

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

FINAL REPORT

(March 2010 – February 2014)



CIRAD
CIFOR
TELAPAK
HuMA
TOMA

Universitas Pattimura, Ambon
Universitas Gadjamada, Yogyakarta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	1
1.1. BENEFICIARY:	1
1.2. CONTACT PERSON:	1
1.3. PARTNERS IN THE ACTION:	1
1.4. TITLE OF THE ACTION:	1
1.5. CONTRACT NUMBER: DCI-ENV/2009/151-620	1
1.6. REPORTING PERIOD: MARCH 2010 – FEBRUARY 2014	1
1.7. TARGET COUNTRY: INDONESIA.....	1
1.8. FINAL BENEFICIARIES.....	2
1.9. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	2
2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION	2
2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
2.2. ACTIVITIES and RESULTS	5
2.3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED but NOT IMPLEMENTED.....	34
2.4. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS	34
3. PARTNERS AND OTHER CO-OPERATION	40
3.1. Relationship between the formal partners of this Action	40
3.2. Is the partnership to continue?	41
3.3. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?	41
3.4. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved implementing the Action:	42
3.5. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other action	43
3.6. 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). ..	43
3.7. How do you evaluate co-operation with the services of the Contracting Authority?.....	44
4. VISIBILITY	45

ANNEXES (all provided on attached DVD)..... 46

Annex 1 – activity 1.1 – stakeholder analysis

Annex 2 – activity 1.3 – capacity building

Annex 3 – activity 1.4 – Awareness

Annex 4 – activity 2.1 – 2.2 – livelihood PES

Annex 5 – activity 2.3 – spatial database

Annex 6 – activity 3.3 – 4.1 legal aspects

Annex 7 – activity 4.3 community development

Annex 8 – activity 4.5 results to national debate

Annex 9 – ER5 Public awareness, Media

Annex 10 – Publications CoLUPSIA

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 2010 – February 2014

1.7. Target country: INDONESIA,

**Regions (see location maps): Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan;
Maluku Tengah Regency, Moluccas;¹**

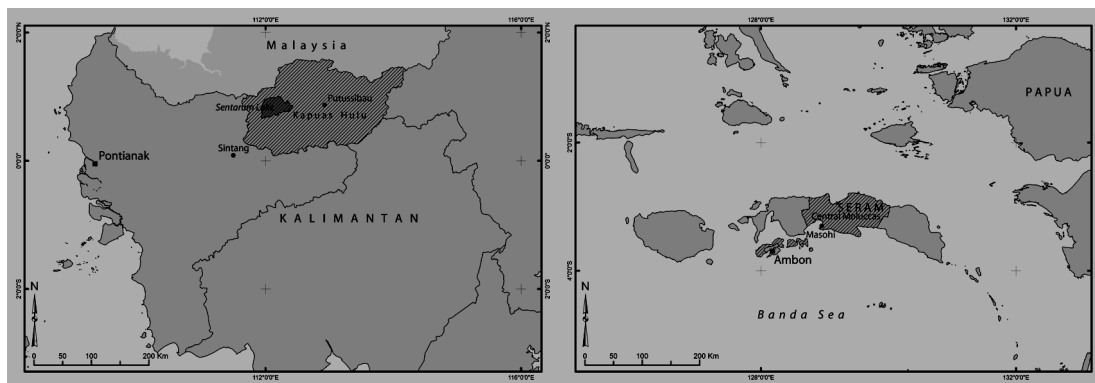


Fig. 1. Location of the 2 regencies where CoLUPSIA project was working

¹ The initial plan for the project was to work in three regencies: Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan; Central Moluccas in the Moluccas, and Klaten-Boyolali in Central Java. The last site (Klaten and Boyolali regencies in Central Java) was cancelled after the eruption of Merapi volcano on 4 November 2010. The ecological conditions of the landscape and the situation experienced by the communities after the eruption were no longer conducive to the initial purpose of the Action. The issue was addressed together with the Delegation of the European Union in Jakarta and partners and the decision was taken to re-allocate.

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

While the overall objective of the project was to avoid deforestation and environmental degradation, the **Project Purpose** was:

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.

The project has five specific objectives, each one being addressed in project components (Expected Results / Outcomes):

- 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**

2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two research centers, two national NGOs, two local NGOs and two local universities, CIRAD and its partners (CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, Pattimura and Gadjah Mada University) developed and run the COLUPSIA project for four years.

A very encouraging impact from the project on local governance was its success in promoting a unique participatory approach known as Participatory Prospective Analysis (PPA) to engage stakeholders and having them reaching consensus on their vision of future development in their home land. Participants of the PPA workshops expressed how much this approach improved the communication between stakeholders and participation among sectors that were barely talking to each other in the past. In context of Indonesia where local community still recognize the strength of customary law, the PPA process successfully involved customary leaders' aspiration into the planning process. Moreover, PPA has changed stakeholders' perspective toward future by including anticipatory actions to achieve desired future.

The project successfully developed as well a building capacity program. Emphasis was given on training on skills that 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. Undergraduate and Master students from the project partner Pattimura University were trained on socio-ecological survey and have used CoLUPSIA data to complete their degrees.

The project finalized regency wide socio-ecological surveys of the use patterns of natural resources. It represents a unique effort when operating at large operational scale at regency level. The project became the first example of what could be a multi-scale, multi-sector participatory development initiative in Indonesia. Socio-economists, biologist and governance specialists from the project liaise with local universities and NGOs to ensure quality data are collected from sites, in accordance with the objectives of the project. Almost 50 villages and 2000 households were studied, together with the production of useful guidelines for socio-economic, land tenure and community rights in collaborative land use planning project. A FGD guideline has been distributed as well comprising topics on property right, tenure security, forest management, conflict/threat and community perception on their resources. Biophysical, ecological 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.

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 became the focus of detailed intervention by the project and local partners.

The COLUPSIA Social-ecological Information System (SEIS) was developed to ensure that adequate social and environmental information for collaborative LUP was 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 database has been installed at local government offices in Putussibau (Kapuas Hulu) and Masohi (Seram) and given to all partners.

In addition, raising the awareness of all the stakeholders of their rights and responsibilities was a major target for the legal team of CoLUPSIA (HuMA). 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.

Finally the awareness and dissemination program led by CIRAD and partners helped to secure support from the civil society in taking more collaborative decisions about natural resources and land use planning. It operates successfully by 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.

The project was also successful in developing decision models tools using the resource information system with the development of the land use rule base model for land allocation, and series of publications / technical reports on local perceptions of landscapes, livelihood assessments, land tenure & rights surveys for use in Collaborative ecosystem-based land use planning in Indonesia, guidelines and assessment of potential Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and work on governance aspects, for instance tenure security.

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 facilitates 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.

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 – Y1 – see also Annex 1)

This activity was done through initial workshops, discussions and consultations with key stakeholders, by reviewing existing NRM and evaluating the implementation of NRM instruments at the sites. In addition to the analysis of the contents and available data (quality issue), the project team analyzed the roles the various actors are responsible for, and gathered perceptions of the degree to which they have actually carried out their responsibilities. These included local government (technical and political sections), traditional religious and customary law leaders, the business community, other resource users, and the local NGO community.

Through workshops and consultations and stakeholder analysis (Table 1), 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 has been clearly identified.

Table 1. Main outputs 1.1: Project inception meetings, consultation with key stakeholders in regional LUP and capacity building need assessment (1.2.)

Event / action	Stakeholder involved	Main outputs
Inception workshop in CIFOR, Bogor (April 2010)	CIRAD and partners	Steering committee establishment Project work plan assessment and adjustment
Project meetings in CIFOR Bogor with partners (May 2010)	CIRAD and partners	Establishing coordinating visibility actions strategy
Consultation with key actors in regional LUP (Jun, July 2010) ; capacity building needs assessment	Central Maluku: (1) BAPPEDA Moluccas, Ambon; (2) BAPPEDA Central Moluccas, (3) Forest Service Central Moluccas, (4) Taman National Manusela, (5) Vice Bupati. Kapuas Hulu: BAPPEDA Kapuas Hulu (Putussibau), Regional Secretary (SEKDA) Putussibau	Stakeholder analysis Report Secondary data compiled and assessed for each regency on social ecological LUP aspect. Report on potential training to be developed

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 – Y1 & Y2)

In parallel with Activity 1.1, the project assessed the existing capacity of stakeholders and compared it to the capacity required to carry out their roles in the implementation of any future NRM plans and related community-based development. Capacity development needs were identified together with stakeholders and were mainly related to social-ecological data collection, resource mapping and collaborative action skills 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 (Y1, Y2 & Y3 - see also Annex 2)

In this project, skills development has taken a variety of forms. For participatory techniques skills, this was done through joint work and workshops, exchanges visits, expert advice and facilitation of consensus building. This has been monitored through the life of the project, based also on capacity needs for communities and requests by local government. One of the most essential was the participatory development action skill development for stakeholders. COLUPSIA used an approach known as “Participatory Prospective Analysis” (PPA). This approach was particularly important for helping stakeholders develop a shared vision for their input to the planning process, and for helping them overcome barriers (language and status) to participation.

For formal training, emphasis was given on skills relevant to the LU development and spatial planning process – technical mapping, socio-economic surveys and data analysis - for government officials, local NGOs and university members, tools and techniques to acquire the baseline data needed for potential future reward mechanisms based on measured ecosystem services (Table 2 and Annex 2).

At the same time undergraduate and Master students from the project partner Pattimura University were trained on socio-economic survey and have used CoLUPSIA data to complete their degrees.

Table 2. Capacity building program and training outputs throughout project life

Activities	Date	Location	Number of person involved	Impact
Participatory Prospective Analysis (concepts & methods)	Jan – Feb 2011	Central Maluku & Kapuas Hulu	CIFOR (2), UNPATTI (2), RIAK BUMI (2)	The project partner able to independently implement the PPA approach to each site. This is Training for Trainers (ToT)
	July, August, October 2011	Ambon & Masohi	University (4), NGO (2), Local Gov Ambon (1), KAPET Seram Ambon (1); Local Gov Masohi (10), National Park Masohi (1); Community leader (3)	Stakeholders able to develop a shared vision for their input to the planning process and use of developed scenario and the integration of ecosystem services into LUP

	May, June, July 2011	Kapuas Hulu	Local Gov Putussibau (7); Regional Rep. Council (1); Community leader (4); Local business (1); Regional Secretary (1)	
Participatory Prospective Analysis (implementation)	April '12	Ambon & Masohi	University (4); NGO (2); Local Gov (1); KAPET Seram (1); Local Gov (10); National Park (1)	Stakeholders understand to develop better land use planning, use scenario result in to regional LUP and regional planning program
	April '12 & October '12	Putussibau	local government (14); district representative (13); oil palm plantation (1); customary leaders (13); village representative (21); district representative (9); local government (12); media (5); NGO (8); national park (3)	
Focus Group Discussions	Oct 2010 – June 2011	Central Maluku	20 village communities	Local communities have knowledge on socio-economic information related to collaborative land use planning
		Kapuas Hulu	20 villages community	
Methods for socio-economic survey (Livelihood, Tenure and Right Study)	Oct 2010; Mar – Jun 2011	Central Maluku	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
	Nov 2010; Mar – April 2011	Kapuas Hulu	6 from Local NGO (Riak Bumi)	
Methods for vegetation survey & carbon accounting	Mar – Jun 2011	Central Maluku & Kapuas Hulu	6 from local NGOs	1. Project partners able to independently collect data on ecosystem services 2. Communities in one village able to independently measure parameters for biomass and REDD carbon accounting
	Jun – Aug 2011	Central Maluku	6 from local communities	
Methods for forest and vegetation survey	Oct – Nov 2010	Kapuas Hulu and Central Maluku	20 people from local NGOs	Local NGO have skill and knowledge on forest and vegetation survey
	Mar – Jun '12	Seram and Kapuas Hulu	6 from local NGOs and communities	Project partner and communities able to independently collect data on ecosystem services
Soil erosion assessment using erosion plots and rain gauge	April 2011	Kapuas Hulu	Local community (3); Local NGO (2)	Local community and NGO (project partner) have skill and knowledge to measure and to collect erosion data
	April – Nov '12	Seram and Kapuas Hulu	2 from local NGOs and communities	
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.

Geographic Information System (GIS) for Land Allocation Training	July'12	Seram	9 participants in total from BAPPEDA of Central Moluccas (2), Forestry Agency of Central Moluccas (2), Manusela National Park (3), Public Work Agency of Central Moluccas Regency(2)	Local government staffs have skills in using GPS for data acquisition, conducting GIS data processing and also analysis for defining land allocation zoning.
	October'12	Kapuas Hulu	6 participants in total from BAPPEDA of Kapuas Hulu Regency (1), Forestry Agency of Kapuas Hulu Regency(1), Betung Kerihun National Park (2), Agriculture Agency of Kapuas Hulu Regency (2)	

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

Whilst the process of consultation by CoLUPSIA is broad, it cannot involve all resource users in the population. A process of raising awareness was needed. This awareness program, together with visibility actions (see ER 5), started with an explanation of the collaborative process for the project implementation, its objectives and function through brochures, information workshops and individual visits. Several regency level workshops and provincial level workshops were conducted to inform and discuss the completeness and accuracy of the existing LU information on the regencies, discuss existing LU policies and what can be the commonly agreed outputs of the project.

Outputs from this activity include workshops, brochures and meetings with important stakeholders in Seram and Kapuas Hulu regencies (Table 3 and Annex 3), bringing the outputs from the regency into provincial and national level debates.

Table 3. Awareness meetings on LUP and participatory development with 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 Participatory Prospective Analysis 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
	TV Talkshow with Bupati Kapuas Hulu (October'12)	Bupati, Head of Bappeda	Discussed the application of collaborative land use planning at regency level
	CoLUPSIA participation at Festival Danau Sentarum – Betung Kerihun (December'12)	Local government agencies, local communities, NGOs	Display the project results as a way to inform and engage local stakeholders

Sites	Description	Stakeholders involved	Agenda
Central Maluku, 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 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
	Meeting with local community in Maluku sites (HUMA) (September' 12)	Saleman, Amahai and Sawai Villages.	Discuss the community tenure claims and local rules and institution related to land.
	Meeting with local government in Central Maluku regency (HUMA) (September' 12)	Manusela National Park, BPKH (Forest Area Establishment Agency), Bappeda (Regency Planning Agency)	Obtain information related to legal aspect of land use planning in Seram Island.
	Meeting with PPA Steering Committee (April, August 2012)	BAPPEDA Malteng, Forestry Agency Malteng, KAPET Seram Ambon	Follow-up PPA activities in Seram to be integrated in the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) in Central Maluku regency.
	Meeting with Vice Bupati Malteng in Masohi (Januari and August 2012; February 2013)	Vice Bupati, Unpatti, CIFOR	Progress report and follow-up PPA activities in Seram

Activity 2.1 Carry out participatory investigation of resource use, problems, opportunities and issues (completed YR 1 & 2, see also in Annex 4)

Existing data for natural resource management and land use planning in Indonesia are very poor or non-existent. The very poor quality data existing at regency level is one of the very shortcomings of any land allocation process in Indonesia. One essential task of this project was to provide good quality spatial data at regency and regency level and demonstrate how they impact/change any decision-making process for natural resource management.

The data were collected from villages and areas representing a variety of situations in terms of the importance of the forest and natural resources for local communities, the level of activity of traditional systems for management, access to markets and outside influences.

• 2.1.1. Socio economics / livelihoods

The project finalizes regency 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 site, 25 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. All this has been published as guidelines.

Critical issues for the surveys was to understand traditional resource management system and its interaction with the government system, community perceptions of trends and priority issues in resource management (see Figure 2 and 3 for selection of pilot sites, cluster of villages, based on identified critical issues).

Table 4. Villages surveyed in Seram and Kapuas Hulu

Description	Seram	Kapuas Hulu	Total
Village survey	19	20	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	

• *2.1.2. Property right and tenure issues*

Focus group discussions were also conducted to discuss land use and tenure issues among communities in the village. The groups were 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. 3&4). In agreement with local stakeholders these pilot sites became the focus of detailed intervention by the project and local partners.

Figure 3. Stratification and clustering of villages as Pilot Sites based on specific livelihood, community rights and tenure issues in Central Moluccas, Seram.

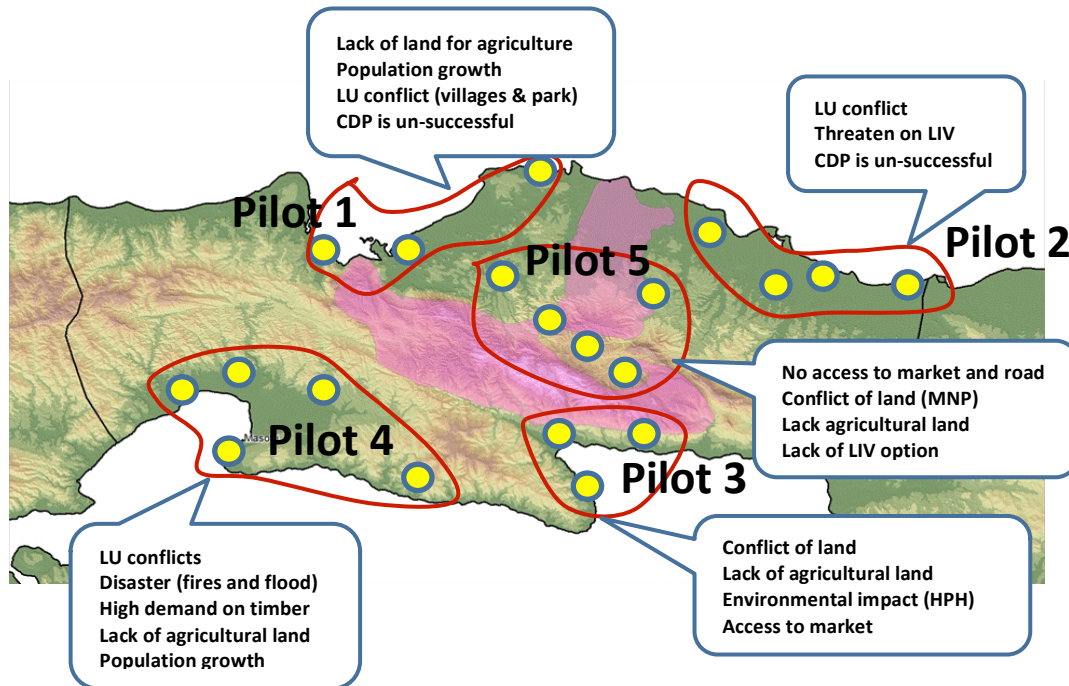
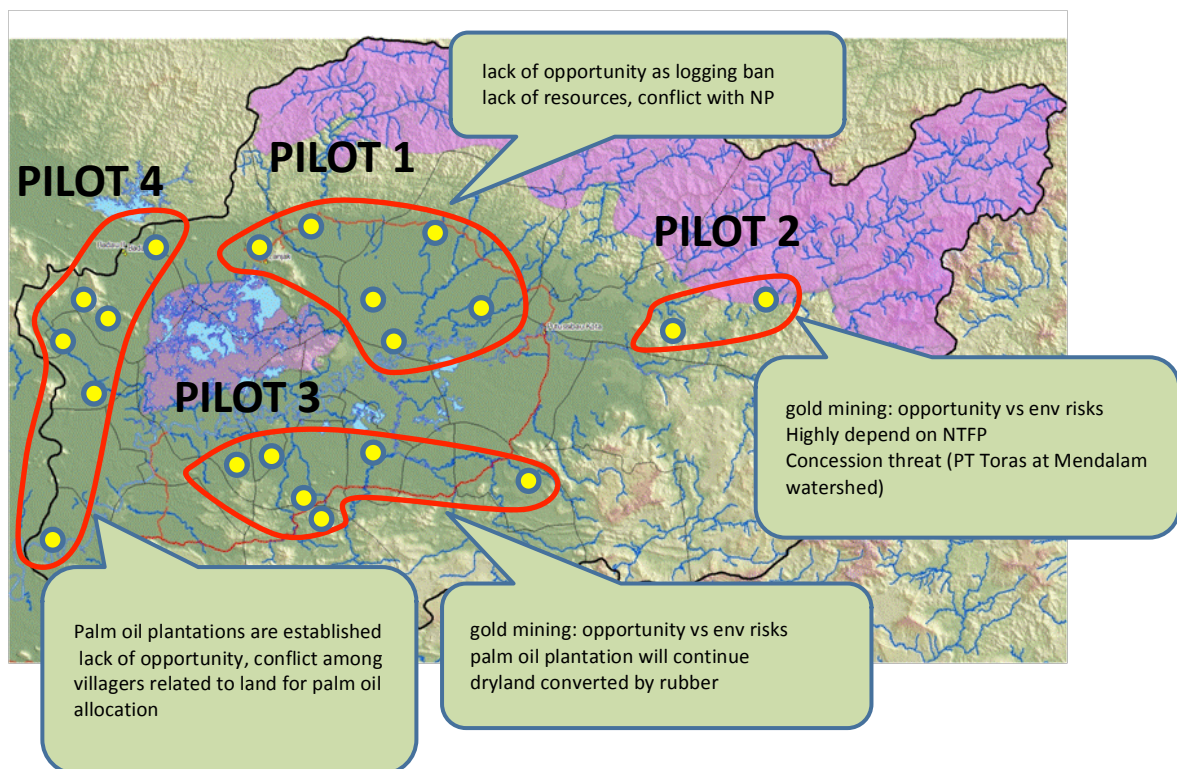


Figure 4. Stratification and clustering of villages as Pilot Sites based on specific livelihood, community rights and tenure issues in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan



Main outputs from the livelihood assessment are (see Annex 4)

- Guidelines for socio-economic, land tenure and community rights in collaborative land use planning project in Indonesia
- Livelihood reports for Central Moluccas and Kapuas Hulu regencies.
- FGD analysis report on land tenure and community rights.

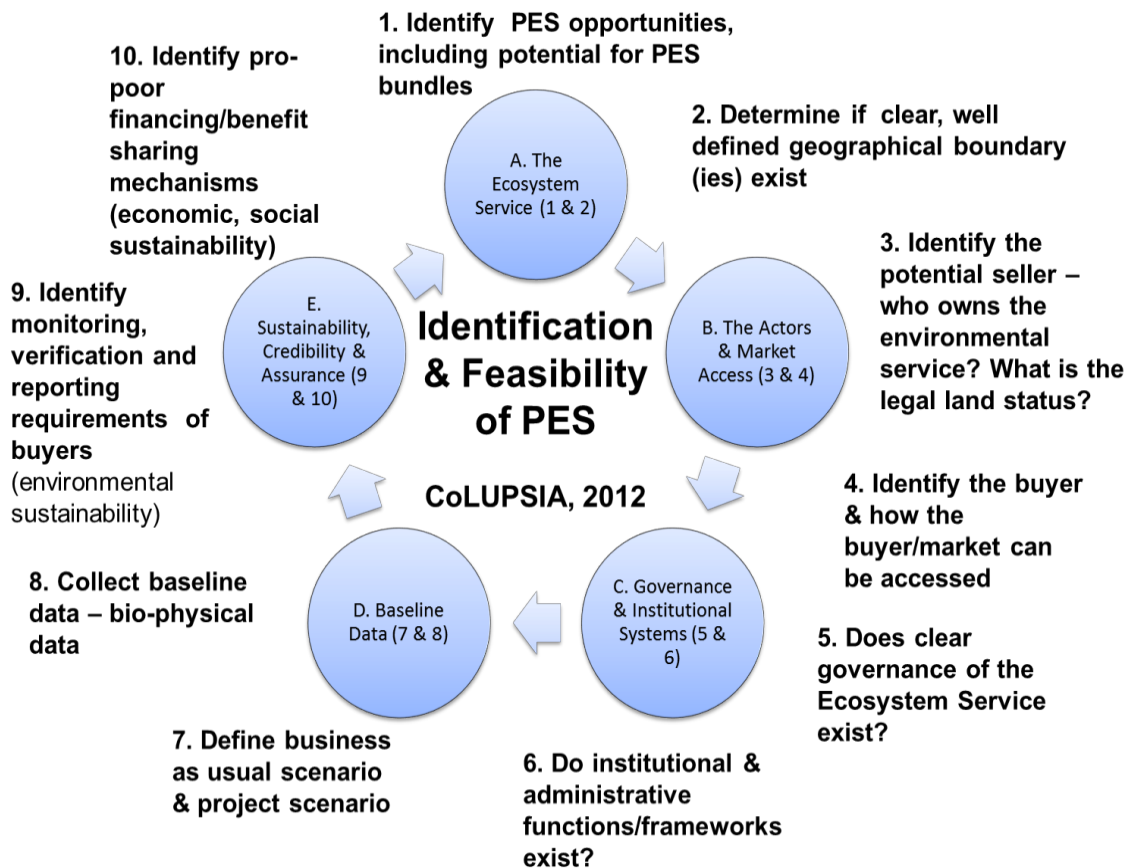
- *2.1.3. Economics of natural resources and ecosystem services valuation*

The project focused on ecosystem services that could be tentatively valued to ensure that informed land use decisions are made, drawing on the valuation findings. The project gathered baseline information of ecosystem services on current land uses, drawing on information gained by other technical experts in the project, and identify the key land use scenarios with project colleagues and stakeholders (PPA approach), then assessed the potential impacts of changes in land use on ecosystem services, of the different land use change scenarios. A feasibility of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes was first explored in each regency.

Issue was the lack of potential PES options in many areas. Our results showed that although they are a number of options for what constitutes a PES, how it should be established and what could be the most appropriate means of financing the PES are far from being straightforward. Not only an appropriate ecosystem service needs to be identified, backed with solid scientific data, but a payment for the ecosystem service can only be established if this service is recognised by a buyer and a seller and the appropriate transaction infrastructure (market place) can be established.

The project developed a practical guide to the intention of local government to identifying and assessing the feasibility of a payment for ecosystem service (PES) based on 10 steps. These steps are designed to lead the user through the process of identification of the service, the buyer, the seller and the market.

Main Outputs: PES feasibility assessment report and PES Feasibility Guide (Annex 4)



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

The project built a large-scale ecological and resource mapping database, testing various satellite images to monitor forest and its environment.

In every aspect where it was appropriate, the work was done with government or community stakeholders. There are two reasons we decided that the mapping in 2.2. 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. We demonstrated first the added value of our GIS and spatial planning techniques before organizing training on mapping.

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

The project started with the production of land cover and ecological maps at 1:50,000 scale for regional planning. It ensured that relevant institutions (forestry, agriculture, planning and public works) are at the same time supplied with better data sets of geometrically corrected optical Remote Sensing data.

- *Biological and environmental data*

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 (mainly tree species diversity), 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 ecosystem services before looking for any potential reward or payment options.

- *Participatory assessment on landscape perceptions, traditional knowledge and traditional management of natural resources.*

The local people's perceptions about their environment and land uses were assessed using participatory survey techniques: focus group discussions, scoring exercises, free lists of species and participatory mapping. In some of the pilot site, a survey was conducted about medicinal plants. Participatory ecological assessments were done through survey plots in different land use units, where plant diversity was also assessed.

Most of the villages surveyed both in Kapuas Hulu and Maluku Tengah regencies are dependent upon forest products, for food, material for construction, basketry...

Medicinal plants are integral part of the health care system. The traditional, shifting cultivation creates a diverse and mosaic-like patchwork of various types of forests, having different successional stages. Tree diversity in the land use units is generally high, with the primary forest in proximity acting as tree species reservoir.

The project was able to emphasize the values of traditional mixed garden system in local land use planning.

Table 5. Main output for Expected Result 2.

Type of publications	Title	Status
CIRAD-CIFOR Working Series Paper	Socio-economic considerations for land use planning. The case of Seram, Central Maluku	Publish in August'13
	Socio-economic considerations for land use planning. The case of Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan	Publish in August'13
CIRAD-CIFOR Working Series Paper	Five Pilot Site Reports for Maluku	Publish in May'13
	Four Pilot Site Reports for Kapuas Hulu	Publish in May'13
CIFOR Handbook (English)	N. Liswanti, B. Shantiko, E. Fripp, E. Mwangi, Y. Laumonier (2012). Practical guide for socio-economic livelihood, land tenure and rights surveys for use in collaborative ecosystem-based land use planning. Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia. ISBN 978-602-8693-89-9.	Publish in December 2012
CIFOR Handbook (Indonesian)	N. Liswanti, B. Shantiko, E. Fripp, E. Mwangi, Y. Laumonier 2012. Panduan praktis untuk survei mata pencaharian sosial-ekonomi dan hak dan kepemilikan lahan untuk digunakan dalam perencanaan penggunaan lahan kolaboratif yang berbasis ekosistem. Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia. ISBN 978-602-8693-91-2.	Published in December 2012
CIRAD-CIFOR Working Series Paper	Unpacking tenure security: development of a conceptual framework and application to the case of oil palm expansion on customary land in Kapuas Hulu regency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia	Publish in November 2012
GFAR Info brief	Brief No. 39: Building a shared vision: Scenarios for collaborative land use planning on Seram Island, Central Moluccas Regency, Indonesia	Publish in GFAR (The Global Forum of Agricultural research) in August 2012
GFAR Info brief	Brief No. 18: Seeking harmony: Scenarios for nature conservation and agricultural development in Kapuas Hulu regency, Indonesia	Publish in GFAR (The Global Forum of Agricultural research) in July 2012
Article online	Seeking harmony in Indonesia	Publish online in New Agriculturist April 2013 http://www.new-ag.info/en/research/innovationItem.php?a=2934 .
Journal Article	Sasaoka, M., and Y. Laumonier. 2012. Suitability of local resource management practices based on supernatural enforcement mechanisms in the local social-cultural context.	<i>Ecology and Society</i> 17(4): 6. http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-05124-170406
CIFOR Working Paper	Å. Ranlund 2011. Structure and Tree Diversity of Lowland Limestone Forest on Seram Island, Indonesia	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	A. Karlsson 2011. Locally valued habitats, species and sites and their significance for collaborative land use planning around Manusela National Park, Central Seram Island, Moluccas, Indonesia.	Publish in 2014 Undergraduate Diploma CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	S. Stas 2011. Aboveground Biomass and Carbon Stocks in A Secondary Forest in Comparison with Adjacent Primary Forest on Limestone in Seram, the Moluccas, Indonesia	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	M. Comptour 2011. Exploring Tree Diversity and Local Perceptions in Primary Forest and Other Land Uses in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD

CIFOR Working Paper	L. Durey 2011. The land use planning in Indonesian Moluccas: A tool for communities' tenure securitization?.	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	A. Cosiaux 2012. Local Uses of Tree Species and Contribution of Mixed Tree Gardens to Livelihood of Saleman Village near The Manusela National Park, Seram Island, Maluku (Indonesia).	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	E. Weihreter 2012. Traditional Knowledge, Perceptions and Forest Condition in a Dayak Mentebah Community, West Kalimantan.	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	T. Dos Santos 2012. Ecosystem-based management in Central Seram, Maluku, Indonesia.	Publish in 2014 Master Thesis CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	A. Chakib 2012. Civil Society Organizations Roles in Land Use Planning and Community Land Rights Issues in Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.	Publish in 2014 Postgraduate Diploma CIRAD
CIFOR Working Paper	L. Ducos 2014. Resilience of customary land use and tenure vs development In Waraka , Masohi, Seram Island, Indonesia: Compatibility and antagonisms.	Master Thesis CIRAD Publish in 2014
CIFOR Working Paper	E. Fripp 2013. Practical steps to assess the feasibility of Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES): The 10 Step Guide. CoLUPSIA Project Report	Publish in 2014
CIFOR Working Paper	E. Fripp, N. Liswanti, M. Tjoa, T. Silaya 2012. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES): Assessment of PES Potential in Seram Island. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	Publish in 2014
CIFOR Working Paper	E. Fripp and B. Shantiko 2012. Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES): Assessment of PES Potential in Kapuas Hulu. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	Publish in 2014
CIFOR Working Paper	H. Markelova 2012. Report on the findings from the focus group discussion surveys and key informant interviews for the "Collaborative land use planning and sustainable institutional arrangements for strengthening land tenure, forest, and community rights in Indonesia" (COLUPSIA)	Publish in 2014
CoLUPSIA Handbook	CoLUPSIA 2012 Buku Saku Pengetahuan Tentang Tata Ruang. CoLUPSIA Project, Bogor, Indonesia.	Printed by HUMA for various Colupsia Workshops and events
CoLUPSIA Policy Brief	B. Steni, A. Sinaga, Widyanto 2012. Legal framework indicators: Tenure and traditional land use planning indicators in Indonesia.	HUMA
CoLUPSIA Policy Brief	B. Steni dan Widyanto 2013. Kerangka Hukum Hak dan Partisipasi Komunitas di Dalam dan Sekitar Kawasan Hutan dalam Tata Ruang Kehutanan.	HUMA
Report	B. Shantiko 2012. The uses of Participatory Prospective Analysis in Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan.	COLUPSIA
Report	B. Shantiko 2012. Tindak lanjut dan Monitoring: Proses Prospektif Partisipatif	COLUPSIA

	Analisis (PPA) di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	
Report	D. Purmiasa 2012. Stakeholder's Assessment and Governance Issue in Maluku. CoLUPSIA Project Report	COLUPSIA
Report	N. Liswanti, T. Silaya, M. Tjoa. 2012 Hasil pertemuan steering committee Prospektif Partisipatori Analisis (PPA) di Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project Report 2011-2012.	COLUPSIA
Report	N. Liswanti, T. Silaya, M. Tjoa. 2012 Monitoring dan tindak lanjut PPA: Hasil pertemuan tim CoLUPSIA dengan DPRD Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. Ruang Sidang DPRD Komisi B, Gedung DPRD, Masohi.	COLUPSIA
Report	N. Liswanti, T. Silaya, M. Tjoa. 2012 Membangun Kesepakatan dalam Perencanaan Tata Guna Lahan Kolaboratif di Masa Depan di Pulau Seram, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project, Workshop Report PPA in Masohi.	COLUPSIA
Report	N. Liswanti, T. Silaya, M. Tjoa 2012 Konsultasi publik dan rencana aksi PPA oleh pemerintah daerah di kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA
Report	N. Liswanti, M. Tjoa, T. Silaya. 2012. Building a Shared Vision of the Future Land Uses in Central Maluku Regency, Seram Island.	COLUPSIA
Report	Y. Indriatmoko, B. Shantiko, V. Herry 2012. Tindak lanjut PPA: Konsultasi publik "Masa depan pembangunan Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu 2030". CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA
Report	Y. Purwanto 2012. Studi Sistem Pertanian Tradisional Masyarakat Negeri Saleman, Seram Utara, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA
Report	A.R. Simarankir, B. Shantiko, V Heri 2013. Identifikasi kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat di desa pilot (Keluin dan Nanga Dua), Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA
Report	B. Shantiko 2013 Menakar Pembangunan dalam Konteks Tata Guna Lahan Kolaboratif: Perkembangan dari Tiga Tahun Proyek CoLUPSIA di Kalimantan Barat. CoLUPSIA Project, Workshop Report PPA in Pontianak.	COLUPSIA
Report	M. Tjoa, T. Silaya, N. Liswanti 2013. Hasil identifikasi pemberdayaan masyarakat di Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Pulau Seram. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA
Report	N. Liswanti, T. Silaya, M. Tjoa. 2013 Membangun Kesepakatan dalam Perencanaan Penggunaan Lahan Partisipatif di Masa Depan, di Pulau Seram, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project, Workshop Report PPA in Ambon.	COLUPSIA

Report	T. Silaya, M. Tjoa, N Liswanti 2013. Tindak lanjut dan rencana aksi Prospektif Partisipatif Analisis (PPA). Hasil diskusi SKPD Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA
Report	Y. Purwanto 2013. Studi Sistem Pertanian Tradisional Masyarakat Negeri Waraka, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. CoLUPSIA Project Report.	COLUPSIA

2.3. Develop Social-ecological Information System as part of the decision support model tools (see Annex 5)

The COLUPSIA Social-ecological Information System (SEIS) derived from the collection of data above (2.1 and 2.2) has been developed throughout the life of the project 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 social and ecological spatial data into a Geographic Information System, for the implementation of modelling procedures for future integration of environmental services into LUP.

One important use of this data set was towards the development of new Land status and Land suitability tools and to assist provincial staff in developing such new maps of Land categories as input to the land zoning/land allocation process. This is essential for regency planning and is a major contribution to the regional spatial planning process for which the Regional Planning and Development Board is responsible. It stimulates debate among stakeholders both at regency and provincial level on the very different results obtained once we work at the more implementing scale of 1:50,000.

Table 6. GIS data and derived products for Kapuas Hulu Regency

Data Description	Data Type	Format Data	Resolution	Source	Sheets
Vegetation map:					
Vegetation classification Land cover	Vector	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

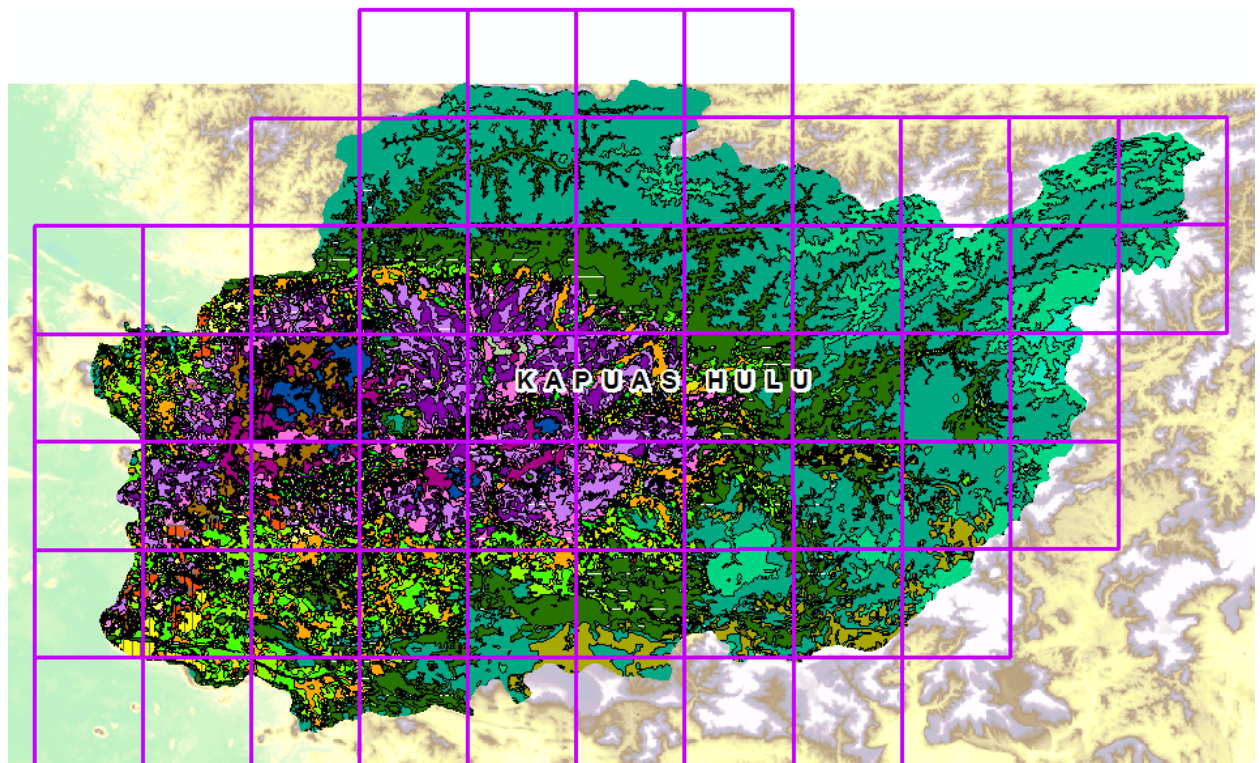


Figure 5. Land cover map of Kapuas Hulu in 2009 at scale of 1:50,000 (61 sheets)

Table 7. GIS data and derived products for Maluku Tengah Regency

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

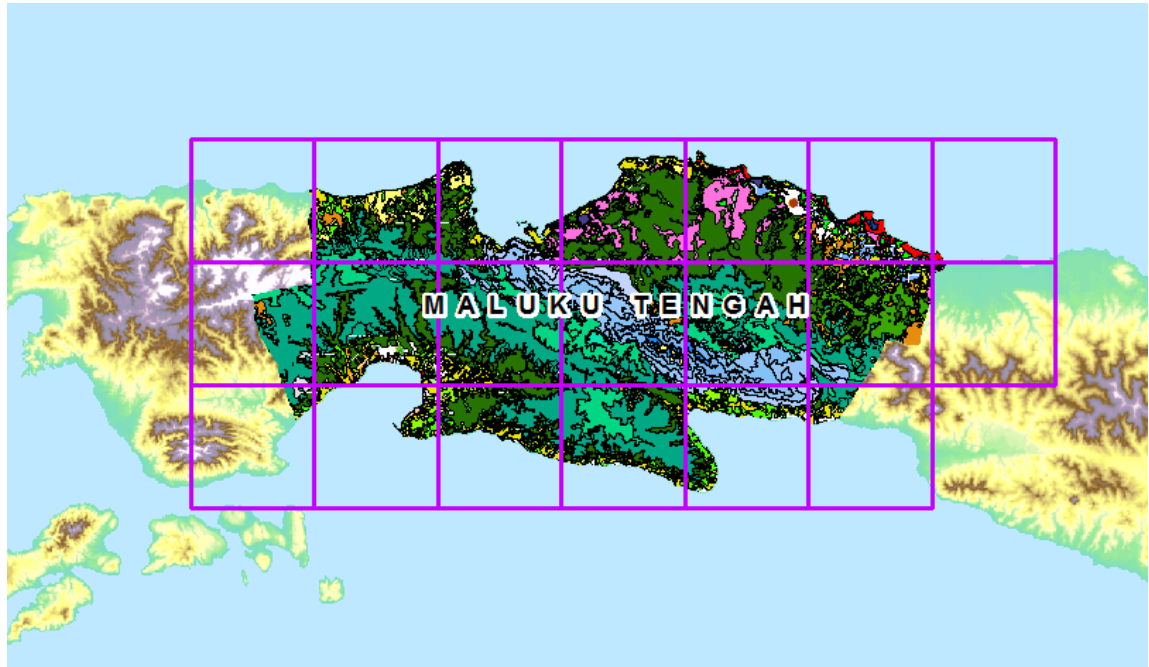


Figure 6. Land cover map of Maluku Tengah in 2009 at scale of 1:50,000 (20 sheets)

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

The project used a participatory development approach (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 8), but also to monitor a follow-up agreement for developing future land allocation and LUP in regencies involving PPA groups & DPRD. It includes public consultation at village level and work with communities in Pilot sites using PRA technics to promote the community aspiration on specific community-based development projects that could be implemented in these pilot sites.

Table 8. 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 (Regency level)	Achievement
		PPA 1	PPA 2	PPA 3		
Seram	Date	July	Aug	Oct	1. Local government in province and regency level (10) 2. National Park Agency (1) 3. Regency Land Authority (1) 4. Regional Representatives Council (1) 5. Community Leaders (3) 6. University (2) 7. Local NGO (1) 8. Oil Palm Company (1) 9. State-owned enterprises (1) 10. Regional Secretary (2)	Participants from various backgrounds committed to three series of PPA workshops, and report on their satisfaction for the project to have facilitated consensus between parties
	Σ participants	23	23	23		
Kapuas Hulu	Date	May	Jun	Jul	1. Local government in Regency level (7) 2. Regional Representatives Council (1) 3. Community Leaders (4) 4. Oil Palm Company (1) 5. Local Businessmen (1) 6. Regional Secretary (1)	Workshop reports

In Central Maluku regency, public consultation was conducted at district (Kecamatan) and village level in Seram, including all pilot sites, covered all villages study and attended by community representative (leader and eldest) as follow:

- Pilot 1, 3 villages, 7 participants (in Sawai)
- Pilot 2, 4 villages, 8 participants (in Kobisonta)
- Pilot 3, 3 villages, 12 participants (in Tehoru)
- Pilot 4, 5 villages, 10 participants (in Masohi)
- Pilot 5, 4 villages, 4 participants (in Kobisonta)

While in Kapuas Hulu, public consultation was conducted at Putussibau representing by different stakeholder, including DPRD (1), Kapolsek (1), Danramil (1), TN Betung Kerihun (1), WWF (1), Customary leaders (3) and villagers from the study sites (30).

The PPA results were endorsed at regency level (public awareness and other stakeholder meetings) and at provincial workshops to facilitate adoption of future land allocation (RTRWK and RTRW), land use planning and proposed scenarios for development to be

brought to National level for legal endorsement at the BAPPENAS and Ministry of Forestry.

The general conclusions from this participatory approach were used to propose changes to the official system (Table 9), reflected as well in several interviews and talk shows held with local parliament and regent in both regencies to ensure that future development LUP strategies will be included in future policies at local level.

Table 9. Building consensus on future development and LUP at regency level through joint work (PPA)

Sites	Type of Activities	Date	Location	Stakeholder involved (Regency level)	Achievement
Seram	Group Discussion	April'12	Masohi (13 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local government in regency level ▪ National Park Agency ▪ Regional Secretary 	The local government have been selected desirable future scenarios and develop action plan based on feedback from the communities to be integrated in to Medium Term Development Plan in Central Maluku
Seram	Group Discussion	April'12	Ambon (7 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bappeda Propinsi ▪ University ▪ Local NGO ▪ State-owned enterprises 	
Seram	Workshop	August'12	Masohi (72 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local government (province and regency) ▪ National Park Agency ▪ Regional Secretary ▪ Land Demarcating Agency (BPKH) ▪ Journalist ▪ Private companies ▪ NGOs ▪ Universities ▪ Head of districts ▪ Communities 	Participants from various backgrounds agreed to support the project for revising current land use map based on current condition to be used for better land use planning in the future
Seram	Consultation on PPA action plan	August'12	Masohi & Ambon (3 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry Agency ▪ Bappeda Maluku Tengah ▪ Vice Bupati of Maluku Tengah 	The project results and output were fully supported by the local government in Central Maluku Regency. The project is expected to continue in this regency.
Kapuas Hulu	PPA public consultation at regency level	April 2012	34 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local regency agencies (Bappeda, Forestry, etc) ▪ Districts' head ▪ National park ▪ Local communities ▪ Private companies 	Agreement on selected scenarios as stakeholders' common vision and action plan identification
Kapuas Hulu	CoLUPSIA progress workshop at Putussibau	October 2012	81 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local regency agencies (Bappeda, Forestry, etc) ▪ Districts' head ▪ National park 	The project results and output were acknowledged by local stakeholders. The project is expected to develop

Sites	Type of Activities	Date	Location	Stakeholder involved (Regency level)	Achievement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local communities ▪ Private companies 	micro planning while developing PPA action plan

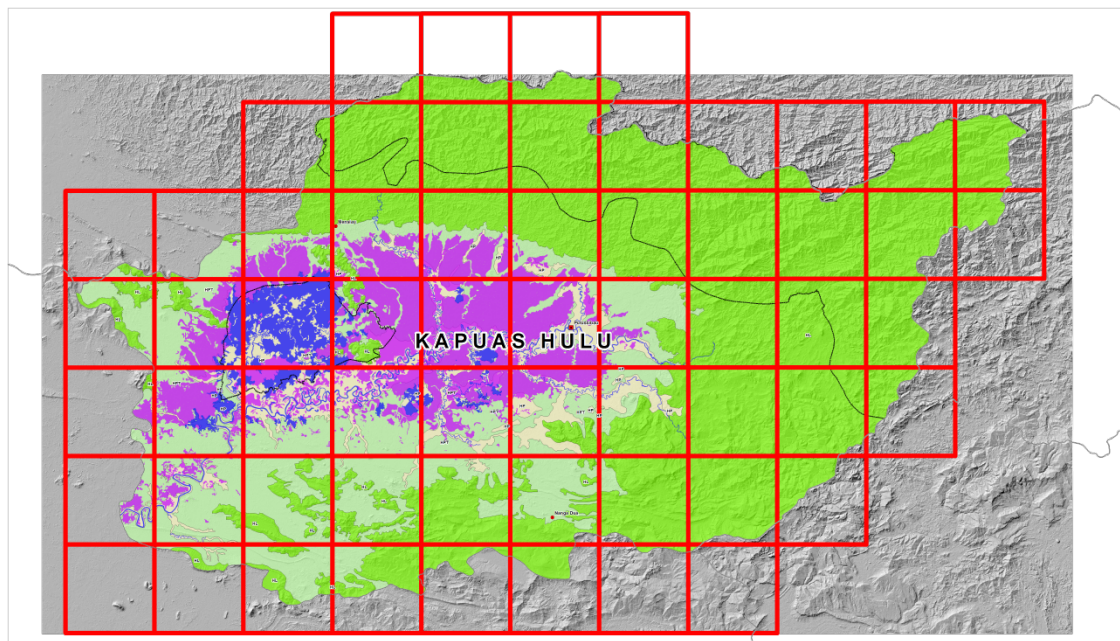
Activity 3.1 Develop decision model for new CLUP in consultation with stakeholders

Existing NRM strategies are mutually considered weak, vague or non-existent. The project promoted the development of a new land allocation and NRM models that address priority-planning issues.

Notably, the project developed help decision tools (rulebase model)² incorporating thematic data into the planning process and expanding the range of issues that the planning teams can address (see also Annex 5). The basic rule-base model uses the same three spatial data sets (land status, land cover and land suitability) used by Ministry of Forestry, and integrates 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 are incorporated in the model, like Forest Management Unit as suggested by MoF. The project was also tested ways to incorporate carbon and soil erosion data into the model.

Main outputs:

- Decision model for land allocation at 1:50 000 scale (Fig. 7 & 8)
- Land suitability model
- Erosion model



² 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.

Figure 7. Revised land allocation (land status) map of Kapuas Hulu at scale of 1:50,000 (61 sheets), a GIS based zoning made by combining, weighting, and scoring criteria from the “Forest Score” of the Ministry of Forestry.

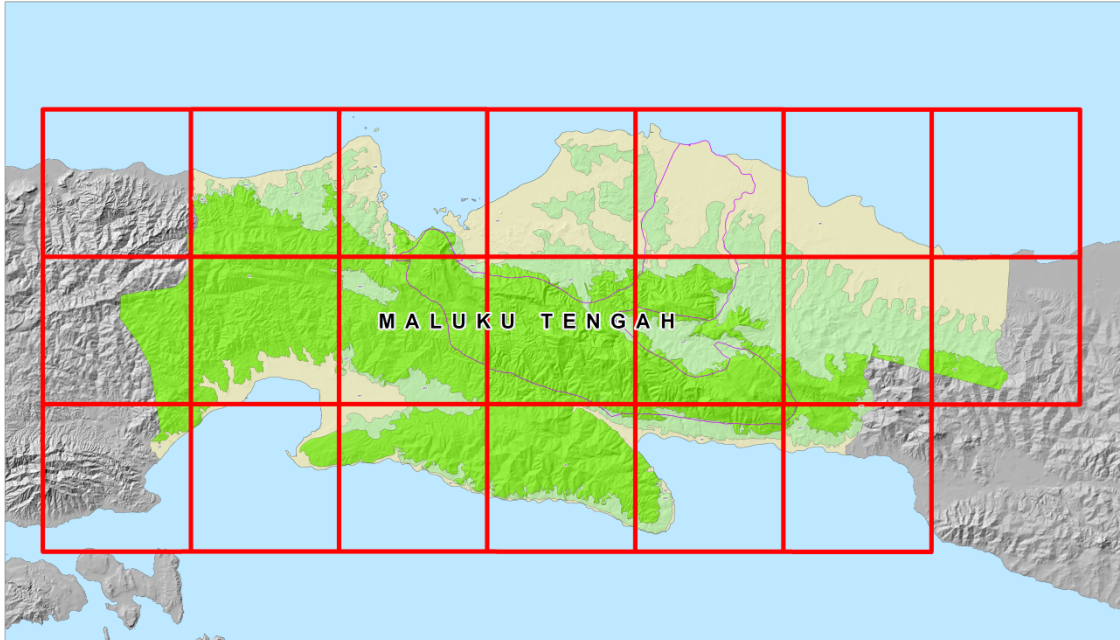


Figure 8. Revised land allocation (land status) map of Maluku Tengah at scale of 1:50,000 (20 sheets), a GIS based zoning made by combining, weighting, and scoring criteria from the “Forest Score” of the Ministry of Forestry.

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

This activity is related to 2.4. While in 2.4, the target is more government and technical agencies, the work in 3.2 is more focusing on general public/CSOs. The project widely disseminated the new plans at village and district (kecamatan) level, and facilitated debates among communities and leaders through public debates and Focus Group Discussions.

This part of the awareness program emphasized education on the role of forests in water supply, carbon sequestration and biological diversity (ecosystem services), trying also to explain the meaning, challenge and constraints encountered in using concepts such as payment for environmental services.

Existing communication channels have been used (radio and local television). The documentaries on collaborative land use planning and the roles of stakeholders in Seram, or LUP issues in Kapuas Hulu has been widely distributed and well received by all parties.

This activity and related outputs helped the project to successfully:

- (1) Generate and maintain pressure on the local parliament and head of the local government to ensure that plan development and community-based actions are budgeted for future implementation;

(2) Ensure that the population is aware of their rights and responsibilities under the plan, including the reasons for any restrictions on resource use in forest state zones.

3.3 Plan and carry out advocacy for a legal basis for the CLUP and proposed pilot activities (HUMA, see also Annex 6)

Raising the awareness of all the stakeholders of their rights and responsibilities was a major target 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.

Essential findings were:

- **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 supersedes 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/controlling unit of the regency spatial planning** across sectors, but still experiences weak coordination, lack of funding/resources and legitimacy and is confronted to sectoral ego from each sector.

Table 10. Outputs for a legal basis of the CLUP

CoLUPSIA Handbook	“Buku Saku Tentang Pengetahuan Tentang Tata Ruang” (Handbook of Knowledge on Land use)	CoLUPSIA printed by HUMA for various Colupsia Workshops and events 2012
CoLUPSIA Policy Brief	“Hak dan Partisipasi Komunitas Dalam Penentuan Kebijakan Tata Ruang kehutanan” (Right and Participation of Community in Forestry Land use Policy” by HUMA	CoLUPSIA-HuMA report
Report	“Matrix of Indonesia Tenure Indicators”	CoLUPSIA-HuMA
Report	Legal Assessment of Land Use in Central Maluku Regency by HUMA	CoLUPSIA-HuMA
Report	Kajian Hukum Perubahan Tata Ruang	CoLUPSIA-HuMA

The strength of central government antagonism to formal tenure recognition must be acknowledged, but at least advocacy for revision of official procedures and installment of new plans were documented together with communities informed on their rights drawing from PPA, socio-ecological data, maps delivered by the project, with the support of HUMA (legal aspects) and Telapak (Dissemination awareness).

3.4 Agree on a system for monitoring and coordination of implementation of the CLUP

Not covered during the life of this project since the new land allocation map still wait approval from the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta.

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

The Participatory Prospective Analysis – processes and procedures used and developed were formalized as new institutional arrangements. The project assisted in the provision of management advice to assist in the development of appropriate structures supporting activities that can attract public funding. PPA GROUP members facilitated this.

Detailed exploration of customary governance procedures for land use planning undertaken in Seram and Kapuas Hulu were used to feed into an institutional processes to be further developed, for example if a PES is to be established.

On this respect, the project supported its local partners (Riak Bumi, Pattimura, Toma) who are building capacity and institutional frameworks for local actions such as small scale hydro electricity, Tengkwang oil processing, rubber or cocoa smallholder, REDD + for communities, MoF nursery program, tree planting etc – part of community development and engagement.

Activity 4.2 Test local institutions for improvement of the efficiency and added value of local and global PES

Not covered during the life of this project, since our PES feasibility assessment showed that we are still very far from any PES scheme implementation potential in such areas.

Activity 4.3 Strengthen role of local institutions for PES market and REDD initiatives (Annex 7)

The project facilitated the identification of community-based forest or agroforestry micro-projects linked to PES (carbon, water, biodiversity), micro-projects that may be funded by local or national government and/or other donor agencies. The project helped in:

- Identify local arrangements that could address these issues, such as: increase benefit sharing, guarantee transparent monitoring, strengthen the likelihood of more permanent provision of ecosystem services, target activities to prioritized areas (those with more carbon or more threats of deforestation, those with more biodiversity or more effects on water quality...)...
- Recommend the development of local institutions to ensure the sustainability of the provision of ecosystem services.

This issue is a contentious one in Indonesia, but one that needs to be addressed. One strategy was through the strengthening of community members' (men's and women's) skills (via their participation in facilitated PAR groups) in self-analysis, visioning, planning, monitoring/assessing progress, negotiation, conflict management, networking, and communication for operating at broader scales. This should be able now to strengthen their voices in local level deliberations and also improve the perceptions of higher-level bureaucrats about their capabilities.

A second strategy involved the PPA/PAR groups at the regency level, focusing on cross-sector collaboration/coordination. The simultaneous planning processes at the community, district and regency levels identified some shared concerns, on which local community-based institutions could be built in the future. These shared interests strengthened informal social capital between the groups at all levels. It will strengthen the commitment of district and regency level actors to support the communities in the expression of their needs and desires.

The CoLUPSIA approach led to positive results on the ground, and the project can thereby serve as a 'model' from which other parts of Indonesia can learn. Such a role can also serve to strengthen the likelihood that community-based institutions' legal bases can be better articulated to the advantage of local communities.

Outputs:

- Participatory micro-project concept development with communities and local government on pilot sites in Maluku and Kapuas Hulu

Table 11. Community development initiative in Kapuas Hulu.

Sites	Type of Activities	Date	Location	Stakeholder involved (Regency level)	Achievement
Kapuas Hulu	Training on Tengkwang oil processing	19-20 May 2013	Mensiau	20 participants from 5 hamlets (Keluin, Kelawik, Entebuluh, Sumpak, Sumpak Layang and Bakul)	Participants know how to process the oil from the seeds using some tools and also using the traditional way.
	Enrichment planting	November 2013	Keluin Hamlet	▪ families of Keluin Longhouse	About 2,700 seedlings were planted by Keluin Community
		February 2014	Entebuluh and Bakul Hamlets	▪ Families of Entebuluh and Bakul Longhouse	About 2,600 seedlings were planted by Entebuluh and Bakul community

Activity 4.4. Establish a system of monitoring for the provision of ES

PES feasibility assessments in each regency identified that MRV will depend on what ES to be paid for i.e. what PES scheme to be established (carbon, water), what is required by the market and the buyer. Therefore it is unlikely that during the life of this project the MRV for a particular PES will be further elaborated.

However, at the regency level, long-term monitoring baselines were discussed and capacity built for monitoring protocols to allow monitoring over extended time periods. The biophysical databank built by the project will serve as a baseline monitoring tool for key species, resources, and habitats, allowing comparison with new data (deforestation trends). The system contains provision for monitoring of key resources using GIS and new satellite imagery supplemented with minimal ground surveys. Indicators of progress could be monitored by the relevant implementing body and fed back to the PPA forum of stakeholders to oversee the process.

These monitoring feasibility/suggested protocols were made with support of the project, linked to technical capacities of the government departments. However the project did not have sufficient time to test any of these suggested monitoring actions. A monitoring action could be a project by itself in the following up of CoLUPSIA.

4.5. Bring results to national debate for legal input to policy change (Annex 8)

The project developed a pro-active dissemination strategy that addresses decision-making bodies and the public about its social-ecological findings. This was designed to enhance local, national and international awareness of LULCC (Land Use Land Cover Change), forest and climatic change, as well as foster active networking among participatory development oriented action projects in the region.

The endorsement of CLUP and maps were followed up to the provincial level, and facilitation was provided for negotiation with Central Government. New NR management plans and proposed land allocation were promoted for incorporation as revisions of the Regency Spatial Plan following the approval of the head of the local government and local parliament. Following this, lobby was made at national level to promote revision of existing spatial plans at Regency (Kabupaten) level (National Workshop JKT).

This national workshop for the endorsement of the proposed new land allocation method and resulting maps were conducted few months before the end of the project. The project and partners ensured that within newly proposed participatory development scheme (proposed to Ministry of Forestry, BAPPENAS and Ministry of Environment), conditions were set to limit the environmental impact of new development based on the policies and zoning in the plan. The workshop recommends also:

- Equitable land tenure and/or access should be clarified
- Institutions required for implementation are strengthened as necessary
- Provincial planning bureau (BAPPEDA) makes recommendations to the Ministry of Forestry based on the recommendations for new policies and zoning
- An active monitoring procedure at the community and regency levels should be developed 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

Activities for ER 5: PUBLIC AWARENESS ON COLLABORATIVE LAND USE PLANNING, LAND TENURE AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUE RAISED (Visibility Actions / communication plan) cifor.org/colupsia

Activity 5.1 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)

The visibility action and awareness program first included 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 included as well information about new financing mechanisms or rewards such as REDD or PES which are quite unclear for local societies. Information included 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 in future decision on LUP and NRM. This was closely related to activity 1.4.

Outputs:

- Talkshow production between CoLUPSIA and the Bupati of Kapuas Hulu with the main topic on collaborative land use planning in Kapuas Hulu, including sharing experience on their role in current collaborative land use planning.
- Seven electronic media and newspapers involved in this event. This event has been broadcasted by the Ruai TV channel in Pontianak West Kalimantan.
- Media kit for press release (booklet, hand book, info brief) involving local journalist (media electronic and newspaper) during the multi-stakeholders workshop on Building Agreement in Collaborative Land Use Planning in the Future in Central Maluku regency. These events have been published in local media in Ambon (newspaper, RRI, and Moluccas TV).

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

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 have been produced for the government, NGOs and an international audience.

Evaluation reports documented and assessed the success or impact of the interventions, and the project approach to multi-stakeholder management planning. Technical guidelines in Bahasa Indonesia were made available to regency 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.

The strategy of the CoLUPSIA project focused on the following activities:

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

Outputs:

1. Journalist Workshop and awareness trip for Ambon journalists (the Maluku Media Center group) who were brought to visit four of our CoLUPSIA pilot sites in order to revive the interest on environmental issues. 15 participants from the electronic media (Radio and TV) and daily and weekly tabloids participated to this workshop and study tour on the main environmental and social issues in Central Seram.
2. Audio visual and photographic material at location (Government agencies, society, environment, CoLUPSIA's work)
 - 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)

3. Posters from the Participatory Prospective Analysis group, including: posters of “*Empat Skenario Masa Depan di Maluku Tengah*” and poster of “*Empat Skenario Masa Depan di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu*”.

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

This part of the program aimed at facilitating national consensus on the new instruments for land use, land tenure and NR management policies in Indonesia. Whilst the project improved general public’s understanding of resource management, sharing understanding about these interventions was 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 emphasised 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 was backed up with national media articles featuring the project process and highlighting the positive aspects of Government/community collaboration.

Essential outputs:

- Blogs stories
- Workshop dissemination/PR
- Video documentaries in Seram and Kapuas Hulu (LUP in Seram, Oil palm issue and soil erosion/deforestation issue in Kapuas)

2.3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED but NOT IMPLEMENTED

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

A participatory monitoring action cannot be developed before the plan itself gets formal agreement at national level in Jakarta.

It was also too early to propose a monitoring system for pro-poor financing mechanism since the project can only so far assess and identify potential payment for environmental services adapted to each regency situation and come up with recommendations at the end of the project.

Activity 4.2 Test local institutions for improvement of the efficiency and added value of local and global PES

For the same reasons mentioned above, and after our assessment of feasibility of PES in Kapuas Hulu and Maluku Tengah, it became clear that this suggested activity in 2008 when the project concept was made is completely unrealistic. It was not anticipated at that time that building a PES scheme in such areas will be so complex.

2.4. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

Outputs described above are the concrete products that result from the completion of activities which in turn generate outcomes. We understand outcomes (or ER) as changes in the medium term that will contribute to achieving the project objectives (PP) which in turn contribute to the development goal. In term of impact, effort was put into facilitating changes of attitudes of bureaucrats about the capacity of local people and their potential contribution to CLUP, legal approaches for building agreements on land tenure, and also on the endorsement of COLUPSIA approach in revising land allocation maps at regency level.

The project designed an impact pathway, linking the outputs to intermediate outcomes and expected impacts. Progress markers and outcome indicators were defined along this pathway. The extent to which results was achieved towards objectives since the beginning of the project is reported in Table 12. Indicators are monitored based on the logical framework and milestones in the work plan.

Table 12. Project achievements

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;	Completed Y2
		Minutes of meetings;	Completed Y2
		Activity reports from training events;	Completed Y2
		Workshops meetings;	Completed Y2
		Copies of project initiated publicity and awareness information;	Completed Y3
		Copies of media publicity;	Completed Y3
		Website.	Completed Y2
		Agreements with local authorities, villages;	Completed Y3
		PPA Steering Committee evaluation report;	Completed Y3
	I1b: Monitoring system involves all stakeholders and Government and community representatives have skills and knowledge to monitor and implementation	Outputs of workshop to agree monitoring system, subsequent reports on progress	Completed Y2 and Y3
	Community survey showing key groups that are willing to participate in	Completed Y3	

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Progress compared to OVI
	land-use plan.	monitoring	
		Report indicating community capacity to monitor and implement LUP is improved	Partly achieved, completed only for two pilot sites where community development took place
		Reports indicating monitoring implemented	Not completed, not feasible to implement monitoring in the life of the project
Expected Result 2: Collaborative assessment of land conditions, current management and possible future trajectories established	I2a: Communities and Governmental agencies have, understand and agree on the proper data for improved natural resource management at pilot sites	Technical reports and publications;	Completed Y2
		Set of thematic maps (estimate 250 at scale 1:100,000); LULC maps, LULC Change model;	Completed Y2 and Y3
		Biophysical data set;	Completed Y2 to Y4
		Socio economic data set;	Completed Y2 and Y3
		Natural Resource valuation reports;	Completed in Y4
		Free access to Social Ecological Information System via Internet on project web site;	Completed Y4
	I2b: Community members, including CSO-NGOs and the private sector, and government collectively identify long term environmental issues which can jeopardize their livelihoods	A set of reports on mutually agreed future work, based on PPA groups and key stakeholder workshop	Completed Y3
		Social survey report: pilot site plan indicators of progress and progress reports show participation by disadvantaged groups, such as women and indigenous people.	Completed Y3
	I2c: Formal agreement between project and key stakeholders for joint natural resource planning	Community-project agreement for work at pilot site with representation from disadvantaged groups	Completed Y3

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Progress compared to OVI
ER 3. Mutually agreed land allocation, CLUP/NRM plans and participatory development actions designed and legal process initiated	I3a: Agreement from key stakeholders for land-use plan.	Land use plan with formal endorsement and record of process	Partly achieved in Y4, need formal endorsement and record of process
		Technical reports and guidelines on the use of Decision model for CLUP;	Completed Y3
		Media products from the awareness campaign;	Completed Y3
		Laws, regulations and other legal documents for CLUP;	Completed Y3
		Report on monitoring guidelines and implementation for pro poor financing mechanism proposals.	Completed Y3
		List of publications on social ecological, land tenure and payments for eco-services.	Completed Y3
	I3b: Head of Local government adopts land-use plan and the plan is in the process of legalization.	Formal records of legal process	Partially completed, need formal endorsement
	I3c: Local Parliament adopts land-use plan and the plan is in the process of legalization.	Formal records of legal process	Partially completed, need formal endorsement by DPRD
ER 4. Specific pilot activities supporting pro-poor financing mechanisms for forest conservation and sustainable management evaluated and begun	I4a: No evidence of large forest degradation or lost, no decline in the populations/stock of key wild species resources	Report on different trials on different sites; Reports and publications on the real benefit or added value of proposed intervention (PES or REDD);	Completed Y3 (Feasibility PES)
		Reports indicating that the legality of local institutions for PES market is recognised;	Not yet, situation not yet conducive

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Progress compared to OVI
		Reports on system of monitoring;	Completed Y4
		Media evidence that the awareness program has been successful in bringing the message at national level.	Completed Y4
	I4b: Data gathering by government, communities and project shows reduced debt and increased community revenues. By 2014, market has been developed	Government and project report	Not feasible in the time frame
		Survey of living standards in 2014	No significant change compared with 2012 Needs resurvey in 2017?
		Updated maps showing no significant alteration of forest cover	Not relevant (present deforestation is low, except for newly open area for oil palm (2013) in Kapuas Hulu
	I4c: From 2012, community based forest management adequately running. Communities apply recommended instruments and pressure on forest is reduced.		Not feasible in the time period, it started only in 2014
ER 5. Public awareness on CLUP, land tenure and ecosystem services value raised actions recommended in the Natural Resources Management Plans	I5: Project well known at different level of local society, local government and also at national level	Publications/reports, web site, awareness program publicized (also linked to 2.2)	Completed Y1 to Y4

2.5. What has been the outcome on both the final beneficiaries &/or target group (if different) and the situation in the target country or target region which the Action addressed?

The local government and institutions have greatly benefited from new insights into planning and management, especially with through new, accurate datasets and large scale maps, accurate socio-economic data, new environmental data. Local agencies still complain that their authority is still constrained by the decision of central Government agencies to take actions (national) that are often not relevant to local situation.

The CoLUPSIA outcomes addressed the lack of coordination among agencies, deficiencies in capacity, and also support more inclusive approaches by involving government staff in all stages of the implementation. It has also ensured as well that community needs are linked to government through outcomes such as the Prospective Analysis approach.

Regular consultations were taking place with BAPPEDA, the regional/regency planning office and also with main agencies dealing with spatial planning and natural resource management such as Forestry and Agriculture. Outputs are considered to be of good quality and approved by the authorities. Cooperation and coordination between partners appears to be satisfactory.

Strong linkages have been forged with local authorities and University students use CoLUPSIA material in their studies. CIFOR and TELAPAK were successful in promulgating awareness of the issues in the public eye (Impact on final beneficiaries and target group is clearly visible in the response from the authorities, particularly from BADDEPA, the regional/regency planning office (as the last ROM monitoring mission mentioned it). The mentality and absorption of the project message by the authorities in general is encouraging. Political response still needs to be nurtured. There will be local sustainability in the mindsets and the operational functions of the local staff. BADDEPA in particular who are working closely with the project, even going so far as to propose a common Memorandum of Understanding, are well placed to continue with this work and methodology.

The project focused strongly on the primary beneficiaries – local communities in pilot site village, in particular, by disseminating information to the villagers. The estimated size of this target group “resource users” that benefits from strengthening and legitimization of the CoLUPSIA outcomes through the formal planning process is the entire rural population of the regencies.

2.6. Materials produced during the Action (copy of each item in attached DVD).

Year	Name of products	Number of copies	Notes
2010	Leaflet CoLUPSIA	400 pieces	This item was distributed during the CoLUPSIA workshop in Ambon and

			Kapuas Hulu to all stakeholders including local governments, companies, universities, NGO and communities
2011	Poster PPA Maluku Poster PPA Kapuas Hulu	100 pieces 100 pieces	The poster was distributed to all stakeholders during the dissemination activity as follow-up after the PPA workshop
2011	Buku Saku Pengetahuan Tata Ruang	400 pieces	To be distributed to all stakeholders during the workshop in Central Maluku and Kapuas Hulu District
2012	Info Brief: Hasil dan Kemajuan CoLUPSIA 2010-2012	400 pieces	To be distributed to all stakeholders during the workshop in district and provincial level in Maluku and Kalimantan
2012	Info Brief: Tentang CoLUPSIA	400 pieces	To be distributed to all stakeholders during the workshop in district and provincial level in Maluku and Kalimantan
2013	Poster Skenario PPA Maluku Poster Skenario PPA Kapuas Hulu	300 pieces 300 pieces	To be distributed to all stakeholders during the workshop in district, provincial and national level in Maluku, Kalimantan, and Jakarta
2013	DVD Movie CoLUPSIA National Workshop	200 pieces	To be distributed to all stakeholders during the closing project in Maluku and Kalimantan in February 2014
2013	News Moluccas TV	50 pieces	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, communities, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014
2013	DVD Movie: Sharing Nusa Ina	100 pieces	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, communities, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014
2014	Socio-economic Database	50 e-files copies (Maluku) ?? e-files copies (Kalimantan)	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, communities, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014
2014	Report Activities in Maluku	30 e-files copies	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014
2014	Publications CoLUPSIA	30 e-files copies	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014

2014	Web News CoLUPSIA_2014	30 e-files copies	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014
2014	Report Workshop and Meetings	30 e-files copies	To be distributed to local government in district and provincial, NGO, universities, and project partner in Maluku during the closing project in February 2014
2014	Geodata_CoLUPSI A_MT_2014	10 e-files copies	To be distributed to BAPPEDA & Forestry Agency district and province, Manusela National Park Agency in Masohi, Universities (UNPATTI & Darussalam), KAPET Seram, Bupati Central Maluku, Head of Forestry Agency in district.

2.7. **Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 10.000€.**
None

2.8. **Describe if the Action will continue after the support from the European Community has ended.**

Based on results and lesson learnt from CoLUPSIA, it has been agreed by partners and beneficiaries (final workshop Maluku Tengah, Masohi, final workshop Kapuas Hulu, national workshop Jakarta) that local government institutions (mainly Bupati office, BAPPEDA, Dinas Kehutanan) will take the lead in maintaining Prospective Analysis group as active body to monitor future revision of regency and districts land allocation and land use planning.

The university of Pattimura and NGO TOMA in the Moluccas and NGO Riak Bumi in Kapuas Hulu are seen as natural technical leaders in providing future collection of additional data (for instance monitoring land cover change with new satellite images) but also links with communities developing community-based actions.

It has to be acknowledged however that the sustainability of the action will depend on the availability of funds: 1) for local government institutions; 2) for university research programs; 3) for local NGOs in obtaining donor assistance in implementing development projects based on CoLUPSIA recommendations.

2.9. **Explain how the Action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as promotion of human rights³, gender equality⁴, good**

³ Including those of people with disabilities. For more information, see “Guidance note on disability and development” at http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/publications/docs/Disability_en.pdfhttp://ec.europa.eu/development/body/publications/docs/Disability_en.pdf

⁴ http://www.iiav.nl/eublications/2004/toolkit_on_mainstreaming_gender_equality.PDF

governance, children's rights and indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability⁵

The action did not emphasize on gender equality per se but managed to document women voice, perception and aspiration when dealing with land allocation and land use issue, through various participatory and Focus Group discussion techniques.

The project definitely emphasized on the importance of good governance and the Participatory Prospective Analysis tool introduced to local stakeholders by the project get a very enthusiastic acceptance.

The sharing of CoLUPSIA very detailed social-ecological and biological (biodiversity) data (previously absent in both regencies) allowed local communities and local government officials to really understand and discuss risks on environmental sustainability of their landscapes. Final workshops were made to let them express what could be done in the future to avoid present land degradation.

2.10. How and by whom have the activities been monitored/evaluated? Please summarise the results of the feedback received, including from the beneficiaries.

The project received the visit of two Results Oriented Mission (ROM) evaluation missions, in 2011 and 2012 and the visit of the Delegation of the European Union and his ambassador in 2014.

Due to time constraints, each consultant doing the ROM mission could visit only one of the two project sites. However, ongoing activities have been carried out in parallel and both sites are at the same level of results.

The first mission feedback emphasized *on the reinforcement of the implementation of the CoLUPSIA training/capacity building plan for local stakeholders*. The capacity building in collaborative projects such as COLUPSIA takes place through joint work and workshops, exchanges visits, expert advice and facilitation of consensus building. These many activities are mutually reinforcing and build on a model of capacity building through collaboration rather than through formal training. The initial key input was our training on Prospective Analysis which sparks real collaborative action rather than just 'participatory' activities. We also make use of formal training in specific ways. The project conducted training on Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment techniques to acquire the baseline data needed for potential future financing mechanisms based on measured results (PES or REDD), and legal approaches for building agreements on land tenure.

Based on the mission recommendation, further technical training were organized, 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.

⁵ Guidelines for environmental integration are available at: <http://www.environment-integration.eu/>

The first mission (Year two) also expressed wishes to see improvement in the feed-back on progress of project implementation to key stakeholders and beneficiaries. This was largely done in Year 3 and 4 as acknowledged by the second ROM mission, and also the visit of the Delegation to the Moluccas site.

2.11. What has your organisation/partner learned from the Action and how has this learning been utilised and disseminated?

The project staff, colleagues, partners and managers found the CoLUPSIA project a useful opportunity to look with care at land use, land tenure and ecosystem services issues in Indonesia.

We hope that our results will be taken as we intend, carefully weighed considerations of the situation in Indonesia, with some cross referencing to field experiences and experiences within this project.

We would like to emphasize that shared understanding among all stakeholders is fundamental for such research and development project. Participation of government officials in the project started at the very beginning (June 2010 for West Kalimantan and July 2010 in Ambon for the Moluccas). Project managers met at provincial and district levels, with heads of the local development planning agency (BAPPEDA), the Forestry agency, the Natural Resource Conservation agency and other agencies. We also met with several heads of subdistricts as well as village heads and other local leaders. Any participatory action must be participatory from the very beginning of the action, and the CoLUPSIA project managers, staff and partners secured that, developing high interest from all stakeholders dealing with management of natural resources and spatial planning.

The collaborative approach was modelled in our workshops where participation has been coordinated by the planning agency BAPPEDA, which forms the natural partner for this project because of their role in spatial planning. Participation of other government agencies was ensured through the formal establishment of a local steering committee through the offices of the district head. Officials from the forestry and natural resource conservation agencies are members of this committee, fully informed about the project and are consulted and involved where relevant. Up to three meetings in 40 villages of Kapuas Ulu and Seram in 2010 allowed to explain the project objectives and a further 10 workshops that have involved village heads, *adat* leaders, and local government agency heads. Overall, more than 200 people have participated.

This learning from project implementation has been utilised in the writing of recommendations for future proposals on ecosystem services, REDD, and community based development, ecosystem-based adaptation projects. This learning has been disseminated in our web page but also through numerous reports and publications, movies and local TV shows.

Still, for the results of the project to be endorsed at national level, further efforts have to be made and although we manage to organize three successful and well received workshops, it is difficult to judge if our impact will sustain changes in the future of LUP in Indonesia.

It is the opinion of the CoLUPSIA project managers, staff and partners that such an action like CoLUPSIA should last for about 7 years: 1 year to settle, 3 years for data collection, analysis and recommendation and another 3 years for the implementation of the technical and social findings.

3. PARTNERS AND OTHER CO-OPERATION

3.1. Relationship between the formal partners of this Action

CIRAD (Center International pour la Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, France) was the contracting party and led a consortium of 6 partners of institutions NGOs and Universities. Whilst CIRAD has legal responsibility for financial expenditure and implementation through its contract with the EC, decisions on implementation of activities were done by mutual agreement with all partners.

Partners all had clearly described functions within the overall design and were well experienced in their particular field in Indonesia. Coordination and cooperation between partners were very satisfactory. Meetings and workshops attended by the partners appear regular and well attended and serve as steering committees. Project Partner responsibilities were clearly defined and understood and allocated between the targeted results. CIRAD provides key expertise and administrative staff and works on general land use matters and biophysical aspects including remote sensing, GIS and mapping. TELAPAK was responsible for ensuring communications, visibility and contact at public and official levels. Through their production house “Gecko”, TELAPAK have taken on special responsibility for the actions directly relating to awareness-raising and communication with media (local television network), while CIFOR concentrates on the compiling of social, economic and cultural data from the target communities and join CIRAD in developing Participatory Prospective Analysis tools.

PATTIMURA and TOMA assisted with the organization of workshops and data collection in the Moluccas whilst Riak Bumi (a local West Kalimantan NGO identified in Year 1) acted in a similar role in Kapuas Hulu. The universities (PATTIMURA and UGM) provided specialist staff when requested. HUMA attended to advocacy and legal matters and had a very significant role on such important aspect in LUP.

CIFOR, TELAPAK, TOMA have previously collaborated with CIRAD in implementing projects and development programmes in Indonesia. The current CoLUPSIA project has deepened and strengthened this relationship.

In summary, the relationship with all implementing partners has been positive, professional and inspiring and future collaboration is foreseen.

3.2. Is the partnership to continue?

CIRAD and CIFOR, both research institutions, have still existing long-term agreements for joint research projects, including research and development projects in Indonesia. This long lasting relationship is constantly strengthened. Both institutions are members of a new initiative of the CGIAR research consortium “Forest, Trees and Agroforestry – FTA” called “sentinel landscapes” where sites have been selected for long-term research in developing tropical countries. CoLUPSIA site Kapuas Hulu has been selected as one of the long-term monitoring site because of its high quality dataset and successful local partnership development, including local and provincial government and civil society. Riak Bumi local partner will be again involved.

The partnership is also continuing with University of Pattimura in the Moluccas where CIFOR is engaged in a joint project on land tenure (part of a pan-tropical project also financed by European Union). Both NGOs TOMA in the Moluccas and Riak Bumi in Kapuas Hulu are keeping very close relationship with CIRAD and CIFOR. They are already engaged in a monitoring effort toward social and environmental data collected by the project.

In west Kalimantan, results of the CoLUPSIA project have also been decisive in the initiation of a new cooperation with the university of Tanjungpura (Pontianak), new partnership are on the way, including sharing data with the FORECLIME GIZ project also working in Kapuas Hulu.

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

The project was designed to work with State authorities in the country. 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.

Although regency government and local institutions had no direct input into the project design there was unanimous acceptance of what the project was doing. Officials gained much of their positive opinions from the PPA (Participatory Prospective Analysis). The project was successful in bringing together the various groups, to not only understand the urgent need for proper land use planning but also to take part in putting forward relevant suggestions. The involvement of all stakeholders is one of the strengths of CoLUPSIA project as mentioned in all evaluations.

Discussion with beneficiaries indicated that the project was having an impact at all levels for district government this opinion was particularly strong. Politically, there was interest but the one MP met indicated that although he having attended a PPA training course understood the project aims and objectives and valued the information made available his colleagues needed more persuasion not through lack of interest but the time and the venue required for discussions.

Villagers professed interest in participating in some research investigations but were more inclined to view the project on what the tangible benefit would be for them in term

of livelihood improvement. On that matter partnership with local NGOs was the key to acceptance. The initiative of “Tengkawang oil” program in Kapuas Hulu is such an example of more tangible benefit that can be felt by the communities. At this level it would be naïve to expect villagers to understand the complexities of the research involved, but lesson learnt from similar projects conducted by CIRAD (for example the Tanimbar LUP project and the Level Playing Fields initiative completed in 2006 and 2008) have been applied.

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

Associate(s) FORDA (Ministry of Forestry) , LIPI (Indonesian Science Institute), IAHRI (Agro-climate and hydrology Institute)

Good relationships were developed during the life of the project with these institutions, through joint data collection in the field; Since Year one, the project build also an excellent relationship with a local NGO in West Kalimantan RIAK BUMI that is nowadays a strong partner in the follow up of the project implementation with local communities in Kapuas Hulu regency.

Sub-contractor(s) (if any)

none

Final Beneficiaries and Target groups (see also above 3.3)

The project focused strongly on the primary beneficiaries – local communities in pilot site village, in particular, by disseminating information to the villagers.

Regular consultations were taking place with pilot site villages, but also local government: BAPPEDA, the regional/regency planning office and also with main agencies dealing with spatial planning and natural resource management such as Forestry and Agriculture. Outputs are considered to be of good quality and approved by the communities and local technical agencies.

Strong linkages have been forged with local authorities and University students use CoLUPSIA material in their studies. The absorption of the project message by the authorities in general was very encouraging. Political response was nurtured, and local sustainability in the mindsets and for the operational functions of the local staff were put forward by local government themselves. BADDEPA in particular who is working closely with the project, even going so far as to propose a common Memorandum of Understanding, are well placed to continue with this work and methodology.

The CoLUPSIA outcomes addressed the lack of coordination among agencies, deficiencies in capacity, and also support more inclusive approaches by involving government staff in all stages of the implementation. It has also ensured as well that community needs are linked to government through outcomes such as the Prospective Analysis approach.

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

Local NGO “Riak Bumi” based in Pontianak West Kalimantan joined project since year 1 and was instrumental in field data collection and relationship with local Iban Dayak communities in the north of Kapuas Hulu regency (farmers do not speak Indonesian overthere).

3.5. 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 beneficiating from quality data.

3.6. 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.

3.7. How do you evaluate co-operation with the services of the Contracting Authority?

Regular consultations were taking place with EU Delegation in Jakarta. The co-operation and support by the services of the Contracting Authority are considered to be of very good quality and acknowledged by the project staff and partners.

The support, patience and understanding by the Delegation in general was very appreciated in the time of shortcomings encountered in financial matter reporting between CIRAD office in France and EC Delegation finance desk in Jakarta.

Understanding and trust by the Jakarta services of the Contracting Authority has been highly appreciated when the first ROM mission did not understand very well the scope and objectives of the project.

The final visit by EU Delegation team towards the end of the project allowed project to show achievements, and such visit should maybe happen more often. Politically, there was very high interest and happiness from local government to finally link with the Contracting Authority to debate and eventually follow up the action.

4. VISIBILITY

The visibility of the EU contribution is being ensured in the project mainly via specific activities under component 5 (see “Expected Result 5”). Brochures, banners at the workshop, pictures and video documentaries, technical reports are given in Annex (DVD), also at cifor.org/colupsia

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 30, 2014

Date report sent: April 30, 2014 ; revised May 15th, 2014, May 30th, 2014

ANNEXES (Attached DVD)

- Annex 1 – activity 1.1 – stakeholder analysis**
- Annex 2 – activity 1.3 – capacity building**
- Annex 3 – activity 1.4 – Awareness**
- Annex 4 – activity 2.1 – 2.2 – livelihood PES**
- Annex 5 – activity 2.3 – spatial database**
- Annex 6 – activity 3.3 – 4.1 legal aspects**
- Annex 7 – activity 4.3 community development**
- Annex 8 – activity 4.5 results to national debate**
- Annex 9 – ER5 Public awareness, Media**
- Annex 10 – Publications CoLUPSIA**