soede and Erdmann 2003). This led to the formation of what was described as a “unique working partnership” between these two large international conservation NGOs, with the aim to implement effective management strategies together with WNP authorities (Wisesa, 2010).

Three approaches were used to achieve their goal. The first was to coordinate with National Park Authorities and the central government in developing and assessing Marine Protected Area network designs for the whole coral triangle region, which includes the WNP. The second was to coordinate with the WNP rangers in performing surveillance and monitoring activities to maintain the condition of the marine resources in Wakatobi. The third aspect was

by increasing local community support towards conservation activities within the national park, which would be achieved through an Outreach Program (Wisesa, 2010).

When the goals have been achieved, the Joint Program will move outside of the management system and reduce its functions and roles. Their current roles would then be transferred to the regional government, the National Park Authorities and the local communities (Wisesa, 2010).



Figure 8: Local children searching for sea fruits during low tide- Hoga Island (personal collection)

2.3.1. Community Outreach Program

The Joint Program started working with local communities from 67 villages throughout the island chain as part of the Outreach Program since 2004. Their aim was to bring the local government in balance with the local communities during decision-making processes in terms of their knowledge regarding conservation and their capacity to participate in decision-making processes and to encourage people to stop using destructive resource extraction methods. The Outreach Program did this by working together with community forum groups from each of the main island in holding workshops, trainings and meetings, and by having direct discussions and dialogues with the local resource users.

On this way, the self-confidence of the local people could increase by encouraging them to speak in front of an audience and by giving them access to reading materials and other information. The Outreach Program consider partnerships with the government and National Park Authorities to be essential in ensuring their open-mindedness in regards to the roles and tasks of community members in decision-making processes (Wisesa, 2010).



Figure 9: (left) Local fishermen during training at community meeting in Tomia; (right) Local people during community meeting in Kaledupa (personal collection)

During a preliminary public perception monitoring which was done in 2003, the aim was to try to understand the prevalent public perception towards the national park and to get information about the local knowledge on natural resources. During this time, several individuals were noted by the Joint Program as having potential organizing skills and interest in the well being of their communities. These individuals were approached to support the Joint Program in their Community Outreach Program. Those individuals became later members of the ‘Outreach Team’. It should be noted that those members, who are local fishermen and algae farmers from their respective islands, said that they will put the interest of their communities first (Wisesa, 2010). There are two sides of approaches of the Outreach Program, one is the more public approach such as providing local people with information access, arranging public discussions and workshops at village- scale, island- scale or regency- scale such as those that took event in the build-up of the rezoning process. This relates more to their local people capacity and self-confidence building projects. This approach could be considered as the standard capacity building approach widely used by community conservation programs (Ward *et al.* 2006; Grieve and Short 2007). The other is the more discreet, behind the scenes, approaches which are centered on the interaction between the outreach team members and the coastal resource users. This approach involves ‘marketing’ the idea and concepts of conservation (figure 10).

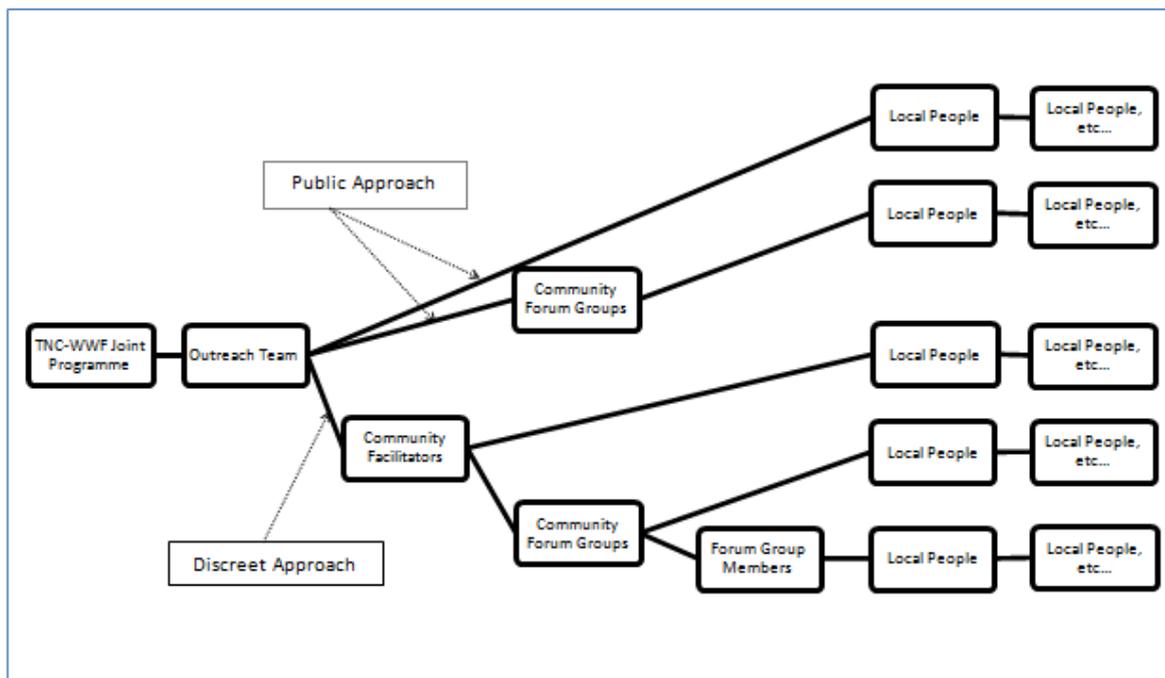


Figure 10: Interaction and flow of information between the Joint Program (Outreach Program) with the local people of Wakatobi (Wisesa, 2010)

According to baseline surveys there is a wide variety of occupations held by the population of Wakatobi. The Joint Program identified that marine and coastal natural resource users like garden farmers and fishers is the group which is most strategic target for the program, because they are most vulnerable according to impact from marine environmental damages. This group of local people are ‘good’ users of marine resources in Wakatobi according to the Outreach Program. They want to maintain the ecosystem balance because of their own survival and do this by focusing on traditional livelihoods instead of promoting alternative livelihoods. This is important for the Outreach Program, as the shift from traditional values can be avoided and to strengthen the interdependence between local communities with a healthy coastal environment (Wisesa, 2010).

Presently, the Outreach Team is made up of seven community facilitators, who interact directly with the local people, and several others act as coordinator and support the team. Three community facilitators are situated in Wangi-Wangi, two in Kaledupa and two in Tomia. The action of members of the outreach team involves changing public perception to the view that conservation is a way to ensure the continuation of their livelihood. They do this by talking and interacting directly with everyone they come across as they travel around their assigned regions. For instance, they talk to fishers and algae farmers when they prepare to set sail or fix their boats or nets or as they return from the sea.

Facilitators use different approaches for each of the different communities as they pay attention on local habits and conditions. For instance through: group discussions; island/village politics; collaborating with religious leaders; one-to-one dialogues; creation of cooperatives; one-to-one dialogues; befriending local figures; or through community participatory projects. Facilitators share a basic approach rule of communicating conservation ideas in the most easy terms to understand. An example is, by telling fishers that the reason why the national park is there, is to help make sure that the resources will be there when the people need it. Another example which they tell to the local people is that conservation is necessary to protect the source of their food, so that when somebody needs food there will always be something to eat. Also, the zoning system is explained as simply as possible. The national park is compared with a house where the Core-Zone becomes compared with the bedroom (the inner sanctum of the house), while the Use-Zone was compared with the garden. Regarding to previous research, this approach seems to help, since community forum

leaders all referred to these analogies (Wisesa, 2010). The facilitators provide the local people information regarding environmental issues and let them come to their own conclusions. For instance, the outreach team attempted to discourage dynamite fishing by telling the fishers that dynamite fishing destroys the coral reefs, and that reefs are the houses of the fishes. And that if the reefs are gone, the fishes will be gone as well. After telling this, the facilitators let the fishers come to their own conclusion with the hope that they will stop the dynamite fishing and go back to more traditional fishing methods by themselves without being asked to. The facilitators also hope that they would discourage their family and friends from dynamite fishing. The communication takes place by local languages and by relating it to local traditions. The team is also involved in what fishers do to get a better understanding with them. Photos and films are used as well to show differences from a healthy coral reef and from a destroyed reef due to KCN fishing. Furthermore, the outreach team tries to get local knowledge from traditional management practices that are applicable to the national park management scheme, by mapping locally known resource locations and recording traditional ways used to extract and manage these resources.



Figure 11: (left) Calendar and (middle) poster produced to spread messages of conservation by linking them to the livelihood and traditions of the local communities, at TNC- WWF office, Wangi- Wangi; (left) Poster, Kaledupa (personal collection)

2.3.2 Redesign of the zoning system

The original design of the zoning scheme was established in Jakarta, following a Ministry of Forestry decree published on July 30th 1996 (TNC et al. 2007). Following the establishment of the Wakatobi regency in 2003, the National Park Authority together with the regional government and the TNC- WWF Joint Program initiated the process to redesign the existing zoning scheme. The goal of the re- design was to put together protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs even as shifting the management power from the central to the regional government, in order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities. Furthermore, the essence is to increase awareness of conservation issues and the level of understanding between the involved actors (Wisesa, 2010).

The redesign process began in 2005 with involvement of local communities and started with perception monitoring, trainings and awareness raising programs which studied the local people’s perception about the national park, addressing questions from the public and dig out

any relevant information from them. After this, facilitated group discussions among the community members took place, during which they were asked to design the zones the way they wanted it to be. The activities were said to have taken place in the main villages of the major islands in 2006. The reason of this kind of process regarding the re-design of the zoning system was that there must be no gap of knowledge and no gap of capacity between the stakeholders, so that the formal re- design could take place without any misunderstandings (TNC *et al.* 2008).



Figure 12: (left) TNC- Outreach coordinator prepares for local community meeting, Tomia; (right) facilitators discuss about community meeting, Tomia (personal collection)

After this, two rounds of formal public consultations between the local people, local government and the National Park Authority followed, where discussions took place. It was considered that these discussions went well because of the already similar level of knowledge on conservation issues between the stakeholders.

In 2006, the first consultation round took place, this was a general session to reach an agreement between the stakeholders to the aims of the protection, the types of activities that the community would be able to carry out within the protected area and the distribution of the different zones within the protected area (TNC *et al.* 2008). The first conceptual draft for the zoning system was a result of this consultation round. This one was brought up to the central level government decision-makers, to the General Director of forest protection and nature conservation (PHKA-Deputy). The conceptual draft was taken into account during the creation of the first design draft for the zoning scheme in 2007.

The resulting design draft was then brought back to the local level for the second consultation round.

During the second consultation round which took place in 2007, the first design draft became more detailed by the stakeholders at all levels. The result of the second regency-level consultation round became the final concept draft, which was then brought up again to the General Director of forest protection and nature conservation, and converted into the final design for the zoning scheme in 2007 (TNC *et al.* 2008).

Then, socialization processes took place including informing the public with regard to the changes in the park management scheme in 2008. After that the implementation of the management scheme itself started in 2009 and is currently ongoing.

2.4 Results of the rezoning system

The formulation of the zoning system was a result of the biodiversity survey in 2003 which was conducted by WNP in cooperation with the WWF- TNC Joint Program and was introduced in Wakatobi 2007.

The National Park zoning system is the first in Indonesia to be jointly agreed upon by the central government, the local government and the local communities (WWF, 2007).

The zoning system protects the conservation of natural resources as well as sustaining the public's economic wellbeing and the district's economic development. The zoning system comprises of the Core Zone, the No- Take Zone and the Tourism- use Zone, covering 36% of the total conservation targets. The other zones cover Traditional (Local-)- use Zone, Common- use Zone and the Land Zone for the protection of terrestrial biodiversity (figure 13).

The zoning system is an integral part of Wakatobi District's Spatial Plan. The District Government has also completed its development vision which puts forward two key sectors; tourism and fisheries (WWF, 2007).

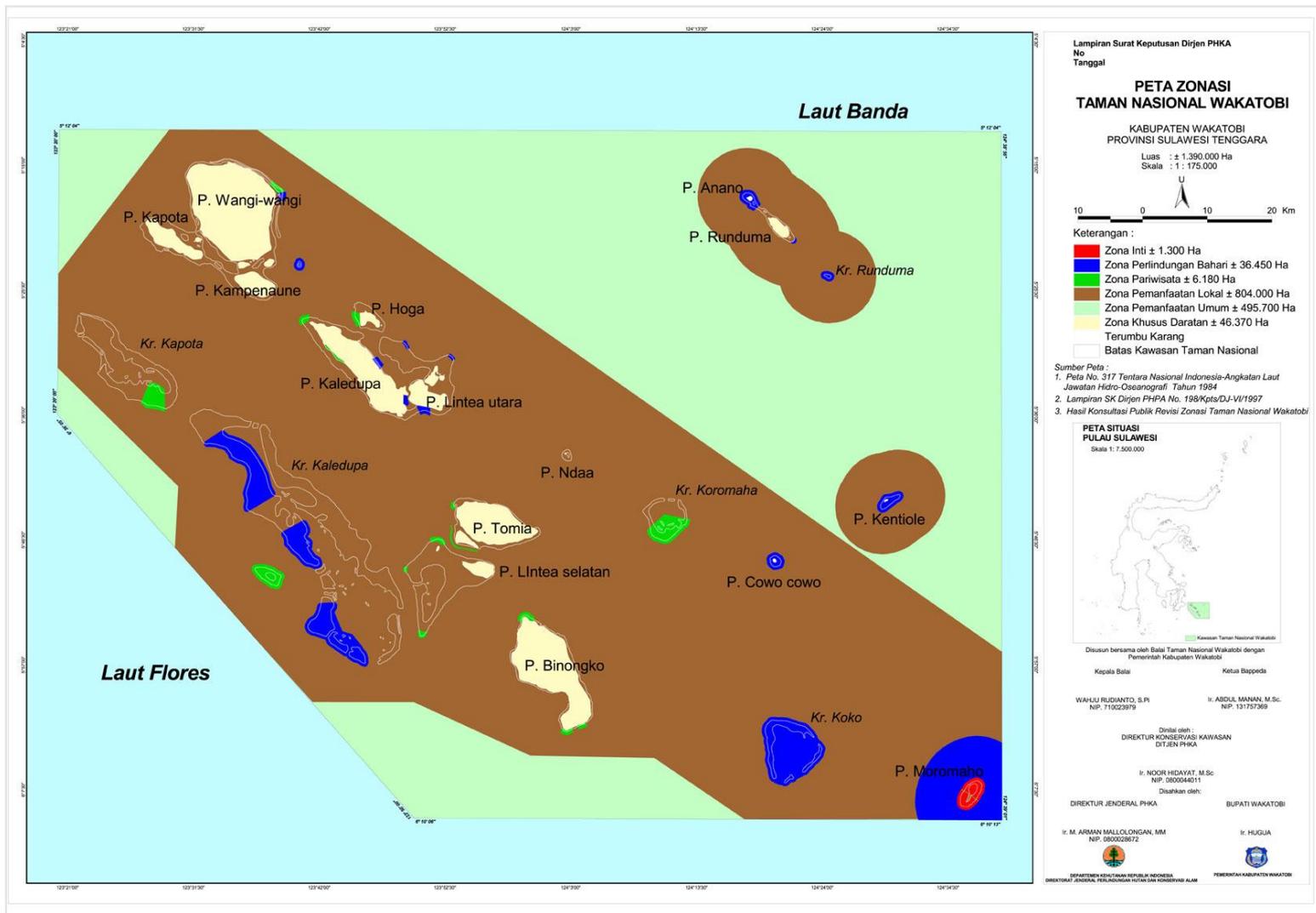


Figure 13: Map of zoning system in Wakatobi (National Park Authority).

The Wakatobi zoning system comprises of (WWF, 2007):

- Core Zone (red): no-take and no-go zone; human access is highly restricted.
- No- take Zone (dark blue): no-take; entry allowed
- Tourism- use Zone (green): no-take, allowed only for tourism activities
- Traditional/ local- use Zone (brown): reefs and marine areas to be used for fishing and resource extraction activities only by local communities
- Common- use Zone (light green): It are other marine areas dedicated for pelagic oceanic fisheries.
- Land Zone (yellow): land of uninhabited islands that will be developed as a protected area to ensure terrestrial biodiversity, and inhabited islands that already have infrastructure before the area was established as a national park. Specific regulations will be formulated by the Wakatobi District Government.

2.4.1 Consequences of the zoning system

Since the introduction of the new zoning system in Wakatobi, the coverage of the zones have changed significantly (TNC *et al.* 2008):

- No-Take Zones originally covered approximately 78% of the region, but it currently covers only about 3%. No-take zoning is a type of zoning where no damaging activities may take place within that particular area. In order to protect the reefs and biodiversity, so it will not get damaged by anthropogenic impacts and so that the biodiversity can recover.
- The national park is now mostly made up of the Traditional- use (formerly called Local- use) Zone that covers almost 68% of the national park, where only local people using traditional harvesting methods are given access to harvest resources.
- The creation of the Common- use Zone, where non-local fishermen are allowed to enter using a special permit to develop the region's fisheries industry.
- In the current zoning system land areas on the islands are now considered as a Land Zone under the management of the Wakatobi regency regional government.

2.4.2 Involvement & opinion of local community

It was said that dialogue- and communication processes initiated by the outreach team are now being carried on by members of the community forum groups. Some of those have never directly interacted with the outreach team. This allows a more continuous process to take place anytime and anywhere, and with anyone they met while for instance at the ocean, at the islands, during fishing, while repairing fishing gear, etc.

It also appears that local people are starting to notice some positive changes in the natural environment around them. They notice for example that there is a decrease of sediment load in the water, which used to be caused by dynamite fishing stirring up the seabed. Also, the fish landings have increased because of the decrease of destructive fishing methods.

There seem to be groups in Wakatobi who disagree with or feel disadvantaged by the conservation program, especially those involved in destructive and unrestrained resource extractions. Even though this group is said to be a minority, they were thought to be financially backed by unnamed powerful actors. People from the Bajo community were still responsible for many destructive extraction activities, but there is said that they are being used by other actors who trapped them with debts and these unnamed actors are responsible for providing them with the tools and for buying their illegal catches.

Regarding the zoning scheme, community members who were involved during this process experience benefits from the new zoning scheme, because the current design prioritizes local fisheries in the Local- Use zone and limits access for non-local resource users to the Common-Use zone. They do realize that this management scheme would mean nothing if it is not properly enforced, and communities are willing to participate in its enforcement to ensure the potential benefits that they would receive.

Although, some of the local communities felt that the follow-up socialization process of the final zoning scheme design has not been done right, because it only involved several community group representatives. They said that people who will be affected by the implementation of the schemes were not directly involved. A result of this is a motive where marking buoys near the coast of Kaledupa became placed to outline the designated zones while communities living around those zones were not informed concerning to what these markers actually mean.

Currently, the local people of Wakatobi contribute both directly and indirectly towards the conservation activities within Wakatobi National Park. As explained before, this included participation during the redesign processes, establishment of village or community led local policies (e.g. Tomia fish banks, Kaledupa boat registration scheme), participation in monitoring activities (e.g. looking out for dynamite/KCN-fishers, monitoring ecological changes that are visible) and the continuity to spread information of conservation ideas/ concepts. These activities proved useful as they took some pressure off the financial and logistical limitation experienced by the National Park Authorities and the Joint Program (Wisesa, 2010).



Figure 14: Local people get training during local community meeting and discuss with each other, Kaledupa (personal collection)

2.5 Future vision

For NGO's, in this case WWF and TNC the no-take zones are from most importance. The reefs of Wakatobi are not only important for the area by itself, but also for other sea areas. Migrating animals like sea turtles and whales make use of the area as a shelter and Wakatobi plays a role for the conservation of coral population in Asia.

Also for the local people, this zoning system is important not only now, but also in the future. The area of Wakatobi National Park provides a number of ecosystem services, because the healthy coral reefs, the sea grass beds, the sand banks and the mangrove growths protect the region's coastline from wave abrasion (Hoegh-Guldberg et al. 2009; Veron et al. 2009; Worm et al. 2006). Coastal and fishing communities in the region depend on these natural marine resources as the source of their livelihood and well-being (Hoegh-Guldberg et al. 2009; Worm et al. 2006). The traditions, cultures and social structure of the majority of the local communities base on their relationship with the sea (Hoegh-Guldberg et al. 2009; Worm et al. 2006).

The Outreach Team appeared to have overcome the barrier to a certain extent and since the rezoning in 2007, there seems to be an increase in community participation in conservation activities within the region (Elliott *et al.* 2001). It is expected that through an increase of community involvement, potential conflicts of interests can reduce. On this way, there will be an increase of the success of MPAs as a resource and conservation management approach (Elliott *et al.* 2001).



Figure 15: Local fishermen, Antapia in Wangi- Wangi (personal collection)

For reaching community conservation, the cooperation between the different involved actors plays an important role. Actors who play a role within the management system of Wakatobi National Park are the fishery department of the local government, the National Park Authority, NGO's like WWF and TNC, local communities and facilitators and forum group leaders who stand close to the local society. All these stakeholders might have a different understanding about the zoning system and play a different role within the management system of the national park, but they have the same goal: For all of them it is important that the marine resources will be maintained in the future.

Before the rezoning system, rules and regulations were drafted by the central government and local communities were excluded from decision making capacities within the conservation

area. Since 2007, there seems to be to be an increase in community participation what means that more actors are involved and play a role within the management system of Wakatobi National Park. It is unknown whether there are changes within the cooperation since the new zoning system is implemented. Figure 16 gives an illustration about the project goal and chapter 3 will give a broader explanation. Collaboration for managing Wakatobi National Park is important, because, this would give the protected area of Wakatobi a better chance to reach its protection goals. Furthermore, when the goals of the Joint Program have been achieved, the Joint Program will move outside of the management system and reduce its functions and roles. Their current roles would then be transferred to the regional government, the National Park Authorities and the local communities.

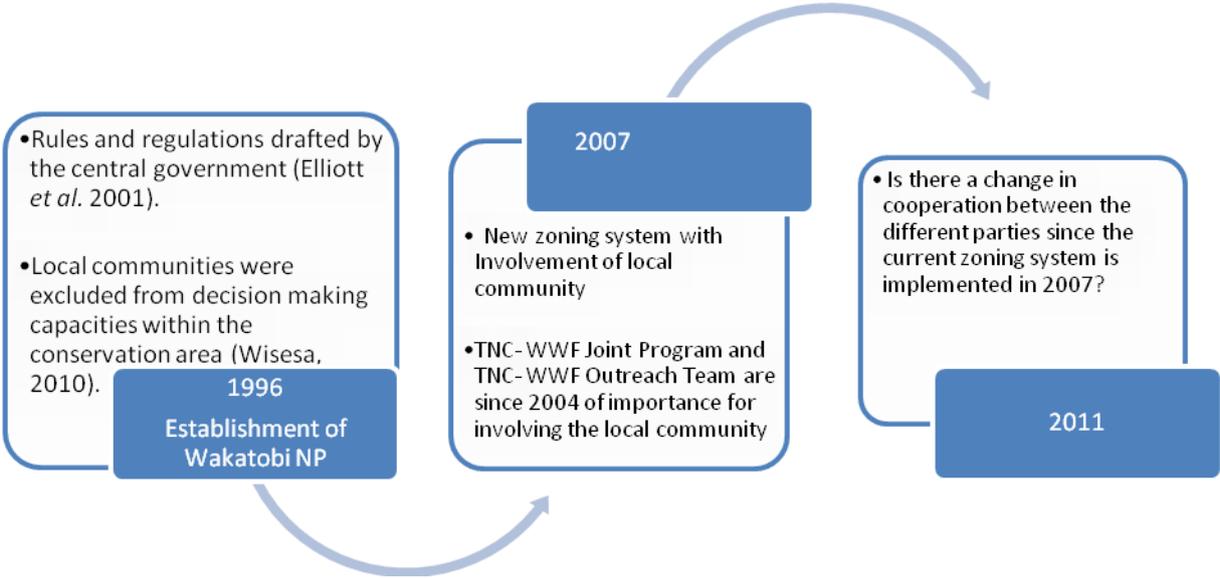


Figure 16: View of process in time since WNP is established till now (personal collection)

3 Project Goal

Wakatobi is a Marine Protected Area (MPA) that aims to protect the highly bio-diverse coral reefs and halt the use of destructive fishing techniques (Elliott *et al.* 2001).

The management plan of the Wakatobi National Park in 1996 was based on a centrally planned and controlled management system which strongly relies on rules and regulations made by the central government. It was shown that local communities were not involved in decision making capacities within the conservation area. Because of this, there seems to be a need for increased community participation in conservation activities in Wakatobi. It is expected that through increased community involvement, possible conflicts of interests can be reduced so that the success of Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) as a resource and conservation management approach will increase (Elliott *et al.* 2001).

The Joint Program of WWF and TNC intends to help Wakatobi National Park in developing conservation management structures, financing plans, and in performing scientific activities such as environmental monitoring, surveillance and park zoning programs. The Joint Program in Wakatobi also includes of an Outreach Programs targeted to the development of local communities (Elliott *et al.* 2001; Lutchman 2005; WWF-ID 2008). The establishment of the TNC- WWF program was also followed by a change in governance and the revision of the National Park conservation management scheme towards a more 'community conservation' based scheme (TNC *et al.* 2008).

The key of implementing a zoning system is constant monitoring of the public perception together with how the implementation of the current zoning system is actually affecting the lives of the local community in Wakatobi. Because, it seems that not all the local people are satisfied with the new zoning system. But for Wakatobi NP is achieving a positive balance between nature and people necessary and community conservation can only be achieved by a good cooperation.

It is therefore important to find out how the cooperation between the different parties is, because a good cooperation would give this particular protected area a better chance to reach its protection goals. Wakatobi can be associated in the future with the implementation of no-take zones in other places around the world.

The aim of this research is to find out if changes have occurred within the cooperation between different parties since the new zoning system is implemented in 2007. Cooperation within the management system of Wakatobi is important for community conservation. During this research there was closely contact with the facilitators and community forum leaders, because they are in close contact with the local people and play a role in increasing local community support towards conservation activities within the national park. This project also focused on TNC and WWF, the Wakatobi National Park Authority and the Fishery Department from the local government, as they are stakeholders who are also directly involved in the management system of Wakatobi National Park. When the goals of the TNC- WWF joint program have been achieved their roles will change. Their function and tasks will then be transferred to the regional government, the National Park Authorities and the local communities.

3.1 Research question

The main question is:

“What are changes within the cooperation between the different actors since the zoning system is implemented in Wakatobi, Indonesia?”

The terms ‘change’, ‘cooperation’, ‘actors’ and ‘zoning system’ can be described as followed:

3.1.1 Change

From 1996 till 2003, the management plan of the Wakatobi National Park MPA was a controlled and a centrally planned management system which strongly relied on regulations and rules which were drafted by the central government. The local community of Wakatobi was excluded from decision making capacities within the conservation area.

Since 2003 the Joint Program is established which resulted an Outreach Program. The Outreach Team played a large role for the conservation program to work and since the rezoning in 2007, there seems to be an increase in community participation in conservation activities within the region (Wisesa, 2010).

As is has been five years since the new zoning system has been implemented, changes within the cooperation between the different actors since 2007 till now can been seen.

There are different criteria for ‘change’. This research is about the changes since 2007 regarding to the results of cooperation. Therefore, the following cases will be found out:

1. How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?
2. What did the actors want to reach?
3. How is the proceeding of the implementation of the new zoning system?

3.1.2 Cooperation

Cooperation or collaboration can be defined as joint commitment for reaching a particular goal. Cooperation takes place between two or more people, also in a group or between groups/ actors. It involves working in harmony, side by side and it is the alternative to working separately in competition (Dictionary30, 2010).

Collaboration is seen as an important competency because it is an efficient way to achieve goals. Any person or group within an organization in fact has a particular expertise, so parts can be easily outsourced. For example, the WWF- TNC Joint program includes people from the Outreach team and facilitators who each have specialized in their own way and can communicate and work together with the local community. Each of the actors has their specific tasks (Encie, 2010). Within the organization of WWF and TNC (Joint Program) they try to achieve the nature conservation goals through collaboration with different parties.

There are different indicators for cooperation, examples are ‘communication’, ‘understanding’, ‘trust’, ‘harmonization’ and ‘alignment’. For this research there is chosen for a focus on ‘communication’, ‘understanding’ and ‘harmonization’.

These three criteria can be defined as followed:

- **Communication:** Is the transfer of a message. The message can be any activity of information, data, ideas, desires, thoughts, facts and feelings which become transferred to or discovered by people. Communication can be seen as an active process, where information is exchanged between two or more persons or actors (between 'sender' and 'receiver'), regardless of how it is achieved (Encyclo, 2011).
- **Understanding:** What somebody means with his/ her message or how somebody knows the message. Understanding can also be described as the unity of thoughts (Encyclo, 2011). Actors who cooperate effectively know what collaboration means, know what they expect from each other and where the cooperation starts and when it ends (SimpLL, 2006). Sometimes it happens that there is something unclear between people or between different actors, resulting in miscommunication or gap between them. For achieving understanding, regular discussions and clarification it is important to get the right information from each other and to avoid miscommunication or a gap between them.
- **Harmonization:** Within collaboration, the involved actors have different roles and tasks. Therefore, consistency or agreement is important (Encyclo, 2011). This is possible when there is a balance between actors. For achieving harmonization, it is important that the different actors have respect for each other. An example is respecting each others traditional values and norms for achieving an equal relationship.

An achievement in cooperation increases the chance of success within goals (SimpLL, 2006). This research wants to find out if there are changes within the cooperation between the local communities, the NGO's WWF and TNC, the facilitators and community forum leaders, the National Park Authority and the Local Government since 2007.

3.1.3 Actors

The focus during this research was on the following actors:

- **Local communities:**
The majority of the populations in Wakatobi are marine resource users. The understanding of the zoning system is therefore important for the local communities.
- **TNC and WWF:**
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) are two international NGOs who formed a collaboration project, called the Joint Program. TNC and WWF started the Joint Program in 2004 and are responsible in kick-starting and facilitating public participation processes in Wakatobi. The TNC- WWF Joint Program consists of different divisions: ‘Outreach’, ‘Monitoring’, ‘Fishery’ and ‘Marine’, who all have the same goal (chapter 2.3)

- **Outreach Team:**
Within the Joint Program, the Outreach Team of TNC-WWF is one of the main conservation approaches which is used by the NGO program through community outreach projects. The Outreach team is made up of local contract staffs from around Wakatobi. WWF and TNC have three staff who coordinate and support the Outreach Team.
- **Facilitators:**
Totally, there are seven facilitators within the TNC- WWF Joint Program, whereof five facilitators within the Outreach Team. These facilitators focus on the whole local community in Wakatobi. There are also two facilitators from the Fishery division within TNC- WWF office and they focus on the local fishermen in Wakatobi.
- **Local community forum leaders and members:**
Each of the main islands have community forum groups where representatives from villages throughout the islands meet, discuss and work together to deal with their common problems. KOMANANGI is located in Wangi-Wangi; FORKANI in Kaledupa; KOMUNTO in Tomia; and FONEB in Binongko. FORKANI was already established before TNC and WWF started their operation, while the other three groups were established afterwards on a template similar to that of FORKANI. There are in total four local community forum leaders.
- **The National Park Authority:**
The National Park Authority is the government body with the legal and judicial right to manage the national park, with the duty to monitor and maintain the condition of the whole park. They are based mainly in Wangi-Wangi with outposts in the other islands.
- **The local government:**
The local government consists of the Fishery Department and the Tourism Department. There will be a focus on the Fishery Department, because they are responsible for everything what has to do with fishing within the National Park of Wakatobi.

As these are the most important actors regarding this research, there is chosen to focus on them.

3.1.4 Zoning system

The focus will be on the zoning system, because the zoning system covers the whole Wakatobi National Park whereof the areas within these zones are from importance for all the resource users who is the whole population of Wakatobi. Besides that, as explained before, it is since the rezoning in 2007 that there seems to be an increase in community participation in conservation activities in Wakatobi National Park (Wisesa, 2010).

3.2 Sub- questions

As the previous paragraph explained, the main question will be answered by the following sub- questions:

1. How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?
2. What did the actors want to reach?
3. How is the proceeding of the implementation of the new zoning system?

4 Methods

This chapter describes how this research will give an answer on the sub- questions which finally give an answer on the main question.

4.1 Sub- questions

A literature study is done in the Netherlands and after this, interview questions were formulated. The interviews took place in Wakatobi, Indonesia. Some of the questions were adjusted during the interviews, depended on how the conversation went. The interview questions (Appendix I) were necessary to assess what changes within cooperation occurred since the new zoning system is implemented, so since 2007. The interview questions are used to answer all three sub- questions:

- 1) How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?
- 2) What did the actors want to reach?
- 3) How is the proceeding of the implementation of the new zoning system?

Sub- question 1

“How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?”:

Interviews were used to verify the findings from the literature. In chapter 5.1, “The zoning system before 2007”, this information is summarized.

Sub- question 2

“What did the actors want to reach?”:

Interviews were used to verify the findings from the literature. In chapter 5.2, “The zoning system after 2007”, the goals are summarized per actor in different paragraphs. There is also some new information added to these paragraphs. This is extra information which came out during the interviews with them when asked “what did you want to reach when the new zoning system was implemented?”.

Sub- question 3

This sub- question wants to know how the proceeding or the progress of the implementation of the new zoning system is regarding to ‘them’. ‘Them’ means for the actors. Therefore, per actor this same question is asked. Several actors gave the same answer regarding to what changed or what not changed since 2007 for them. For that reason, there can be said if they share the same opinion with each other or not. On this way there can be given an answer on what changes occurred for them regarding to cooperation.

For answering this sub- question there are also done interviews in Wakatobi, Indonesia (the complete interviews can be found in Appendix II). In chapter 5.2, “The zoning system after 2007”, the changes are summarized per actor in different paragraphs.

There are quotes of the interviews given and enumerated. There should be noted that some interviewees have no surname, but only a first name.

At the end of chapter 5, the results, there is given a summarize of the answers on the three sub- questions and on the research question.

4.2 The actors

As there is research done on five different actors, this paragraph explains per actors why they are chosen (their function and importance). There is also a table per actor given, in this table can be found 'who', 'when', 'where' and 'how' the interviews are done.

Local communities

Function and importance

For achieving a good collaboration between all actors, the participation of local communities within decision making processes regarding the zoning system is from main importance. If the zoning system has negative influences on the lives of the local communities in Wakatobi, they will turn against the zoning system. It is therefore important to know what the public perception of the local people from Wakatobi is and therefore it is important to find out what changes have occurred for them since the moment the zoning system is implemented. For achieving community conservation it is necessary to have a positive balance between all the different involved actors, so also the local communities.

The interviews

Facilitators and community forum leaders

| WHO | WHEN | WHERE | HOW |
|--|------------|--------------|---|
| 1. La Ode Lamu (Ade) – KOMANANGI | 05-04-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Questions via paper, translated at office |
| 2. Saharuddin Usni – FONEB | 06-04-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Questions via paper, translated at TNC-WWF office |
| 3. Eliswan- KOMUNTO | 18-04-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Questions via paper, translated at TNC-WWF office |
| 4. Supardin- FORKANI | 18-04-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Questions via paper, translated at TNC-WWF office |
| 5. Armin Sahari, head of KOMUNTO | 20-04-2011 | Tomia | Interview with translator from WWF |
| 6. Abas- KOMUNTO | 06-05-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Questions via paper, translated at TNC-WWF office |
| 7. Anthon, FORKANI (together with Arifudin from TNC-Outreach team) | 28-4-2011 | Kaledupa | Interview with translator from WWF |
| 8. Rikardo Saliki - COFBE (Centre of Basic education) | 07-04-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Oral interview and questions via paper in English language. |

Table 1: Overview of interviews with the facilitators from WWF- TNC Joint Program

The interviews took place with different facilitators from the WWF- TNC Joint Program and with a local community forum leader. Because of the difference in language, it is hard to do direct interviews with the local communities. The choice was made to do interviews with the facilitators and with one of the community forum leaders. This because they are closer to the local communities. They live among them, have daily contact with them and their work is creating understanding about nature conservation among the local people. They also have

more contact with the local communities than other actors when meetings, workshops, trainings and discussions take place. Because of these reasons the questions about the local society are asked to the facilitators and not directly to the local communities.

The interviews were done in different ways, depended on the most suitable circumstances. Some of the interviews were done in English or with an interpreter, other interviews are directly translated into Indonesian language and hand out by paper. The locations where the interviews were taken place differ among the islands Wangi- Wangi, Tomia and Kaledupa. Four facilitators from the WWF- TNC Outreach Team are interviewed, their focus is on the local communities and there was an interview done with another facilitator from the TNC- WWF Joint Program, but his focus is on the local fishermen (called ‘fishery facilitator’).

There is done one interview with a leader of a forum group and he is also head of KOMUNTO in Tomia. Furthermore there was done an interview with somebody who was from the beginning (1996) until present involved in the process of managing Wakatobi National Park and the zoning system. He worked from 2002 till 2003 for FORKANI in Kaledupa and worked for the TNC- WWF Outreach Team since 2007. Currently, he is involved in a Wallacea program for maintaining fish in Kaledupa and plays a role in other activities regarding to nature conservation and local community involvement.

An employee of COFBE (Centre of Basic Education) is interviewed, because of his involvement in meetings with the local communities. A variety of facilitators are chosen for interviews, to see how they differ in their opinion as they have their own specialization, but all have the same goal which is: Creating understanding among the local people about the importance of nature conservation (and the zoning system). Table 1 gives an overview of the interviews which regarding to who, when, where and how the interviews are done.



Figure 17: Local fishers during training at community meeting in Tomia

Facilitators and community forum groups

Function and importance

The work of the Outreach Team facilitators and local community forum leaders consists of coordinating with the local society. Members of the outreach team say that in general their action involves changing public perception to the view that conservation is a way to ensure the continuation of their livelihood. (‘Changing public perception’ can also be linked to the main question of this research). They do this by talking and interacting directly with everyone they come across. Facilitators use slightly different approaches for each of the different communities as they take local conditions into account. For example approaches through; island/village politics; group discussions; creation of cooperatives; one-to-one dialogues;

befriending local figures; collaborating with religious leaders; or through community participatory projects. Despite these different approaches, they share a basic approach rule of communicating conservation ideas in the most easy terms to understand.

If the zoning system has positive influences on the lives of the local communities in Wakatobi, the facilitators and community forum leaders will notice this. But, if the local communities turn against nature conservation it is hard for the facilitators to create understanding among them, this would have direct influences on their work. The public perception of the local society plays therefore an important role for the work of the facilitators and community forum leaders. The outcome of the interview questions to the local communities and to the facilitators will therefore probably stand close to each other.



Figure 18: (left) Interview with Anthon in Kaledupa; (right) Evaluation and discussion between TNC-WWF Outreach coordinators and facilitators, Liya Togo in Wangi- Wangi (personal collection)

The interviews

The interviews were done at the same way as the previous paragraph (table 1), depended on the most suitable circumstances and took place with the same facilitators from the WWF-TNC Joint Program and with a local community forum leader. Some of the interviews were done in English or with an interpreter, other interviews are directly translated into Indonesian language and hand out by paper. The locations where the interviews were taken also differ among the islands Wangi- Wangi, Tomia and Kaledupa.

TNC- WWF Joint Program

Function and importance

The two international NGOs who formed this collaboration project are The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Regarding to this research, TNC and WWF (the Joint Program) are responsible in kick-starting and facilitating public participation processes to take place in the region. The Joint Program plays also an important role regarding to communication with and between the other actors, like organizing meetings and having monitoring activities together with the National Park Authority and the local government.



Figure 19: (left) TNC- WWF Office in Wanci, Wangi- Wangi; (right) Explanation to the local fishers about sustainable fishery during local community meeting in Kaledupa (personal collection)

The interviews

TNC- WWF

| WHO | WHEN | WHERE | HOW |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|---|
| Achmad Sahri – monitoring TNC | 05-05-2011, 10-05-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Two interviews at office in English |
| Sugiyanta – Fishery WWF | 06-05-2011, 19-05-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Interview during community meeting in Kaledupa and at office in English |
| Sadar – Supervisor/ coordinator WWF Outreach Team | 04-05-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Interview at office in English |
| Saleh – Supervisor/ coordinator TNC Outreach Team | 09-05-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Interview with translator from WWF |

Table 2: Overview of interviews with the WWF- TNC Joint Program

Three interviews were done in English and one interview was done with an interpreter. The interviews were all done in Wangi- Wangi, mostly at the TNC- WWF office. Table 2 gives an overview of the interviews which regarding to when, where, how and with who the interviews are done.

The different staff members who were interviewed work for different divisions at the TNC- WWF office, but they all have the same goal. They therefore have knowledge about different subjects. One person who was interviewed knows a lot about the collaboration between all the different actors regarding to the zoning system, another person is specialized in ‘fishery’ and joins local community meetings with the Outreach Team. The interviews with (Appendix II, C) them took separately place in two phases. When information was unclear it was followed by another interview.

Also, within the Joint Program, there is an outreach team working at the TNC- WWF office in Wangi- Wangi. They have the occupation of coordinating and supervising the Outreach Team facilitators. One person works more as a supervisor and another as a facilitator, they have different roles and have on a different way contact with the local communities. The facilitator for example is more present during meetings, while the supervisor generally organizes the meetings. The questions to these two persons (Appendix II, C) are therefore different than the questions to the other interviewed from WWF and TNC.

National Park Authority

Function and importance

The National Park Authority is the government body with the legal and judicial right to manage the national park, with the duty to monitor and maintain the condition of the whole park. They are based mainly in Wangi-Wangi with outposts in the other islands. Because the National Park Authority works closely together with the other parties for managing the park, it is important to take them also into account. If there are changes in cooperation between the Outreach Team, facilitators and the local people, this will also have effects on the National Park Authority.

The interviews

The National Park Authority

| WHO | WHEN | WHERE | HOW |
|----------------|------------|----------|--|
| Mohammed Desna | 27-04-2011 | Kaledupa | Interview with translator from WWF |
| Hary Santosa | 23-05-2011 | Kaledupa | Send questions via paper, translated at office |

Table 3: Overview of interviews with the National Park Authority

There is done an oral interview with Mohammed Desna from the National Park Authority during a local community meeting in Kaledupa. Because of the difference in language spoken, a staff member from WWF helped with the translation. With Hary Santosa from the National Park Authority is also done an interview by paper and send by post via transfer by

boat due to the lack of time. The questions are made in Indonesian and filled in, after that translated into English at the office in Wangi- Wangi with help from a WWF staff member.



Figure 20: Interview with Desna from the National Park Authority, Kaledupa (personal collection)

Local Government

Function and importance

The local government consists of the Fishery Department and the Tourism Department. The Fishery Department is responsible for everything what has to do with fishing within the National Park of Wakatobi.

Before this research started and during preparations, it was not planned to do an interview with the local government. However, to involve more actors and make the research more complete it was important to find out what changes have happened for the local government regarding to cooperation from 2007 till now. So finally an interview took place with the local government in Wakatobi.

The interviews

The local government

| WHO | WHEN | WHERE | HOW |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Hardin Bambang | 19-05-2011 | Wangi- Wangi | Interview at home in English |

Table 4: Overview of interview with the local government

An oral interview is done with Hardin Bambang in Wangi- Wangi. Previously, he worked at the TNC- WWF office in Wangi- Wangi and currently he works for the Marine and Fishery Department. The interview was done in English language.

5 Results

In Appendix II the complete interviews can be found. This chapter will give an answer on the main question and on the following three sub- questions:

- 1) How was it before the new zoning system was implemented?
- 2) What did the actors want to reach?
- 3) How is the proceeding of the implementation of the new zoning system?

In Appendix III (table 5) there can be found an analysis- table. This analysis- table is used for giving a clear overview of the results.

5.1 The zoning system before 2007

Before 2007 (1996) the local society was proactive during policy processes. The Ministry in Jakarta implemented the first zoning system without looking to the local communities or without involving them. It was even implemented without involving the local government (Appendix II).

Since that time, marine resource users like fishers in Wakatobi became scared, because in front of their houses there were no- take zones, so they could not fish anymore in the area they always fished. Lots of local people disagreed with the zoning system, because they were not involved and there was a lack of communication and understanding between the local people and National Park Authorities. Furthermore, there was confusion about some areas which became protected. Another problem was that the National Park Authority did not monitor effectively enough and did not take enough action against the incidents which took place, because of limited capacity. This brought also confusion among the local people, as foreigner fishermen could fish in the areas they were not allowed to. In general, local people saw the zoning system as a threat to their livelihoods (Appendix II).

With this can be said that the interviews, confirm what is standing in the literature.

5.2 The zoning system after 2007

5.2.1 Changes for the local communities

Goals

The interviews confirmed what is standing in the literature. In the interviews came out that the local communities are strongly depended on the marine resources, because most of them are fishermen and algae farmers. The ocean is part of their live every day, it is number one of the resource to obtain their needs. Besides that, geographically, Wakatobi consist of 97% of water, while the land area of Wakatobi is only 3%, so the marine part is the majority of Wakatobi. Thus, the protection of Wakatobi National Park is from importance for the local people, so that their needs will also be safe in the future and for next generations.

According to the traditions from the local communities, for the whole local society it is important that the zoning system can be linked with any habit from the local community for reaching its nature conservation goals and that their traditions and values will be respected by every stakeholder. What was also important for the local communities is that the National Park Authorities should improve in their monitoring activities.

Changes

Regarding to the zoning system, there are some social, cultural and economical changes noticed since 2007 and some things which stayed the same since the implementation of the new zoning system. The changes can be explained as followed:

Social aspect

Before and after 2007 there is no change in knowledge of the local communities about how to take care with the nature. The local people always respected their marine resources, because they know how important it is for them. According to Usni, a long time before the zoning system was implemented the local communities used traditional fishing habits which also pay attention for overfishing or which is not destructive for the nature. An example is the term 'domali', which means that an area is prohibited or unavailable to fish (Appendix II). Thus, nature conservation among the local fishers existed already for ages, but because another use of terminology it is possible that there became confusion regarding the zoning system. Furthermore, some of the local people respect the zoning system, because they understand what the meaning of the zoning system is and therefore some of them are really open- faced about it. According to Lamu, local communities are in general more interested than the local government in the zoning- system, because they see how important the natural resources are as they stand more closer to it (Appendix II).

Since the zoning system is implemented in 2007, there are some changes in social aspects. There came more discipline about how to maintain the marine resources. Also, some of the local communities are actively involved in nature conservation. Before the rezoning system, there was no participation from the local communities. Depended on where they live, they play now a role by doing surveillances and monitoring in their marine area to guard the policy and regulation of the area of the National Park.

Besides that, the number of local people who join the community activities organized by the Outreach Team increased since 2007. Furthermore, according to Saliki, there is a little change in education like learning, reading and some of the local communities are more interested in the government. This is something which is starting to increase since a short time and goes step by step (Appendix II). Abas said: "The zoning system which is recently implemented, improves slowly, but certainly the behavior of the local communities by preventing them to destroy the nature resources". This because, the island forum groups and facilitators understand the real meaning of the zoning system and they facilitate it towards the local communities (Appendix II).

As previous research showed, a negative social aspect that plays a role is that there was no active contribution from all the local communities within the implementation of the zoning system. During this research, according to Eliswan it is not yet changed, the local government makes the rules and regulations, while the local society is proactive during policy processes (Appendix II). Also, there is still a lack of understanding and communication between the local people and the Park Authorities. The local people do not get enough information about the zoning system from the local government. Most of the local communities only know the zoning system as a prohibition for managing the marine resources, but they do not understand the real meaning of it and that it is important to sustain the natural resources for the sake of human being. This may result in misunderstanding by some of the local communities and they therefore disagree with the new zoning system. An example is, some fisherman see the zoning system as a prohibited to access their marine area and all the resources in it, because of an issue that was provoked by the politicians, by doing a political trick ('black campaign') to gain more voters.

Economic aspect

Since 2007, an important change for the local society is that no-take zones are implemented in some areas, so they cannot enter all the marine areas. A negative aspect for the local society is that most part of the fishing area is deep sea, and for fishing there they need special gear. It is easier to fish in the coastal areas, but there some areas are no- take zones. The reason that most zones at the coast are no- take zones, is because here the coral needs to recover. But, since 2007 there are less no- take zones then before 2007 (from approximately 78% to only 3%). Furthermore, because of the boundaries now, there will be no overexploitation of the nature, as only a certain amount of fish will be caught. Also, the way to the spawning area is prevented for illegal fishing, so that the amount of fish can increase. This is important to bring the needs of the local people safe in the future.

Besides that, since 2007 some local communities find the new zoning system useful, because it maintains the boundaries between the outside areas and the traditional areas. Therefore, the traditional areas are prohibited for fishers from Singapore or the Philippines. Also, the involvement of the local communities by doing surveillances helps to prevent the over catch done by the foreign fishers. This is an important reason why a part of the local communities at this moment stand behind the new zoning system. Eliswan said: “The zoning system made it since 2007 possible to manage the natural resources and hopefully on this way the availability of the nature resources will be there for future generations” (Appendix II).

Cultural aspect

According to Saliki, a cultural aspect which plays a role is that some of the local communities, like the Bajo think about living now and not about how to life in the future. It is not about money, but it is the cultural aspect which plays a role (Appendix II). Although, there is a change visible in the habit of the local communities. Abas said : “The zoning system, slowly but certainly changes that bad habit into preserving the nature better than before. Even though, there are still only a few local people who keep using destructive fishing methods and the zoning system is still incapable to decrease the number of foreign fisherman who often do any kind of illegal fishing in the marine area of Wakatobi” (Appendix II).

According to the traditions from the local communities, for the whole local society it is important that the zoning system can be linked with any habit from the local community for reaching its nature conservation goals. This is something what did not happen till now, more of this will be explained in chapter 5.2.2.



Figure 20: Fishermen with spear, Tomia (personal collection)

For the local communities, the importance is that the marine resources will be safe for next generations and that their traditions are respected by all the actors. To achieve these goals, the involvement of the local people regarding the zoning system is from main importance. This can be reached by a synergy between the involved actors and whereof, the first step is that there is an understanding of the real meaning of the zoning system.

Regarding to these importance's, what not changed until now is that there is no respect from all actors regarding the values and traditions from the local people. If this would be, there would also be more interest and involvement of the local people regarding the zoning system. Then, there would be a better collaboration between all the actors. However, there are some important changes visible since 2007. There can be said that there was no active contribution from all the local communities within the implementation of the zoning system, but there is more involvement of the local communities in general. More local people join the community meetings and are interested in the zoning system and there came more discipline in how to maintain the marine resources. There is even a little change in behavior visible. With this can be said that more local people start to understand the real meaning of the zoning system. What was also important for the local communities is that the National Park Authorities should improve in their monitoring activities and that the marine resources can be maintained in the future. Since 2007, there still did not come a controlled monitoring system, but now, many local people find it positive that there are boundaries so that foreigners are not allowed to enter the fishing area of the local people. Also, since 2007, there came a tool to manage the marine resources for now and in the future.

5.2.2 Changes for the facilitators and community forum leaders

Goals

According to Abas: “At the moment the new zoning system was implemented, I hoped there would be a well synergy between every important actor like the government and the local society to manage the fishery and tourism and other important needs and I want to achieve a same understanding on every level of society in order to conserve and taking care the continuity of the nature”, (Appendix II).

When the re- vision started, many local people started to talk about it and were afraid, because before 2007, the rules and legislation were made from a distance and not by the local government and without any involvement of the local communities. Therefore, most local communities disagreed with the new zoning system. Because of that, the task of the outreach team members and facilitators is to give the local society explanation why the new zoning system is important for the future. The facilitators and community forum leaders try to increase awareness of conservation issues and the level of understanding between the involved actors. This is also what the local government, National Park and the TNC- WWF Joint Program want to reach. The aim of the redesign was for those actors the same: They wanted to integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs while shifting the management power from the central to the regional government, in order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities.

Changes

Some local communities see benefits to support the new zoning system. Slowly and step by step, they start to understand the real meaning of the zoning system. But still, some of the

local communities do not want to understand, because it is a new rule what prohibits them to fish wherever they want. There is also some confusion, because some kinds of fish species were already protected before the zoning system came. For example, in 2006 community forum group KOMUNTO held community discussions between the facilitators and the local society about implementing fish bank in one area in Tomia. Fish banks are protected areas safe from exploitation and allowing for regeneration of fish stocks. The fish bank is established so that the local communities can play an active contribution by doing surveillance and monitoring close to their houses. So currently, there is a fish bank established within the zoning system. The community forum group is working to make more areas in Tomia to become a fish bank. They hope that when the monitoring by the local people themselves will develop more, the rangers from the National Park will also monitor the whole zoning system area of Wakatobi National Park. There is namely also confusion, because the fishers do not see the rangers from the national park doing surveillances. Some local communities often ask, “why do the surveillance people not prevent the area from dynamite fishers?” WWF and TNC do the surveillance together with the National Park Authority, but the National Park has actually the role to do the surveillances. They find that the National Park Authority needs to control the whole area and more frequent, because foreigners can still enter the traditional zones to fish there. For the local communities it is too hard to surveillance in the outside areas (further away from their houses and further away from the coast), because of the lack of capacity like money for petrol and it also costs a lot of time for going further away on the sea.

According to Sahari, there is also some confusion for some of the local communities, as at this moment the new zoning system is only formal on national level, because the local legislation of the zoning system is still in process (Appendix II).

A positive change since the new zoning system, is that the relation with the local communities is stronger. Nevertheless, according to Sahari, there is a gap between the fishers and the law. As told before, the local people assume that the zoning system is an effort to conserve the nature and its marine resources, but, some of them still do not understand the meaning of the zoning system. They think the government made a rule so that they are prohibited for fishing in their area (Appendix II). According to all the facilitators and community forum leaders there needs to be communicated all the time and there needs to be more collaboration for letting the fishers understand the real meaning of the zoning system. They all agree that socialization towards the local communities must continue and have to be done by all the actors together, so that there will be no misunderstanding about the zoning system. Only then, the local communities can accept it (Appendix II).

The facilitators hoped and still hope that the local government can take care of the needs of the local society. They also mentioned that the local society is willing to collaborate if the local government respects their traditional morality. One of the facilitators even expected that the zoning system from 2007 would take the traditions and values of the local people into account. This means that how they wanted it, did not happen yet. Lamu mentioned: “At the moment the zoning system was implemented, I expected that there would come a legislation which is based on the traditional morality and which takes the zoning system into account. Or in the other way, that there would be a legislation for the zoning system together with the traditional morality, because they strengthen each other. So when the government makes

rules, it also needs to refer to the traditional morality and its values which already exists for generations” (Appendix II).

According to the facilitators, the cooperation has not yet reached what they expected, because they do not see discussions about the zoning system and there are no significant roles in managing the natural resources. Supardin said that there is cooperation between NGO’s and the local government, but there is not yet discussed about the traditional values from the local society regarding to the zoning system. He thinks that the actors work separately (share no significant roles in managing the marine resources) and that there are not yet been formal forum discussions till now (Appendix II).

Abas explained that the collaboration process in Wakatobi already began since 2004 by the Joint and Outreach Program, but that until now the cooperation has not yet reached what they expected. Abas: “ We work since years together with the local government, the National Park Authority and with local community organizations. It is still in process to figure out how to collaborate the best between those important actors. At the moment the new zoning system was implemented, I hoped there would be a well synergy between every important actors like, the government and local society to manage the fishery and tourism and other important needs and I want to achieve a same understanding on every level of society in order to conserve and take care of the continuity of nature. For achieving this, socialization towards the local communities has to continue and needs to be done by every part of the government and non-government. Besides that, rules have to be made in the National Park area in order to manage it and there needs to be a place or forum for discussion between every impotent actor and the local communities in National Park area. But, the colaboration does not work as it should. As a fishery facilitator of WWF in Tomia, I always hope that every actor gathers and discuss about a collaboration, so they can form a system that will be a main point to manage the natural resources in Wakatobi National Park area” (Appendix II).



Figure 21: Evaluation of training at local community meeting in Kaledupa (personal collection)

For the facilitators and community forum leaders, the importance is that the local people understand the real meaning of the zoning system. They explain to them why the zoning system is important for the future. On this way they try to increase awareness of conservation issues and the level of understanding between the involved actors. Finally, they hope that there will be a good collaboration between all the actors regarding nature conservation, so that the marine resources can be maintained in the future.

Regarding to these importance's, the facilitators and community forum leaders notice that there are no changes regarding collaboration between the different actors since 2007. According to them, the actors share no significant roles. However, they mentioned that there is more community involvement and there is a better relationship between the local communities and all actors which are the local government, the National Park Authority, TNC-WWF and themselves, since 2007. They also said that there is still confusion among the local people and some of them do not want to understand the zoning system. But, the facilitators and community forum leaders see that slowly some local people start to understand the real meaning of the zoning system. Despite the facilitators did not see a change regarding to collaboration, they really stand behind the zoning system, because it is important to conserve the marine resources in the future. Abas said: "The zoning system is important to guard the balance of the Earth's eco-system and, therefore it is important for all the actors" (Appendix II).

For achieving this, the facilitators and community forum leaders hope that there will be respect of the local people's traditions and values by all the actors and that socialization in the zoning system will continue. They also still hope that there will come a strict control of the whole zoning area done by the National Park Authorities and that the zoning system will become a local rule. If all this would happen, there would be less confusion among the local society and then there will be a better system for managing Wakatobi National Park.

5.2.3 Changes for TNC and WWF

Goals

The aim of the TNC-WWF Joint Program regarding the implementation of the zoning system, is to integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs while shifting the management power from the central to the regional government. In order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities. The TNC-WWF Joint Program tries to reach their goals by: Coordinating with the National Park Authorities and the central government in developing and assessing Marine Protected Area network designs; Coordinating with the Wakatobi National Park rangers regarding to surveillances/ monitoring activities to maintain the condition of the marine resources in Wakatobi. Furthermore, The TNC- WWF Joint Program consist of an Outreach Team with coordinators who collaborate with the facilitators. They try to increasing local community support towards conservation activities within the national park done. It is important to keep in mind that the Joint Program will move outside of the management system and will reduce their role and function if the transition plan is finished and if their goals have been achieved. Their current work would then be transferred to the regional

government, the National Park Authorities and the local communities. This is done on base of the 25 years management plan, which started in 2008. Within this management plan there is a five year strategic plan.

Changes

TNC, WWF, the National Park Authority and the local government explain to the local communities the meaning of the zoning system and MPA's, the importance of the coral reefs and the implementation of the regulation from the Ministry of Forestry. They also try to discourage the local communities to not use bombs for fishing. And during meetings they tell how the local people can play a role regarding to nature conservation. According to the two coordinators from the TNC- WWF Outreach Team, more local communities see the importance of it the current zoning system and they know that MPA's and the protection of fish spawning areas are really important for them to obtain their needs in the future (Appendix II). A change since 2007 is that regarding to the outreach coordinators the knowledge and interest of the local communities about the zoning system has increased. As the work of the Outreach Team is creating understanding (like the facilitators from paragraph 5.2.2), this is for them an important change.

The Outreach Team coordinators experience the zoning system especially positive since 2007: "When we interview the local society about the function of the zoning system, some local people tell us that it is very important for them, because they see at some spots the amount of fish already increasing. Not only in Wangi- Wangi, but there are also fishermen from other islands who say that the amount of fish is increasing since the new zoning system is implemented" (Appendix II). Also the Outreach coordinators notice that some of the local communities really understand the zoning system, but not all of them. Still most of the local communities think it is prohibited for them to fish. Both coordinators mentioned that there needs to be more socialization, like communication towards the local people. This because it is important that all of them understand the real meaning of the zoning system (Appendix II).

The zoning system is important for Wakatobi, because there is now a system to manage the marine resources. Sahri mentions: "We now can manage the area and hope the fish will be sustainable in the future" (Appendix II). According to the Outreach Team, since 2007 the management system of Wakatobi changed 100%, because now the marine resources can be managed and there is an increase of community involvement. Besides that, there is also a stronger participation of community forum groups who organize programs and meetings. Saleh: "The previous zoning system was closed for them, so it is now very successful" (Appendix II), and according to Sugiyanta, since 2007 the community forum groups like FORKANI and KOMUNTO are very active with the involvement of the local communities. Not only by establishing fish bank (in Tomia), but they are also having programs and meetings regarding to awareness of the fishery groups (Appendix II).

One of the TNC-WWF Outreach coordinators has meetings with the local communities one time in the week at different locations and in different islands and also the head coordinator of the TNC-WWF Outreach Team has meetings every month. The communication between the local communities and them improved since 2007. There are more meetings with the local communities since 2007 than before 2007, because there is more cooperation with each other. Furthermore, more local communities join the meetings since 2007. The target of the TNC-WWF Outreach Team is 25 people at a meeting, but sometimes 50 people participate in the meeting. It also happens that so many people show up, that they need to be divided into groups. Furthermore, the local people ask a lot of questions like: "What is the meaning of the

zoning system?”, “how can we involve?” or “what role can we play?”, which means that some of them are really interested in the zoning system.

TNC and WWF involve the local government and the National Park Authority in all the other activities like monitoring, workshops, outreach etc.. During meetings from the TNC-WWF Outreach Team, the National Park Authority and the local government have contact with the local communities. So the communication between the Park Authorities and the local communities goes via the TNC- WWF Outreach team. According to Sahri: “Finally, the local government and the National Park Authority will take everything over from TNC and WWF. But until now, the management plan is just started and there is already some success booked and also the communication and cooperation between all the actors increased since the new zoning system is implemented” (Appendix II).

Regarding to outreach towards the local communities there is a lack of quality of human capability and resources from the National Park Authority and the local government. Furthermore, until now, there is no integrated work plan, so no ideal collaboration between the different actors. Besides that, the actors should develop regarding to the planning schedule. Sometimes the Fishery Department or the National Park Authority is invited to come to the local community meetings and it happens that they do not show up, probably because of a lack of staff and time. Monitoring activities should be divided and done on a regular base (for instance every month) and every department has to sit together. This because the illegal fishermen know the schedule when no control takes place. Sugiyanta mentioned: “There is no integrated plan, because the management is still difficult. The collaboration improved a lot, but it is not yet ideal. Talking about the program, the people, the budget, the timing is new for the actors and we are just at the beginning” (Appendix). Before 2007, not all actors came to the meetings and there was no collaboration at all. Also, WWF and TNC were not so active as now. So the change is that there is more collaboration between all the actors and there is much more involvement of the local communities (Appendix II). But, still it is hoped that there will be a good collaboration between the forum groups (FORKANI, KOMUNTO etc..), the fishery groups (within the forum groups), the National Park Authority, the Fishery Department, NGO’s, COREMAP and the local communities to manage Wakatobi National Park.

Furthermore, until now, there are no changes in the regulation and the zoning system is not yet a local rule. According to Saleh it would be more effective and helpful if the zoning system is a local rule (Appendix II). They also hope that the socialization towards the local communities by the National Park Authority and the local government will improve, by giving information and explanation to the local society about the national park. Finally, it is also important that the Park Authorities will have enough capacity in the future to manage the zoning system, so that the reef ecosystem of Wakatobi National Park will be safe for future generations and that there will be a good balance with the local communities.



Figure 22: Evaluation at TNC- WWF office in Wanci, Wangi- Wangi (personal collection)

The goal of TNC- WWF is to integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs while shifting the management power from the central to the regional government, in order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities. This, is also the goal of the new zoning system.

According the TNC- WWF Outreach Team coordinators there are changes visible since 2007. The knowledge and interest of the local communities regarding the zoning system increased since 2007. According to the Outreach Team coordinators and the other interviewees from TNC and WWF, there is also an increase of involvement of the local people and a stronger participation of the community forum groups. They notice an increase of motivation, communication and collaboration between all the actors. But, the interviewees find that there needs to be a change regarding to legislation (like making the zoning system a local rule) and that there must come an integrated workplan, so that the roles and planning of the actors would be more efficient.

The facilitators did not find the collaboration improved since 2007 and TNC and WWF find that the cooperation between them and the National Park Authorities should develop more (like creating an integrated workplan), so that they finally can take the roles from the Joint Program over. Important is that the facilitators and TNC-WWF find that there is a better communication between all actors and the local communities. Furthermore, the interviewees agree that socialization has to continue and they hope that the capacity of the National Park Authorities regarding monitoring and outreach to local communities will improve.

Thus, to achieve the goal of TNC- WWF it is important that the collaboration should improve, but it is already going to the right direction as there is a better cooperation and communication between all the actors and the local communities.

5.2.4 Changes for the National Park Authority

Goals

The goal of the National Park Authority regarding the implementation of the zoning system is the same as the goal of TNC- WWF, as they initiated the process of the redesign together with the joint program and the regional government. So the goal is to integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs while shifting the management power from the central to the regional government. In order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities.

Desna said: “At the moment when the new zoning system was implemented, I hoped that the marine resources will always be provided for the local society” (Appendix II). The zoning system is necessary as a tool for keeping the system of nature conservation sustainable in the future.

Changes

The National Park Authority notices a positive change in the local people’s way of thinking regarding the zoning system since 2007. The negative feedback from the local society is because of the lack of socialization. The National Park Authority also agrees that it is

important to increase the knowledge of the local people about the importance of the zoning system. To maintain the continuity of the natural resources, so that there is an active participation from the local people and any other actor.

A positive effect of the new zonings system noticed by the National Park Authority, is that since 2007 Wakatobi National Park is now managed, that there is capacity building and that the quality of the zoning system is increased. In Hoga Islands for example, are no-take zones implemented and these areas are successfully protected since 2007. Hoga Islands is closely located to the island Kaledupa and the local community in Kaledupa experiences benefits because of the no- take zones. According to them they notice an increase in the amount of fish, so for them the no- take zones are useful. A negative aspect is that most of the local people only see the new zoning system that prohibits them to fish. Some of the local communities do not understand that there are also traditional zones implemented, which is actually positive for them. Furthermore, even though most of the Marine Park is traditional zone, they still keep fishing in the no- take zones. For example at the east side of Kaledupa there is a no- take zone which is close to the beach. The fishermen still do their fishing activities there, because it is where they fish their whole life and this is the area where they live close to. Desna said: “This is all about their habit, it is how they always did it in the past and they want to continue with it” (Appendix II).

Because some local communities consider the appearance of the National Park Authority as a prohibition for them to claim the natural resources, the image of the national park officers is decreased. According to Santosa another negative effect is that there is a refusal act from a certain community against the zoning system implementation. But, the knowledge and the understanding of local people about the importance of the zoning system implementation increased since the new zoning system is implemented (Appendix II).

The new zoning system is still in process and periodically monitoring and surveillances are not yet done, so there is not enough reliable data about changes within the areas. As Wakatobi National Park is a wide area that consists of 13,900 km² (1.390.000 HA), there are no periodically surveillances, because there is a lack of human and logistic capacity.

The national Park Authority thinks different than the other interviewees about legislation. The local rule is according to Desna and Santosa not necessary, because it is already a national rule and there will not be a large difference if it would be a local rule. According to them, it would make it more powerful, but there is no priority to do it.

In 2008 the National Park Authority did socialization to the head of the villages regarding to the new zoning system. Since 2009, there is socialization of the National Park Authority to the local fishers. Together with WWF- TNC, the Outreach Team and facilitators there is collaboration by having meetings, discussions and trainings together with the local communities. There is not yet direct collaboration between the National Park Authority and the local communities, but the National Park Authority is working on a management plan that focus first on the local society in Kaledupa. The management plan consists of involving especially the fishermen who live close to the no- take area, so that they also play a direct role by doing surveillances. This is essential for the National Park Authority, because now there is too less human capacity. On this way, collaboration can improve also.

Anyway, in 5.2.2 is explained that the community forum group KOMUNTO also involves the local people by establishing fish bank in Tomia. So the National Park works with a different strategy, but has the same goal.

The National Park Authority has the task to be a supervisor to manage the zoning system. They play a role in the communication with the local people, but TNC and WWF are still leading this process. It all goes via the Outreach Program, which the National Park Authority does together with TNC and WWF. There is more collaboration between the National Park Authority and other actors since 2007, but it is not via a scheme or a work plan.

Desna said: “The main purpose is how to build a communication and collaboration between the Local Community, the National Park Authority and the Local Government in one page regarding to the zoning system” (Appendix II). Santosa mentioned: “Also, to try and struggle to prevent any disobey against the zoning system’s rules. The real meaning of the zoning system is for the local society important, because their marine natural resources have to be safe in the future. If all the actors have the same understanding about the zoning system, then it can be managed effective” (Appendix II).

The goal of the National Park Authority and TNC- WWF is to integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs while shifting the management power from the central to the regional government, in order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities.

There can be said that according to the National Park Authority, there are changes visible since 2007. They notice that the local people’s way of thinking regarding the zoning system improved since 2007, there are also ecological changes and there is more communication and collaboration between the National Park Authority and the other actors. However, the facilitators, TNC-WWF and the National Park Authority share the opinion that the cooperation has not yet reached what they expected (there is no scheme or integrated workplan) and they share the opinion that there is no direct contact between the National Park Authority and the local society.

Furthermore, the National Park Authority agrees that they do not have not enough capacity, but they work on management plan to involve local people in surveillances. Besides that, the actors all have the same opinion that socialization towards the local communities has to keep continuing so that there will be no miscommunication about the management system of Wakatobi National Park. As, it is important for all of them that the zoning system can keep the nature conservation in Wakatobi sustainable in the future.

Thus, the actors share the same opinion regarding to changes within collaboration since 2007. The only thing they do not agree is that the National Park Authority finds it not necessary to make the zoning system a local rule, as the other actors mention that this is important.

5.2.5 Changes for the local government

Goals

The goal the Fishery Department of the local government is to integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs in order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities. An example of improving the wellbeing of the local people is that the zoning system could increase the income of the resource users. At the same time, with the implementation of the new zoning system the local government hoped that there will be an increase of awareness of conservation issues and that there will be an increase of the level of understanding between the involved stakeholders.

Changes

There are positive effects for all the actors according to the local government since the new zoning system is implemented. The zoning system has become a tool to manage the eight conservation targets, which are: Coral reefs, fishes, cetaceans (dolphins, whales..), turtles, sea grass, mangroves, pelagic fish (commercial fish like groupers) and spawning aggregation sides. The target conservation in Wakatobi National Park needs to be protected. Thanks to the zoning system the marine resources like the coral reefs and fish populations will be sustainable in the future. Before the rezoning system the status of the reefs was not good. Since the new zoning system, the coral reefs and fish population improves and increases again. The increase of income of the resource users can happen by sustainability but, it did not happen till now as it needs time. Another ecological change is that since 2007 there is a decrease of destructive fishing methods done by foreigners. Another positive effect of the new zoning system is that before 2007 the fishers had to fish far away and since the process of the new zoning system they can fish close to their own houses. Besides these changes there is also a positive change in understanding and involvement of the local communities. Also the interviewee from the local government hopes that there will be more and regular socialization towards the local communities and in cooperation with all the actors.

According to him, there is at this moment no good regulation in Wakatobi National Park. The system needs a focus within regulation, like the implementation of a rule for the catch sizes of the fishes, the fishnets or other equipment to catch fish, areal fishing (close to their houses) etc.. Also, to protect Marine Protected Areas (MPA's), the local government and the Wakatobi National Park Authority need to be interactive about legislation and effective surveillances. Furthermore, what not changed since 2007 is that the zoning system is not yet a local rule, so the local people do not take this system serious (Appendix II).

Before the zoning system is implemented, the Marine and Fishery agency (DKP) was already working on the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPA's). The Marine and Fishery Department of the local government started already with this process long before the zoning system by cooperating with the local communities by community outreach. In 2006 there was an identification based on the ecological assessment. They started with the implementation of 12 MPA's at sides on each island of Wakatobi. The goal of the MPA's is how to protect the reefs with involvement of the local communities who live near the reefs and make use of it. In total at this moment there are 50 MPA's (in total 63 villages). With this can be said that like the National Park Authority and also community forum group KOMUNTO, the local government has the same goal for protecting the marine resources, but works with a different strategy.

There is communication between the local government and the National Park Authority about socialization towards local communities about the understanding of the zoning system and also about monitoring. Regarding to the outreach work, the actors collaborate together by telling them to not use destructive methods like cyanide or bombs. There are meetings planned in every village of the islands and these meetings take place organized by WWF-TNC. The National Park Authority, the local government and the local communities are invited to come to the meetings. Regarding to surveillances, the participants collaborate well. As told earlier, there is collaboration, but there is no consistent patrolling and there is no schedule. There is also communication, like visiting each other at their office, also by calling and on a formal way like letters. They plan then to do the activities together. The Fishery Department, National Park Authority and the Joint Program have daily contact. When there are problem like an illegal fisher is seen (with for example a bomb or using cyanide) they

work together during this whole process to find a solution. All cases and problems the actors discuss with each other.

The goal of the Fishery Department is the same as the goal of the National Park Authority and TNC- WWF, which is integrate protection and conservation needs with local resource use needs in order to achieve the goal of the conservation of biodiversity while at the same time improving the wellbeing of the local communities.

According to the interviewee from the local government, he notices the same changes since 2007 as the previous actors. He mentioned that thanks to the zoning system the conservation targets can be managed, there are ecological changes visible, there is more understanding and involvement of the local society and there is more communication and collaboration among all the actors. He also agrees that there is no legislation or rules, no integrated workplan or shared schedule and that there is no consistent patrolling of Wakatobi National Park. So he also says that the cooperation has not yet reached what he expected.

At this moment there needs to be a rebuilding of the collaboration, because there is not yet a time scheme or regular meetings from all the actors. As told in the previous paragraph, this shows that the involved actors work in the same marine area with the same aim, but they do not share a same schedule and there is no integrated work plan.

However, there can be concluded that all the actors share commitment regarding the collaboration.

The actors share in several aspects their opinion, regarding to what changes there are within the cooperation between them since the zoning system is implemented in Wakatobi.

Since 2007, Wakatobi National Park can be managed. There are ecological changes visible like, the coral reefs status improved, the fish population increased and since 2007 there is a decrease of destructive fishing methods. Regarding community conservation, there is more understanding and involvement of the local society regarding the new zoning system. More local people join community meetings, there is more knowledge and interest and there is a little change in behavior of the local communities visible. Besides that, there is more communication and collaboration among all the involved actors.

The five different actors agree that there is no legislation or rules and there is no integrated workplan or shared schedule: They work by a different strategy, but they have the same goal. Besides that, some of the actors are from the opinion that the traditional values of the local society are not taken into account. This might be a reason that there is still misunderstanding and unwillingness among some of the local people regarding the zoning system. Furthermore, all the actors mentioned that there is still a lack of socialization. Because of this there are still some misunderstandings regarding the zoning system. There is also still a negative thinking from the local people in the National Park officers, as the park officers do not have the capacity to monitor the whole fishing area. If the socialization would improve, the local people would feel less confused and there will be an increase of understanding. But besides that, all the actors share the opinion that they hope the capacity of the National Park Authorities regarding consistent patrolling and community outreach will improve. The different actors did all mention that the collaboration did not reach yet what they expected.

But, regarding the changes within the cooperation between the different actors since the zoning system is implemented in Wakatobi, there can be said that an important change which is visible is, that all the actors share commitment regarding their collaboration.

6 Conclusion

For reaching community conservation, the cooperation between the different involved actors plays an important role. The fishery department of the local government, the National Park Authority, NGO's like WWF and TNC, local communities, facilitators and community forum groups all have the same goal: For all of them it is important that the marine resources in Wakatobi can be maintained in the future.

From 1996 till 2003, the local communities of Wakatobi were excluded from decision making capacities within the conservation area. The management plan of the Wakatobi National Park was a controlled and a centrally planned management system. It was based on regulations and rules drafted from a distance.

But since 2007, there are lots of improvements. Thanks to the zoning system the conservation targets can be managed and there are ecological changes visible. Since the new zoning system, the fish population is starting to increase and coral reefs improve again. Another ecological change is that since 2007 there is a decrease of destructive fishing methods. These harmful methods are mostly done by foreign fishermen. But, the zoning system made it possible that most part, namely 68% of the national park, only local people can make use of. So now, the foreigners cannot take away the fish from the local fishermen. Furthermore, there is more understanding and involvement of the local society regarding to the new zoning system. More local people join community meetings, there is more knowledge and interest and there is a little change in behavior of the local communities visible.

All the actors, except the National Park Authority agree that making the zoning system a local rule is important for the efficiency of the management system in Wakatobi National Park. The other actors mention that the local people would be less confused and they would take the system more serious if the zoning system would be a local rule.

Furthermore, the interviewee from the local government notices that there is at this moment no good regulation in Wakatobi National Park. The system needs a focus within regulation, like the implementation of a rule for the catch sizes of the fishes, the fishnets or other equipment to catch fish. This also would make the management system of Wakatobi National Park more strong.

Besides that, some of the actors are from the opinion that the traditional values of the local society are not taken into account within the implementation of the zoning system. On this way the local people feel that there is no respect for their habits, so they might refuse to accept the zoning system. In addition, all the actors mentioned that there is still a lack of socialization which results in that there are still some misunderstandings regarding the zoning system. Furthermore, nature conservation among the local fishers existed already for ages, but because of another use of terminology it is possible that there became confusion regarding the management system. However, all the actors agree that socialization towards the local communities done by all of them needs to continue.

Until now, it is already a very good start. The interviewed actors notice an increase of motivation within their activities regarding community involvement and they mentioned that the communication among all of them improved since the implementation of the new zoning system. The facilitators notice a strong increase of collaboration between them and the local communities. The collaboration regarding the zoning system increased since 2007, but the actors share the opinion that the cooperation has not yet reached what they expected. There is no shared time scheme/ schedule or a planning for regular meetings based on all actors. Like one of the community forum groups is working on establishing fish banks by involving community participation, the Fishery Department works on implementing MPA's also by involving the local communities and the National Park Authority has their own management plan which also contains of community participation. Thus, they have the same goal, but work by a different strategy. At this moment there needs to be a re- building of the collaboration, because there is not yet an integrated workplan which includes the activities of all actors.

The collaboration for managing Wakatobi National Park is important, because, this would give the protected area of Wakatobi a better chance to reach its conservation goals. Furthermore, the Joint Program will move outside of the management system and reduce its functions and roles once their goals have been achieved. Their current roles would then be transferred to the regional government, the National Park Authorities and the local communities. Regarding to this, all the actors share the opinion that they hope that the capacity of the National Park Authorities regarding involvement in consistent patrolling and in community outreach will improve. Because the National Park Authorities have to take over the roles from the Joint Program, it is from importance for all actors that the cooperation between the National Park Authorities and them will improve.

So there can be concluded that an important change for the local communities, the facilitators and community forum leaders, TNC- WWF, the National Park Authority and the local government is that they share commitment regarding to collaboration among them. If the collaboration will improve, it will also bring positive results regarding the socialization process.

The management plan is just at the beginning. Because the zoning system is a new process, it all goes step by step and there are already many changes is the good direction. Wakatobi National Park is now managed, but all the actors share commitment that the collaboration process needs to continue for achieving their main goal, which is maintaining the continuity of the marine resources for next generations in the future.

7 Recommendations

There are yet lots of positive changes visible since the implementation of the zoning system. The collaboration between all actors improved, but there is still a way to go. As the local communities, facilitators, community forum leaders, TNC, WWF, the National Park authority and the local government share the same opinion about collaboration, it is important that there will come a collaborative management system with an integrated workplan. This, because all the different actors have the same aim, but they have their own workplan and share no significant roles. For example, the community forum group KOMUNTO works on fish bank, the Fishery Department on MPA's and the National Park Authority has also a management plan to develop community involvement regarding to monitoring and surveillances. They have the same goal, but work by their own planning within the same marine area.

Thus, re- building of the collaboration is necessary. All the actors have to sit together and discuss about how to improve the collaboration among all of them. It is important that a collaborative planning will be made by the National Park Authority and local government together with TNC and WWF, as the Joint Program needs to transfer their roles and tasks when they move out of the management system. This is from importance, because there is still a lack of capacity to monitor the whole area and if there are too less people/time to join local community meetings.

Besides that, as the different actors have a different perception about making the zoning system a local rule or not, it is importance that they first share the same opinion. As, this brings confusion for themselves and also for the local society.

Furthermore, as they already know for generations that nature conservation is important to keep their marine resources safe for the future, local people might have another thought about nature conservation. Because of another use of terminology, it is possible that there becomes confusion regarding the zoning system. Socialization is therefore important to prevent the misunderstandings.

Besides that, several times it is mentioned during interviews that the local habits and traditions from the local communities need to be taken into account in relation with the zoning system, as this is very important for the local society.

Thus, the socialization towards local communities has to keep continuing by all actors, to take away the miscommunication about Wakatobi National Park and the zoning system. This only can be done if the collaboration among the actors will improve.



Figure 23: Sunset at Waha beach, Wangi- Wangi (personal collection)

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Appendix

I. Interview- questions

A. Interview questions to the facilitators and community forum leaders (about local communities)

1. To what extent is the local community depended on the marine areas?
2. What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?
3. Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?
4. Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?
And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?
5. What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?
6. What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

B. Interview questions to the facilitators and community forum leaders

- 1) Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 2) Is there a change in amount of meetings with the local community since the new zoning system is implemented? Are there more local people coming to the meetings and are the meetings more often? Since when do you notice a change? Is there a plan/ schedule made in advance?
- 3) Do you communicate it with other parties (government, national park) if local community meetings take place? And how? Is this different then before the rezoning system is implemented?
- 4) What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?
- 5) Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?
- 6) Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?
- 7) How is the cooperation with the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. And is this different then before the zoning system was implemented?

- 8) How is the cooperation with the local government regarding to the zoning system? Is this changed since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 9) What do you hope in the future?

C. Interview questions to WWF- TNC

Questions to Ahmed Sahri and Sugiyanta:

- 1) How is the local community involved regarding to nature conservation?
Is this different then since the new zoning system is implemented in 2007?
- 2) What are positive and negative changes for WWF-TNC since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 3) Do you communicate about the new zoning system with other parties (government, national park, local communities)? How do you communicate with them? (is there a plan/ schedule for the communication?)
- 4) Is the communication with these actors changed since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?
- 5) How is the cooperation with the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. ?
- 6) Is the collaboration with the National Park Authority changed since the new zoning system is implemented? If yes, what are the changes?
- 7) How is the cooperation with the local government regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. ?
- 8) Is the collaboration with the local government changed since the new zoning system is implemented? If yes, what are the changes?
- 9) Is there a change in amount of meetings/discussions/forums with the actors (local government, national park, local community) since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 10) Is there a change of interest to collaborate between all actors since the new zoning system is implemented?/ are they more interested to collaborate since 2007 regarding nature conservation?
- 11) Are the roles/tasks from the actors divided how it has to be regarding to the zoning system?
- 12) What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?
- 13) Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

Questions to the TNC- WWF Outreach Team coordinators:

- 1) How is the local community involved regarding to nature conservation?

Is this different then since the new zoning system is implemented (2007)?

- 2) Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?
- 3) Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?
And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?
- 4) What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 5) Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 6) Is there a change in amount of meetings with the local community since the new zoning system is implemented? Are there more local people coming to the meetings and are the meetings more often? Since when do you notice a change? Is there a plan/ schedule made in advance?
- 7) Do you communicate it with other parties (government, national park) if local community meetings take place? And how? Is this different then before the rezoning system is implemented?
- 8) What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?
- 9) Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?
- 10) Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?
- 11) How is the cooperation with the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. And is this different then before the zoning system was implemented?
- 12) How is the cooperation with the local government regarding to the zoning system? Is this changed since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 13) What do you hope in the future?

D. Interview questions to the National Park Authority:

- 1) Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 2) What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

- 3) Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?
- 4) Do you experience changes since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?
- 5) According to you, is there a change in collaboration with the local community since the new zoning system of 2007 is implemented?
- 6) According to you, how stands the local society behind the new zoning system now?
- 7) Do you communicate with the local government about managing the natural resources?
- 8) What is the role of the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? What is your role?
- 9) If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the National Park Authority regarding to the task/ role they play?
- 10) If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the National Park Authority regarding to the surveillances/ monitoring?
- 11) Is there collaboration with other actors about the zoning system? If yes, how (in what way) does the collaboration take place?
- 12) Are there meetings/ discussions etc.. about nature conservation? And about the zoning system?
- 13) Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

E. Interview questions to the local government:

- 1) Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?
- 2) What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?
- 3) Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?
- 4) Do you experience changes since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?
- 5) According to you, is there a change in collaboration with the local community since the new zoning system of 2007 is implemented?
- 6) According to you, how stands the local society behind the new zoning system now?
- 7) Do you communicate with the local government about managing the natural resources?

- 8) What is the role of the local government regarding to the zoning system? What is your role?
- 9) Is there collaboration with other actors about the zoning system? If yes, how (in what way) does the collaboration take place?
- 10) Are there meetings/ discussions etc.. about nature conservation? And about the zoning system?
- 11) If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the Local Government regarding to the task/ role they play?
- 12) Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?
- 13) What do you hope in the future, regarding to the zoning system?

II. Interviews

A. Interviews with the facilitators

*Interview 1: La Ode Lamu (Ade) - KOMANANGI (Wangi- Wangi)
05-04-2011, Wangi- Wangi*

- 1 To what extend is the local community depended on the marine areas?

They are really depended on the marine resources because most of them are fishermen and algae farmers (The ocean is part of their live every day). Geographically Wakatobi is the area with the majority of (most part) ocean, so the ocean is the number one of the resource to obtain the society needs.

- 2 What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?

Currently, there is only an understanding about nature conservation (ocean use) between the local community and the government, it is not written on paper and it is not formal/ official. NGO's, the government and the local society understand that nature conservation is important, but there is no official regulation or written rule.

- 3 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

The collaboration with the nature is achievable when there is a significant part of role between the stakeholders: the local society and conservation NGO (WWF and TNC). (There is no own role). The collaboration form can be made by the local government if they make rules and legislations. When there are rules, collaboration is also feasible.

- 4 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?
And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

Some of them are interested, but not all. However, the local society is more interested than the local government, because they already see how important the natural resources are. The change that happened is that in some areas MPA's are established, because these areas are damaged. The MPA's are no-take areas for the local society. Before the zoning system the local people could enter everywhere for fishing and after it is implemented, they cannot enter everywhere where they want.

5 What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?

Social, cultural and economic aspects play an important role according to the zoning system. Some of the local communities do not stand behind the zoning system because of social, cultural and economical aspects. But in other places, the local communities the zoning system became really useful for the local society because it maintains the boundaries between the outside area and the traditional area (is prohibited for the foreigners like Singapore, Philippines). That is the reason why some of the local communities stand behind the zoning system.

6 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: Since the zoning system is implemented, there are boundaries for using the marine resources for a certain amount of fish so that there is no overexploitation of the nature. Also, the zoning system makes it possible for the local people to surveillance in this area, so that there the over catch done by the foreign fishermen can be prevented.

Negative: There is a lack of socialization in the new zoning system. The information from the local government towards the local society is limited (the local people do not get enough information about the zoning system). Most of the local communities only know the zoning system as a prohibit for managing the marine resources. They do not understand the meaning, because they only see it as a prohibit to fish.

Explanation: The local people disagree if they do not understand the rule, therefore most of them are negative. The local government has to help them explain.

7 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

For me, the zoning system is really important to continue, but this step must continue the socialization towards the local communities, so that there will be no misunderstandings. For letting them understand, socialization has to continue.

8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

What I expected is that there will be a regulation that consists of the traditional morality, which is also takes the zoning system rules and legislation into account. Or in the other way, that there became a rule so that the zoning system and the traditional morality make strengthen each other (improve each other).

Explanation: The local government has to think also of the traditional morality/ thoughts of the local society. When they do not take this into account, it is hard for the local people to accept it. In Wakatobi, it is all about marine activities like algae farming, fishing etc.. He hoped that there will be a synchronize between the zoning system and the traditional morality. Besides that, the traditional morality has always been here.

9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

I still want it, because not all the zoning system - traditional values are the same in managing the natural resources so we need to synchronize the positive law and the law which already exist among the local communities in generations.

Explanation:

The zoning system is meant by the positive law.

So the facilitator is wondering how to make the zoning system more traditional so that it will be more expectable for the local communities. Otherwise there will be a misunderstanding/ conflict. WWF, TNC, the outreach facilitators (NGO's) understand it, but the government has the power to make the change.

- 10 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

There is no collaboration in Wakatobi between three important actors which are the local government, the National Park of Wakatobi and the local communities. There will be no collaboration in Wakatobi if those three actors don not want to share significant roles in managing the natural resources. Therefore, the government must not only make rules, but it also needs to refer to the traditional morality which already exists with all the values in it, even before the country was established.

Explanation: the National Park Authority gets information from the Ministry of Forestry (Jakarta), maybe there is a lack of communication/ miscommunication.

Interview 2: Saharuddin Usni – FONEB (Binongko)

06-04-2011, Wangi- Wangi

- 1 To what extend is the local community depended on the marine areas?

The local communities are really depended on the marine areas, because most of them are fishermen in Wakatobi. The marine resources are their economy and food and they cannot live without the marine resources.

- 2 What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?

The role of traditional morality.

- 3 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

In the condition were the rules from the government and the traditional morality from the local community can find benefit from each other and can respect each other.

- 4 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?

And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

The local communities are really open faced and interested. A long time before the zoning system was established there were already traditional habits from the local communities to take care with nature conservation, for example to catch the fish by homadi. This is a traditional habit to catch fish and pays attention on overfishing. When the zoning system is established it was not a new thing for the local communities, because their knowledge was already there about how to take care with the nature. Therefore, they respect the zoning system and they start to understand what the meaning of the zoning system is.

5 What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?

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6 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: Because of the zoning system the fishers can protect their source of fish, they not have to compete with the foreign fishers from outside Wakatobi, because of the traditional zone.

Negative: the National Park Authority and the local government do not fully monitor in the fish capturing area to prevent it from illegal fishing activities, like dynamite fishing.

Explanation: Maybe because there is no communication and collaboration between the local government and the National Park Authority.

7 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Yes, there are positive effects for me. The positive effect is the discipline to manage how many fish there can be cached so that the amount of fish will increase, because the spawning area is prevented for illegal fishing.

The negative effects is the critic about the zoning system. The local communities often ask: “why do the surveillance people not prevent the area from dynamite?”.

Explanation:

The surveillance people are the people from the Reef Health Monitoring Program which is carried out by WWF-TNC and with involvement of the National Park Authority and the fishery department from the local government. But National Park has the role to carry out the surveillances.

Maybe the facilitator means that he wants a more periodically controlling system.

If somebody sees a dynamite fisher which is using bombs, WWF-TNC staff go directly with their boat to the dynamite fisher. This is called incidental patrolling, it happens two or three times in the month and when this happens the National Park Authority will be involved as well.

8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

The continuing of the food resources (fisheries) and to gain respect between the zoning system rules and the traditional community rules in order to use the marine resources.

9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

Now, I want the national park officers and the local government in Wakatobi doing a surveillance in the whole area of the national park Wakatobi from any activities like illegal fishing.

10 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

I do not see yet any collaboration between all actors. What I notice is a cooperation between the local community and the national park officers to monitoring the national park area.

There have never been any discussion (since 2007) between the local government, national park officers, the legislative people (parliament, politic people) and the local community about making a policy to manage the national park of Wakatobi area, so there is no collaboration in the national park of Wakatobi.

Interview 3: Eliswan- KOMUNTO (Tomia)
18-04-2011, Wangi- Wangi

- 1 To what extend is the local community depended on the marine areas?

The local communities are really depended on the marine areas because wakatobi has only marine resource and their food resources are in the ocean.

- 2 What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?

The local communities play a role by doing surveillance and monitoring work in the marine area, which is close to their houses. They play an active role and not just sit down, so help guarding the policy and the regulation of the National Park area.

- 3 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

In the condition of system collaboration. It means the local system (their traditions) is in collaboration with the governmental system. With this I mean that the local system is being respected by every stakeholder.

Explanation: Every stakeholder, like to local government has to respect the traditions of the local communities. If this happens, then the collaboration will be possible.

- 4 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation? And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

The local community is interested in nature conservation, when the form of nature conservation is being adopted in a traditional morality concept and being established from the local community habit (the way how they live).

Since 2007 regarding to the zoning system, there are no differences yet. It is only about monitoring, surveillances and evaluation.

Explanation: Traditional values/ habits like: Eating shark is not strange for them or consuming clownfish. The local people do not understand why it is prohibited. They also do not know that it is not healthy for the coral if they stand or touch the reefs. The zoning system is only about the area, but the habits are not socialized.

- 5 What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?

Social aspect is: When the zoning system is established there came disciplines about how to explore the marine resources.

Cultural aspect: We hope regarding to the zoning system that any habit from the local communities can be connected with the nature conservation.

Explanation: The facilitator still hopes it. He believes that there is a habit from the local people which can help nature conservation in a positive way. With the establishing of the zoning system he hopes this habit can strengthen the zoning system.

Economic aspect: We hope regarding to the zoning system that the nature resources will be available for always.

- 6 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: The zoning system makes organizes to manage the nature resources and the availability of the nature resources.

Negative: There is no contribution from the local communities within the implementation of the zoning system.

Explanation: The local society is according to the facilitator proactive.

- 7 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: There is a discipline to manage the border of where it is allowed to fish and where not. Thanks to the zoning system, this became clear.

Negative: There are no negative effects for me.

- 8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

- More effective monitoring and surveillances within the whole National Park area.
- An active contribution from the local communities in the implementation of the zoning system by giving them more contribution in the surveillance and monitoring.

Explanation: With this the facilitator means that preventing by going to police if they see it illegal fishermen. Some of the local communities to this, but not whole communities of Wakatobi.

- 9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

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- 10 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

There is no or maybe not yet collaboration between all the actors within Wakatobi National Park.

Interview 4: Supardin- FORKANI (Kaledupa)

18-04-2011, Wangi- Wangi

- 1 To what extend is the local community depended on the marine areas?

The depending situation between local community and the marine area is really common because 97% of Wakatobi area is marine and only 3% is land.

- 2 What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?

The role of the local communities is to use the natural resources according to the next generation needed.

Explanation: the local communities role is to take overexploitation into account, because there have to be also fish in the sea for their children and grand children.

- 3 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

According to what I see, the local communities are willing to collaborate at any condition whenever that collaboration really considering their needs and it can be accommodated by the local government.

Explanation: Any collaboration can happen, but the local government has to provide any kind of needs regarding to the marine area.

- 4 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?
And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

Yes, the local communities are really supporting nature conservation. It is changed since 2007, because with the old zoning system (before 2007) there was no participation from the local communities.

- 5 What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?
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6 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: The local people understand that the zoning system is an effort to conserve the nature. For example, to protect a damaged coral reef.

Negative: There are local communities who still not understand the meaning of the zoning system, so they still take it as prohibition within their area.

Explanation: They see the zoning system as a rule from the government to prohibit them from fishing/ farming.

- 7 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

The positive effects are sorely, because the recovery of nature resources is really happening.

Explanation: There is for example a more sustainable capture of tuna, so that there is an increase of tuna baby's.

- 8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

- That the area for foreign fishermen becomes prohibited.
- That a few SPAGs areas (Spawning aggregation site) can be recover soon.

- 9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

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Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

There is a change between the social and political system in local community, because the zoning system is really connected with the political system by a particular person

Explanation: By 1/2 or 3 persons from local government. The zoning system brought a change in social and political within the local community. It is not them they changed but their habits are changed (not person, but system).

Is collaboration between ngo's and local government, but not the real discussion about the traditional according to the zoning system. Maybe one by one division. They work separately, own job. Not whole in formal forum discus. Maybe only outreach with local people.

Same vision – WWF: fishery/ monitoring/ outreach/ marine: same vision

***Interview 5: Armin Sahari - Head of KOMUNTO, Tomia
20-04-2011, Tomia***

- 1 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation? And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

When the revision started, most local communities did not agree with the zonation. Then, lots of local people started to talk about it and were scared. Therefore, I give explanation to them who not agree with the zoning system that the zoning system is very important for the future. Slowly, some of them start to understand. Some of the local communities do not want to understand, because it is new for them. Before the zoning system they were free to fish. Also they are confused that the new zoning system came, because some kinds of fish species were already protected.

Besides that, the socialization is rare. They are because there is a gap between the fishers and the law. There is a gap between fishers and the law. So there needs to be talked all the time. An example is that the fishers do not see the rangers from the national park doing surveillances. There needs to be more collaboration for letting the fishers understand.

- 2 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

At this moment, most communities have benefits and are enthusiast to support the zoning system. But there is some confusion, the National Park Authority needs to control the whole area, because it is their task to do it.

Explanation: WWF and TNC have a supporting role and give trainings about surveillances and monitoring, but they have not the task to control the MPA.

- 3 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

It is positive and the relation with the local communities is more strong.

- 4 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

I hope that the local society understands the zoning system. There are political problems etc.. but for me the understanding is from most importance. My work is also to make the people understand about nature conservation.

- 5 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

Before 2007 (1996) the Ministry in Jakarta made the rule without looking to the local communities. They made it from a distance without any involvement of the local communities and not the local government made it. Fishers became scared because in front of their houses there were no- take zones so they couldn't fish anymore. In 2006, I did some community discussions to protect the fish spawning. I went to the National Park Authority and there came a fish bank for one area of Tomia. So in this area, it is not allowed to fish (like a no-take zone). So at this moment, there is a fish bank within the zoning system. I want that more areas in Tomia become fish banks and after that I hope that monitoring will develop. Because within the zoning system, foreigners can still fish in the traditional zones because there is no strict control from the rangers.

- 6 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

There is a better collaboration between all and the local communities. The National Park Authority involved them more.

7 What do you hope in the future?

I hope that the rangers from the National Park Authority do patrolling in the outside area and also more frequent, because for the local communities it is too hard to surveillance there. The community need to patrol just in front of their houses, near the coast, because for them it costs time and money for petrol etc..

During a meeting a fisher was also asked: "Where are the rangers?", so the National Park task is to the patrouilles. Otherwise, there is a misunderstanding from the local communities.

Until now, the local legislation of the zoning system is not yet signed and so it is still in process. It is at this moment formal on national level. So the district rule for Wakatobi is not yet official and this makes it for some of the local communities also confusing.

***Interview 6: Abas, Fishery facilitator within Joint Program, KOMUNTO
06-05-2011, Wangi- Wangi***

1 To what extend is the local community depended on the marine areas?

Wakatobi is a province which consist of 97% of marine area and only 3% of land. This combination cause most of the local people depend their live through the marine resources. The marine resources are the main sector to obtain their live.

2 What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?

Since years ago, the local people in Wakatobi are already know about conservation. The traditional local people of Wakatobi there is a quote "Domali", this means prohibited or unavailable. This present time the fishermen in Wakatobi, already know about conservation with not doing any kind of fishing activity which is not destructive for the nature, Even so, there is not yet maximum cooperation between local government and the national park.

Explanation: By theirselves they already do it for years on the traditional way.

3 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

The collaboration process in Wakatobi already began since 2004 (joint and outreach program), but untill now the collaboration still not reaches what we expected. Any kind of meeting that have been done is still not successfully figuring the best form of collaboration between the stakeholders in this area (WNP), even though it is already facilitator by the joint program TNC- WWF which already works together with the local government since years, and also with the national park and other local community organizations.

Explanation: Collaboration is still in process, still figuring out how to collaborate the best between the three actors.

4 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation? And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

Basically, the local people are interested with nature conservation, but when the zoning system is back implemented in 2007 many of them understand the zoning system as a prohibit and only a few of them who understood the zoning system as an important thing to do in order to sustain the natural resources for the sake of human being.

There is already a big change and that is the establishment of the island forum of Wakatobi (forum group, for example KOMUNTO) that really understands what the real meaning is of the zoning system.

Explanation: They can facilitate the local people to understand.

- 5 What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?

Social and cultural aspect : the zoning system that recently implemented, slowly but sure can improve the behaviour of local people to preventing them from destroy the nature resources, and change that bad habit into preserving the nature better than before. Even though there are still a few of local people who still doing destruction of the nature. Also the zoning system still incapable to decrease the number of foreign fisherman which often doing any kind of illegal fishing in Wakatobi's marine area.

Economy aspect : Untill now, the zoning system still incapable to improving the better life for fisherman.

- 6 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive effect: The zoning system can cause an influence a layout design of Wakatobi national park area.

Negative effect: There are still some fisherman who still aknowledge the zoning system as a prohibited to access their marine area and all the resources in it. This is happening because an issue that provoked by the politicians as their political trick (black campaign) to gain more voters.

- 7 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive effect: the zoning system is a very important step to be implemented, cause its provides a certain rules that must be understood by all the stakeholder to guard the balancing of the Earth's eco-system.

Negative effect: There are still a few local people who still dont fully understand the main issue and the important of the zoning system, because their human intelengence capacity still lack to understand it.

- 8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

- What it want to achieve from the zoning system is the establish the same understanding on every level of society in order to conserve and taking care the continuity of the nature.

- There is a well synergy cooperation between every important actors (stakeholders, government, local people, local community, etc) to manage the fishery, tourism, also other important need.

- 9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

- Socialization in a local people have to be continually and doing by every part government and non-government

- There is a rules to be made in National Park area in order to managing it.

- There is a place or forum for discussion between every impotent actor and local people in National Park area.

10 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

There are no changes of collaboration, because the collaboration does not work as it have to be. As a fisheries facilitator of WWF in Tomia, I always hope for every actor to gathering and discuss about a collaboration, so they can form a system that will be a main point to manage the natural resources in Wakatobi National Park area.

***Interview 7: Anthon, FORKANI
28-4-2011, Kaledupa***

He was from the beginning (1996) until now present with whole the process of the zoning system. He worked from 2002 till 2003 for FORKANI, Kaledupa and works for the WWF-TNC Outreach Team since 2007. He takes part in the Wallacea program for maintaining fish in Kaledupa and helps organizing the community radio with FORKANI ('voice' from local communities goes to WWF Kendari). He is working for 5 years on a project together with COREMAP (other NGO) in collaboration with the local government with the aim to get funding for the needs of the local society in south east Sulawesi. Furthermore, he educates and trains the local fishermen in one village in Kaledupa for using sustainable fishing methods.

1 Do the local people understand the zoning system?

50/50 understands it. Some like the Bajo people think it is just a political issue, they don't understand that it is for conserving the nature. Me, COREMAP, fishery department, NPO still try to tell the goal of the zoning system and that it is not a political issue. When voting comes the subject about the zoning system is there, but only then the politic wants votes from the local people (politic is the problem). Socialization has to keep continuing. It is at this moment done by NGO's, COREMAP, officers np, fishery department.

Example: politic made the zoning pamphlet black white, so that the people in Tomia thought it all the black (which is normally trad. Zone) was prohibit for them to fish, so they were against the zoning system. But it are the brown traditional zones. They make misuse of the zoning system. Use it as a tool to get voters.

There is a lack of socialization because: lack of local facilitators who can share the info/knowledge about the zoning system. Not lack of quantity, but especially lack of quality. Until now, there is no socialization done by the local government. So therefore facilitators from outreach so important. National park has also lack human capacity and resources. When they should do it, they only go to the district level (part of local government, but it roles the district) but not to the local community, only formal.

Only the local facilitators are giving the local people the socialization, nobody else.

2 Do you see communication of all involved parties (government, national park) regarding to the zoning system?

NGO's (WWF-TNC, Outreach) is really communicating, also the national park. But the problem is coming from the local government. Mister Hugua, leader wakatobi has good communication with local people but his local government departments does the job not well for socialization the Grasroot people (common), so there is a lack of info between the stakeholders and the grasroot people. The socialization of the zoning system has also the problem because the legislation people (politic) don't care if the people understand the zoning system or not. When there are meetings, they did not came.

- 3 Was this also before the rezoning system (before 2007) that the local government did not care?

Wakatobi established in 1996. This did only national park, because there was not yet a local government. This zoning system was then rejected by the local people. After 2003 the local government was established, also the joint program, they really collaborated well and created the new rezoning system together with local people in 2007.

- 4 Will there be a change if it the rule is a local rule?

Wakatobi is unique, not only np also local government in the same area. In other places it is only a national park. Here both of it. Making it a local rule, it is a process of collaboration. Design the area in the land > local government but marine area-> it has to be supporting by the zoning system.

- 5 Do you hope it will be a local rule?

It is very important. Because the national gov. gave the right of autonomy to the local gov. wakatobi is autonomy province, so therefore also good to have a local rule. When there is a local rule, there can be provided several points of this rule it can fit to the habits/needs it can be more acceptable for the local people.

When constitution becomes a local rule then they feel it is part of them and they really want to do it. Otherwise it is only from the national government and they take it less close.

- 6 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

Same. Communication is not good, then also not good collaboration.

- 7 Is the zoning system like the people would like to need it?

Before 2007 already started with going to all the islands. It is quite described how the people need it, eventhought there is quite struggle it is really successful. He hopes that the sozialisaton keeping continuing from time to time. It does not reach the grasroot people, lack of human resources/ capacity. Wakatobi is really lots of islands, we need more human capacity to bring the correct information about the zoning system. He hopes that the job of the socialization is not role of wwf/tnc.national park, but also for the local government. Local government everywhere has to do it. From up to down, national, to all the islands, to the head of village etc.

Biggest problem is how to classify the socialization, because it is all a lack of information to the local society.

Explanation:

Today the participants: Some of them really still did not understand about the zoning system. It is like irony, it doesn't make sense.

When new constitution, the hardest thing is the socialization always only by the NGO's. not supporting by local government.

Government does not want to connect with us. Its about the eager/ feeling quality of them.

Wakatobi has a lot of money, but they don't come here to the meetings and don't do socialization.

**Interview 8: Rikardo Saliki - COFBE (Centre of Basic education)
07-04-2011, Wangi- Wangi**

Rikardo Saliki works closely together with WWF- TNC Outreach Team and plays also a role as facilitator during meetings.

1 To what extend is the local community depended on the marine areas?

The local people are dependent with the sea area. More people in Wakatobi work sea exploit. Assign illustration Wakatobi area is 97% is sea and 3% is the land. Then, in Wakatobi island sea is source of income.

2 What role does the local community play according to collaboration in nature conservation?

The local people are important role in collaboration in nature conservation that is in socialization and keep nature conservation.

3 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

Important influence to collaborate regarding to nature conservation are with good local politic and economic condition.

4 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?
And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

Yes. It is, people are interested about zonation in 2007. Sorry law not understand.

Explanation: He does not understand it, because he is working somewhere else, not for the WWF – TNC Outreach.

5 What are social/ cultural/ economic aspects which play a role by the local community according to the zoning system?

Yes, social life, cultural, economic play a role by the local community according to the zoning system. For example, part of cultural in Wakatobi have learning about zoning system.

6 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive effects: Make the people understand with nature conservation like not use the bomb and potacium.

Negative effects: Make industrialist people and part of the people disturbed with zoning system.

7 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive aspect: Make the nature in Wakatobi more better for the future.

Negative aspect: Not more socialization about zonation.

8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

With zonation, at the moment I hope more good socialization to the people.

9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

No, see 8. He still hopes it.

10 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

I notice any changes, like people habit for not make something damage a nature (bomb, potacrum).

B. Interviews with TNC- WWF

Interview 9: Sadar - WWF Outreach Team coordinator

04-05-2011, Wangi- Wangi

He also has experience with the local communities at WWF in Kendari.

- 1 How is the local community involved regarding to nature conservation?
Is this different then since the new zoning system is implemented (2007)?

The Local Government, National Park Authority, WWF-TNC have meetings and discussions with the local communities. We tell the local communities about the function of the zoning system and explain the function of MPA's and how the local people can play a role regarding to protection.

- 2 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

They see the importance of it. For example MPA's and the protection of fish spawning areas is important for the local communities to obtain also their needs in the future.

- 3 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?
And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

Some understand the new zoning system, but not all. Most of the local communities think they cannot fish there and see it as a prohibited.

- 4 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

The zoning system is especially positive since 2007. When I interview the local society about the function of the zoning system, the local people tell me that it is very important for them, because they see at some spots the amount of fish already increasing. Not from only Wangi-Wangi, but there are also fishermen from other islands who say that the amount of fish is increasing since the new zoning system is implemented.

The negative aspect is that the local community needs to understand it better, so there needs to be more socialization towards them so that all of them understand the real meaning of the zoning system.

- 5 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Because my work is communication and giving education to the local communities, the positive and negative effects of the zoning system are the same for me.

- 6 Is there a change in amount of meetings with the local community since the new zoning system is implemented? Are there more local people coming to the meetings and are the meetings more often? Since when do you notice a change? Is there a plan/schedule made in advance?

The meetings take place one time in the week at different locations, also in different islands. There are more meetings with the local communities since 2007 than before 2007. This, because we cooperate more with each other. Also more people join the meetings since 2007. Our target for a meeting is 25 persons, but sometimes there come 50 people. Sometimes it happens that so many people show up, that the local communities become divided into groups. The different facilitators go then with them to other rooms. Furthermore, the local people ask a lot of questions like: "What is the meaning of the zoning system?", "how can we involve?" or "what role can we play?".

- 7 Do you communicate it with other parties (government, national park) if local community meetings take place? And how? Is this different then before the rezoning system is implemented?

The National Park Authority and Local Government always join together with us during the meetings we organize. The National Park gives then explanation about the zoning system. Before 2007 they did not come to the meetings. So there is a change in collaboration between all the actors.

- 8 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

Socialization towards and involvement of the local people, in cooperation with the National Park Authority and the Local Government.

- 9 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

Yes. At this moment it is very positive. There is much more involvement and more people join the meetings.

- 10 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

There is more collaboration (during meetings) between all the actors.

- 11 How is the cooperation with the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. And is this different then before the zoning system was implemented?

The National Park Authority joins together with the Local Government during meetings from WWF-TNC. The National Park Authority explains to the local communities why the National Park Authority is there and explains the meaning of the zoning system, the importance of the coral reefs and the implementation of the regulation from ministry of forestry. They also try to encourage the local communities to not use bombs.

- 12 How is the cooperation with the local government regarding to the zoning system? Is this changed since the new zoning system is implemented?

Since 2007, the same as the National Park Authority. Also, the Local Government explains why they join the meetings and tell the local society their function and the effect of the zoning system. Only during meetings from WWF-TNC Outreach Team they cooperate with the local communities. Maybe the Local Government and the National Park Authority communicate about the territory of the zoning system and the traditional activities of the local communities.

13 What do you hope in the future?

At this moment I am satisfied. I hope the zoning system will be there in the future, because it is really useful. Also for the local communities the zoning system is necessary. The roles of the different actors are well divided, but the National Park Authority and the Local Government should keep continue the socialization by giving information and explanation to the local society about the national park.

***Interview 10: Saleh – TNC Outreach Team coordinator
09-05-2011, Wangi- Wangi***

1 Under what conditions are they willing to collaborate regarding to nature conservation?

The local people are responsible for collaboration regarding to nature conservation, because they must keep their home and therefore the marine resources. Its their food.

2 Is the local community open- faced / are they interested when you involve them about nature conservation?

And is this different than *before* the new zoning system is implemented (2007)? If yes, how is this changed?

The main problem is food, they need it so they are interested.

The difference is that this zoning system is totally different than before (100% changed).

Because this zoning system involves the local communities more. The people are more open now. The previous zoning system was closed for them. This is now very successful. Now interested more.

3 What are positive/ negative effects for the local people since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: The new zoning system protects the marine resources for the local fishermen in the future.

Negative: The people do not understand the new zoning system. They feel that the zoning system is against them, because the zoning system limits their access to fish.

4 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: That there is a system to manage the marine resources in Wakatobi.

Negative: The National Park Authority and the local government do not have yet a controlled system (no monitoring).

5 Is there a change in amount of meetings with the local community since the new zoning system is implemented? Are there more local people coming to the meetings and are the meetings more often? Since when do you notice a change? Is there a plan/ schedule made in advance?

Yes. Regular. Every month a meeting more or less.

Different then Sadar, because Saleh is coordinator and he is less often there then Sadar who is facilitator and therefore goes 1x in the week.

- 6 Do you communicate it with other parties (government, national park) if local community meetings take place? And how? Is this different then before the rezoning system is implemented?

We invite the NPA and local government to involve and they are present during meetings. We invite the NPA and local government more formal, with letters and we invite the local communities by letters and to speaking them or by telephone. three times in the month the NPA also organizes meetings with the head of the villages like the community of Waha, Bajo, Wanci, Liya Togo (=local government). Before the zoning system there was no collaboration at all. Also, TNC and WWF were not so active like now.

- 7 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

I hope that there will be participation of the local communities and that there will be a collaborated management between the local communities, the local government and the NPA.

- 8 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

My vision is: creating understanding. That the local communities, the NPA and local government have a collaborative management system of Wakatobi National Park. I still want it, it is not yet reached. it goes step by step and it is still in process. Finally there have to be socialization towards local communities from everybody, also from the local government.

- 9 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

In activities, like meetings there is collaboration. It is better since the new zoning system is implemented. But there are no changes in the regulation, because it is not yet a local rule. It would be more effective and helpful if it would be a local rule.

- 10 How is the cooperation with the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. And is this different then before the zoning system was implemented?

The National park staff has too less capacity to make the system strong. Maybe they don not understand the zoning system, because they cannot explain it well to the local people. The style how they present, with uniforms. They present themselves from a distance. It is too formal. They show that they have so much power, it makes a gap between them. "I am from the NPA and am here to protect the area". They present themselves wrong. Also the local government does it. They use also too complicated terms so the local people do not understand what they mean and they talk about the punishments.

- 11 How is the cooperation with the local government regarding to the zoning system? Is this changed since the new zoning system is implemented?

Same as National Park Authority (10).

- 12 What do you hope in the future?

That the local communities in Wakatobi have a local system/regulation or rule to manage the resources, also the National Park Authority and the local government so that those three actors have the same rule and understanding.

***Interview 11: Ahmed Sahri – TNC monitoring
05-05-2011, Wangi- Wangi***

- 1 What are positive and negative changes for WWF-TNC since the new zoning system is implemented?

Negative: With the zoning system some area is protected so that the community cannot fish there. There are three zones where they cannot fish, so some of these areas are not allowed to enter anymore. Also, most part is deep sea, then need specially gear to catch fish there. It is easier to go to coast area for the fishers. So therefore some zones are negative for the local society. But, most zones at the coast are implemented to recover the coral. Besides that, fishermen sometimes want to see right away an effect.

Positive: We can manage the area and hope the fish will be sustainable in the future.

- 2 Do you communicate & collaborate about the new zoning system with other parties (government, national park, local communities)? How do you communicate with them? (is there a plan/ schedule for the communication?)

Since 2008 we started with a 25 years management plan from WWF – TNC to the national park (within a five year strategic plan).

We have the task of supporting and collaborate about implementing. We help by giving data to National Park Authority and give advice and try to make it easy for the local people to imagine them about the importance of nature conservation and the zoning system. We also do the monitoring work and provide logistic and field activities and involve the national park. When there are results from monitoring, we give workshop to the national park. Every six months there is a workshop by WWF and TNC about monitoring data and we give the results to national park. They will make it as a consideration for the next change. Then, only after 3 years the zoning system can be changed. It are only little changes which can be made.

- 3 Is the communication and collaboration with these actors changed since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

Before the zoning system there was almost no monitoring done by the National Park Authority. So there is a change. There is also much more collaboration and involvement of all actors.

- 4 Are the roles/tasks from the actors divided how it has to be regarding to the zoning system?

Next year Wakatobi National Park will take everything over, so the outreach and also the monitoring work. We have now the capability, but give it to the park. Then the whole job of us will be done by the National Park Authority. The National Park Authority has 3 functions:

- Doing analysis: Here is a lack of capacity
- Outreach to the local communities: Here is a lack of capacity
- Monitoring and surveillances: This will be okay next year.

The function is unbalanced. There is too many staff for monitoring but not for the outreach (only three persons) and the data analyzing.

- 5 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

See TNC- WWF goals

- 6 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

We are booking success as we are at the beginning of the management plan. At this moment we do everything. Also, the district zoning plan is still in process and our success is to make it a local rule.

Extra information during another interview:

In 1996: Wakatobi National Park is established, since then a national park authority.

2003: local government is established, after that the two sectors: tourism and marine and fishery agency is established.

2007: The zoning system

Fishery department rule is about: MPA's within zoning system in Wangi wangi before the zoning system. Aim is: Give the local communities the ability to fish in the areas which are close to their homes and involve them with the monitoring MPA's. It is the same like fish bank in Tomia. The difference between MPA and fish bank is: Fish bank is established by KOMUNTO in Tomia, MPA is established by the Marine and Fishery agency from the local government. They have the same goal about collaboration with the local communities, but it is different organized. For fishing, fishermen which have boat larger than 5 or 6 GT (size) have to ask a permit at the Fishery Department from the local government.

Fish bank and MPA's within the zoning system are both useful regarding to Sahri. It is okay that there are more rules within the zoning system, it does not matter by who it is organized as long as we have the same aim. It has no influence on the local communities. The outreach facilitators think there is no good collaboration, but now it is not yet a success but we talk all the time, involve the local government and national park authority all the time by monitoring, workshops and outreach activities. There is already a small success, so for the management plan (20 more years) it is really good start till now.

***Interview 12: Sugiyanta - WWF Fisheries program
19-05-2011, Wangi- Wangi***

- 1 How is the local community involved regarding to nature conservation?
Is this different then since the new zoning system is implemented in 2007?

Some local communities are involved in the conservation program, especially since 2007. Since then the process of the zoning system started. Right now, FORKANI and KOMUNTO are very active with the local communities. Not only fish bank (in Tomia), but also the forum is doing awareness of the fishery group. The leaders of the forum group with their members organize group meetings with the local communities.

- 2 What are positive and negative changes for WWF-TNC since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: Local community involvement is improved strongly to achieve the goal how to manage the Wakatobi National Park the best. The involvement is more easy and effective. This is a large difference then before 2007. Before not 2007 there was no involvement at all (zoning system is like a ghost- afraid).

Negative: There are no negative aspects. The National Park Authority should develop and improve regarding to the management planning. What they do is not effective enough and

WWF and TNC are still doing everything. For example, there is no continuous monitoring. They do it not regular, every department should have to sit together. The illegal fishermen know the schedule when there is no monitoring, so then they take their chance to fish illegal. Regular monitoring, like every month would be better. First the National Park Authority, then the Fishery department should have to help. It is not an integrated plan, but they plan by theirself. But, this is something which is new and the process of the rezoning system is still at the beginning. Besides that, we made a workplan together with the NPA and the Fishery department, but it, still not works. The purpose is to start from beginning this year. But the management is still difficult, because it is new to talk about the program, the people, the budget and the timing (budget goes from the Forestry Department to the local government). Every activity takes place at the end of the year, like monitoring/outreach and everything (every department), so they do not start from the beginning. This is one of the main reasons why the Fishery Department often cannot join meetings. The program goes fast in a short time at the end of the year.

- 3 Do you communicate about the new zoning system with other parties (government, national park, local communities)? How do you communicate with them? (is there a plan/ schedule for the communication?)

The Outreach Team talks with the local communities. Then they communicate with Veda Santiadji (projectleader WWF). He communicates with the NPA, the Fishery department, with Forestry Department in Jakarta. After that formal letter (for changes) follow.

- 4 Is the communication with these actors changed since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

Yes. There are much more meetings. It depends on the target, but the facilitators work in every island every day by talking with the local communities. Every week they report it to Saleh (supervisor from the Outreach Team). Then the target, budget etc.. will be discussed. There is a strong involvement of the local communities since 2007.

- 5 How is the cooperation with the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. ?

About everything communication takes place by telephone, then 2 or 3 days before they get also a letter to confirm. There is made a workplan before the start of a new year. This takes place every year. It depends on who is responsibility for what. For example at this moment for monitoring is the conservation coordinator (Sahri) is responsible for the collaboration. Always there is contact before an activity takes place (according to the program). This happens by the staff in every section.

- 6 Is the collaboration with the National Park Authority changed since the new zoning system is implemented? If yes, what are the changes? How is the cooperation with the local government regarding to the zoning system? Are there frequently meetings/ discussions etc.. ?

There is only a workplan, but there is not yet collaboration. Until now, it does not work , we work with our plan and we coordinate this with the National Park Authority. We prepare the planning for a collaborative management. I talk with the Fishery Department and put the planning and schedule next to each other. But this is still not working. We do the same activity from each department, but we cannot do it regular. This, because it is not yet a collaboration plan, but for the activities we invite all the actors (NPA, Fishery Department, local communities). This because it is our goal, they finally have to take our tasks over. The problem regarding the collaboration might be, because they work inside their own

department, but it is necessary to talk all the time. For example, there are three departments and in the same month they all together do the monitoring work, but they should divide it. It is about willing and we all the time try to collaborate. I want that COREMAP, the Fishery Department, the National Park Authority, NGO's collaborate, or at least a minimum of three organizations. But there is not yet a good collaboration.

Explanation:

COREMAP is like a project where coral reef ecosystem can be managed well by community and ecosystem conservation. COREMAP has 7 districts in Indonesia. They have special funding, so it is a government. Before LIPI. Coremap is from national level and it hard for them to think in local level. The Fishery Department is close with the COREMAP program.

- 7 Is the collaboration with the local government changed since the new zoning system is implemented? If yes, what are the changes?

See 6.

- 8 Is there a change in amount of meetings/discussions/forums with the actors (local government, national park, local community) since the new zoning system is implemented?

Yes especially the community facilitators and the outreach coordinators. Also with the National Park Authority we work very close, so it is better since 2007. Every activity is reported and we invite them for meeting. With the Fishery Department it is also better. There are more meetings on formal and informal level. Also the community forum groups, like FORKANI invites us to come. It is better, but the collaboration is not yet ideal.

- 9 Is there a change of interest to collaborate between all actors since the new zoning system is implemented?/ are they more interested to collaborate since 2007 regarding nature conservation?

Yes for sure. There is more understanding and more local communities are interested to work together.

- 10 Are the roles/tasks from the actors divided how it has to be regarding to the zoning system?

It is getting closer, but we still have a big responsible. It is improving, but it still needs to be more improved. Sometimes we invite the Fishery Department or the National Park Authority to come to the local community meetings and they are not there. Probably there is no staff and a lack of time. Especially the Fishery has a large responsibility, they have to work together and involve everybody, before we leave. We tell this to the head, they say that they tell the staff, but nothing changes. Maybe everybody is too busy with their own activity.

- 11 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

- A good collaboration between the forum groups (FORKANI, KOMUNTO etc.), with the fishery groups (within the forum groups), the National Park Authority, the Fishery Department, NOG's, COREMAP and the local communities to manage Wakatobi National Park.

- That there would be enough budget (from Jakarta, ministry of forestry) for surveillances, monitoring and patrolling. So that the National Park Authority has the capacity to take over our responsibility.
- The Ministry of Forestry is giving budget for projects like the zoning system (which is 'sea' part). But, this is still in process.

12 What do you hope in the future?

See 11. That the National Park Authority can manage well and that there will be collaboration. So that the coral reef ecosystem around the National Park can be safe in the future and the local communities have a good live (with income) and a future for their generation. So that there will be a balance with the local communities.

Regarding to the local government: The regent of Wakatobi Ir. Hugua is not the problem. But the implementation of him is hard to adapt by the departments, because there is a gap between the governor and one level above him.

C. Interviews with the National Park Authority

Interview 13: Mohammed Desna

27-4-2011, Kaledupa

- 1 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: thanks to the new zoning system the wakatobi national park is now managed. For management it is very positive. An example: Hoga Islands around is no- take zone. It is really successful protected. The local community in Kaledupa sees here how useful it is for them, it is a benefit, because the amount of fish increased.

Negative:

- The local people only see the new zoning system as a prohibit. But there are different zones, also for them to fish like the traditional zone. But the zoning system is a new system to manage the area. (=tegenargument)
- The no- take zone is close to the beach (blue, east side of Kaledupa), there the fishermen still does the fish activities because it is where they always fish their whole live, this is also where they live close to. They have a large part of fishing, much brown (which is the traditional zone) but they still go in the no- take area. It is all about their habit, they did it in the past. So why they have to go far away now and not in front of their house (which is no- take zone).

This is the managing system: Zoning system = divides the areas in:

1. No- take zones: ecosystem can recover/ safe.
2. Useful zone:
 - traditional zone: local people only
 - common zone: also for foreigners from outside Wakatobi

- 2 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

The continuity for the local people to have the marine resources. How the zoning system can keep in the future also sustainable for the local people.

To achieve it, the establishment of the conservation system, the zoning system is necessary, the zoning system is like a tool. You need it to conserve the nature.

- 3 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

It is still in process. I did not yet see if there are changes. I only know it if there will be periodically monitoring and surveillances. This is not at the moment, because the human and logistic capacity is less. The Wakatobi ocean is wide, therefore the monitoring cannot be done periodically and therefore there is no reliable data.

4 Is the zoning system a local rule already?

The zoning system is not yet a local rule, so it is not yet official. It is only said by the ministry of Jakarta. First it needs socialization with the local government for making it a local rule/ legislation. The local rule is not necessary, because it is already a national rule and there will not be a large difference if it would be a local rule. It probably would also have no effects on the amount of monitoring/ surveillances which can be done.

5 Do you experience changes since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

There can not yet changes be seen, because the data (from monitoring and surveillances) is not reliable enough to say if there are changes.

6 According to you, is there a change in collaboration with the local community since the new zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

Between us and the local community there is not yet direct collaboration, but we are working on a management plan for Kaledupa. For involving especially the fishermen who live close to the no- take area so that they can also help with the surveillances. This is necessary because now there is too less human capacity.

In 2008 we did socialization, especially to the head of villages (local government).

In 2009 until now we do socialization with the local fisherman. Like having the meetings, trainings together with WWF/TNC, the outreach and the facilitators.

7 According to you, how stands the local society behind the new zoning system now?

The local community response both positive and negative. We did research and interviews with the local community and the result was that 50% was negative response and 50% was positive. The negative response was mostly because of a lack of information about the zoning system.

Explanation: Has to do with socialization.

8 Do you communicate with the local government about managing the natural resources?

The collaboration about everything according the new zoning system is done by National park officers.

The National park does: monitoring, surveillances and sometimes also together with the fishery department. The role of national park is to do this, but with involvement of the fishery department.

The collaboration between local government and National Park Authority is good.

We collaborate with the local government. There are also meetings and discussions about the zoning system: We do it often (but not via a schedule) with the fishery and tourism department. Once in a month minimal. We always have something to discuss about regarding to the zoning system and we are really connected with each other.

If the National Park Authority finds a illegal fisher, we communicate it to the fishery department (local government). So we only communicate about changes or when it is necessary, but the communication is really often. So there is also no overlap between our jobs

(we don't have the job description), but we find each other often, because we deal with the same area. There is no specific problem between their collaboration, we communicate well. Also, we discuss about to change the border every 5 years. Only if it is necessary. So in 2011 we will discuss it.

- 9 What is the role of the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? What is your role?

National Park Authority: Zoning system of whole wakatobi national park

Government:

- Fishery dep: fishery
- Tourism department: tourism

- 10 If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the National Park Authority regarding to the task/ role they play?

/

- 11 Would it not be more effective if it also a local rule? Why not important to become?

For myself personally, it would make is more powerful as rule but no priority to do. It is already Indonesian constitution, the local government has to take it already. It might become better, but not main condition.

- 12 If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the National Park Authority regarding to the surveillances/ monitoring?

See 9.

- 13 Is there collaboration with other actors about the zoning system? If yes, how (in what way) does the collaboration take place?

/

- 14 Are there meetings/ discussions etc.. about nature conservation? And about the zoning system?

/

- 15 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

Not known. Not here since 2007.

The local government designs the territory design all the time (using zoning system) by discussions.

- 16 What do you hope in the future?

The main purpose is how to build a communication and collaboration between the local community, national park off and the local government in one page about the zoning system. Background of the zoning system is also for the local society the future safety of their marine natural resources. If all have the same understanding about it then they can manage the zoning system effective.

Extra information:

Surveillances go from Wanci to other islands and then back to Wanci. It is hard to spend logistic and money. We want to improve the offices in all the islands itself, so that every office does their own surveillances. To provide all the islands from equipment for all doing the monitoring itself. This is the management plan on which they are working on. This would be more effective and there would be a decrease of the budget also. And we can than also collaborate better. Try to improve the national park office in all the islands.(1 Wangi- Wangi, 1 Kaledupa, 3 Tomia and Binongko together (3 posts).

If foreigner (often from South Sulawesi, for example from Makassar) fishes in the traditional zone and the national park catches him they process him. Then the boat needs permit for example so that they cannot fish anymore.

(The border of the traditional, no- take and other zones is marked by buoys. Everywhere there are buoys for the zoning system, they have the same color as the map from the zoning system (blue, green, brown.)

Interview 14: Hary Santosa

23-5-2011, Kaledupa

- 1 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive effect: There is a capacity building and the zoning quality increase.

Negative effect: - There is a refusal act from a certain community againsts the zoning system implementation. – The national park office’s image being decrease because some community from local people considering the appearance of national park office as a prohibition for them to claim the natural resources.

- 2 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

Increasing the local people’s knowledge and a certain party about the important use of the zoning system to maintain the natural resources continuity, so there is an active participation from the local people and any other party.

- 3 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

Trying to increase the quality and quantity of discussion and socialization about zoning system within the local people trough any activities such as “outreach community” (doing by TNC-WWF), reaching the local people by workshop and any informal meeting, also making the socialization as one of local subject to study in schools.

- 4 Do you experience changes since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

Yes

- 5 According to you, is there a change in collaboration with the local community since the new zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

Yes, there are;

- Increasing the knowledge and the understanding of local people about the impotance of zoning system implementation
- Trying and struggling to prevent any disobey againsts the zoning system’s rules

- 6 According to you, how stands the local society behind the new zoning system now?

In general, the local people not actively participate yet in a way to protect the zoning system and stands it rules.

7 Do you communicate with the local government about managing the natural resources?

Yes. By communications, discussions, and any other socialization to the local government.

8 What is the role of the National Park Authority regarding to the zoning system? What is your role?

The national park's role:

As a supervisor to manage the zoning system

My role:

guarding the continuity of the zoning system implementation

gain a well communication with the local people.

To identify the aspiration from local people and local government.

9 If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the National Park Authority regarding to the task/ role they play?

No. Because the main purpose of national park are:

(according to the national rule No. 5 year of 1990), the concervation which conclude 3 main ideas:

- Protection to the live's providing system.
- To maintain the continuity of flora and fauna in any different species within their ecosystem.
- The green living and useful of natural resources.

10 If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the National Park Authority regarding to the surveillances/ monitoring?

There is no change.

11 Is there collaboration with other actors about the zoning system? If yes, how (in what way) does the collaboration take place?

Yes. By doing it together, such as :

- Intelligent and cooperate operation
- Monitoring resources use
- Community outreach

12 Are there meetings/ discussions etc.. about nature conservation? And about the zoning system?

Yes, such as :

- Socialization of managing the national park together with the local government (head of district, head of village, etc)
- Community outreach that is all about discuss with the local people

13 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented? What are these changes?

Yes. There is a change in a way of local people thinking and understand about preserving the natural resources.

D. Interview Fishery Department, local government

Interview 15: Hardin Bambang

19-5-2011, Wangi- Wangi

General information:

The local government is established in 2003 and National Park in 1996. But before this time, the Marine and Fishery agency (DKP) was already working on the establishment of MPA's. The Fishery Department does practice with the local communities (outreach) and started already long before. The goal is how to protect the reefs with involvement of the local communities who live near the reefs and make use of it. In total at this moment 50 MPA's (Indonesian word is DPL).

2006: Identification, based on the ecological assessment. Start with 12 MPA's at sides on each island of Wakatobi.

2008: DKP (Marine and fishery Agency) declared 28 MPA's.

2009: 50 MPA's (in total 63 villages).

2011: 53 MPA's.

Questions:

- 1 Are there positive/ negative effects for you since the new zoning system is implemented?

Positive: Very positive for community, government etc., because the marine resources will be sustainable in the future.

Before the rezoning system the status of the reefs was not good. Now, the coral reefs and fish population improves and increases again.

Negative: /

- 2 What did you want to achieve at the moment when the new zoning system was implemented?

That the zoning system will improve the sustainability of the coral reefs and fish populations.

Target also: income will increase of the marine resource users, because of the sustainability.

But it needs time, did not happen till now.

WNP: hope that there will be more socialization and more regular like every month.

- 3 Is it now how you want it? Why/ why not?

Yes, because the zoning system become a tool to manage the 8 conservation targets: Coral reef, fish, cetaceans, turtles, sea grass, mangroves, pelagic fish (commercial fish), spawning aggregation sides. And target conservation in WNP needs to be protected. (Commercial fishes like grouper and cetaceans: dolphin etc..)

Not yet. I see mind set/understanding, but local communities not yet. If we give a presentation, 75% of local people understand about nature conservation like not using dynamite fishing. 25% does not understand it. The process of socialization has to continue. Local gov. and NPA has to collaborate for doing this. Everybody has to do socialization.

- 4 Do you experience changes since the zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

Yes, destructive fishing decreases. The coral reef condition is improved, the fish population increases, like reef fishes, the reefs improve. Understanding and involvement of local communities is much better.

Before the zoning system the fishers took fish very far away, since the process of the new zoning system now they can fish close to their own house. Because local government and WNP need to regulate. Not enough regulation now, because it needs a regulation focus like size fish, fishnet... this is something for a next step as a suggestion for them. It would be better if it would be a local rule, but that would be still not enough. It is like an understanding for the local communities and not strict. Strong collaboration between National government and local government. Any regulation/ rule have to be interactive between regulation from Nat. gov. and local gov. in wakatobi no rules like fishnet size, so no good regulation. Maybe local government not yet synchronization, that is very important.

I think it is difficult because, less knowledge to implement a good regulation or how to make the conservation more sustainable. (like every local government in Indonesia).

5 According to you, is there a change in collaboration with the local community since the new zoning system of 2007 is implemented?

There is socialization from the NPA and the local government with the local communities to understand about nature conservation. For example no destruction of coral, no use of cyanide or bombs.

6 According to you, how stands the local society behind the new zoning system now?

75% understand, 25% not yet understands the zoning system. Amount of destructive fishers decreases, if they use cyanide they do it out Wakatobi (by foreigners done not by local people). The local communities understand it, but NP rangers go to outer reef for surveillance. Marine and fishery department from local government, police and army also collaborate well. Any collaboration (loc.gov,wnp,army,police) but there is no consistent/ regular patrolling (not like a schedule), so not good collaboration. Maybe low budget, maybe not good communication.

7 Do you communicate with the National Park Authority about managing the natural resources? If yes, how (in what way) does the communication take place?

Every monitoring we do together (to coral reef, to surveillance, outreach to local communities). Sharing information by coming to office fishery department and WNP to plan to do the activities together. Every day contact. When there is any problem like an illegal fisher is seen (bomb, cyanide) we work together on a solution until finish.

A lot of case/ problems we discuss with each other.

8 What is the role of the local government regarding to the zoning system? What is your role?

See 7. And about socialization the local government communicates with WNP and the local communities. Also supporting budget, capacity building.

9 Is there collaboration with other actors about the zoning system? If yes, how (in what way) does the collaboration take place?

See 6. Like police, army, local communities, NGO's from local communities (forum groups). Radio community (Kendari) sometimes NPA staff come to radio to interview the people of wakatobi to hear comment about WNP. Local government (me) join with this also sometimes. Marine conservation, monitoring, socialization, how to protect the marine area. It is all collaboration.

On different ways. Calling, going to office, letter etc.. (inviting each other). Sometimes a schedule.

Example of socialization: posters from WWF – TNC, we support this by sharing budget. We not go to local comm. alone, but together with WWF- TNC. WWF and TNC invite us and NPA to come to socialization meetings.

10 Are there meetings/ discussions etc.. about nature conservation? And about the zoning system? And who is involved?

Yes, ofcourse. Every village etc.. also effective. Yes a schedule... very intensive meetings and discussion with NPA and with the facilitators from WWF- TNC. When the facilitators on all islands go for socialization the NPA joins.

Politic is the most problem, especially when there is voting.

11 If the zoning system is a local legislation, will there be changes for the Local Government regarding to the task/ role they play?

yes, all rules have to do by the local government. Like equipment fish, promise to use areal fishing (close to the houses) to protect the MPA's. not enough rules yet, there have to come rules. Especially, surveillances have to come much more for implementation the rule. And more strict like getting the police or punishment if somebody breaks the rule.

12 Did you notice any changes in collaboration between you and other actors since the new zoning system is implemented/ since 2007? What are these changes?

Yes. There is much more collaboration between everybody. Head of fishery department with mister Veda(when he was projectleader, he started with it) the collaboration with WWF-TNC, NPA whole process for the zoning system. Since the zoning system two times disucces the program, but now not accomodate, now no good implementation (collaboration but not very good). budget or potential/ less staff from local government etc.. maybe short budget. Mas Veda initiation is not used by the fishery department. Time schedule is important!! Mas sugi maybe will contact me to do initiation from collaboration program. (I give mail from veda to my boss but he..)

Very intensive staff about collaboration with NGO, capacity building, consistent program, professional research. Good but need rebuilding the collaboration. And time schedule with commitment from everybody is important (every actor). So that there would be a regular meeting, budget etc.. then it would be perfect.

13 What do you hope in the future, regarding to the zoning system?

The zoning system becomes a consistent rule/ legislative include in landplanning of Wakatobi regency. One rule of landplanning. Because the zoning system of ocean part is rules, but not for the land part. Now the landplanning arranges it with national government and the local government, maybe next year one rule also from the NP for the landplanning.

Special zone= land use. Special management done by local government, not by NPA.

III. Analysis- table

Changes according to the actors since the zoning system is implemented (2007)

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | Local communities | Facilitators & community forum leaders | TNC- WWF | National Park Authority | Local government |
|--|-------------------|--|----------|-------------------------|------------------|

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|------------------------------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|--|------------|--|------------|
| 1. How was it before 2007? | - There has always been respect for the marine resources - There was no involvement of the local people by implementing the zoning system. | | The facilitators notice during their work that previous zoning system was made from a distance and without any involvement of the local communities, so fishers were afraid. | | There was no tool to manage the marine resources and no involvement of the local people by implementing the zoning system. | | There was no tool to manage the marine resources and no involvement of the local communities. | | There was no tool to manage the conservation targets and no involvement of the local communities. | |
| 2. What did they want to reach? | - Respect of the traditions and values. - Marine resources save for future generations. | | - Give the local society explanation why the new zoning system is important for the future. - Active involvement of the local society in the monitoring and surveillance work. - Monitoring of the whole system. - Socialization. - The needs of the local society can be provided by the local government. - The zoning system takes the traditions and values of the local people into account. - a synergy between the actors. | | - Socialization towards local communities - A good collaboration between all actors - Capacity of the Fishery Department and the National Park Authority will improve to take over the role of the Joint Program. | | - Marine resources will always be provided for the local society. - Socialization towards the local communities, so that there will be no miscommunication about the management system of Wakatobi National Park. | | - Sustainability of marine resources, so that they can be provided in the future. - More socialization towards the local communities and in cooperation with all actors. - Rebuilding of the collaboration is necessary, so that there will be regular meetings and a schedule for all the activities. | |
| 3. How is the procee | Changes | No changes | Changes | No changes | Changes | No changes | Changes | No changes | Changes | No changes |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| ding? | More discipline in how to maintain in the marine resources; There is more involvement of the local communities; More people join the community meetings and are interested in the zoning system; There is a little change in behavior visible; There are boundaries so that foreigners are not allowed to enter the fishing area of the local people. | There was no active contribution from all the local communities within the implementation of the zoning system; There is still a lack of socialization; The traditions are not taken into account with the implementation of the zoning system; There is no controlled monitoring system; The zoning system is no local rule yet. | There is confusion and some people do not want to understand, but slowly, some start to understand it; More community involvement (f.a. fish bank); A better relation between the local communities and all actors; Zoning system is important to conserve the marine resources in the future. | Not yet enough involvement from local society in monitoring; No strict control of whole zoning area; Still a lack of socialization in the zoning system; The traditional values of the local society is not taken into account; No collaboration between all different actors together and no significant roles; Not yet good collaboration. | Knowledge & interest of the local communities in the zoning system increasing; Marine resources can be managed now, even though there are less no-take zones; Increase of involvement of local people and strong participation of community groups; An increase of motivation, communication and collaboration between all the actors. | Lack of socialization; Fishermen are still not allowed to fish in some areas where they always fished in; no direct communication with the local communities and the NPA and the local government; NPA has too less capacity for regular and controlled monitoring; no integrated workplan, so no ideal collaboration between the different actors; No legislation yet. | WNP is managed; The local people's way of thinking regarding the zoning system since 2007 improved; Ecological changes; Work on management plan to involve local people in surveillance; More communication and collaboration between the NPA and other actors | Lack of socialization; Negative image of the National Park officers, because they do not have the capacity to monitor the whole fishing area; Some of the local people keep fishing in some no-take zones, because of the tradition they always did this; no scheme or a workplan; No direct contact between the National Park Authority and the local society; | The conservation targets can be managed; Ecological changes visible; More understanding and involvement of the local society; There is more communication and collaboration among all the actors. | No legislation or rules; No integrated workplan or shared schedule; No consistent patrolling of Wakatobi National Park; Cooperation has not yet reached what he expected. |
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| | | | | | | | | Coope ration has not yet reache d what they expect ed. | | |
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Table 5: Analysis table- changes for the different actors