



**Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable
Institutional Arrangements for strengthening land
tenure, forest and community rights in Indonesia
(CoLUPSIA)**

ANNUAL REPORT Year Two

(March 2011 – February 2012)

and

WORK PLAN AND BUDGET Year Three

(March 2012 – February 2013)

**CIRAD
CIFOR
TELAPAK
HuMA
TOMA**

**Universitas Pattimura, Ambon
Universitas Gadjamada, Yogyakarta**

Supported by the European Commission

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1. Beneficiary: Centre International de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD France)

1.2. Contact person: Yves Laumonier (CIRAD – CIFOR)

1.3. Partners in the Action:

1. Center International for Forestry Research (CIFOR, Bogor),
2. Perkumpulan TELAPAK (TELAPAK, Bogor),
3. HuMA (Natural resource management and Law NGO, Jakarta),
4. TOMA (Environmental NGO, Ambon),
5. Pattimura University (Ambon),
6. Gadjamada University (Yogyakarta)

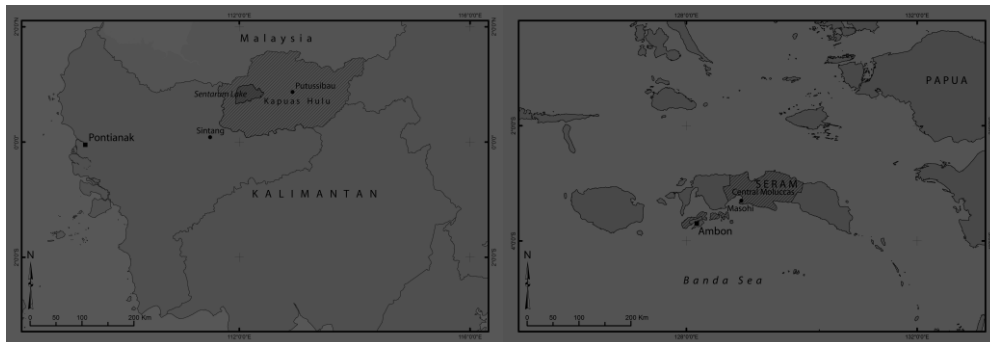
1.4. Title of the Action: Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements for strengthening land tenure, forest and community rights in Indonesia (CoLUPSIA)

1.5. Contract number: DCI-ENV/2009/151-620

1.6. Reporting period: March 2011 – February 2012

1.7. Target country: INDONESIA,

**Regions (see location maps): Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan;
Maluku Tengah Regency, Moluccas;**



1.8. Final beneficiaries:

The final beneficiaries are the resource users in rural communities who participate in traditional systems of management of natural resources. Other target groups are the local Government and local technical agencies.

Resource users in rural communities, including indigenous members of forest-edge communities who participate in traditional systems of management of natural resources

The action works with this group because they have a traditional system of managing natural resources, and include the poorest members of the population. Traditional NRM systems are still often effective, backed by systems of fines as well as social pressure to conform, but their effectiveness is increasingly compromised, often linked to land tenure issues. The estimated size of the target group to benefit from strengthening and legitimization of such systems through the formal planning process is the entire rural population of the regencies, approximately 2,000,000 people, with multiplier effects throughout Indonesia. The estimated number of indigenous forest-edge communities beneficiaries is 200,000 people.

Local Government (Province and Regencies) and governance system

With decentralization, the local government has responsibility for planning and management, however its authority is constrained by the involvement of many central Government agencies. The action addresses lack of coordination among agencies, deficiencies in capacity, and also support more inclusive approaches by involving government staff in all stages of implementation, ensuring as well that community needs are linked to government.

1.9. Background and Objectives

The loss of ecological services provided by tropical forests, together with the reduced availability of renewable resource, is particularly important to population who rely on natural resources for their livelihood. A new approach to conservation and mitigation of environment degradation, still in its experimental phase, is to develop payments and pro-poor markets for environmental services (PES). It will require institutions that can monitor ecosystem health, but also can allocate and enforce rights and responsibilities. A participatory development approach is needed providing stakeholders with organizational arrangements that allow them to coordinate and jointly decide on collective actions.

The **Overall Objective** is to avoid deforestation and environmental degradation and the Project Purpose is: **to establish collaborative and equitable LUP and NRM, leading to the design and testing of new institutional arrangements, environmental policies and pro-poor financing instruments ensuring more secure land tenure and community rights.**

It includes **Specific Objectives** that are to:

- 1. Improve capacity of stakeholders to collectively design participatory development actions, including agreements on land tenure and rights, NRM instruments and policies**
- 2. Establish collaborative assessment of land conditions, current management and possible future trajectories**
- 3. Design mutually agreed land allocation, legal CLUP/NRM plans and participatory development actions**
- 4. Initiate and evaluate specific pilot activities supporting pro-poor financing mechanisms for forest conservation and sustainable management of resources**
- 5. Raise public awareness on CLUP and ecosystem services value**

This specific objectives have been translated into Expected Results and corresponding activities covering the four years of the life of the project. Year two was to cover mainly activities in ER 1 and ER 2, progresses for which are reported here.

2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Year 2, CIRAD and its partners (CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, Pattimura and Gadjah Mada University) consolidate COLUPSIA building capacity program. In Year two, emphasis was given again on training on skills which are relevant to the LU development process – technical mapping, socio-economic surveys and data analysis and participatory techniques skills - for government officials, local NGOs and university members. This year, Master students from the project partner Pattimura University were trained on socio-economic survey and have used CoLUPSIA data to complete their degrees.

The project finalizes his district wide socio-economic survey of the use patterns of natural resources. Socio-economists from the project liaise with local universities and NGOs to ensure socio-economic data are collected from village sites, in accordance with the objectives of the project. For each sites, 20 villages and 30 to 40 households per village were randomly selected. The project collected data through household survey, focused group discussion (FGD), and interview with key informants.

Important outputs for Year two are Guidelines for socio-economic, land tenure and community rights in Collaborative land use planning project in Indonesia, two Livelihood reports for Maluku Tengah and Kapuas Hulu, and a report on the FGD analysis on land tenure and community rights. A FGD guideline has been prepared comprising topics on property right, tenure security, forest management, conflict/threat and community perception on their resources.

The resulting classification of pilot sites _ clusters of villages and areas _ represent a variety of situations in terms of the importance of the forest, natural resource in general for local communities, the level of activity of traditional systems for management, access to markets and outside influences. In agreement with local stakeholders they are now the focus of detailed intervention by the project and local partners.

The COLUPSIA Social-ecological Information System (SEIS) has been further developed in Year two to ensure that adequate social and environmental information for collaborative LUP is made available in a practical and management-relevant form. This SEIS consists of the integration of collected spatial data into a Geographic Information System, for the implementation of modelling procedures for future integration of environmental services into LUP. In Year two biophysical data and land cover maps (topography, soil, geology, vegetation) have been added, together with a lot of efforts on carbon accounting for REDD + readiness in both regencies, many satellite images

rectified and pretreated (Landsat and SPOT, ALOS radar) and preliminary report and guidelines on Payment for Environmental Services.

In both regencies, the project was well received as a good opportunity to facilitate a more collaborative land use planning process and to help communities to increase their wellbeing. Local government welcomes the project and emphasizes on their gratitude for COLUPSIA providing data and information since the regencies lack capacity to gather quality data. Collaborative land use planning is a new concept for the area and hopes were expressed that this project can change the actual process in land use planning at local (regency, districts), provincial level and facilitate communication with national level. In both sites the customary institutions are unavoidable and the stakeholders there look forward for the project to facilitate the adoption of the customary norms and rules into the land use planning process.

In addition, raising the awareness of all the stakeholders of their rights and responsibilities was a major target of Year two for the legal team of CoLUPSIA (HuMA, CIFOR). The laws and regulation dealing with LUP and natural resource management were analysed using the tenure indicators developed by the project. Using the indicators, the legal team investigates gaps and loopholes as well as strengths and opportunities in the present framework. Reports have also been produced.

Finally the awareness and dissemination program led by Telapak partner run as planned and helped to secure support from the civil society in taking more collaborative decisions about natural resources and land use planning. During the second year, the used strategy includes: Involving local stakeholders to identify and digging up issues of land use planning, land tenure and ecosystem services, continue documentation, including collecting audio-visual documentation of the works associated with the project, coordinate with the whole COLUPSIA team to generate powerful messages on conservation and development actions that minimize impact on environment.

2.2. ACTIVITIES and RESULTS

The project has carried out its activities equally in the two sites, Kapuas Hulu and Maluku Tengah regencies.

Activity 1.1. Review availability and actual implementation of natural resource management plans in relation to systems and institutional responsibility, and identify key stakeholders for development and implementation of the plan (completed)

Main stakeholders involved in planning and management of natural resources were identified last year. It included local government (technical and political sections), traditional religious and customary law leaders, the business community, other resource users, and the local NGO community. The roles these various actors are responsible for, and analysis of the degree to which they have actually carried out their responsibility in Land Use Planning and natural resource management at regency and provincial level is now clearly identified.

Through additional workshops and consultations, the project completed this activity in Year Two, reporting on existing natural resource management instruments at sites, and evaluating on their implementation.

Outputs:

- Project meetings in Bogor with partners
 - May 2011, CIRAD CIFOR TELAPAK coordinating visibility actions
 - Nov 2011, all partners, progress meeting
 - February 2012, all partners, retreat, progress and action plan
- Consultation with key actors in regional Land Use Planning
 - BAPPEDA Moluccas (Ambon) BAPPEDA Central Moluccas, Forest Service Masohi, Taman National Manusela, Vice Bupati;
 - BAPPEDA Kapuas Hulu (Putussibau), Regional Secretary (SEKDA) Putussibau
- Stakeholder analysis

Activity 1.2 Carry out capacity development need assessment for each stakeholder in relation to their probable role in the management of natural resources (completed)

Capacity development needs were identified together with stakeholders since Year One. They are mainly related to social-ecological data recording, resource mapping and collaborative action skill development.

Activity 1.3 Build capacity through formal training, joint work, shared learning across sites, specialist advice including building and strengthening skills for working groups (continued)

In Year two, emphasis was given again on training on skills which are relevant to the LU development process – technical mapping, socio-economic surveys and data analysis and participatory techniques skills - for government officials, local NGOs and university members (Table 1). This year, Master students from the project partner Pattimura University were trained on socio-economic survey and have used CoLUPSIA data to complete their degrees.

COLUPSIA project particular emphasis on Prospective Analysis training continued for helping stakeholders develop a shared vision for their input to the planning process. It facilitates changes of attitudes of bureaucrats about local people's capacities and potential contribution, and helps them overcome barriers (of language, status) to participation.

Table 1. Capacity building program and training outputs for Year Two (formal training and joint work with project partner)

Activities	Date	Location	Number of person involved	Impact
Methods for socio-economic survey (Livelihood, Tenure and Right Study)	Mar - Jun 11	Seram	13 from University of Pattimura (3 Researcher and 10 students)	1. Project partners able to independently implement the survey during the project life and beyond 2. Four Bachelor Degree majoring in Forestry at University of Pattimura, Ambon, Maluku
	Mar – April 11	Kapuas Hulu	6 from Local NGO (Riak Bumi)	
Methods for vegetation survey & carbon accounting	Mar – Jun 11	Seram Kapuas Hulu	6 from local NGOs and communities	1. Project partners able to independently collect data on ecosystem services
Methods for carbon accounting	Jun – Aug 11	Seram	6 from local communities	2. Communities in one village able to independently measure parameters for biomass and REDD carbon accounting
Soil erosion assessment using erosion plots and rain gauge	April 2011	Kapuas Hulu	Local community (3); Local NGO (2)	Local community and NGO have skill and knowledge to measure and to collect erosion data
Landscape assessment using participatory mapping and scoring exercises	April and June 2011	Keluin village, Kapuas Hulu and Central Maluku	Local community; Local NGO	Local community and NGO have skill and tools to negotiate on land allocation process in LUP.

In every aspect where it is appropriate, the work is done with government or community stakeholders. There are two reasons we decided that the mapping would be an exception. First, part of the basic data set, including for example a digital topographic map, is a one-time task. Local agencies in Indonesia will rarely have the budget or the capacity to acquire the original data set or update it. We have no choice but to do this for them. This work provides them with proper and ‘clean’ basic data that will serve as a reference for at least 30 years. In year two we demonstrated first the added value of our GIS and spatial planning techniques before organizing further training.

Activity 1.4 Raise awareness on participatory development concept, including explanation on new financing mechanism opportunities; groups formed in multi-stakeholder workshops.

Outputs from this activity include workshops and meetings with important stakeholders in Seram and Kapuas Hulu (see Table 2).

Table 2. Meetings with relevant stakeholders in Seram and Kapuas Hulu

Sites	Description	Stakeholders involved	Agenda
Kapuas Hulu	Meeting with Regional Secretary in Putussibau (29 July '11)	Regional Secretary, Riak Bumi, CIFOR	Progress report and follow-up PPA activities in Kapuas Hulu
	Sharing progress with BAPPEDA in Kapuas Hulu (17 Jan'12)	Local NGOs in Kapuas Hulu (20 people)	Update progress activity socio economic survey in KH
Seram	Meeting with PPA Steering Committee (July, August, October 2011)	BAPPEDA Malteng, Forestry Agency Malteng, KAPET Seram Ambon	Progress report and follow-up PPA activities in Seram
	Meeting with Vice Bupati Malteng in Masohi (Januari 2012)	Vice Bupati, Unpatti, CIFOR	Progress report and follow-up PPA activities in Seram
Seram	Meeting with BAPPEDA Province (27 October'11)	BAPPEDA Province, Dinas Pertanian, Dinas Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM), Dinas Transmigrasi dan Tenaga Kerja, Dinas Kehutanan, Bapedalda, Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (BPKH), TOMA, Unpatti	Expose progress activities of CoLUPSIA Project in Maluku

The awareness and visibility program is under the responsibility of partner TELAPAK and reported untuk Activities for ER 5.

Activity 2.1 Carry out participatory investigation of resource use, problems, opportunities and issues;

Work of Year One continued as planned for Year Two. Existing secondary data were found to be of very poor quality and the project has to collect huge amount of baseline data both for biophysical and social issues at the pilot sites selected during year one.

• *Socio economics*

The project finalizes his district wide socio-economic survey of the use patterns of natural resources. Socio-economists from the project liaise with local universities and NGOs to ensure socio-economic data are collected from village sites, in accordance with the objectives of the project. For each sites, 20 villages and 30 to 40 households per village

were randomly selected. The project collected data through household survey, focused group discussion (FGD), and interview with key informants.

The survey used two questionnaires: The first is used for key informants such as village heads and traditional leaders to obtain global information about their villages and issues related to forest management, history of conflicts and the local point of view on their natural resources. The second questionnaire is for household interviews to address demographic information, economic activities and perception regarding to tenure security and resource use.

Building on existing materials and participatory techniques, additional collaborative surveys have been undertaken with several communities, focusing on the demographic, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of resource management by communities living in the area (Table 3). Critical issues for the survey was to understand traditional resource management systems and their interaction with the government system, community perceptions of trends and priority issues in resource management (see Figure 1 and 2 for selection of pilot sites, cluster of villages, based on identified critical issues).

Table 3. Target villages surveyed in Seram and Kapuas Hulu

Description	Seram	Kapuas Hulu	Total
Village survey	19 (completed in Jun'11)	20 (completed in Mar'11)	39
Households surveyed per village	30	40	
Total household surveyed	566	800	1366
Type of village	Traditional village (12), transmigration village (3), and traditional village in mountain areas (5)	All traditional village close to forest	

- *Property right and tenure issues*

Focus group discussion is also conducted to discuss tenure issues among communities in the village. The groups are selected based on gender, age, and diverse ethnic composition. A FGD guideline has been prepared comprising topics on property right, tenure security, forest management, conflict/threat and community perception on their resources.

The resulting classification of pilot sites _ clusters of villages and areas _ represent a variety of situations in terms of the importance of the forest, natural resource in general for local communities, the level of activity of traditional systems for management, access to markets and outside influences (Fig. 1). In agreement with local stakeholders they are now the focus of detailed intervention by the project and local partners.

Figure 1. Stratification and clustering of villages as Pilot Sites based on specific livelihood, community rights and tenure issues in Central Moluccas, Seram.

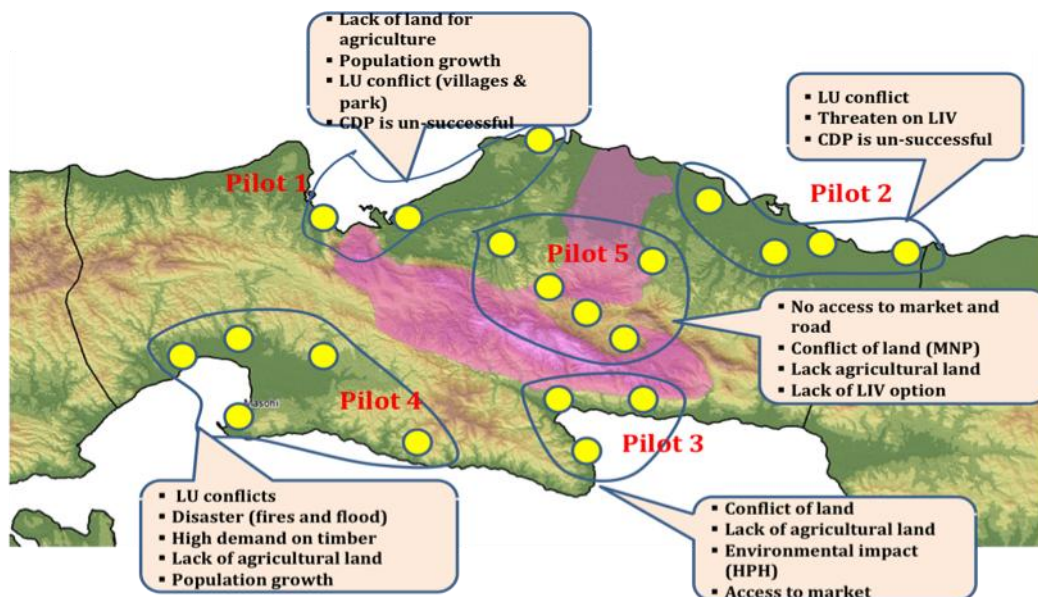
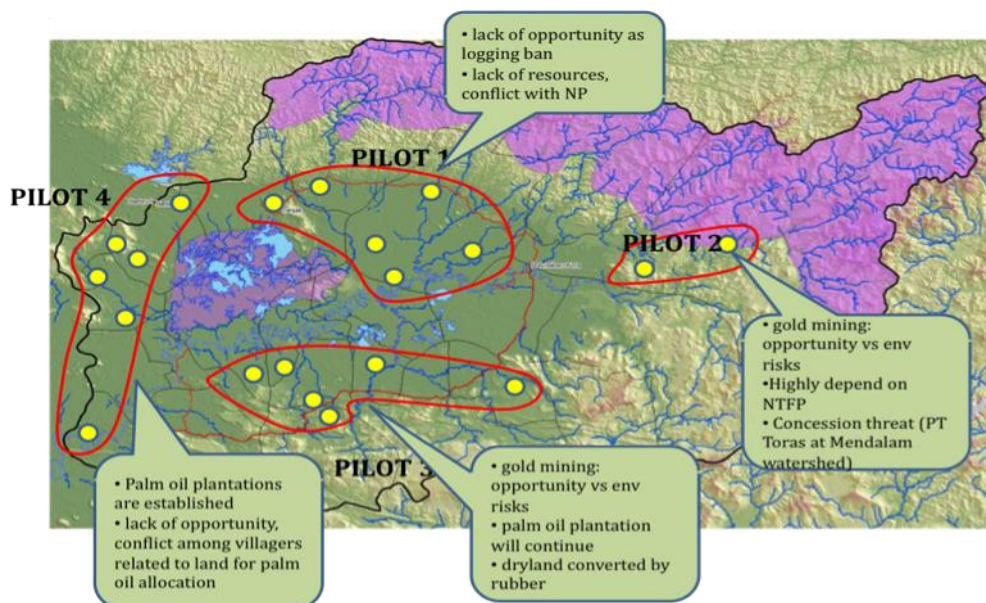


Figure 2. Stratification and clustering of villages as Pilot Sites based on specific livelihood, community rights and tenure issues in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan



Main outputs for Year two:

- Guidelines for socio-economic, land tenure and community rights in Collaborative land use planning project in Indonesia
- Livelihood reports for Maluku Tengah and Kapuas Hulu.
- FGD analysis report on land tenure and community rights

Activity 2.2. Establish and/or update social-ecological databank relevant to NRM, livelihoods, indigenous knowledge, and customary and statutory governance systems

The surveys put an emphasis on the data needed for possible collaborative LUP, potential PES or reward mechanism development. The project consolidates its large-scale resource mapping, testing various satellite images to monitor forest and its environment. The demand for data is very high from the local government agencies that are lacking information for proper planning of the natural resources. Critical results from Year one and two surveys are a better understanding of traditional resource management systems and their interaction with the government system, community perceptions of trends and priority issues in resource management. The project identified “pilot sites” composed of cluster of villages representing different situation and issues in term of land use and natural resource management in both Seram and Kapuas Hulu regencies.

- *Generation of land use and land cover maps (LULC) **COMPLETED***

The project finalizes the land cover and ecological maps at 1:50,000 to 1:100,000-scale. It ensured that relevant institutions (forestry, agriculture, planning, public works) are at the same time supplied with better data sets of geometrically corrected optical Remote Sensing data. The project started training for the use of such detailed data at Forest Service and Planning agencies offices. Radar data, as well as Landsat TM and SPOT satellite images were acquired and provided for the area up to 2010.

- *Biological and environmental data (Ecosystem Services)*

The project provide new data on present geographical distribution of a whole range of forest and vegetation types (secondary forests, mixed gardens, agroforestry, degraded lands etc.), geographical distribution of plants (biodiversity), providing at the same time carbon pool data together with environmental data such as soil and water. This information is important to establish patterns of diversity, and may provide a basis for assessment of reward mechanism and payment options for ecosystem services.

- *Economics of natural resources and ecosystem services valuation*

Ecosystem services are tentatively valued to ensure that informed land use decisions are made, drawing on the valuation findings. The aim is to ensure that the Total Economic Value of the ecosystem is assessed, valuing the use and non-use services, through a range of market and non-market valuation tools. The following activities have been undertaken in year two:

1. Gathering baseline information of ecosystem services on current land uses, drawing on information gained by other technical experts in the project.
2. Identify the key land use scenarios with project colleagues and stakeholders (PPA exercise). Assess the potential impacts of changes in land use on ecosystem services, of the different land use change scenarios.

Main outputs for Year two:

- Biophysical and land cover maps (topography, soil, geology, vegetation)
- Carbon accounting for REDD + project in Manusela
- Satellite images rectified and pretreated (Landsat and SPOT from 2005 to 2010)
- Preliminary PES report and guidelines.

2.3. Develop Social-ecological Information System as part of the decision support model tools

The COLUPSIA Social-ecological Information System (SEIS) derived from the tasks above (2.1 and 2.2) has been developed in Year two to ensure that adequate social and environmental information for collaborative LUP is made available in a practical and management-relevant form. This SEIS consists of the integration of collected spatial data into a Geographic Information System, for the implementation of modelling procedures for future integration of environmental services into LUP.

The project is developing new Land status, Land cover and Land suitability tools and assisted provincial staff in developing new maps of Land categories as input to the land zoning/land allocation process. This is essential for district planning and is a major contribution to the regional spatial planning process for which the Regional Planning and Development Board is responsible.

GIS produced data

Table 4. GIS produced data of Kapuas Hulu

Data Description	Data Type	Format Data	Resolution	Source	Sheets
Vegetation map:					
Vegetation classification	Vector (Polygon)	Shapefile		Vegetation classification produced from Landsat satellite imagery and SPOT satellite imagery	61 sheets at 1:50,000
Geodatabase of the datasets:					
Geodatabase of the datasets	Vector	Geodatabase		Developed ArcGIS geodatabase topology of the datasets for ensuring the quality of GIS database	
Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and derivations:					
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	Raster	ESRI GRID	30 m	DEM generated from contour lines, height spot using an interpolation method specifically designed for creation of hydrologically correct DEM	
Watershed boundary	Vector (Polygon)	Shapefile		Watershed boundary was delineated from the DEM	
Slope	Raster	ESRI GRID	30 m	Slope was calculated from the DEM	

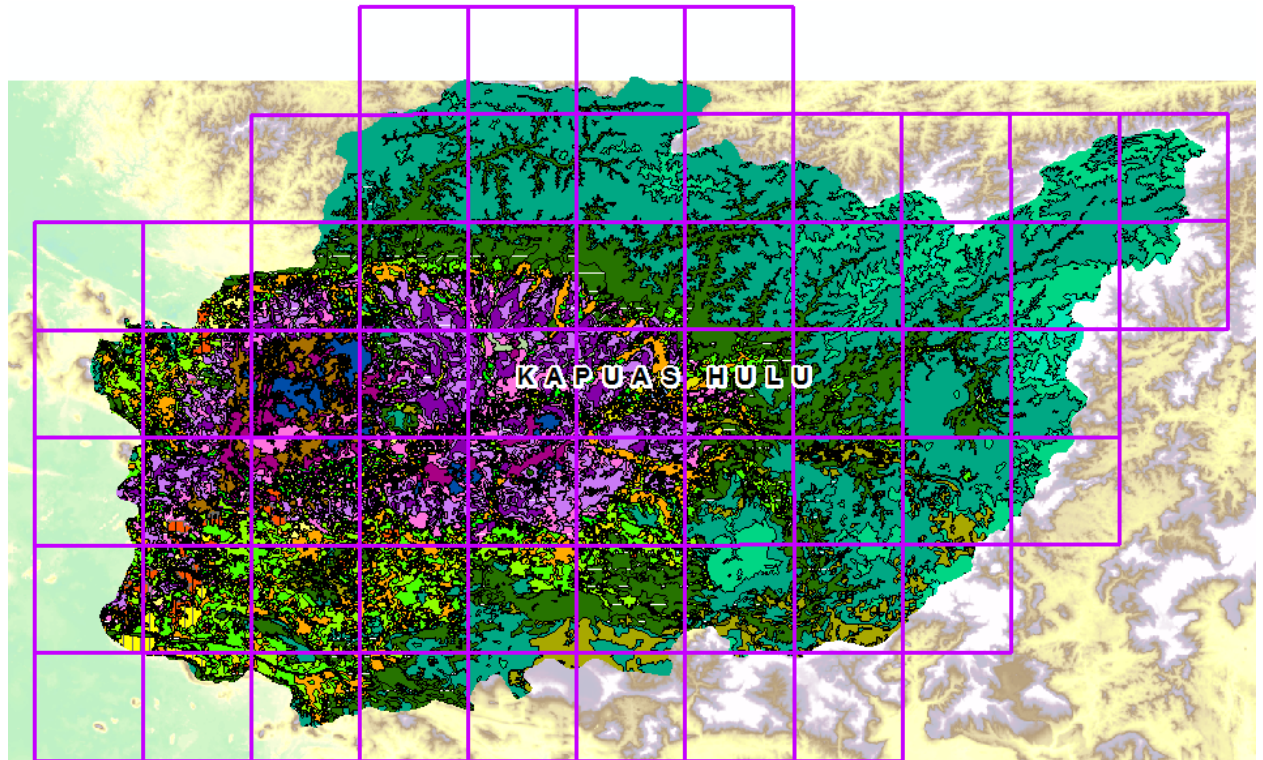


Figure 3. Land cover map of Kapuas Hulu in 2009 at scale of 1:50,000 (61 sheets)

GIS produced data

Tabel 5. GIS produced data of Maluku Tengah

Data Description	Data Type	Format Data	Resolution	Source	Sheets
Vegetation map:					
Vegetation classification	Vector (Polygon)	Shapefile		Vegetation classification produced from Landsat satellite imagery and SPOT satellite imagery	20 sheets at 1:50,000
Geodatabase of the datasets:					
Geodatabase of the datasets	Vector	Geodatabase		Developed ArcGIS geodatabase topology of the datasets for ensuring the quality of GIS database	
Digital Elevation Model (DEM) and derivations:					
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	Raster	ESRI GRID	30 m	DEM generated from contour lines, height spot using an interpolation method specifically designed for creation of hydrologically correct DEM	
Watershed boundary	Vector (Polygon)	Shapefile		Watershed boundary was delineated from the DEM	
Slope	Raster	ESRI GRID	30 m	Slope was calculated from the DEM	

Forest land status zoning:

Forest Score

Raster

ESRI GRID

30 m

A GIS based forest land status zoning by combining, weighting, and scoring criteria selected

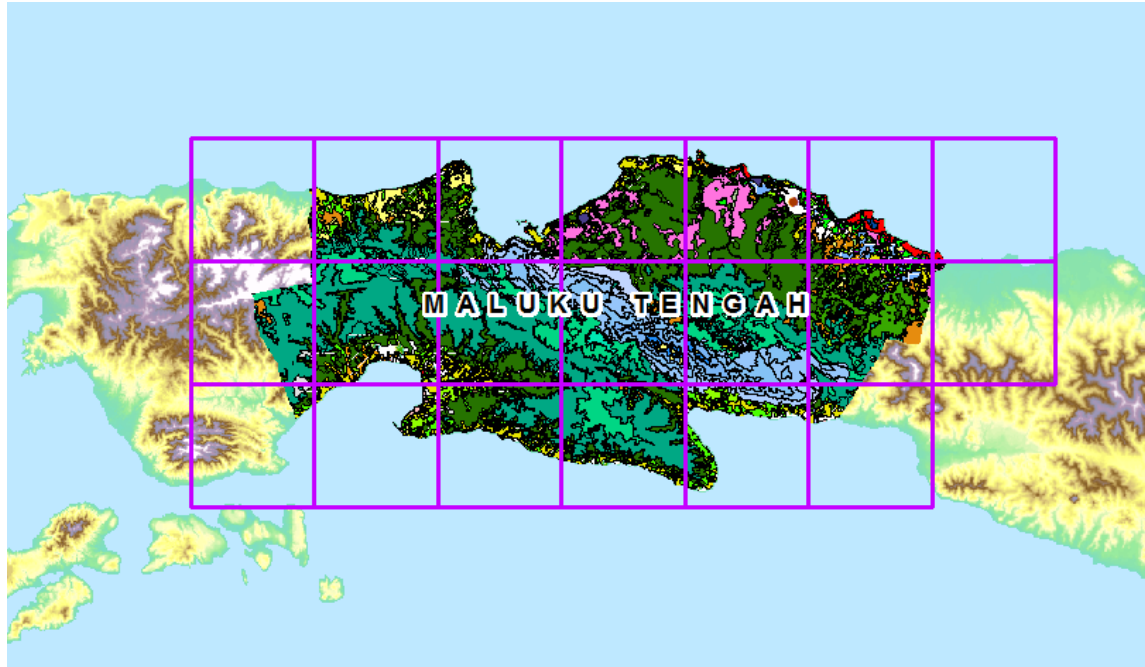


Figure 4. Land cover map of Maluku Tengah in 2009 at scale of 1:50,000 (20 sheets)

Activity 2.4. Review opportunities to integrate concept for work at pilot sites with government plans; Workshops to share knowledge with key stakeholders and PPA groups.

The project used a participatory development tool (Participatory Prospective Analysis) to facilitate consensus on the development and use of the local resources at regency level. PPA working groups looked at the implementation of potential development management plans in the future. The conclusions from this analysis are used to propose changes to the official system (Table 6).

Table 6. Participatory skills and consensus building on future development and LUP at regency level through joint work (PPA Workshops)

Sites	Date & Number participants	Stage of PPA Workshop			Stakeholder involved (District level)	Achievement
		PPA 1	PPA 2	PPA 3		
Seram	Date	July	Aug	Oct	1. Local government in province and district level (10) 2. National Park Agency (1) 3. District Land Authority (1) 4. Regional Representatives Council (1) 5. Community Leaders (3)	Participants from various backgrounds committed to three series of PPA workshops, and

	Σ participants	23	23	23	6. University (2) 7. Local NGO (1) 8. Oil Palm Company (1) 9. State-owned enterprises (1) 10. Regional Secretary (2)	report on their satisfaction for the project to have facilitated consensus between parties Report on workshops
Kapuas Hulu	Date	May	Jun	Jul	1. Local government in District level (7) 2. Regional Representatives Council (1) 3. Community Leaders (4) 4. Oil Palm Company (1) 5. Local Businessmen (1) 6. Regional Secretary (1)	

Outputs:

Skenario masa depan pembangunan Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu menuju tahun 2030

Skenario masa depan penggunaan lahan Kabupaten Maluku Tengah menuju tahun 2028

Public consultation at village level started in Seram, still at Kecamatan (district) level in Kapuas Hulu

Table 7. Public consultation through joint work with community in Seram and Kapuas Hulu

Pilot study	villages	person	Place of meeting
Pilot 1	3	7	Sawai
Pilot 2	4	8	Kobisonta
Pilot 3	3	12	Tehoru
Pilot 4	5	10	Masohi
Pilot 5	4	4	Kobisonta

Public consultation through joint work between government agencies and communities representatives in Kapuas Hulu

Stakeholders	person
DPRD	1
Kapolsek	1
Danramil	1
TNBK	1
TNDS	1
WWF	1
Customary leaders	3
Villagers	30

Activity 3.3 Plan and carry out advocacy for a legal basis for the CLUP and proposed pilot activities;

In addition, raising the awareness of all the stakeholders of their rights and responsibilities was a major target of Year two for the legal team of CoLUPSIA (HuMA, CIFOR). The team completed a compilation of the national level laws and regulations to capture the legal frameworks of LUP process in Indonesia. It includes land use planning, natural resources management, and decentralization. These laws and regulation were analysed using the tenure indicators developed by the project. These tenure indicators are based on the questions related to state recognition of different forest tenure rights for communities, support and protection for various types forest tenure, clear responsibility and authority of actors responsible for forest tenure administration, and level of adoption of governance principles in the administrative procedures. Using the indicators, the legal team investigates gaps and loopholes as well as strengths and opportunities in the present framework.

Main findings:

Indigenous community rights are apprehended differently in various laws

The indigenous community rights are recognized in UU 42 in 1999 on Forestry, though they are limited and conditional. In the Spatial Planning regulation, the existence of indigenous community is not specifically recognized. UU 2009 about Environmental Management and Conservation assigned the Government to set regulation on indigenous community local regulation and rights for environmental protection and management.

The forestry regulations does not cover management by community

There is no law or regulation which specifically stated a legal clause for allowing community to develop their local monitoring and law enforcement based on their local (adat) regulation. The spatial law only mentions participation in spatial planning, but not in monitoring and law enforcing in spatial implementation. For any conflicting situation, the Spatial Planning Regulation superseeds everything at the national level.

The Spatial Planning in UU No. 26 in 2007 opened the way for community participation, but the process is not operational and top down.

The model for community participation should cover their role in the spatial planning, discussion of spatial planning design with other stakeholders through public discussion forum and consultation. The province and regency spatial planning are top down often based on central interest only.

BKPRD is supposed to be the coordinating/controling unit of the district spatial planning accross sectors, but still experiences weak coordination, lack of funding/resources and legitimacy and is confronted to sectoral ego from each sector.

Activities for ER 5: PUBLIC AWARENESS ON COLLABORATIVE LAND USE PLANNING, LAND TENURE AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUE RAISED

In Year two, the project created its Website. Publications and data are accessible at project web page, but also promoted through the project and partners websites and to interested parties (donor agencies, national and international NGOs).

Published reports on project findings, including the results of PPA workshops, research into local knowledge, socio-economics and economics, ecological assessments (hardcopy and on web site).

5.1 Raise local awareness to support better decisions about natural resources

5.2 Create and disseminate general data information and publication, general public awareness messages and advocacy material

During the second year phase of the CoLUPSIA project, the strategy focused on the following activities:

- Facilitating local stakeholders to identify and digging up issues of land use planning, land tenure and Ecosystem Services
- Start documenting the issues, including collecting audio-visuals of the works associated with the project CoLUPSIA
- Coordinating with the other partners in CoLUPSIA to generate common messages

Output

1. Journalist Workshop and awareness trip for Ambon journalists who were brought to visit four of our CoLUPSIA pilot sites in order to revive the interest on environmental issues: environmental issues in the Moluccas have been overtaken by other issues (obviously after Ambon religious clashes between communities in 2000). This has been done with a group of journalists called the MMC group (Maluku Media Center). The workshop and study tour was followed by 15 participants coming from the electronic media (Radio and TV), daily and weekly tabloid.
2. Audio visual and photographic material at location (Government agencies, society, environment, CoLUPSIA's work)
3. Involvement of local media as partners for project activity coverage
 - Pontianak based Ruai TV had did reportage on CoLUPSIA work in Kapuas Hulu, and broadcasted it on television
 - Ruai TV Offers further cooperation (interactive dialogue program)
4. Producing information for Prospective Analysis group, including: posters of "*Empat Skenario Masa Depan di Maluku Tengah*" and poster of "*Empat Skenario Masa Depan di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu*".

2.3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED but NOT IMPLEMENTED

There were no activities planned and not yet implemented,

2.4. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

The extent to which results was achieved towards objectives during the year 2011-2012 is reported in Table . Indicators are monitored based on the initial logical framework and milestones in the Workplan.

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Progress compared to OVI
ER 1. Capacity of stakeholders to collectively design and monitor participatory development actions, including agreements on land tenure and rights, NRM instruments and policies improved	I1a: Government, community and NGO's have equipment / resources and skill for developing CLUP	Management team reports; Minutes of meetings; Activity reports from training events; Workshops meetings; Copies of project initiated publicity and awareness information; Copies of media publicity; Website. Outputs of workshop to agree monitoring system, subsequent reports on progress, Community survey showing key groups that are willing to participate in any monitoring	Internal reports Completed Completed Completed Under progress, need more data modeling in year three Partly completed, under progress, need more modeling results Completed Completed Not fully achieved yet, should continue in Year 3
	I1b: Monitoring system involves all stakeholders and Government and community		Not achieved yet, should be initiated in Year 3

<p>Expected Result 2: Collaborative assessment of land conditions, current management and possible future trajectories established</p>	<p>representatives have skills and knowledge to monitor and implementation land-use plan.</p> <p>I2a: Communities and Governmental agencies have, understand and agree on the proper data for improved natural resource management at pilot sites</p> <p>I2b: Community members, including CSO-NGOs and the private sector, and government collectively identify long term environmental issues which can jeopardize their livelihoods</p> <p>I2c: Formal agreement between project and key stakeholders for joint natural resource planning</p>	<p>Technical reports and publications; set of thematic maps (estimate 250 at scale 1:100,000); LULC maps, LULC Change model; Biophysical data set; Socio economic data set; Natural Resource valuation reports; Free access to Social Ecological Information System via Internet on project web site;</p> <p>A set of reports on mutually agreed future work, based on PPA groups and key stakeholder workshop</p> <p>Social survey report: pilot site plan indicators of progress and progress reports show participation by disadvantaged groups, such as women and indigenous people.</p> <p>Community-project agreement for work at pilot site with representation from disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>Almost completed Will be consolidated in yr 3</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Not yet achieved</p> <p>Not yet achieved</p>
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2.4. UPDATED ACTION PLAN

(Year Three, March 2012 – February 2013)

Besides the follow up of its building capacity program, the project in Year three will analyse develop and test several models using the resource information system developed in Year Two. During the additional trainings to be due this year, the database will be installed at local government offices in Putussibau (Kapas Hulu) and Masohi (Seram). The third Year will also be crucial for the development of the land use rulebase model for land allocation. Importantly, legal team will continue its work in advising on laws, policies, and regulations related to spatial land use planning and tenure.

The project will work on preparing appropriate decision-making help tools to undertake CLUP analysis in consultation with key stakeholders. To achieve ER 3 “**Land allocation, CLUP plans and participatory development actions ensuring communities’ rights for land are endorsed and legalized**”, the activities of ER 3 will be made in consultation with key local stakeholders when producing Land-Use Plans for the regencies. Economists, ecologists, social and governance specialists will work closely with planners for an enhanced integration of environmental data and social issues, including people views, into the management planning process.

Whilst the interventions are designed to improve resource management at the pilot sites, they will also be important for the lessons they will provide, and demonstrating the value of participatory and inclusive approaches to management, land tenure community-based interventions. Thus there will be regular reviews, detailed monitoring, cross visits, and links to government to help disseminate lessons-learned from the approach taken, and also facilitate adaptation to new concepts and instruments.

Activity 1.3 Build capacity through formal training, joint work, shared learning across sites, specialist advice including building and strengthening skills for working groups (CIRAD CIFOR)

In Year three, this activity will continue through additional training, linking a range of different data sets, and the transfer of these procedures to local agencies, especially the Regional Planning and Development Board staff, the use of developed scenario and the integration of ecosystem services into LUP.

We will conduct further technical training, based on *acceptance* of the methodology proposed (Acceptance among local stakeholders is needed before working on acceptance at national level, the ultimate desired impact). It is a long process that must be closely monitored. We do not want our techniques or data misapplied for other purposes that may bring harm to communities instead of benefits.

Activity 2.2. Establish and/or update social-ecological databank relevant to NRM, livelihoods, indigenous knowledge, and customary and statutory governance systems

Payments for ecosystem services

In term of potential PES, key activities will be undertaken during year three:

1. Literature review to gain an update on the requirements of the financial sector, World Bank, certification bodies, on meeting the requirements for selling and thus receiving payments for ecosystem services. This will include a review of other projects such as the REDD projects in Indonesia, World Bank REDD requirements, the carbon credit market requirements, water market initiatives (partly completed already)
2. Look at financial providers, “who will pay for the ecosystem services” including private sector, international financial markets and donor organisations, including REDD related projects.
3. Develop test pilot sites for potential projects for payments for ecosystem services.
4. Engage monitoring or verifiers to visit the pilot sites and provide feedback on potential to meet international requirements for sale of ecosystem services.
5. Throughout the above activities work with local communities and institutions to develop capacity to support long term monitoring, valuation and sale of ecosystem services.

Activity 2.4 Review opportunities to integrate concept for work at pilot sites with government plan; workshop to share knowledge with key stakeholders and PPA groups

In Year 3, the PPA results will be reinforced at regency level (more public awareness and other stakeholder meetings) and at provincial workshops to facilitate adoption of future land use planning and development to be brought to National level for legal endorsement at the BAPPENAS and Ministry of Forestry.

Activity 3.1 Develop decision model for new CLUP in consultation with stakeholders (CIRAD CIFOR)

Existing NRM strategies are mutually considered weak, vague or non-existent, the project will promote development of new land allocation and NRM models that address priority planning issues, using modelling tools developed by CIRAD and CIFOR in Indonesia and other tropical countries. It is anticipated that, within general parameters laid down by central authorities, each district model may be unique, because both problems and priorities may vary, as may local perceptions regarding appropriate planning solutions.

The project will concentrate on the development of help decision tools like (rulebases models)¹ incorporating other thematic data into the planning process and expanding the range of issues that the planning teams can address. The basic model will be based on three classical spatial data sets (land status, land cover and land suitability) used by MoF and it will try to integrate local definitions of land status with the land zoning model used by the Regional Planning and Development Board. A number of other themes relevant for planning will be incorporated in the project model, like Forest Management Unit as suggested by MoF. The project will develop and test other ways to incorporate carbon pool and resource valuation data into the development of the model. These criteria must be consistent and agreeable to all parties.

¹ Rule base: A set of rules, agreed in consultation with government and community, which define policy regarding the required development action for each combination of land category and social-ecological parameters.

Good communication links will be established between the planners, various stakeholders and related agencies. The project will assist in developing these links and assist in finding agreements for a system for monitoring and coordination of implementation of the accepted plans.

3.2 Mobilize public support for new instruments, management plan development and collectively identified community-based development actions (TELAPAK)

The project will assist in widely disseminating and popularizing the revised or new plans to all relevant stakeholders, and facilitate formal agreement by key stakeholders through workshops and discussion. This includes informal but organized meetings with women and other marginalized groups who fare badly in formal workshops. The PPA groups facilitated by the project can also contribute very effectively to the development of realistic plans, to the prevention of elite capture and to the dissemination of the plans at both community and district government level.

Public support is important to: (1) generate and maintain pressure on the local parliament and head of the local government to ensure that plan development and implementation are effective; and (2) to ensure that the population is aware of their rights and responsibilities under the plan, including the reasons for any restrictions on resource use. This might include a component of education on the role of forests in water supply, for example, as part of explaining the need for refusal of applications for logging on vulnerable land. This activity will have components of disseminating information during the development of the plan; and also establishment of channels of communication to strengthen community input and so that the population is kept informed. This might include development of community resource centres with materials and information on land management issues, as well as regularly updated information on the implementation of the plan (land use decisions, etc). The channel for communication will include a means for the public to report/take action against unauthorised resource exploitation.

Existing communication channels (for example, health sector, school system, agricultural extension) will be utilised. Likely mechanisms for dissemination are local radio, television, and existing institutions.

3.3 Plan and carry out advocacy for a legal basis for the CLUP and proposed pilot activities (HUMA)

The endorsement of CLUP and maps will be followed up to the provincial level, and facilitation will be provided for negotiation with Central Government. New NR management plans and proposed land allocation will be promoted for incorporation as revisions of the District Spatial Plan following the approval of the head of the local government and local parliament. Following this, specific regulations concerned key aspects of resource management will be drafted for approval by the local parliament. The project will facilitate this process by promoting the aims and importance of the collaborative action to the heads of the local government and local parliament from the start, and by working through technical arms of government to influence decision-makers. The project will provide legal assistance for drafting regulations when necessary. The strength of central government antagonism to formal tenure recognition, though, must be acknowledged from the start.

3.4 Agree on a system for monitoring and coordination of implementation of the CLUP (all partners)

The whole decision-making process needs to be transparent, with adequate consultation and genuine involvement of stakeholders and with agreed information available to all concerned. The project will build on the shared understanding and capacities built at the local and district levels, in a process to negotiate precise mechanisms for use in monitoring the implementation of CLUP. These efforts are likely to include a forum for government and community leaders and community members including women, to discuss and plan implementation of pro-poor financing mechanisms. Other important components to be implemented include ad-hoc groups to monitor particular development projects (for example, a joint community-forestry department group to monitor timber extraction), and a mechanism for regular feedback to all concerned (perhaps using local radio).

The project and partners will ensure that within future implementation of the participatory development scheme, conditions are set to limit the environmental impact of new developments based on the policies and zoning in the plan. These will emphasize that:

- Clear and equitable land tenure and access are guaranteed
- Institutions required for implementation are strengthened as necessary
- The Bureau for Environmental Impact Control (BAPPEDALDA) makes recommendations to the head of local government on proposals for new development projects based on the policies and zoning in the plan
- There is active monitoring at the community and district levels to ensure that development is implemented in accordance with the approval
- Action is taken to stop or change unauthorised activities that contravene the policies in the plan

Clearly the active involvement of community and government personnel will be a critical at all stages of this process.

4.1. Propose new institutional arrangements for pro-poor financing mechanisms and community-based forest management at various sites (HUMA)

Within the previously collectively identified framework and on the basis of more secure land tenure and suitable data, the feasibility of pilot activities supporting pro-poor financing mechanisms for forest conservation and sustainable management will be evaluated and publicized. Relevant new institutional arrangements between different levels of government; local communities and the private sector will be proposed. These new institutional arrangements will again be developed using participatory methodologies and operate within the ongoing participatory framework developed by the project that enables those with a direct stake in forest resources to be part of all forest management decision-making.

Potential environmental rewards for activities that help increase forest area under SFM will be carefully assessed. Careful preparation (proper data) for REDD or PES type interventions, together with improved land tenure and rights developed by the project, will help, but improved legal aspects, such as new district regulations for accommodating PES, will again be needed. New tools and mechanisms for ensuring PES (including REDD+) works for local people and potential links with private sector will also be explored.

After fostering community participation, encouraging individuals to form associations to promote their common interests, the project will assist in the provision of legal and management advice to assist in the development of appropriate structures supporting activities that can attract public funding. This can be conducted by PPA group members teaching others.

Depending on each local situation and data collected in ER 2 (baseline data, proposed activities, environmental problems...), possible markets for ecosystem services (carbon, water, biodiversity, scenic beauty) will be identified, together with an analysis of the key market issues from the point of view of both buyers and local communities (benefit sharing, monitoring, permanence, prioritised areas for conservation or sustainable management...).

Visibility Actions

5.1. Create and disseminate general data information and publications (CIFOR)

Published reports on project findings, including the results of workshops, research into local knowledge, socio-economics and economics, ecological assessments (hardcopy and on web site), and formal publications on lessons-learned and generally applicable conclusions will be produced for the government, NGOs and an international audience.

In Year Three evaluation reports will document and assess the success or impact of the interventions, and the project approach to multi-stakeholder management planning. Formal “government publications” from the project will be made available to district technical departments, village heads and key institutions such as churches/mosques but also to be distributed to other districts/NGOs in the concerned province and in Indonesia.

5.2. Raise local awareness to support better local decisions about natural resources/forest/land use/ecosystem services by the community, local government and civil society (TELAPAK CIFOR)

The visibility action and awareness program focus here on information for local stakeholders, decision-making bodies and the public, through a proactive dissemination strategy. Here, synergies with existing tools will be widely explored. This includes simple explanation of the findings of sociological, biological and ecological data to formulate NRM plans, the importance of ecosystem services to society, and the ways in which better management could benefit livelihoods. It will include a lot about new financing mechanisms or rewards such as PES which are quite unclear for local societies. The ultimate target of the messages are the civil society of the Province, but intermediate targets who can assist in disseminating the message are government extension workers (agriculture, health), schools, churches, mosques, clinics, credit meetings and traditional leaders. Information will include messages on forests, the hydrological cycle, soil erosion and land use decisions, Indonesia management planning law, and the rights of communities, the project and opportunities to participate.

5.3. Create and disseminate general public awareness messages and advocacy material (CIFOR CIRAD TELAPAK)

This program aims at facilitating national consensus on the new instruments for land use, land tenure and NR management policies in Indonesia. Whilst the interventions will improve general public’s understanding of resource management, sharing understanding about these interventions will be crucial for the lessons they will provide at national level, and the demonstration value, in advocating participatory and inclusive approaches to management.

Advocacy material, targeted at political decision-making levels of Regency, Provincial and National government. This will emphasise the importance of the work of the project as a basis for sustainable development of the Region, and the rights and responsibilities of local decision-makers to improve the livelihoods of the populations. The impact of these will be backed up with national media articles featuring the project process and highlighting the positive aspects of Government/community collaboration. It will be also delivered through a variety of media including posters and leaflets, video programmes for television, and through the newspapers.

3. PARTNERS AND OTHER CO-OPERATION

3.1. Relationship between the formal partners of this Action

Please provide specific information for each partner organisation.

CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, PATTIMURA, GADJAMADA

CIRAD, CIFOR, TELAPAK, TOMA have previously collaborated in implementing projects and development programmes in Indonesia. The current project has deepened and strengthened this relationship. In addition to being a full partner in the overall implementation of the project, through their production house “Gecko”, TELAPAK have taken on special responsibility for the actions directly relating to awareness-raising, while CIFOR concentrates on the compiling of social, economic and cultural data from the target communities. Whilst CIRAD has legal responsibility for financial expenditure and implementation through its contract with the EC, decisions on implementation of activities are done by mutual agreement with all partners. HuMA is being instrumental in channeling the legal aspects of the action while TOMA and PATTIMURA ensured the good organization of local workshops and meeting in the Moluccas. In summary, the relationship with all implementing partners has been positive, professional and inspiring.

3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

Both in KAPUAS HULU and MALUKU TENGAH Regencies, the project has been well received as indicated by the minutes and analysis of the workshops. Local government agencies but also local community leaders were all represented in the discussions and all agreed that the idea of a “collaborative” action was necessary to avoid future conflict between parties.

3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

Associate(s)

FORDA, LIPI, IAHHRI

Good relationships with these institutions, through joint data collection in the field;
Since Year one, the project build excellent relationship with a local NGO in West Kalimantan RIAK BUMI

Sub-contractor(s) (if any)

none

Final Beneficiaries and Target groups

Two early in the life of the project to describe relationship, should become visible after year 3

Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc)

Inapplicable

3.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

The project developed good relationship with other existing projects in Kapuas Hulu; WWF Indonesia (Heart of Borneo Initiative project) and Flora Fauna International (AUSAID-Development of REDD and Community Forest projects in West Kalimantan, Indonesia), mainly for exchange of data, but also local institutions, technical services of the local government that are very much interested in benefiting from quality data.

3.5. If your organisation has received previous EC grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EC grants).

The CIRAD Participatory LUP in Tanimbar project (CIRAD BIRDLIFE 2003-2006), Southeastern Maluku allowed renewing former contacts in the Moluccas (provincial level Ambon and the “case” of Tanimbar discussed as example when describing what this particular Action may do in Seram.


4. VISIBILITY

The visibility of the EU contribution is being ensured in the project mainly via specific activities under “Expected Result 5” with TELAPAK as leading partner on that issue. Brochures, banners at the workshop, pictures and video shooting, some examples are given in Annex.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.

No objections

Name of the contact person for the Action: Yves LAUMONIER

Signature: 

Location: CIRAD CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia

Date report due: April 15, 2012

Date report sent: April 23, 2012 ; revised May , 2012

Acronyms

Bappeda	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah	Regional Development Planning Board {provincial and regency level}
Bapedalda	Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Daerah	Regional Environmental Impact Management Agency
BPN	Badan Pertanahan Nasional	National Land Board
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam	Natural Resources Conservation Agency {a local natural conservation office}
Dishutbun	Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan	Forestry and Estate Crops Agency
BPKH	Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan	Forest Gazettement Agency
Distan	Dinas Pertanian	Agriculture Agency
DPU	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum	Public Works Agency
DESDM	Dinas Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral	Energy and Mineral Resources Agency
BTNM	Balai Taman Nasional Manusela	Manusela National Park Agency
Distanak	Dinas Pertanian dan Peternakan	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Agency
DLH	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup	Environmental Agency
DPE	Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi	Mining and Energy Agency
Disbudpar	Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata	Culture and Tourism Agency
Disnakertrans	Departemen Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
BP Kapet Seram	Badan Pengelola Kawasan Pengembangan Terpadu Seram	Management Board of Integrated Economic Development Region Seram
BTDS	Balai Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum	Danau Sentarum National Park Agency
Sekda	Sekretaris Daerah	Secretary of the Provincial/District government
Bina Marga	-	Highways (Infrastructure) Agency
Dishubkominfo	Dinas Perhubungan, Komunikasi dan Informasi	Agency of Transportation, Communication and Information
Disperindagkop	Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan dan Koperasi	Agency of Industry, Trade, and service Cooperatives
Kodim	Komando Distrik Militer	District Military Command
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah	House of Representatives (Provincial/District level)
WWF	-	World Wildlife Fund
FFI	-	Flora Fauna Indonesia
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst	German Development Service