

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-ninth meeting of the Animals Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 18-22 July 2017

Species specific matters

Aquatic species

Banggai cardinalfish (*Pterapogon Kauderni*)

INDONESIA'S INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT

1. This document has been prepared by Indonesia.¹
2. At its 17th meeting (Johannesburg, 2016), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 17.259 to 17.263 on *Banggai Cardinal Fish* (*Pterapogon kauderni*), as follows:

Directed to Indonesia

*17.259 Indonesia should implement conservation and management measures to ensure the sustainability of international trade in *Pterapogon kauderni*, and report progress on these measures to the Animals Committee at its 30th meeting.*

3. The progress report should be submitted at the 30th meeting, however, considering the timeframe is only 2 years, Indonesia submit its initial progress report on the conservation and management measures of *Pterapogon kauderni* in this 29th meeting in order to have:
 - a) Comment and input on the existing activities and plan to conserve and manage *Pterapogon kauderni*.
 - b) Information on any progress on the Decision 17.260:

DIRECT the Secretariat, subject to external funding, to commission a study to assess the impact of international trade on the conservation status of *Pterapogon kauderni* and to advise on suitable conservation and management measures, as appropriate.

and 17.263:

DIRECT donor Parties and other relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), are invited and encouraged to provide support to Indonesia and to the Secretariat for the purpose of implementing Decisions 17.260 to 17.262.

- c) Suggestion to improve the report to be submitted at the 30th Animal Committee Meeting 2018 including:

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

- i) data and information presentation,
- ii) methodology,
- iii) report structure,
- iv) reference, and
- v) documentation.

4. Indonesia has undertaken actions to conserve and manage Banggai Cardinal Fish since the CoP 17 on 24 September-04 October 2016. The progress is as follow:

4.1 Setting up priority actions for 2017-2018 work plan

Indonesia has developed Banggai Cardinal Fish National Plan of Action (2017-2021) where 5 major targets have been agreed:

- i) availability of and information on Banggai Cardinal Fish population in its natural habitats and other geographic areas,
- ii) implementation of protection and preservation of Banggai Cardinal Fish and its natural habitats,
- iii) sustainable use and trade of Banggai Cardinal Fish,
- iv) Improvement of human resources capacity to conserve and manage Bagai Cardinal Fish,
- v) Improvement of conservation governance, and
- vi) implementation of restocking of Banggai Cardinal Fish population.

As decision directed Indonesia to undertake conservation and management measure for two years and present its report at the 30th Animal Committee Meeting in 2018, major actions have been formulated for 2017 – 2018. Summary of activities for 2017-2018 as below:

a) Protection measures

Several critical actions including improvement of habitat protection under the existing MPA will be implemented. The handing over MPA management from District to Provincial Government (as a result from the amendment of local autonomy law) will be used as a chance to revise Banggai Island MPA Zoning Plan to ensure Banggai Cardinal Fish conservation is well presented within the zoning plan and management plan. Locally managed marine protected areas will be established in particular to protect critical microhabitats.

Complement to those actions, Indonesia is also re-initiating the proposal to apply a certain protection status for Banggai Cardinal Fish i.e. limited protection where harvest and trade are still allowed but only limited from certain areas, size, or number of individual. Meetings and coordination on this action are underway and require an policy paper to provide technical and management background for this regulation. Regulation will also apply on the use of sustainable fishing gear for Banggai Cardinal Fish, number of catch, and fishing sites. Research on this matter had been undertaken and provided recommendations as reference for further implementation².

To ensure that actions give positive impacts to wild population of Banggai Cardinal Fish, enforcement and surveillance will be strengthened. Coordination with Directorate General of Surveillance are undertaken to have regular and coordinated field surveillance on the Banggai Cardinal Fish harvest and trade. Impact on population is measured twice a year considering the reproduction of Banggai Cardinal Fish approximately every 6 – 9 months.

² Indra Wiaya, 2010. Analysis of the utilization of Banggai Cardinal Fish in Banggai Islands. Bogor Agriculture Institute.

b) Management measures

Under this measure, priority activities include trade arrangement/coordination, assessment of the application of wild harvest quota for Banggai Cardinal Fish, monitoring of inter islands trade/distribution, set up association, education and awareness campaign, and promotion of community aquaculture. Subject to availability of funding, trade survey will be conducted to assess source, trader, number of individual, and price of Banggai Cardinal Fish. Trade survey is important to know whether existing harvest is non detrimental to wild population or not, in particular after the implementation of protection and management measures. Trade survey is also required to know actual number of individual transported out from Banggai Islands³.

4.2 Coordination and communication with stakeholders

Following the decision on Banggai Cardinal Fish at CoP17, several meetings were conducted to inform stakeholders on the decisions (Figure 1). Meetings were also undertaken at Banggai Islands to meet with local government, universities, and NGO. Results from the meetings as below:

- a) need to establish a protection status as a tool in conducting supervision and control of fishing and trading of BCF fish;
- b) need to prepare the latest scientific data based on the results of the study of various parties (R & D of the ministry, LINI Foundation, KEHATI Foundation, Higher Education Ministry, Fish Quarantine, local marine and fisheries department and related parties).
- c) the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries needs to reapply the request of a scientific recommendation to LIPI for the determination of protection status;
- d) optimizing the management of Banggai Marine Conservation Area in particular through regulation of utilization in sustainable fisheries zone;
- e) increasing and strengthening the role of BCF Center in the management and trade of ornamental fish by Local Government (Department of Marine and Fishery of Banggai Kepulauan Regency); and
- f) assess of the recognition of exclusive rights of BCF fish for Banggai Island community through the Ministry of Trade.



Figure 1. Meeting with local government and stakeholders at Banggai Islands

³ Banggai Islands District has been split into Banggai Islands District and Banggai Laut District.

4.3 Setting up rehabilitation sites

Considering degradation of microhabitats is one of major causes for population decrease, actions are developed to rehabilitate Banggai Cardinal Fish habitats. These rehabilitation sites are designed to be inside the locally managed marine protected areas to ensure its protection by local community. Accordingly, permanent monitoring sites are also located within these locally managed protected areas and rehabilitation sites. This approach is applied to optimise existing budget and considered can show the impact of interventions.

4.4 Establishment population number baseline/T0 for future monitoring and survey reference

The ultimate target from all protection and management measures are to increase fish population in its natural habitats. Most of previous survey population data were used as baseline. These population data is used as baseline data (T0) and will be monitored each year to see if it increases or decreases⁴. Subject to availability of funding, the monitoring/survey of population is carried out twice a year (mid and end of year). Potential for permanent survey sites have been established (Table 2) distributed mostly at Banggai and Bokan Islands (Annex 1).

Table 2. Proposed 22 permanent sites for population monitoring

No	Island	Village
1	Banggai	8 villages: Tolokibit, Kapelak, Bone baru, Bongo, Monsongan, Popisi, Tinakin Laut, Asasal
2	Peleng	3 villages: Liang, Lumbi lumbia, Paisuluno
3	Labobo	1 village: Bontosi
4	Bangkuru	2 villages: Bone-bone, Lalong
5	Bokan	8 villages: Mandel, Toado, Melilis, Mbuang-Mbuang, Katsuari, Minangga, Pulau Tonggo, Teropot

4.5 Establishment and empowerment of community groups on rehabilitation and conservation

As major threats are caused from harvest and exploitation of sea urchin, specific actions are applied to local community. Community groups from villages surrounding the locally managed protected areas are selected (Table 3). Specifically for 2017, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries will provide materials/equipment for their activities to sustainably harvest and conserve Banggai Cardinal Fish⁵. Furthermore, training, education, and awareness campaign to improve their capacity is planned. However, it still requires funding to ensure its implementation.

Table 3. Community groups empowerment program for 2017

No.	District	Community groups	Type of assistance ⁶
1.	Banggai	3 community groups	Material and equipments for undertaking conservation bt community
2.	Banggai Laut	3 community groups	
3.	Banggai Kepulauan	3 community groups (Mina Bahari, Boru, Lumbian)	

5. To implement the action plan, supports have been provided mostly by national agencies such as Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, Haluoleo University (local university at Central Sulawesi), LINI Foundation, and Yayasan Pemerhati Lingkungan (Environmental Care Foundation). It is expected that further support from international organization, donors, and agencies will be available during 2017 and 2018.

⁴ The T0 for BCF's population is still developed and hopefully will be ready by the date of the meeting on 18 July 2017.

⁵ Budget allocation for each community groups is maximum USD 8,000.

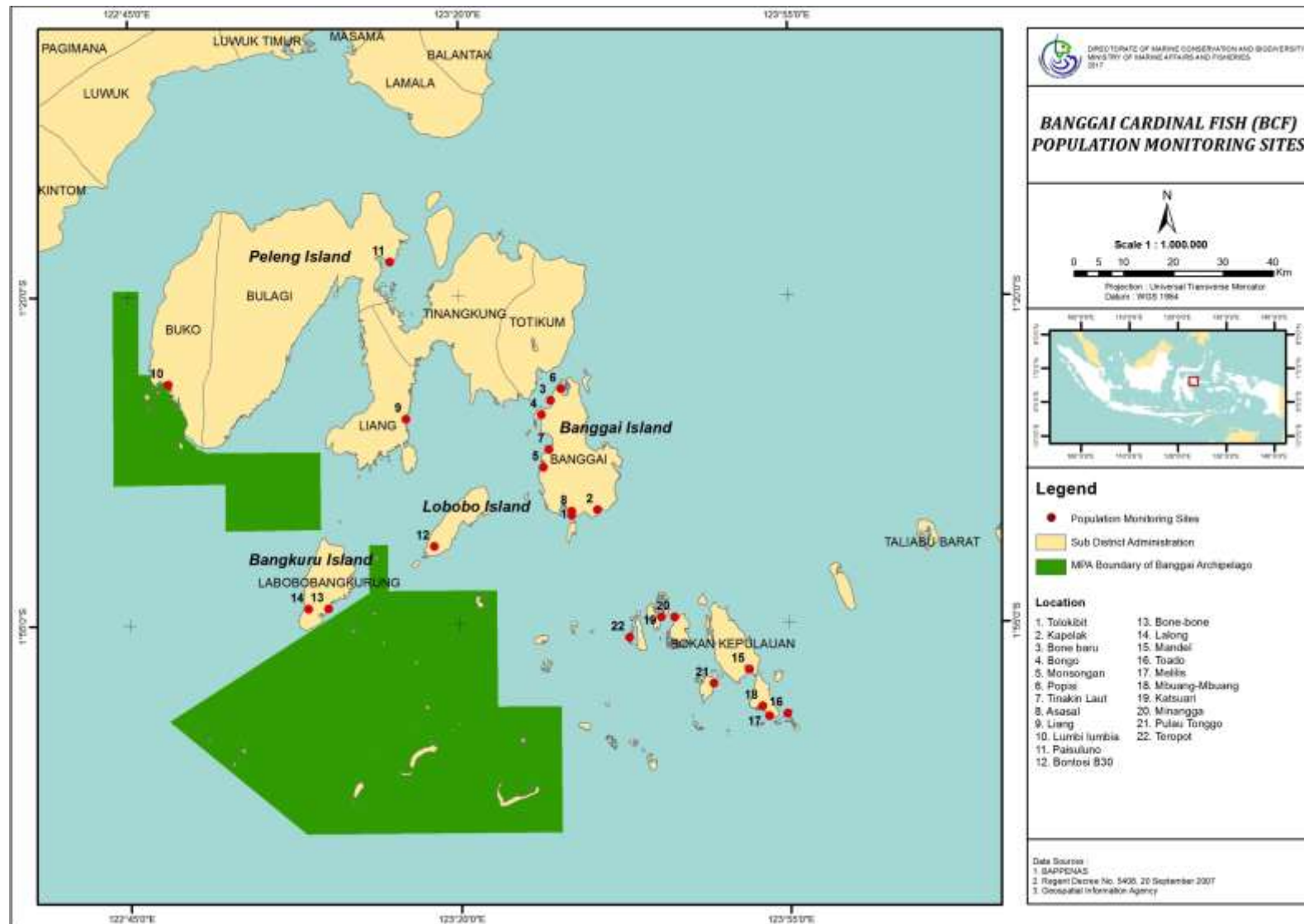
⁶ Detailed community groups (final number, location, material/equipment requirement, and type of assistance) are still prepared.

6. Summary of activities for 2017-2018 as part of BCF national plan of action is on Annex 2.

Recommendation

7. The committee is invited to provide comments, inputs, and suggestion on this initial progress report to improve Indonesia actions and report in the next 30th Animal Committee Meeting.
8. The Secretariat is invited to provide any information on:
 - a) existing plan to undertake a study to assess the impact of international trade on the conservation status of *Pterapogon kauderni* and to advise on suitable conservation and management measures.
 - b) commitment and pledge from donor Parties and other relevant organizations to provide support to Indonesia.

Distribution of permanent population monitoring sites (these sites will also be declared as locally manage MPA and rehabilitation sites)



Summary of Activities for BCF Conservation and Management Measures 2017-2018

NO	STRATEGY	ACTION	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1.	Development of database, information, and documentation of BCF both at its natural habitats and introductions areas.	1. Development of survey and monitoring manual for BCF.	On going and expected to be ready by 1st semester of 2017.
		2. Training on survey and monitoring of BCF population.	Planned for the 2 nd quarter of 2017.
		3. Conduct survey and monitoring of BCF population at its major habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned on the end of 2017. Lead by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries local implementation unit and supported by the Research and Development Agency. Part of the development of population T0 and permanent monitoring sites.
		4. Conduct a genetic test for BCF population outside Banggai as its natural habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to funding availability. Conducted by the ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries R&D agency.
		5. Updating BCF population status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned activities for 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting previous data from national and international researcher. Development of baseline data for population number as T0. Conducting workshop to facilitate the development of T0 data on June 2017. Regular population monitoring (once or twice per year depend on budget availability).
2.	Habitat protection	1. Identification of potential habitats for conservation	Planned to be completed by November 2017
		2. Rezoning existing MPA to cover all BCF major habitats	
		3. Establishment of new MPA under the provincial government.	
		4. Establishment of locally managed MPAs	
3.	Re-initiating the proposal to apply protection status for BCF	1. Formulation of policy paper	Drafting and expected to be ready by 1 st semester of 2017.
		2. Regulation on limited protection status (options include: limit on size, number of harvest, and catch sites/areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial discussion and consultation Expected completed by early 2018
4.	Designation of area/habitats which allowed for harvest	1. Conduct population survey at all potential harvest sites	Planned for 2018 following the establishment of new MPA zoning plan.
		2. Dissemination on harvest rotation system and open-close system.	Planned for 2018
5.	Setting up quota for BCF harvest from wild	1. Conducting level of exploitation at each market chain.	2017 (subject to funding availability).
		2. Quota allocation	2018
6.	Conducting monitoring and surveillance of BCF exploitation	1. Socialization on BCF regulation	2018
		2. Surveillance on harvest, distribution, and trade.	2017 – 2018
		3. Enforcement	

NO	STRATEGY	ACTION	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
7.	Application of Cites approach to regulate trade of BCF (although this species is not yet listed in Cites Appendix)	1. Development of SOP for BCF trade outside main habitats in Banggai Islands and trade from aquaculture	2018
		2. Data collection of international trade	2017 (subject to funding availability)
		3. Development of NDF (<i>Non Detrimental Finding</i>) for BCF	2018 (subject to funding availability)
		4. Registering BCF exportir and setting up association	2017-2018
8.	Community empowerment	1. Community based surveillance program.	2017 and integrated with material/equipment assistance
		2. Sustainable use of BCF for community welfare.	2017 – 2018 limited to 10-15 villages and need further financial assistance to cover more villages.
		3. Training and technical assistance to community (aquaculture, restocking, trade-chain, disease management)	
		4. Socialization, education, and awareness campaign.	
9.	Improving BCF conservation and management governance	1. Optimasing Banggai Cardinal Fish Center	2018 subject to funding availability
		2. Development of ex situ dconservation and training center	Will be lead by the Directorate General of Aquaculture.
		3. Increasing natural habitat coverage	On going trough Provincial MPA and locally managed MPA.
		4. Development of national trade network and promotion of BCF.	2018 alongside with the establishment of association
		5. Improving the role and function of national task force on ornamental fish to support BCF conservation and management.	Existing national task force is available and requires further information on BCF issues.
10.	Strengthening brood stock center for BCF culture	1. Community training on BCF culture	2017-2018 facilitated by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and Yayasan Pemerhati Lingkungan (Environmental Care Foundation).
		2. Increasing of BCF culture activities	
		3. Restocking of adult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Prioritized at 3 islands at Banggai by August 2017 and using original species from Luwuk.
		4. Assessment of habitat rehabilitation sites	
11.	Restocking program	1. Updating manual for BCF restocking	The manual had been developed in 2010.
		2. Community education and training on BCF restocking.	2018
		3. Conducting re-stocking activities	The Directorate General of Aquaculture has undertaken restocking in Ambon (5000 individuals).
		4. Evaluation on restocking effectiveness	2018