



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

ANNUAL REPORT Year One

**(March 2010 – February 2011)
Year One**

and

WORK PLAN Year Two

(March 2011 – February 2012)

**CIRAD
CIFOR
TELAPAK
HuMA
TOMA**

**University Pattimura, Ambon
University Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta**

Supported by the European Commission

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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. Partner 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. Gadjah Mada University (Yogyakarta)

1.4. Title of the Action:

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

1.5. Contract number:

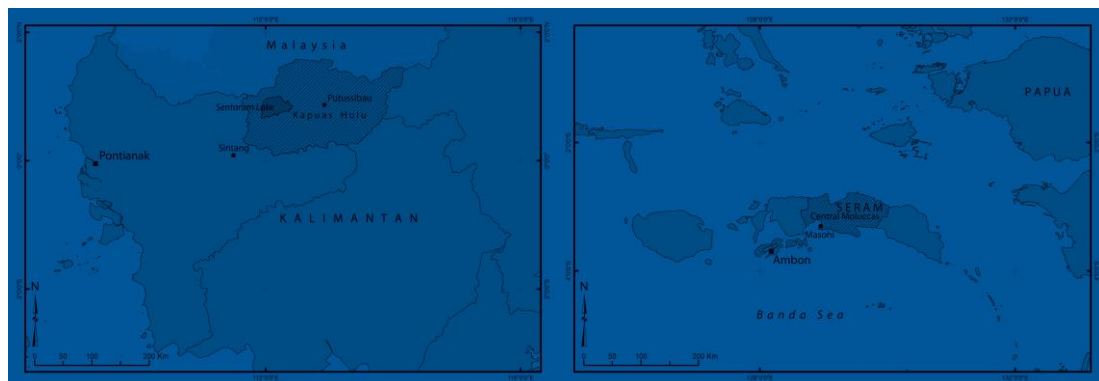
DCI-ENV/2009/151-620

1.6. Reporting period:

March 2010 – February 2011

1.7. Target country:

INDONESIA, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan; Central Moluccas District, Moluccas (see location maps)



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 Natural Resource Management (NRM) systems are still often effective, backed by systems of fines as well as social pressure to conform, but their effectiveness is increasingly compromised, and 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 districts (Kapuas Hulu and Maluku Tengah District), approximately 1,000,000 people, with multiplier effects throughout Indonesia. The estimated number of indigenous forest-edge community beneficiaries is 200,000 people.

Local government (Provinces and Districts) and governance system

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

1.9. Background and objectives

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

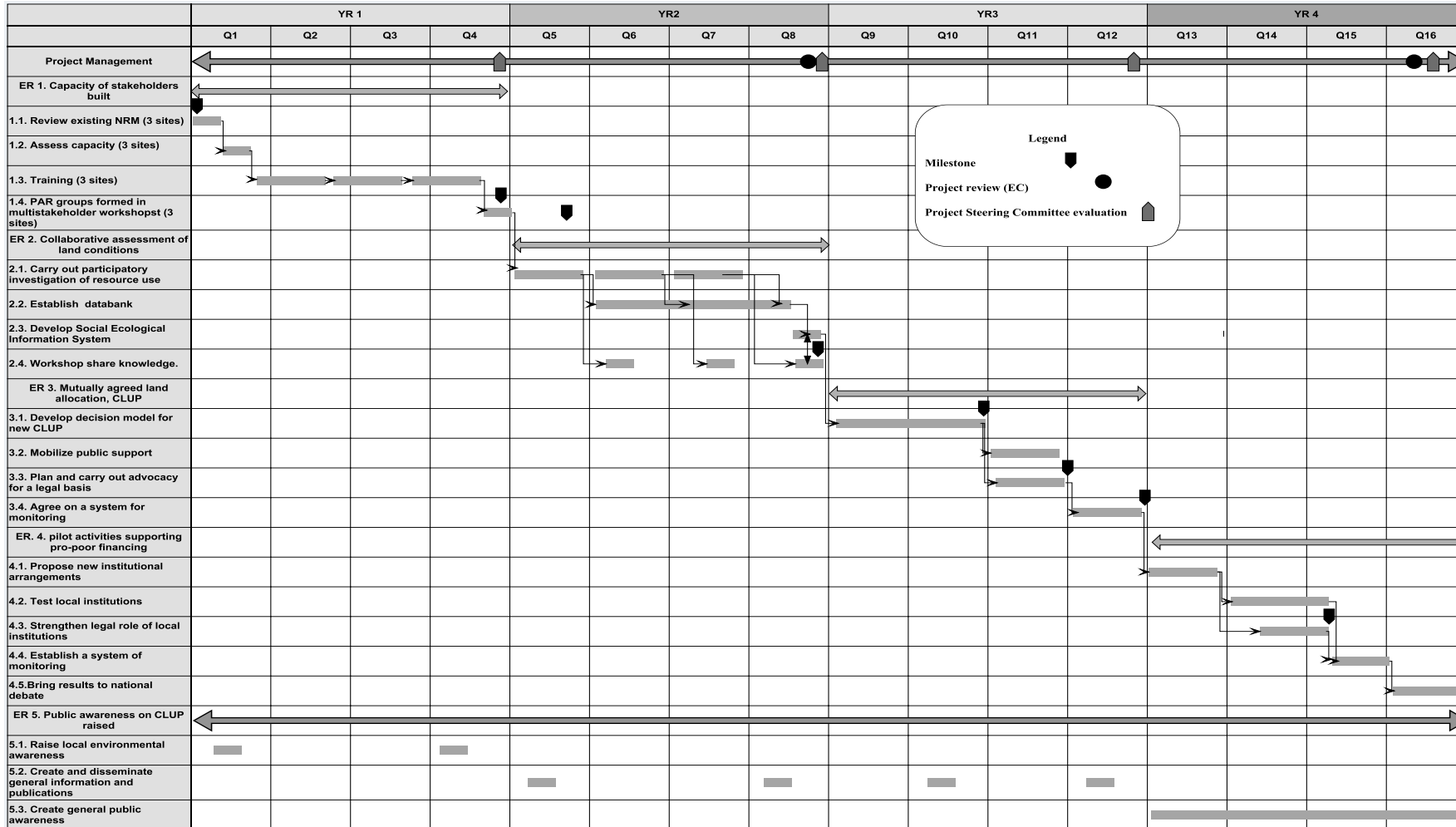
The **Overall Objective** to be achieved at the end of Year Four is: **to establish collaborative and equitable LUP and NRM, leading to the design and testing of new institutional arrangements, environmental policies and pro-poor financing instruments based on more secure land tenure and community rights.**

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

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

These specific objectives have been translated into Expected Results (ER) and corresponding activities covering the four years of the project and calendar of activities (Table 1). Year One was to cover ER 1 and related activities, the progress of which is reported here. The plan for the project was to work in three districts: Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan; Central Moluccas in the Moluccas, and Klaten-Boyolali in Central Java. The last site (Klaten and Boyolali districts 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 are no longer conducive to the initial purpose of the Action. The issue is being addressed together with the Delegation of the European Union in Jakarta in order to find a solution, with a possible amendment to the initial contract.

Table 1. The four years of the project and calendar of activities



2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION ACTIVITIES

2.1. Executive summary

The extent to which progress was achieved towards the project objectives during the year 2010-2011 is reported here after one year of implementation. Indicators are monitored based on the initial logical framework and milestones in the workplan. It was decided that some of the activities planned (data collection), initially for Year Two, could start in Year One since the existing secondary data were of such poor quality that they could not be used.

In Year One, CIRAD and its partners (CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, Pattimura University and Gadjah Mada University) concentrated on baseline data analysis. In addition to the analysis of the available data (quality issue), the project team analyzed the roles the various actors are responsible for, and gathered the perceptions of the degree to which they have actually carried out their responsibilities. The completed activities also covered the assessment of the needs and the first building of some capacity of institutions. This was in order to help them perform an effective role in collectively designing, implementing and monitoring participatory development actions in the future. We conducted this capacity building through formal training (for 20 people from local agencies) also through joint work, cross-visits, Focus Group Discussions (for communities, 20 villages in Kapuas Hulu and 15 villages in Central Moluccas). Resource mapping and socio-economic surveys (initially planned for Year Two) have already been conducted in 35 of the 40 targeted villages.

Besides regular visits and one on one interviews with local technical agencies, local village leaders, customary leaders, one provincial and two district level workshops were conducted. These activities aimed to inform and discuss the completeness and accuracy of the existing land use (LU) information for the districts. They were also useful for discussing existing LU policies and what the project can do to facilitate better natural resource management that is also more equitable for local communities. The workshops not only reached agreements on the analysis of stakeholders, particularly focusing on government acceptance of the role of community stakeholders, but also agreeing to what extent community/resource user groups wish to participate.

2.2. Activities and results

Activities

The project has carried out its planned activities equally in the two sites, Kapuas Hulu and Central Moluccas districts.

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

Through initial workshops, discussions and consultations with key stakeholders, the project, in Year One, completed this activity 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.

This was achieved through:

- An inception workshop in Bogor (April 2010) (Annex 1)
- Steering committee meeting in Bogor (April 2010) (Annex 1)
- Project meetings in Bogor with partners (July, August, and November 2010)
- Consultation with key actors in regional LUP (May, Jun, July 2010)
- Stakeholder analysis (September, October 2010)

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

In Year One and 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 are mainly related to social-ecological data recording, 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

In Year One, skills development has taken a variety of forms. Some formal training courses on skills which are relevant to the LU development process, which included technical mapping, and socio-economic survey and data analysis skills, have started for government officials, local NGOs and university members.

This capacity building is 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.

Effort was put into facilitating changes of attitudes of bureaucrats about the capacity of local people and their potential contribution to CLUP.

In Year One, training was delivered on:

- Methods for socio-economic survey (Oct – Nov 2010; for 20 people from local agencies)
- Focus Group Discussions (Oct 2010 – March 2011; for 35 village communities)
- Methods for forest and vegetation survey (Oct – Nov 2010; for 20 people from local NGOs)
- Participatory Prospective Analysis (Training for six trainers; Jan – Feb 2011)

Activity 1.4 Raise awareness of the participatory development concept, including an explanation of 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 is needed. In Year One, the first phase of a general awareness program started and will continue until the end of the project. This activity is under the responsibility of TELAPAK and other partners (HuMA and CIFOR for legal aspects).

This awareness program, together with visibility actions, started with an explanation of the collaborative process for the project implementation, its objectives and function through brochures, information workshops and individual visits. Two district level workshops and one provincial level workshop were conducted to inform and discuss the completeness and accuracy of the existing LU information on the districts, discuss existing LU policies and what can be the commonly agreed outputs of the project.

In both districts, the project was well received as a good opportunity to facilitate a more CLUP process and to help communities to increase their wellbeing. In Kapuas Hulu, the local government welcomed the project and emphasized the need for CoLUPSIA to provide data and information since the district lacks the capacity to gather quality data. In the Moluccas, CLUP is also a new concept for the area and hopes were expressed that this project could be used to improve the actual process of LU planning at the district and provincial levels. In both sites the customary institutions are unavoidable and the stakeholders there look forward to the project's assistance in facilitating the adoption of customary norms and rules in the LUP process.

In addition, raising the awareness of all stakeholders of their rights and responsibilities is a major target of the project. The project's legal team (HuMA and CIFOR) have started to compile information on the national laws and regulations to capture the legal framework of the LUP process in Indonesia. This includes LUP, NRM, and decentralization. These laws and regulations are under analysis using the tenure indicators developed in Year One. The tenure indicators developed are based on the questions related to the state's recognition of different forest tenure rights of local communities, support and protection for various types of forest tenure, clear responsibility and authority of actors responsible for forest tenure administration, and the level of adoption of governance principles in the administrative procedures. Using

the indicators, the legal team will investigate gaps and loopholes as well as strengths and opportunities in the present framework.

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

Work has started on providing better support discussions and awareness programs of the above ER 1 component (Table 1). Existing data are very poor quality and the project has had to start to collect its own baseline data. The data were collected from villages and areas representing a variety of situations in terms of the importance of the forest and natural resources in general, for local communities, the level of activity of traditional systems for management, access to markets and outside influences.

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

This activity started in Year One instead of Year Two since the existing data are inadequate. Initial data collection put an emphasis on the data needed for possible development of PES or REDD+ mechanisms. The project started with large-scale resource mapping together with procedures to obtain key biophysical and socio-economic data needed for the preparation of necessary documents for planning and monitoring. The demand is also high from the local government agencies.

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

The project started with the production of 1:50,000 to 1:100,000 scale land cover maps for regional planning. The relevant institutions (forestry, agriculture, planning and public works) will receive (in the future) data sets of geometrically corrected optical Remote Sensing data as a necessary condition for the historical analysis of LULC changes. Landsat TM and SPOT satellite images, dated 2009 and 2010, were acquired and purchased for the area.

- *Socio economics and economics of natural resources and ecosystem services valuation*

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

The survey used two questionnaires: The first was 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 was for household

interviews to address demographic information, economic activities and perception regarding tenure security and resource use.

Focus group discussions were also conducted to discuss tenure issues among the villagers. The groups were selected based on gender, age, and diverse ethnic composition. A FGD guideline has been prepared comprising topics on property rights, tenure security, forest management, conflicts/threats and community perceptions of their resources.

Results

Expected Result 1: Key stakeholders have improved capacity to collectively design participatory development actions, including implementing agreements on land tenure and rights, and building capacity to influence NRM instruments and policy

In Year One, the results and outputs of ER1 on building the capacity of institutions (Regional Government and NGOs) and local communities (the main beneficiaries) were partly achieved: more training will be needed in Year Two so that they can perform an effective role in collectively designing, implementing and monitoring participatory development actions.

Main outputs for activity 1.4. were:

- Explanatory brochure for the project (Annex 2)
- Workshop CoLUPSIA in Putussibau (Annex 3)
- Workshop CoLUPSIA in Ambon (Annex 4)
- Compilation of laws and regulation related to LUP and tenure (Annex 5)
- Legal framework Indicators (Annex 6)
- Training reports (Annex 7)
- Initial assessment for Prospective Analysis (Annex 8)

In Year One we succeeded in facilitating the development of outputs such as better communication and started to link stakeholder institutions. The interest of the stakeholders in the project was linked to the hope of new data and information to be shared between local government and other stakeholders and how the CoLUPSIA project results could be adopted by other districts to be aggregated later at the provincial level. There is a general consensus among stakeholders that this type of project will facilitate better communication between local authorities and communities.

According to the participants of the three workshops (Table 2), this is the beginning of a better flow of information for decision-making and monitoring of implementation related to NRM, and the role of every 'actor' is now better defined. This is the first time these kinds of collaborative activities have taken place in the study districts.

At the three workshops the participants reached an agreement on the analysis of stakeholders, particularly focusing on government acceptance of the role of community stakeholders, and also agreed to what extent community/resource user groups wish to participate. Important outputs from the evaluation process included an understanding of shared perceptions of who does what in land management, and an initial analysis of the need for capacity building. The project's initiative to document local rules was well received.

The workshop also identified existing areas of possible conflict (in terms of LU designation and land tenure), but also opportunities. The project also introduced the Participatory Prospective Analysis (PPA) concept to set up PPA working groups that will monitor the progress of the project. One particular demand of the stakeholders, so far, is concerned with how the project can/will facilitate the integration of the normative and conventional laws in the future LUP implementation at the district and provincial levels.

Table 2. Participation of stakeholders in the three main workshops (see Annex 10 for the acronyms)

Stakeholders	Ambon Province	Central Moluccas District	Kapuas Hulu District	Moluccas	West Kalimantan
Local Government (Province)	9	-	-	BAPPEDA, BAPEDALDA, BPN, BKSDA, DISHUTBUN, BPKH, DISTAN, DPU, DESDM	-
Local Government (District)	6	15	20	VICE BUPATI, BAPPEDA, BAPEDALDA, DISHUTBUN, BTNM, DISTANAK, DLH, PU, DPE, DKP, DISNAKERTRANS, BP KAPET SERAM	VICE BUPATI, BAPPEDA, DLH, DISHUTBUN, BTNDS, BBTNBK, SEKDA, BINA MARGA, DISHUBKOMINFO, DISPERINDAGKOP, KODIM, DPRD, DPE, PMD
District & Community leader	6	15	2	Head of Regency, Traditional Leader	Head of district
University	7	1	-	Pattimura University,	-

Stakeholders	Ambon Province	Central Moluccas District	Kapuas Hulu District	Moluccas	West Kalimantan
				Darussalam University	
NGOs (Local & International)	4	1	10	Pameri, Baileo, Kiranis, Nudua Siwa, Mercy Corps	Lanting Borneo, WWF, FFI, DED
Village leader	-	19	5	Study villages	District Level
Private Sector	-	-	2	-	PT RAP
Project Partner	9	12	12	CIRAD, CIFOR, UNPATI, HUMA, TELAPAK, TOMA, BAPPEDA	CIRAD, CIFOR, HUMA, TELAPAK, RIAK BUMI

Expected Result 2: Collaborative assessment of land conditions, current management and possible future trajectories established

Critical results from the initial surveys, so far, are a better understanding of traditional resource management systems and their interaction with the government system and community perceptions of trends and priority issues in resource management. The project has started to collect data on a number of villages in both Central Moluccas and Kapuas Hulu districts (Table 3).

These first surveys were made in parallel with large scale mapping of the existing biophysical environment and detailed land cover maps.

Table 3. Socio-economic survey

Description	Central Moluccas	Kapuas Hulu	Total
Target Village	20	20	40
Survey completed in Year One	15	20	35
Households surveyed per village	30	40	-
Total households surveyed in Year One	450	800	1250
Type of village	traditional, transmigration, and mountain village	traditional village located close to forest	-

Main outputs for ER 2 Year One:

- Biophysical and land cover maps (topography, soil, geology, vegetation)
- Satellite images (Landsat and SPOT from 2005 to 2010)
- Socio-economic data for 35 villages (database)
- Initial assessment report for natural resources economic work (Annex 9)

2.3. Activities planned but not implemented

There were no activities planned and not yet implemented, but some activities like capacity building will obviously continue beyond Year One into Year Two and possibly Year Three. It was felt, as well, that some activities that should have started in Year Two could actually benefit from an early start.

2.4. Assessment of results

The extent to which the results were achieved towards the objectives during the year 2010-2011 is reported in Table 4. Indicators are monitored based on the initial logical framework and milestones in the work plan.

Table 4. Logical framework and milestones

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 the equipment / resources and skills for starting CLUP	Management team reports; Minutes of meetings; MoU with local authorities, villages; Activity reports from training events; Workshop meetings; Copies of project initiated publicity and awareness information; Copies of media publicity; Project Steering Committee evaluation report; Website started.	Internal reports Completed Not yet Completed Completed Under progress Under progress Completed In progress
	I1b: Monitoring system involves all stakeholders and Government	Outputs of the workshops agreement on a monitoring system,	Start in Year Two

	and community representatives have the skills and knowledge to monitor and implement a LU plan.	subsequent reports in progress, Community survey showing key groups that are willing to participate in any monitoring	Start in Year Two
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2.5. Updated action plan (Year Two, March 2011 – February 2012)

In Year Two the team will continue to develop and finalize the data collection, for the resource information system, to be developed first at CIFOR headquarters. It will then be installed at local government offices in Putussibau (Kapas Hulu) and Masohi (Seram Island). Year Two will also be crucial for the progress of PPA, data management at pilot sites and the development of a draft LU rulebase model for land allocation. The legal team will continue its work in reviewing laws, policies, and regulations related to spatial LUP and tenure (Table 5).

Expected Result 1: Activity 1.3 Build capacity through formal training, joint work, shared learning across sites, specialist advice including building and strengthening skills for working groups

In Year Two, this activity will continue through additional training, PPA Workshops, FGD and guideline development for legal aspects.

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

In Year Two, this activity will continue through media network development and related activities developed in ER 5.

Expected Result 2: Collaborative assessment of land conditions, current management and possible future trajectories established

There are no changes from the original contract document.

Building on existing materials and participatory techniques, additional collaborative surveys will be undertaken with several communities, focusing on the demographic, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of resource management by communities living in the area. Critical issues for the survey will be to understand traditional resource management systems and their interaction with the government system, community perceptions of trends and priority issues in resource management.

Workshops will be conducted to confirm the completeness and accuracy of the collected social-ecological information, the proposed LU policies associated with land allocation and NRM plans.

A review and report on laws, policies, and regulations related to spatial LUP and tenure review, will be conducted from April to August 2011. The report output will also be the substance for a policy brief that will be presented to relevant stakeholders. In Year Two, the legal team will also start work on an illustrated handbook of selected, most applicable laws, policies, and regulations related to LUP&T for community consumption. This handbook will be produced in English, Indonesian and/or local languages.

Table 5. Updated action plan for Year Two

ACTION PLAN Year Two (P1: CIFOR; P2: TELAPAK; P3 TOMA; P4 HUMA; P5 UGM; P6 PATTIMURA)													
	Semester 1						Semester 2						
Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
Preparation 2.1 Carry out participatory investigation of resource use, problems and issues													Applicant P1 ; P2; P3 P4; P5; P6
Execution 2.1 Carry out participatory investigation of resource use, problems and issues		Site 1	Site 2		Site 1	Site 2		Site 1	Site 2				Applicant P1 ; P2; P3 P4; P5; P6
Preparation 2.2 Establish and/or update databank relevant to NRM													Applicant P1 ; P2; P3 P4; P5; P6
Execution 2.2 Establish and/or update databank relevant to NRM													Applicant P1 ; P2; P3 P4; P5; P6
Preparation 2.3 Develop Social-ecological Information System													Applicant P1 ; P2; P3 P4; P5; P6
Execution 2.3 Develop Social-ecological Information System													Applicant P1 ; P4
Preparation 2.4. Workshop, review conflicts and opportunities for pilot projects													
Execution 2.4. Workshop, review conflicts and opportunities for pilot projects													Applicant P1 ; P4;
Preparation 5.1. Awareness program													P1 P2
Execution 5.1 Awareness program													P1 P2

3. PARTNERS AND OTHER CO-OPERATION

3.1. Relationship between the formal partners of this Action

Please provide specific information for each partner organisation.

CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, PATTIMURA, GADJAMADA

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

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

Both in Kapuas Hulu and Central Moluccas districts, the project has been well received as indicated by the minutes and analysis of the inception workshops. Local government agencies, and also local community leaders, were all represented in the discussion and all agreed that the idea of a ‘collaborative’ action was necessary to avoid future conflict between interested parties/stakeholders.

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

Associate(s)

FORDA, LIPI, IAHHRI

Good relationships with these institutions, through joint data collection in the field; During Year One, the project built an excellent relationship with a local NGO in West Kalimantan RIAK BUMI

Sub-contractor(s) (if any)

None

Final Beneficiaries and Target groups

Two early in the life of the project to describe this relationship, should be visible after Year Two

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

Not applicable

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

The project developed a good relationship with other existing projects in Kapuas Hulu; World Wide Fund (WWF) Indonesia and Flora Fauna International (FFI), local institutions, and technical services of the local government that are very much interested in benefiting from quality data.

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

The CIRAD Participatory LUP in Tanimbar project (CIRAD BIRDLIFE 2003-2006), Southeastern Maluku was allowed to renew former contacts in the Moluccas, provincial level in Ambon. The Tanimbar case study has been used as an example for describing what this particular Action may do on Seram Island.

4. VISIBILITY

The visibility of the EU contribution is being ensured in the project mainly via specific activities under 'ER5' with TELAPAK as the leading partner on that issue producing brochures (Annex 2), banners at the workshops, pictures and videos.

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: CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia

Date report due: March 15, 2011

Date report sent: March 21, 2011

- Annex 1.** An inception workshop and steering committee meeting in Bogor
- Annex 2.** Explanatory brochure for the project
- Annex 3.** Workshop CoLUPSIA in Putussibau
- Annex 4.** Workshop Report on Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements for strengthening land tenure, forest and community rights in Indonesia (CoLUPSIA), 21-22 October 2010, Ambon
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