

Project Update: September 2001

1. 30 questionnaires were distributed, 24 were returned and analysed by ALAMI-an;
2. Respondent consists of Tasikmalaya local government's representative (district, sub-district, and village), related government bodies, community leaders and local NGOs.
3. Questionnaires consists of three parts:
 - a. Perception toward general marine turtle's issues in Cipatujah in particular and Indonesia generally (24 questions);
 - b. Knowledge on general marine turtle issues in Cipatujah in particular and Indonesia generally (10 questions);
 - c. Perception toward marine turtle's workshops (6 questions).
4. Respondent will be invited as the workshop participants;
5. General Conclusions drawn from the 24 questionnaires:
 - a. Generally, the community in the vicinity of southern coast of Tasikmalaya aware on the issue on marine turtle (utilization, protection, biological aspects and threats faced by marine turtle and its nesting habitat).
 - b. The community representatives-which is from 10 villages along the southern coast of Tasikmalaya-recognize their role in guiding their community in natural resources management and this is definitely need to be supported in the form of real programs.
 - c. Of ten villages surveyed, Cipatujah dan Sindangkerta village was mentioned has having the most concentrated nesting marine turtle compared with other villages.
 - d. 75% respondents agree on the urgency need of conducting an immediate marine turtle conservation programmes in the southern coast of Tasikmalaya.
 - e. Although 62.5% respondent stated that marine turtle and its eggs can be utilized, further remarks made it clear that its utilization is in a sustainable way-which would still guarantee the health existence of marine turtle population in Indonesia (including for consumption purpose). In the area, there is no history of eating marine turtle's meat such as in Bali.
 - f. From the questionnaire, it is clear that the local community eager to obtain technical knowledge related to marine turtle and its habitat management. Furthermore, the knowledge could support them in gaining more income by using the marine turtle and its habitat without further causing threats the endangered species existence.
 - g. Suggestions from questionnaires (which needed to be sharpened in the workshop) are:
 - Management approaches, which will give wider opportunity to the local community to be actively involve for marine turtle and its habitat management.
 - Facilitating strategy for fulfilling instruction, education and training needs of the local community-especially in the villages that have nesting beaches.
 - h. Key question as the questionnaire's result-which later hopefully can be discussed and agreed upon together at the workshop-is what and how the form of incentive that can goes back to the local community can be generated from marine turtle conservation programme-so they would still have the energy and motivation to stay actively involve for the marine turtle and its habitat conservation efforts.