

# Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund

## 亞洲水鳥保育基金

### **PROJECT INFORMATION**

**Project title:**

**Capacity Building for Village Leaders on Migratory Shorebirds Conservation in Sumatera Utara - Indonesia**

**Project starting and finishing date:**

**March 1, 2009 and July, 31 2009**

**Name of organisation:**

**Yayasan Akasia Indonesia/Sumatra Rainforest Institute (YAI/SRI)**

**Project person in charge:**

**Hasri Abdillah**

### **CONTENT OF FINAL REPORT**

**1. Aims / Objectives**

1. To develop well understanding about migratory shorebird conservation
2. To improve well perception and understanding on integrated coastal zone management
3. To develop village heads capacity as local NGO's partner for shorebird conservation

**2. Summary on project activities**

**2.1 Asian Waterbird Census Training (I)& (II)**

Capacity Building for Village Leaders on Migratory Shorebirds Conservation in Sumatera Utara held by Yayasan Akasia Indonesia/Sumatra Rainforest Institute (YAI/SRI) was fully funded by Asian Waterbirds Conservation Fund (AWCF). The activity is the follow-up of the previous training, namely "Capacity Development of the local NGO's of Sumatera Utara". The training was held considering that the cooperation and sustainable effort is required among the stakeholders in an effort to protect the migratory waterbirds and shorebirds especially in the coastal region both Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai Districts. In addition, as a follow-up of the program, YAI/SRI also has suggested the establishment of the Protected Area of Migratory Waterbirds in an area of approximately 200 hectares located along the coastal line both Tanjung Rejo and Percut villages of Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict of Deli Serdang District of Sumatera Utara Province. The suggestion has been submitted to the Minister of Forestry of Republic of Indonesia in Jakarta and it has been positively responded by the central government through the Direktorat Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati dan Balai Besar Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Sumatera Utara (DirJen KKH dan BKSDA) for implementation of the survey of Migratory waterbirds habitat identification in both Tanjung Rejo and Percut Villages.

The local government is the most front pioneer which is important enough as the partner of NGO's in conservation issues. The fact shows that the rural government generally has minimal experience related to sustainable development principles and knowledge of conservation. Based on the fact, it is expected to be able of improving the capacity and

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knowledge of the local government both Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai Districts as the partners of NGO's in implementing the conservation activities of migratory waterbirds and shorebirds, hence, also improving the capacity and interpretation of the integrated coastal zone management which is next expected to be applied in their respective regions.

The activity was conducted in two stages each consisted of 15 participants who came from 5 coastal villages both Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai Districts. All the participants were the local government consisting of Head of Village, Rural Consensus Board and Rural Treasure. The implementation was carried out by theory session, game, field study session and presentation.

The first stage of the training was done on May 23-25, 2009 and the second stage was done on June 16-18, 2009. The theory session was held in Madani Hotel Medan, field study and presentation were in both Percut and Tanjung Rejo Villages of Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict of Deli Serdang District.

Theory session was held by describing a sequence of material consisting of: 1) Introduction to the wetlands ecology, 2) Conservation of waterbirds and migratory shorebirds, 3) Principles of Milllenium Development Goals (MDG's), 4) Participatory village planning and, 5) Preparation of rural budget and expenditure (the material of training attached).



Presentation of the material was altered by some games to describe the values of importance of solid team cooperation in solving any problem arise in managing a team /organization. In addition, the game offered motivation and relaxation to the participants in attending at the next materials and improve the intimacy between the participants and the facilitators.



The field study session was held by carrying the participants directly to the coastal region to see and collect the data of rural development impacts on the coastal regions damaging the environment and which was not participative. Based on the observation, it was then presented and discussed by all the participants of the training.

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**Goal of the activity:**

1. To improve the knowledge and understanding of the participants of ecological functions of wetland as the migratory shorebird habitat and the importance of maintaining the preservation.
2. To improve the understanding of the participants of conservation values especially for protection of Migratory shorebird and waterbirds habitat and to know the actions which are required to take in an effort of protecting those habitats.
3. To improve the understanding of the participants of the fundamental principles of Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in Indonesia and the goal and objective of the concepts of sustainable development especially in coastal regions.
4. The participants know, understand and can implement the principles of participative rural development, including the plan of rural-based coastal region development.
5. The participants can know and understand the procedures of preparation and management of rural finance and can prepare the rural financial report properly and accurately.
6. The participants can understand the well known rural management and environmental-oriented.
7. Networking created among the participants and stakeholder, especially network with YAI/SRI in conserving waterbirds and migratory shorebirds in Sumatra Utara.
8. The gathered information of the most recent condition of coastal villages related to the development activities leading to worse impact on the coastal region preservation, particularly both Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai Districts.

**Organising date:**

The first training was done during 3 days, Saturday-Monday on May 23-25, 2009.

The second training was done during 3 days, Tuesday-Thursday on June 16-18, 2009.

**Actual number and group of participants:**

The first stage of this training was followed by 15 participants who came from 5 coastal regions of Deli Serdang District. All the participants included the rural government apparatus consisting of 5 head of village, 5 members of the rural consensus board and 5 rural treasures.

The second stage was followed by 15 participants who came from 5 coastal regions of Serdang Bedagai District. All the participants included the rural government apparatus consisting of 5 village leaders, 5 members of the rural consensus board and 5 rural treasures.

**Evaluation of the activity goal:**

Based on the results of training either in the presentation of theory session or in field visitation, it could be concluded that the goals of the training have been reached as expected previously. It could be indicated by the discussion held in any session of presenting the material and by percentage of the participation in field. In general, all the participants have understood and recognized the principles of MDG's in Indonesia related to the sustainable development of coastal region, rural government management conducted well and participative, procedures of preparing the rural financial budget, the management and the preparation of the report according to the prevailing mechanism and regulation. The participants also have knowledge of types of migratory shorebird and waterbird habitat found in the coastal region and the steps that were required to take for preservation of the waterbirds and migratory shorebirds along with the habitat and all these would support the implementation of well and proper rural management and environmental-oriented.

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In addition, based on the presentation and discussion in field, it has been seemed that all the participants have seen directly and collected the data of any possible impacts by the implementation of development especially in the coastal region and non-environment-oriented such as conversion of mangrove into embankment, deforestation of mangrove as the source of charcoal woods and constructing materials, development of housing along the river basin and other non participative development activities.

In the field study session, the participants of the first stage training were divided into 2 groups, which of each conducted review and direct observation in the field, Percut and Tanjung Rejo Villages to find and invent the impacts of development damaging the coastal environment and non participative rural development. Based on the data, the presentation of all participants and committee was done and the data were then discussed by all of participants and committee of the training.

Whereas in the second stage, the participants were classified into 5 groups based on the rural origins of any participant. Any groups was ordered to discuss and invent of the possible development damaging the environment and non participant development conducted in each of their relevant villages and then the results of the discussion were presented in field (Tanjung Rejo Village). It was done in order that the participants can find directly and compare the existing conditions in their villages to those of other coastal regions.



The different mechanism of field study implementation in the two stages of training was carried out by considering the origins of the participants and the location of field study in which in the first stage training, the participants were not classified based on the rural origins of each participant so that it failed to get the maximal result. For that reason, in the second stage training, the participants were classified based on their individual rural origin. Based on the result of presentation and discussion, there were differences between both stages in which at the first stage, the problem at hand included the non participant physical development with the activities destructing in the environment. In the second stage, the problems more varied such as non physical development which was participative and non participative. The results of observation and discussion of the participants were then presented and gathered the data and information of the possible impacts non environment preservation-oriented and non participative development. In addition, the preliminary solutions were successfully found and these were then considered to deal with the problems.

The feedback of the participants during the implementation of the activities included:

- Full attendance of the participants at any session of training either in theory session or in field study session in which the participants attended these seriously and enthusiasm.
- The enthusiasm of the participants in giving their responses, suggestions and questions for any material offered.
- Seriousness of the participants in attended all the stages of training particularly when doing the direct observation in field to find the impact of non participative rural development and destructing the environment and followed by presentation and discussion of the results.
- The results of both observation and group discussion and other information of the most

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recent circumstances in each village of the participants were required to follow-up, either as the next program by YAI/SRI or as input for the regional governments both Deli Serdang and Serdang Bedagai.

- The suggestions and solutions offered as alternatives of methods to consider to help the implementation of preservation programs of coastal regions especially for waterbirds and migratory shorebirds.

The challenges faced in the implementation of training included the lack of understanding or interpretation of the participants for the languages and foreign terms used in presentation of the materials, especially the scientific name of plants and animals. Another challenge included the condition of road toward Tanjung Rejo Village were in damaged condition and holed due to the rain fell one day previously. It caused the vehicle trapped into the hole and took a longer time to remove the vehicle from the hole so that the implementation of presentation and discussion should be made in shorter time especially due to that it was impossible to get out from the Tanjung Rejo just for a night. In addition, when the field study session was taking place, the weather was so hot that the participants generally could not concentrate.

The actions taken to deal with the problems as mentioned above were as follows:

1. To interpret the names of region in foreign terms as contained in the materials especially for the names of plant and animal. It has been conducted when implementing the second stage training.
2. To solve the problems related to the road conditions, the second stage training used a car adjusted to the condition of such a road and even when implementing the field study, the weather was in good condition so that the road could be passed through smoothly.
3. To deal with the overheat weather, in the second stage training, the participants did not walked around the villages to see the actual conditions and collected the data of consequences of the development destructing the environment, however, the participants only collected the data and then discussed these based on the actual situation they found in each villages and they could compare them to that of the condition prior to the arrival in the location of field study.

### **3. Overall Evaluation of the project**

#### **3.1 Achievement of the aim / objective:**

The objectives the training on Capacity Development/Building for Village Leaders on Migratory Shorebirds Conservation in Sumatra Utara generally have been achieved well. For the materials presented, all the participants have understand and recognized especially about the waterbirds and migratory shorebirds, including the origin and the reason to protect and preserve the waterbirds. When the field study was taking place, the participants also could find directly and they could to differ some types of waterbirds and shorebird

In future, it is expected that the knowledge of the participants will be used to build the joint consciousness of each village around the coastal region to along with the other stakeholders, including NGO's and the local governments to make the protection and preservation of waterbirds and migratory shorebirds habitat. Also, the participants have obtained and understood the well-known rural government management, including in preparing the rural budget and expenditure and even preparation of the report and run the rural development participatively. Based on the knowledge and understanding that the participants have after attended at the training, it is expected that the participants as the rural government staff can apply them to develop their respective villages.

#### **3.2 Implementation of the project:**

The training activity for the village leaders have been conducted by Yayasan Akasia Indonesia/Sumatra Rainforest Institute as planned, even though there were still some challenges or barriers in the implementation, but the challenges could be addressed by YAI/SRI. Referring to the allocation of fund, the implementing institution (YAI/SRI) could maximize the fund offered by the sponsor (AWCF) so that all of the fund could be allocated as

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planned. However, based on the available fund, YAI/SRI failed to invite the presenter of materials out of Sumatera such as Wetlands International - Indonesia Program (Bogor, Jawa) and WWF - Indonesia (Jakarta, Jawa). It caused by the transportation fund was not available to invite the presenters of material out of Sumatra particularly to present the materials of Wetland and Conservation of Waterbirds and Migratory Shorebirds that should be relevantly offered by WI-IP. For the solution, the implementing committee (YAI/SRI) invited the observers of local birds or fowls who lived in Sumatra Utara that also have experience in monitoring the waterbirds and migratory shorebirds of Sumatra Utara.

### **3.3 Constrains and problem:**

In the implementation of the training program, the implementing committee has no significant constraints or challenges. All the training plans could be implemented smoothly ranging the preparatory plan until the implementation either theory session and even presentation in field. The challenges, if any could be addressed and dissolved with the proper alternatives of solution when the training was taken.

### **3.4 Recommendation:**

Recommendation and further actions as required to take in future are as follows:

1. A sustainable program is required to monitor continuously the existence of waterbirds and migratory shorebirds in the coastal area of Sumatera Utara implemented in an integrated method by all the stakeholders.
2. A more actual cooperation or collaboration is required to establish to make preservation of the migratory waterbirds and shorebirds and preservation of mangrove as the habitat of migratory waterbirds and shorebirds by maximizing the community participation that lived in the coastal region.
3. Based on participants input, that is needed a special program which aimed at the empowerment of woman group, such a silvo-fishery, increased the management capacity of woman village organization, faith of woman village organization as village public figure, so as the woman could more take the role significantly in mangrove ecosystem conservation, especially for shorebird habitat conservation activity.
4. Input and recommendation are required by the local government as the holder of power and authority in the region that may pay more attention seriously to the development of coastal villages and keep the preservation of mangrove forests in their working territory.
5. A collaboration and networking in monitoring of migratory shorebird should be more emphasized and improved and maximize the observation and monitoring activities by getting the regional or local governments, community, NGO's and other stakeholder involved in the activity.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matter : Introductory to Wetlands Ecology**  
**Resource person : Retno Widhiastuti**

### 1. Sukarman

**Ask** : The language used by the resource person did not understandable, why the resource person did not use the simplest language?

**Answer** : The difficult language according to the participant is the general language which are always use for the name of plants, because if use the local language it caused of confusion because each area use the different names.

### 2. Hasan Ma'sum

**Ask** : What the area of shore and what the area can use for fishing that measured from the sea front?

**Answer** : The shore area is a lower of tide toward the sea up to the higher rice of tide on the land. The area for fishing is the area out of shore area

## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Conservation of Waterbirds and Migratory Shorebirds**  
**Resource person : Hasri Abdillah**

### 1. Sukarman

**Ask** : What is the role of shorebird and waterbird?

**Answer** : As far as we know, based on the both researched, they have eaten the pest in paddy field, such as, grasshopper, caterpillar, etc.

### 2. Jhon Frenky Silalahi

**Ask** : The waterbirds have a large number, and if take eat on the field rice it cause the damage on rice plant. How to handle this condition?

**Answer** : The waterbird take eat in the rice field caused by any factors, such as: Its original habitat where they find food had damaged. In addition, the fish catchments in the big volume in Percut shore using larger trawling and their food is less. One of effort to avoid the damage on rice paddy is using the net on the rice paddy to prevent the bird damage the rice paddy.

Does this happen quite often that the waterbird go to rice field and damage the crops? Usually how the village people deal with this?

### 3. Hasan Ma'sum

**Ask** : Did the migratory shorebird always found in a long of year?

**Answer** : Principally, the migratory shorebird will return to their original habitat for breeding. But there is still in Indonesia that has not yet ready for breeding. The number of migratory shorebirds in Percut is increase since November - March. The number up to 12.000.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : The Principles of Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)**  
**Resource person : Arif SH, MH**

### 1. Marida

**Ask** : If the gender equalization is realized, is there any impact to the household?

**Answer** : The gender equalization means the female or woman has a role and it did not means that the woman leave or neglect her task as female such as give a birth, breast feed. The gender equalization directed to the equal position of female and male in do any business and activities.

### 2. Hanum

**Ask** : How the HIV/AIDS is transmitted?

**Answer** : Through the injection needle use by any people with HIV/AIDS, the pregnant woman with HIV/AIDS that can transmit the virus to her fetus, blood transfusion from the HIV/AIDS patient, and sexual activities, etc.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Arrangement of Rural Budget**  
**Resource person : Arif SH, MH**

### Respond I

Timan (Head of Rugemuk Village), about the rural regulation:

ADD given more assistance, but the fund always available on December, so the responsibility report is very difficult. It is suggested the fund is not available in the end of year.

### Respond II

Hasan Ma'sum (Head of Percut Village):

In Percut area, there are many kinds of development that did not participative. One of them is fuel station near the traditional market. The development funded by provincial budget but there is not a confirmation to the local people. Until know, the fuel station cannot functioned. There are people who receive the assistance such as net and canoe, and the rural government officer did not know who supply it so it did not yet used until know.

### Respond III

Ferdinan Z. (Head of Paluh Kurau Village):

Most of rural officer did not know the LPJ and LKPJ reporting because there is not a concrete explanation from the local and central government.

## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Introductory of Wetlands Ecology**  
**Resource Person : Retno Widhiastuti**

### 1. Khairuddin

Ask : ✓ Does the bird conservation has any correlation to avian influenza?  
✓ What is a relationship between mangrove and conservation?

Answer : ✓ There is not a correlation because the conserved is the migratory shorebird. The migratory shorebird came to mangrove for feed and there is a food web.  
✓ The mangrove has roots for fish on the sea as the feed of migratory bird.

### 2. Nassaruddin

Ask : So far, what anything conducted by Yayasan Akasia in conserve the mangrove?

Answer : To establish a farmer group and do any training for society awareness and advisory for each month to enable the society understand the importance of the mangrove and motivated to save the mangrove ecosystem in coastal area. For example, in Village of Kayu Besar, there is a team who survey the condition of mangrove in the area.

### 3. Ummi Lestari

Ask : What is the advantages of migratory shorebird conservation to the society?

Answer : The direct advantages can not yet fell, but there are many more foreign tourist who visit the coastal area to see and study the migratory shorebird. To make the migratory shorebird visit to the shore area where you lives, it need mangrove for nest and for fish and shrimp habitat. In addition to as tourism object such as fish-pond. The conservation of mangrove will increase the species of migratory shorebirds.

## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Conservation of Waterbirds and Migratory Shorebirds**  
**Resource Person : Giyanto, S.Si**

### 1. M. Samin Harahap

- Ask : ✓ What is the number of migratory shorebird species?  
✓ Why shorebird did not stay permanently in Indonesia?  
✓ What is the special of migratory shorebird? Does the migratory shorebird conservation managed by government or private?

Answer :

- ✓ Total species in Percut on December 2007 is 7 thousand but there is not a certainty, may be more or less. And for migratory shorebird is 13 – 15 species.
- ✓ It is not stay permanently because they have lifecycle in two phases, i.e breeding and migratory to get feed. They only do a migratory for seek feed and not for stay permanently because the climate is not suitable for them.
- ✓ The role of migratory bird are :
  - As habitat indicator of place for migratory
  - For research
  - As biodiversity
- ✓ The bird catching caused by the less of supervision and the lower of society awareness on the importance of the migratory shorebird. So, there are more people who catch and shoot the bird to get the money.
- ✓ More of conservation managed in government sector. In the future, by the society strengthening, the people will be participated in the conservation.

### 2. Saiful Bahri

Ask : Does the migratory shorebird in Indonesia are masculine?

Answer : It has not known, because there is migratory shorebird that have a nest and lay eggs in the location of the migratory bird.

### 3. Abd Rahim

Ask : How many times the bird take migratory in a year and did not the migratory shorebird disturb the local bird?

Answer : Only once in a year, but stay in any months. Depends on the season in its original habitat if enable them return to their habitat.  
Migratory shorebird did not move individually but collectively. In one flying, did not all of the bird save, may be dead. The migratory bird did not disturb the local bird because each species of bird has the different food that indicated by the form of their beak and there is not a competition.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Principles of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**  
**Resource Person : Arif SH, MH**

### 1. Jasmi

**Ask** : What the meaning of *Layak Anak* (world fit for children)

**Answer** : There is a global meeting that made a world fit for children, namely a development concept that considered the children. There are more facilities, but they did not consider whether the place is safe for children or not.

For example:

- There is not facilities for children in restaurant,
  - The schools building in a long of provincial road,
  - The shopping center with the higher accident,
- So, it is important the fit for children development

### 2. M. Samin Harahap

**Ask** : What is the efforts to achieve the goal of MDGs?

**Answer** : Each nation have to make a report and the note of each activities. Shadow report prepared by NGO and civil group. And the report and shadow report is submitted to UN.

### 3. Khairuddin

**Ask** : What is the definition of poverty?

**Answer** : The poverty number in Sumatera Utara is 15-17%. The people who get the provincial minimum wage rate for Rp. 800.000,- is not classified as the poor people although the amount of Rp. 800.000,- is not sufficient to satisfy the need. Anyone who did not get \$2 per year is classified as poor.

### 4. Jamoklen Sitinjak

**Ask** : The forest in coastal area influenced by abrasion. What is the protected forest and another using forest (HPL) and what is the green line?

**Answer** : The local regulation about the using of empty land had issued in Serdang Berdagai. The green line: 100 m from the sea front; 50 m from the river + estuary.

In the village, there is a border line but in each area there is not border. Its solution is to make the border line of village and determined in the local regulation.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Arrangement of Rural Budget**  
**Resource Person : Arif SH, MH**

### 1. Hermansyah

**Ask** : Does the assignment of head of village could made in a local regulation?

**Answer** : The election of the head of village has a local regulation that made by the village.

### 2. Siti Aminah

**Ask** : Why the village did not applies the program determined by ministers/government? What its obstacles?

**Answer** : Because the rural officer did not focused to the program. They only manage the small issue, for example the divorce, land dispute, conflict, etc.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

**Title of Matters : Planning and Development of Participative Village**  
**Resource Person : R. Hamdani Harahap**

### 1. Boy Hendra

Ask : Why the regent/mayor always take office in Jakarta and not in regency or city?

Answer : To accomplish the project to the central government level

### 2. Hermansyah

Ask : Work plan of RKP Desa refer to RPJM Desa

Answer : The increasing of development activities suggestion must based on RPJM Desa

### 3. Tua Pangihutan Sinaga

Ask : Why the suggestion of Musrenbangdes is discussed by assembly's member?

Answer : The assembly's member did not discuss the planning process but only process the budget. So, the suggested planning only discussed by government while the budget discussed by assembly's member.

### 4. Josmar Manungkalit

Ask : How to develop the self sufficiency because the lower of society awareness (especially in coastal area) to do the self sufficiency.

Answer : To do the development in shore or coastal area, it is important to understand the condition of people who lives in the area, i.e. the fishermen who individual than farmer who collective in mutual cooperation.

## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### Group 1 (Pematang Lalang, Percut and Rugemuk Village)

#### The negative impact:

1. The urban area is not tidy.
2. There is domestic waste.
3. There is illegal houses (did not based on local regulation).
4. There is not three in a long of shore.
5. The domestic waste from the office and pollute the sea.
6. During in the way from traditional market up to  $\pm 800$  m there is one bird.
7. Fuel station had built but has not yet operated because it did not fulfill any requirement.

#### Why?

1. The lower of society awareness (for the lower of assertiveness in implementation of the rule either in rural, regency or government level).
2. Tradition of water using for domestic activities in Percut river.
3. There would be no trees in traditional market to anticipate the abrasion of the sea front (Small shrub indicate the damage of mangrove ecosystem).
4. Development of traditional market did not fulfill standard.
5. Plastic waste.
6. The urban waste and its correlation to the coastal people.
7. The poor river condition which cannot handled by the rural government.
8. Urban regulation based on local regulation.
9. The remains of illegal logging.
10. There were nothing a serious attention of the government in the development activities
11. There were nothing a good management in the development activities.

#### Solution:

1. The society must obey the rule
2. The rural government, regency and city government must have a mutual cooperation in handle the environment issue together with the society
3. The importance of socialization of the rural regulations
4. To provide the illegal logging with any sanction
5. The importance of rural regulation about the environment conservation

#### Issue:

1. Pure water supply (infrastructure) such as irrigation
2. Development of health facilities
3. Development of worship place
4. Development of school building

## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### Group 2 (Tanjung Rejo and Paluh Kurau Village)

#### I. Using heavy vehicles (excavator)

##### Negative impact:

1. Abrasion
2. Decrease the income of fisherman
3. The loss of mangrove
4. The damage of road
5. The damage of catchments area
6. The decreasing of greenbelt

##### Why?

1. The businessman in fish pond will increase their productivity
2. Not friendly environment fish pond
3. Dispose the waste in anywhere
4. The lower of awareness on society to the greenbelt
5. To increase the household income

##### Solution:

1. The businessman and head of village must have a rural regulation about the using of heavy vehicles that damage the road or embankment.
2. The importance of socialization of green belt.

#### II. Not friendly environment fishpond

##### The negative impact:

1. The loss of mangrove ecosystem
2. The loss of biodiversity on mangrove

##### Why?

1. There's no rural regulation that regulate the fishpond issue (permit and the area of fishpond)
2. The less of human resources on the importance of mangrove

##### Solution:

1. To apply the silvo-fishery on natural fishpond
2. The importance of approach to the society through training and extension by the related institutions.
3. To make rural regulation on fishpond.

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### **III. Dispose the waste in anywhere**

#### The negative impact:

1. Flood
2. Shallow
3. Diseases pandemic
4. The loss of sea biodiversity

#### Why?

1. The lower of society awareness on the issue
2. There were no feasible waste disposal area

Solution: Provide the tight sanction

#### Issue:

1. The opening of the land for settlement area in rice field area.
2. Development of tin melting.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### Group 1 : Desa Bagan Kuala

#### I. The impact of development that damage the environment

1. Fishpond  
The removing or felling mangrove for fishpond
2. Fishery port  
Impact : there is abrasion on the land

#### II. The evidences of disparticipative development

1. Fishpond:  
The development that did not involves the rural officers or the local people. The worker take from another area
2. Fishery port:  
The fishery port has specific institution (it did not involves the rural officer or local people). This fishery port did not operated maximally.
3. Fish Auction Venue (TPI):  
TPI has specific institution (it did not involves the rural officer or local people)

#### III. Solution

1. Fishpond : the fishpond neglected by its owner must replanted by mangrove
2. The fishery port : the mangrove must planted around the fishery port
3. TPI: must be functioned with any conservation.

## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### Group 2 : Desa Sei Naga Lawan

1. The development impact damage the environment (Waste), for example: factory waste, brick burning, C excavation

The positive impact: a) To open the job opportunity,  
b) To increase the income of society

The negative impact :

- From factory: the factory waste pollute the river. There is waste collector but has insufficient capacity
- From the coal burning: the air pollution caused the smoke and dust on environment.

Solution: It requires attention from the factory owners, brick burning owner and C excavation operator to the damage and pollution and the negative impact of their activity to the society and environment.

2. The evidences on the dispartisipative rural development

A. In physical aspect:

- The rural main road of Sei Naga Lawan is a village in a long of the way to the tourism and industrial location but the condition of road is poor.
- There is KUD building, but it is not operated

Solution: it requires attention from the related institution.

B. In economic aspect:

- There is not a cooperation
- There is not TPI
- There is not public transportation to the subdistrict
- There is a group of mat plaiter
- There is a group of tailor

Solution: It requires attention of the local government and related institution and the society participation.

C. In social aspect:

- There is not activity of the mosque's boys
- There is not sport facilities
- The lower of society awareness on sound gate

Solution: to increase the socialization to the society

### 3. The evidences of the participative rural development

#### A. Physic

Rural hall: as venue or place for meeting

- Rural office:
  - As place for rural administration
  - Rural central service
  - Data sources

#### B. Economic

- There are industries for the increasing of society economic
- The productive fishpond for the increasing of society economic
- Brick burning for the increasing of society economic
- Coastal tourism object for the increasing of society economic

#### C. Social

- Perwiritan yasin
- Pengajian (worship service)
- Religion vacancy day
- Farmer group
- Gapoktan
- PKK
- Posyandu
- P3A

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### **Group 3 : Desa Kayu Besar**

Topic :

1. The impact of development damage the environment:  
According to our observation in our village, all of development has not impact that damage the environment.
2. The evidences of disparisipative development is :  
The lower of society awareness for mutual cooperation. For example in building the road to the rice field and ditch.  
Participative evidences is: there is not UED (rural economic business)  
For example: cooperation, STM, and farmer group

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### **Group 4 : Desa Pekan Bandar Khalifah**

#### Problem:

The influence of information media either electronic or mass media that provide the society with negative impact specially to the adolescent in desa Pekan Bandar Khalifah such as gambling, alcoholic and free sex

#### Solution:

It requires an institution or agency that control the broadcasting and review the function of electronic and HP media and the role of society and religion figure in handle the social issue such as juvenile adolescent.

For example :

To establish the social activities in the society such as the group of art and culture, sport and religion activities. This activities will involved the adolescent and they did not do the juvenile adolescent. The young generation must have a high achievement and aware their role in the society.

So, in short word, the people consider the development begin by the big building in the rural area and another infrastructure but the important thing is the human social development.

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## RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

### Group 5 : Desa Pematang Kuala

The impact of development that damage the environment

1. The shrimp pond cause:
  - a. The abrasion that move the sea front up to 500 m from the previous line before the development of shrimp pond
  - b. Substitution of the land for rice field
2. Evidences of rural disparticipative development:
  - a. The damage of mangrove caused by development of shrimp pond and the excavation of sand in big volume
  - b. The lower of fish volume catch by fisherman for the loss of fish habitat
  - c. The pollution of well water
  - d. The increasing of poverty for the lower of fisherman income
  - e. There is not rural cooperation

Participative development :

- There is a coordination meeting between head of village and school principal.
- There is perwiridan (religion worship)
- There is STM, SPPN, Farmer group, Mosque's boys

3. Solution for point 1 and 2
  - a. The replanting of mangrove by the rural government and society]
  - b. To build the rural cooperation
  - c. To increase the society awareness on the importance of the mangrove conservation continuously.
  - d. The establishment of madrasah



## Capacity Building for Village Leaders on Migratory Shorebird Conservation

Hotel Madani, Medan

23 – 25 May 2009

Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund  
亞洲水鳥保育基金

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	RESOURCE PERSON	TRAINING BENEFIT
When we do the activities as conducted by the organizing committee in Tanjung Rejo, we hope the same activities will be conducted in our village and to determine its village rule/local regulation in regency level	In our way along the Percut river up to Kuala had a bad impact	The benefit for us is to increase our knowledge and to apply anything in our village/Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan Sub-district
The available time must be expanded for a depth discussion	One of them is the matter is not suitable and to it is suggested to be adjusted to the participant either language or speaking	There are more benefits for us specially as the coastal people
I think, the committee has to confirm the resource person before doing a presentation about the participant. And the committee must have a resource person who can translate the language into the participant language	The resource person must be able to translate the language into the participant language. There is a resource person who can not motivate the participant	Advantages, we can share our knowledge to another participant and we can increase our knowledge from Akasia
By this method, we will know what the advantages or benefits of the matters presented by committee and resource person	May be better	I know the utility of the mangrove and love the nature so much.
Availability of souvenir	The resource person presented the material in a good method	Our knowledge is increased about the mangrove and can differ where "bakau" and "api-api" woods and about the shorebird
This training is very useful. And it is suggested to involve the society in addition to government official	In representation of the material, we hope there is a joke to take attention of the participant	Very interesting and increase our knowledge
We hope the committee has a mutual cooperation with the corporated body to protect the species of shorebird	The resource person must describe the material clearly. The resource person must build a comfortable situation and the participant accepted the material clearly. The resource person must take a summary of the presentation	To increase knowledge and understanding. In these activities, we have any knowledge. It is not only about the mangrove but also in the rural management. And the rules in government administration
The committee must have a high spirit	I am very enthusiastic to the resource persons. But I hope they have jokes during presenting the material to enable participants absorb the matter	To increase knowledge about the importance of mangrove for protection of another organism

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	RESOURCE PERSON	TRAINING BENEFIT
Critics and suggestion, the performance of committee is very good. It is only to add anything to enable us understand the material	The resource person must have a joke to make the participant did not comfort during the presentation	There are any advantages. In my live, I can eat and sleep in the hotel, in addition I get more knowledge. If there is another training, I am ready for invitation
If have a game, do not make a game that damage our body. The participant hope the committee did not do the activities in the luxurious venues. It is better to do the field practice.	I say thank you very much for all of the materials which presented to us and I hope there is an ask and answer session or test	Its advantages for us that we can know what we have not known before and I can understand the using of forest and birds
The organizing committee is okay, either in welcome value or in the implementation up to the end of training (the training is very cooperative, but its game must be entertain and there is not participant who fell be joke. In the future, we hope there is training for all of coastal rural area in Sumatera Utara with the name from Akasia	The resource person must not monotone on the issue that created a border. It is suggested the resource person must make a training situation is interested and more interested	To increase knowledge we have more friends either from committee or from another participants, and we can see the other village when do the field activities
I am very happy	In the future, give attention for us	The advantages were given for us during training.
The committee members are friendly and have a closed relationship to the participant	The material have to be increase	There are any advantages to increase our knowledge about nature
Thank you for the committee who hold this activity. May be Akasia more better	The resource person present any knowledge for us smoothly	To increase knowledge, experiences, and have more new friends
The committee had a good performance	The resource person had present the useful knowledge	I have a strong motivation to conserve the nature

**(Capacity Building for Village Leaders on Migratory Shorebird Conservation)**

**Hotel Madani, Medan**

**16 – 18 June 2009**

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	RESOURCE PERSON	TRAINING BENEFIT
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Committee is very care on time scheduling during in Medan and in the field</li> <li>2. I am very proud and happy on existence of NGO Akasia's who pay more attention to the coastal area</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The resource person presented the good material but it has no more time. Actually, one material is presented for one day</li> <li>2. We hope the resource person visit our villages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To know the advantages of mangrove for the migratory shorebird</li> <li>2. Mangrove is very useful for the coastal area to protect the shore erosion</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I think the game is not so attractive</li> <li>2. I have not suggestion but I think, the service of committee to me is very good. I say thank you very much</li> </ol>	<p>I say thank you very much for the resource person who presented the knowledge for me and to guide us into the good way</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I know the role of mangrove conservation</li> <li>2. I know more about the rural government and will be realized in the actual condition</li> <li>3. I have more closed friends</li> </ol>
<p>I hope the committee members is in a good health condition may be this program is conducted in the next time.</p>	<p>We hope the resource person will provide the rural government officers in Serdang Bedagai with any training to do the task efficiently and effectively</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I have knowledge about mangrove</li> <li>2. I have knowledge about the rural government</li> </ol>
<p>The game is not more attractive</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The matter is not so interest because its presented seriously</li> <li>2. The presentation must not in serious that make us bored</li> </ol>	<p>To know what I never know before about mangrove and a good governance system in our villages</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is suggested the committee provide the support facilities such as bag and shirt with Akasia label.</li> <li>2. The committee must increase the material.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is suggested the resource person presented the material in detail specially the presented matters.</li> <li>2. It is suggested the resource person is a person who involved directly into the presented issue</li> </ol>	<p>The advantages during the training are to know the importance of mangrove for the sea organism ecosystem. I know that the migratory shorebird do the way from Siberia during <math>\pm 3</math> months and visit Indonesia, Southeast Asia and Australia</p>
<p>Location for guidance program is small, so it is difficult to accept the material for the lower of concentration. I suggest the event do in a big hall and in a long time</p>	<p>Suggestion, the resource person must do an interactive dialog because the participant have age more than thirty years old</p>	<p>There are any advantages such as we know the importance of mangrove and its role on the environment and what our role in the society</p>
<p>The available venue is not comfort, but it doesn't matter. We hope is more better in the future.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Good</p>
<p>May be the committee develop the mangrove in coastal area</p>	<p>May be the presented material be developed and applied in coastal area</p>	<p>To increase our knowledge</p>

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	RESOURCE PERSON	TRAINING BENEFIT
The service must be increase	Its theory is good, but I did not know in its practical session	To increase knowledge about function of mangrove and shorebird
This event is very good to increase our knowledge about the mangrove and shorebird conservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The presentation of material is good and understandable</li> <li>2. The material presented in a long time and caused of the bored</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase our knowledge about mangrove and conservation of migratory bird and about the rural budget</li> <li>2. To have more friends</li> </ol>
The training time schedule is very short and we hope the committee expand the training time	The presented material is not complete	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase our knowledge</li> <li>2. To have a good motivation</li> <li>3. To increase knowledge about the function of rural government</li> <li>4. To have knowledge about nature</li> </ol>
For this time is very good.	The presented material is good, but our appreciation in the field can not yet applied fully in a real situation, for example in Protected Forest and HPL	I have knowledge about the rural government specially in management of protected forest (where there is not a regulation that applied by rural government in HPL and there is not a determined procedure in any regulations
I hope the committee provide the others villages with any information to enable them follow the training held by Yayasan Akasia Indoensia	I say thank you very much to the speaker who provide knowledge about the wet land, migratory bird and about the rural development and rural rule	I am very proud to follow the training held by Yayasan Akasa Indonesia, and I hope YAI will do the best in the next training in another villages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I suggest to extend the available time for training</li> <li>2. If there is the same training, please invite us</li> </ol>	The presentation of resource person is good but I suggest to do an innovation to enable the regency government know the real condition in the rural area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I understand how to make a rural rule and budget (APBDesa)</li> <li>2. To know the function of mangrove</li> <li>3. To see another villages</li> <li>4. To have new friends from an other village</li> </ol>
We hope there will be the same moment in the future and we invited to follow it. For example when the migratory shorebird visit this place we hope we can see the species of the migratory shorebird directly discussed in training	No Comment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase knowledge</li> <li>2. To increase experiences</li> <li>3. To increase capability</li> <li>4. To have more friends</li> </ol>