



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

**ANNUAL REPORT Year 3**

**(March 2012 – February 2013)**

**and**

**WORK PLAN AND BUDGET Year Four**

**(March 2013 – February 2014)**

**CIRAD  
CIFOR  
TELAPAK  
HuMA  
TOMA**

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

**Supported by the European Commission**

## **1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

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

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

### **1.3. Partners in the Action:**

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

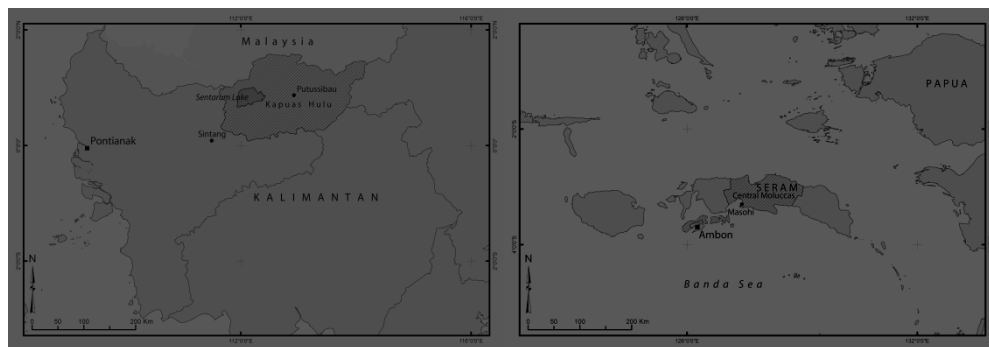
**1.4. Title of the Action: Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements for strengthening land tenure, forest and community rights in Indonesia (CoLUPSIA)**

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

**1.6. Reporting period: March 2012 – February 2013**

**1.7. Target country: INDONESIA,**

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



### **1.8. Final beneficiaries:**

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

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

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

*Local Government (Province and Regencies) and governance system*

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

## **1.9. Background and Objectives**

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

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

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

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

## 2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION

### 2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Year 3, CIRAD and its partners (CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, Pattimura University) consolidate its capacity building program. Emphasis was given on training on skills that are relevant to the land allocation and Land Use Planning process, for government officials, local NGOs and university members. The database has been installed at local government offices in Putussibau (Kapas Hulu) and Masohi (Seram).

In Year Three, the project also tested decision models using the resource information system developed in Year Two and the development of the land use rule base model for land allocation. Importantly, legal team continues its work in advising on laws, policies, and regulations related to spatial land use planning and tenure. More biophysical data and land cover maps (topography, soil, geology, vegetation) have been added, together with a lot of efforts on carbon accounting for REDD + readiness in both regencies, many satellite images rectified and pretreated (Landsat and SPOT, ALOS radar).

Important outputs for Year Three are also series of publications on Practical guide for Socio-economic livelihoods, land tenure & rights surveys for use in Collaborative ecosystem-based land use planning in Indonesia, livelihood reports for Maluku Tengah and Kapuas Hulu, socio-economic reports for pilot sites (five for Maluku and four for Kaluas Hulu), and report and guidelines on Payment for Environmental Services: Assessment for PES potentials in Seram and Kapuas Hulu; and work on governance aspects: Unpacking tenure security: development of a conceptual framework and application to the case of oil palm expansion on customary land in Kapuas Hulu regency.

Further activities for ER 3 **“Land allocation, CLUP plans and participatory development actions ensuring communities’ rights for land are endorsed and legalized”** have been conducted in consultation with key local stakeholders when producing Land-Use Plans for the regencies. The project has now demonstrated the value of participatory and inclusive approaches to management, land tenure and community-based interventions at several meetings and participatory workshops. Regular reviews, detailed monitoring, cross visits, and links to government has been done in Year three and many stakeholders have already endorse CoLUPSIA new concepts and instruments.

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

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

## 2.2. ACTIVITIES and RESULTS

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

**Activity 1.1. Review availability and actual implementation of natural resource management plans in relation to systems and institutional responsibility, and identify key stakeholders for development and implementation of the plan (completed – Y1 & Y2)**

**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)**

**Activity 1.3 Build capacity through formal training, joint work, shared learning across sites, specialist advice including building and strengthening skills for working groups (continued from Y1, Y2 in Y3)**

In Year three, these activities continued through additional training to local agencies, especially the Regional Planning and Development Board staff, the use of developed scenario and the integration of ecosystem services into LUP. The COLUPSIA project continues to facilitate the process of Participatory Prospective Analysis for helping stakeholders take decision on the shared vision they developed for the future of their region. It is a long process that must be closely monitored (Table 1).

These activities were done together with relevant stakeholders including local government, academic, and NGO. For mapping and land allocation process, we worked with national park, local forestry agency and BAPPEDA. In year two we demonstrated first the added value of our GIS and spatial planning techniques, and in Year Three we organized further training for local agency both in Seram and Kapuas Hulu for them to understand better the process and be able to replicate the work later on.

Table 1. Outputs of joint work with project partner and local stakeholders in Year three

Activities	Date	Location	Number of person involved	Impact
Participatory Prospective Analysis Approach	April'12	Ambon	University (4), NGO (2), Local Gov (1), KAPET Seram (1)	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
		Masohi	Local Gov (10), National Park (1)	

Activities	Date	Location	Number of person involved	Impact
Participatory Prospective Analysis Approach	April '12	Putussibau	local government (14); sub-district representative (13); oil palm plantation (1)	
	October '12	Putussibau	customary leaders (13); village representative (21); sub-district representative (9); local government (12); media (5); NGO (8); national park (3)	
Vegetation / Forest type 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 and erosion	April – Nov '12	Seram and Kapuas Hulu	2 from local NGOs and communities	Project partner and local communities have skill and knowledge to measure and to collect erosion data
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 District(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 District (1), Forestry Agency of Kapuas Hulu District(1), Betung Kerihun National Park (2), Agriculture Agency of Kapuas Hulu District (2)	

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

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

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

Sites	Description	Stakeholders involved	Agenda
Seram	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 district.

Sites	Description	Stakeholders involved	Agenda
Seram	Meeting with Vice Bupati Malteng in Masohi (August'12, Feb'13)	Vice Bupati, Unpatti	Follow-up PPA activities and action plan in Seram
Kapuas Hulu	TV Talkshow with Bupati Kapuas Hulu (October'12)	Bupati, Head of Bappeda	Discussed the application of collaborative land use planning at district level
Kapuas Hulu	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
Seram	Meeting with local community in Maluku sites (HUMA) (September'12)	Saleman, Amahai and Sawai Villages.	The aim is to discuss on community tenure claims and local rules and institution related to land.
Seram	Meeting with local government in Central Maluku district (HUMA) (September'12)	Manusela National Park, BPKH (Forest Area Establishment Agency), Bappeda (District Planning Agency)	The aim is to obtain information related to legal aspect of land use planning in Seram Island.

The awareness and visibility program is under the responsibility of partner TELAPAK and reported further with ER 5 activities and results.

**Activity 2.1 Carry out participatory investigation of resource use, problems, opportunities and issues. COMPLETED YR 1 and YR 2**

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

Work on 2.2. continued as planned for Year Three. Data has been completed for Maluku Tengah, Seram and Kapuas Hulu, both on biophysical and social information through both technical and participatory oriented research on landscape perceptions, traditional knowledge and traditional management of natural resources in both Seram and Kapuas Hulu. Data have been cleaned up and analyzed, main output for these activities in Year Three was the publishing of several reports from both Kapuas Hulu and Seram (Table 3).

Table 3. Main output of Year 3

Type of publications	Title	Status
CIRAD-CIFOR Working Series Paper	Socio-economic considerations for land use planning. The case of Seram, Central Maluku	In press (Publish in May'13)
	Socio-economic considerations for land use planning. The case of Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan	In press (Publish in May'13)
CIRAD-CIFOR Working Series Paper	Five Pilot Site Reports for Maluku	In press (Publish in May'13)
	Four Pilot Site Reports for Kapuas Hulu	In press (Publish in May'13)
CIFOR booklet	Practical guide for Socio-economic livelihoods, land tenure & rights surveys for use in Collaborative ecosystem-based land use planning	Publish 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 district, 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 <a href="http://www.new-ag.info/en/research/innovationItem.php?a=2934">http://www.new-ag.info/en/research/innovationItem.php?a=2934</a> .
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. <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/E-05124-170406">http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/E-05124-170406</a>
Conference paper	Basuki, I. and Y. Laumonier. 2013. Dynamics of soil nutrients and organic carbon of land-use changes in tropical forests: a case study from Indonesian Borneo.	Accepted for oral presentation in ATBC conference, Costa Rica, June 2013.
MSc Thesis CIRAD	Cosiaux, A. Local Uses of tree species and contribution of mixed tree gardens to livelihoods of Saleman village near Manusela National Park, Seram island, Maluku (Indonesia).	Master thesis, Universite Montpellier. 2012
MSc Thesis CIRAD	Dos Santos, T. Ecosystem-based management in Central Seram, Maluku, Indonesia.	Master thesis, Universite Montpellier 2. 2012
MSc Thesis CIRAD	Chakib, A. Assessment of the impact of NGOs on LUP in West Kalimantan	Master thesis, Agroparistech University, Paris
CoLUPSIA Handbook	"Buku Saku Tentang Pengetahuan Tentang Tata Ruang" (Handbook of Knowledge on Land use).	Printed by HUMA for various Colupsia Workshops and events
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	In press (HUMA)



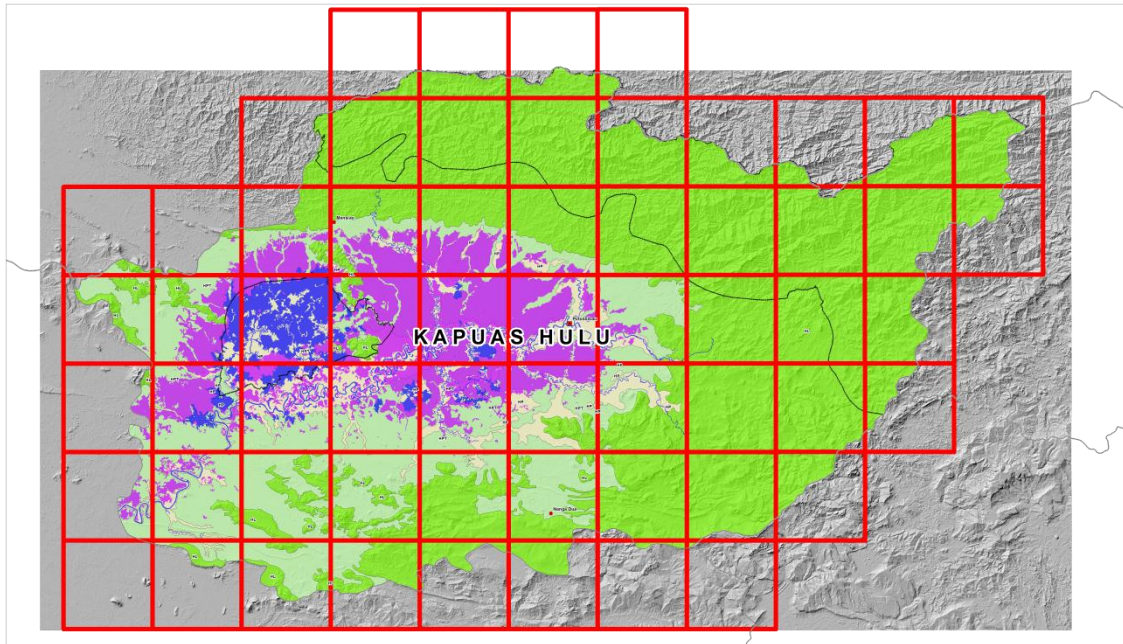
Type of publications	Title	Status
Report	“Matrix of Indonesia Tenure Indicators” by HUMA	In press (HUMA)
Report	Legal Assessment of Land Use in Central Maluku Regency by HUMA	In progress of finalizing report

In Year Three, the project has also focused, as planned, to assess potential PES or reward mechanisms’ development. The key activities for this particular aspect were:

1. A literature review to gain an update on the requirements of the financial sector, World Bank, certification bodies, on meeting the requirements for selling and thus receiving payments for ecosystem services. This included a review of other projects such as the REDD projects in Indonesia, World Bank REDD requirements, the carbon credit market requirements, water market initiatives.
2. A look at financial providers, “who will pay for the ecosystem services” including private sector, international financial markets and donor organisations, including REDD related projects (completed).
3. Propose actions related to CoLUPSIA pilot sites for potential projects for payments for ecosystem services.
4. Engage monitoring or verifiers to visit the pilot sites and provide feedback on potential to meet international requirements for sale of ecosystem services (in progress - will be continued in Y4).
5. Throughout the above activities work with local communities and institutions to develop capacity to support long term monitoring, valuation and sale of ecosystem services (in progress and will be continue in Y4).

### **2.3. Develop Social-ecological Information System as part of the decision support model tools (continued)**

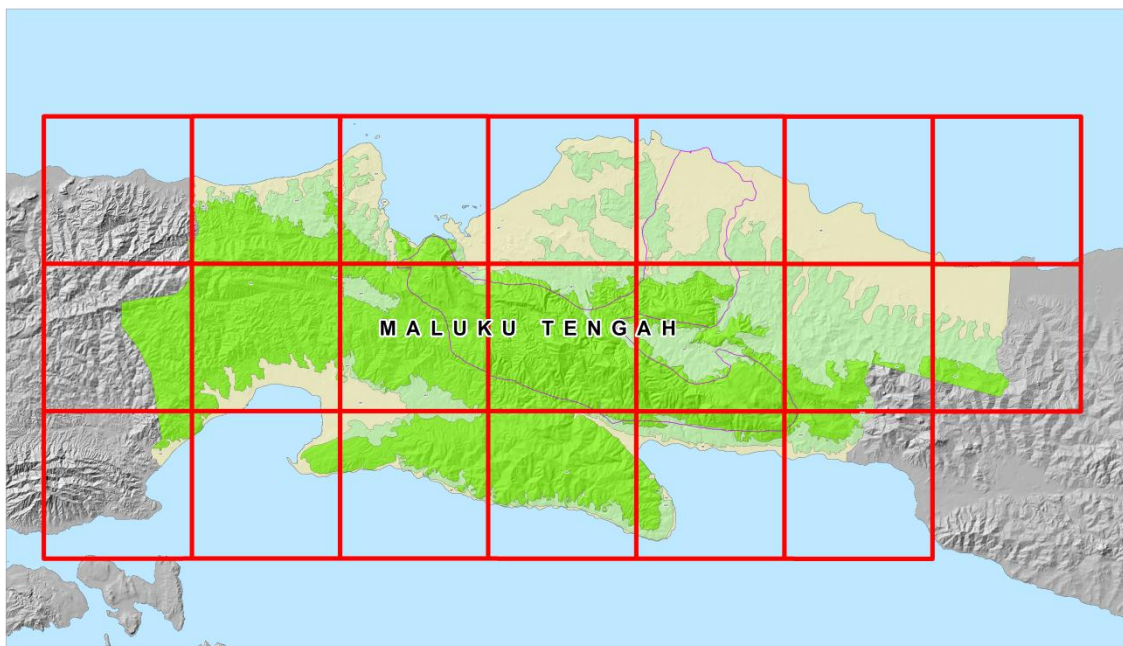
The COLUPSIA Social-ecological Information System (SEIS) derived from the tasks above (2.1 and 2.2) has been consolidated in Year three to ensure that adequate social and environmental information for collaborative LUP is made available in a practical and management-relevant form. This year, the project focused on the production of new Land status, Land cover and Land suitability tools and assisted provincial staff in developing new maps of Land categories as input to the land zoning/land allocation process. This is essential for district planning and is a major contribution to the regional spatial planning process for which the Regional Planning and Development Board is responsible. It stimulates debate among stakeholders both at regency and provincial level.



**Figure 3. Revised land allocation map of Kapuas Hulu at scale of 1:50,000 (61 sheets)**

**Forest land status zoning:**

Forest Score	Raster	ESRI GRID	30 m	A GIS based forest land status zoning by combining, weighting, and scoring criteria selected
Land allocation	Vector (Polygon)	Shapefile		Land allocation was delineated from the classified forest score



**Figure 4. Land allocation map of Maluku Tengah 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 and PPA groups

In Year 3, the PPA results have reinforced at regency level (more 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 scenario for development to be brought to National level for legal endorsement at the BAPPENAS and Ministry of Forestry.

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

Table 6. Building consensus on future development and LUP at regency level through joint work (PPA)

Sites	Type of Activities	Date	Location	Stakeholder involved (District level)	Achievement
Seram	Group Discussion	April'12	Masohi (13 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local government in district level</li> <li>▪ National Park Agency</li> <li>▪ Regional Secretary</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ Bappeda Propinsi</li> <li>▪ University</li> <li>▪ Local NGO</li> <li>▪ State-owned enterprises</li> </ul>	
Seram	Workshop	August'12	Masohi (72 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local government (province and district)</li> <li>▪ National Park Agency</li> <li>▪ Regional Secretary</li> <li>▪ Land Demarcating Agency (BPKH)</li> <li>▪ Journalist</li> <li>▪ Private companies</li> <li>▪ NGOs</li> <li>▪ Universities</li> <li>▪ Head of sub-districts</li> <li>▪ Communities</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ Forestry Agency</li> <li>▪ Bappeda Maluku Tengah</li> <li>▪ Vice Bupati of Maluku Tengah</li> </ul>	The project results and output were fully supported by the local government in Central Maluku District. The project is expected to continue in this district.

<b>Sites</b>	<b>Type of Activities</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Stakeholder involved (District level)</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Kapuas Hulu	PPA public consultation at district level	April 2012	34 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local district agencies (Bappeda, Forestry, etc)</li> <li>▪ Sub-district head</li> <li>▪ National park</li> <li>▪ Local communities</li> <li>▪ Private companies</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ Local district agencies (Bappeda, Forestry, etc)</li> <li>▪ Sub-district head</li> <li>▪ National park</li> <li>▪ Local communities</li> <li>▪ Private companies</li> </ul>	The project results and output were acknowledged by local stakeholders. The project is expected to develop micro planning while developing PPA action plan

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

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, using modelling tools developed by CIRAD.

In year three, the project focused on the development of help decision tools (rulebases models)<sup>1</sup> incorporating thematic data into the planning process and expanding the range of issues that the planning teams can address.

The basic model is based on three classical spatial data sets (land status, land cover and land suitability) used by MoF 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 is also testing ways to incorporate carbon pool and resource valuation data into the model, together with the use of the PPA scenarios.

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

The project widely disseminated the new plans to all relevant stakeholders, and facilitated debates among key stakeholders through workshops and discussion. The PPA groups facilitated by the project also contributed very effectively to the development of realistic plans, to the prevention of elite capture and to the dissemination of the plans at both community and district government level.

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

Advocacy legal basis has been done through producing the info brief, handbook and tenure index (indicator reporting on tenure). HUMA also involved in workshops and events related to the project by providing advices and resource person in term of legal aspect.

CoLUPSIA Handbook	“Buku Saku Tentang Pengetahuan Tentang Tata Ruang” (Handbook of Knowledge on Land use)	Printed by HUMA for various Colupsia Workshops and events
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	In press (HUMA)
Report	“Matrix of Indonesia Tenure Indicators” by HUMA	In press (HUMA)
Report	Legal Assessment of Land Use in Central Maluku Regency by HUMA	In progress of finalizing report

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

To be reconsidered for year four

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

To be reconsidered for year four

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

### **5.1 Raise local awareness to support better decisions about natural resources**

In Year three, the CoLUPSIA project (Telapak) has been done this activity both in Kapuas Hulu and Seram. The output of these activities are available in the CoLUPSIA website. The activities are included:

- Producing talkshow 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. The Bupati has supported the CoLUPSIA project on developing better land use planning in the future in Kapuas Hulu district. Seven media electronic and newspaper involved in this activity. This event has been showed by the Ruai TV Pontianak to the public customers in Kalimantan.
- Producing media kit for press release (booklet, hand book, info brief) involving 10 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 district. This event has published in local media in Ambon (newspaper, RRI, and Moluccas TV)

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

During the third year phase of the CoLUPSIA project, the legal team (HUMA) conducted legal assessment on land use planning in Seram (September-October'12) which will be used for general public awareness messages and advocacy material. The strategy focused on the following activities:

- Identification the communities right on their customary right (Hak Ulayat) around the Manusela National Park
- Identification the customary right on legality of land in Amahai village (Pilot 4)
- The local people perception in Sawai and Saleman on their compliance to the state law in the conservation areas (Pilot 1)
- Identification current law and regulation in term of process and substantial of spatial planning (RTRW) in Central Maluku district (Bappeda)
- Identification the legal aspect that use to determine the total area of the national park from the National Park Agency versus BPKH

The output from these activities can be seen in Table 3. Dissemination activities in the global audience have also been done by the CoLUPSIA member, including:

- GCARD conference 2012 in Uruguay by presenting Kapuas Hulu PPA case in one of the conference parallel session
- IUFRO conference 2012 in Chile by presenting Maluku case on Trade-off between conservation and development.

## 2.3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED but NOT IMPLEMENTED

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

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

## 2.4. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

The extent to which results was achieved towards objectives during the year 2012-2013 is reported in Table 7. Indicators are monitored based on the initial logical framework and milestones in the Work plan.

Table 7. Project achievement in Year 3

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	IIa: 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
	Project Steering Committee evaluation report;	Completed Y3	
	IIb: Monitoring system involves all stakeholders and Government and community representatives have skills and knowledge to monitor and implementation land-use plan.	Outputs of workshop to agree monitoring system, subsequent reports on progress, subsequent reports on progress,	Completed Y2 and Y3
Community survey showing key groups that are willing to participate in any monitoring		Completed Y3	
Report indicating community capacity		Partly achieved in Y3, continue in Y4	



<b>Results</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Progress compared to OVI</b>
		to monitor and implement LUP is improved	
		Reports indicating monitoring implemented (PPA)	Partly achieved in Y3, continue in Y4
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 Y3, continue in Y4
		Socio economic data set;	Completed Y2 and Y3
		Natural Resource valuation reports;	Partly completed in Ye, continue in Y4
		Free access to Social Ecological Information System via Internet on project web site;	Partly achieved, continue in 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
	ER 3. Mutually agreed land allocation, CLUP/NRM plans and participatory development actions	I3a: Agreement from key stakeholders for land-use plan.	Land use plan with formal endorsement and record of process
Technical reports and guidelines on the use			Completed Y3

<b>Results</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Progress compared to OVI</b>
designed and legal process initiated		of Decision model for CLUP;	
		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
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, continue in Y4 (HUMA)
		Reports on system of monitoring;	Not yet, continue in Y4
		Media evidence that the awareness program has been successful in bringing	Not yet, continue in Y4

<b>Results</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Progress compared to OVI</b>
		the message at national level.	
	I4b: Data gathering by government, communities and project shows reduced debt and increased community revenues. By 2012, market has been developed	Government and project report	Not feasible anymore
		Survey of living standards in 2012	Not feasible anymore
		Updated maps showing no significant alteration of forest cover	Not relevant (present deforestation is low)
	I4c: From 2012, community based forest management adequately running. Communities apply recommended instruments and pressure on forest is reduced.		Not feasible
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	Partially completed, continue in Y4

## **2.4. UPDATED ACTION PLAN**

### **(Year Four, March 2013 – February 2014)**

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

The project will continue to conduct multi stakeholder workshop and publish the project finding in Y4. The main activities are included:

- Bringing the output from the district into Provincial (June) and National level (Oct)
- Deliver the feedback from national debate to the province, district and communities
- Publish poster/brochure/info brief (legal aspect and PPA)
- Publish the project finding from biophysical, socio-economic, and legal aspect (full year)

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

Completed, no further activities in year four

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

In Year 4 the remaining activity 2.1 is to finalize the project report on economic valuation in both sites (Feb-August).

#### **Activity 2.3 Develop Social-ecological Information System as part of the decision support model tools**

Considered completed with now consolidation of the database (data quality check and control)

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

Related to the activity 1.4 the project will facilitate a process of community based development micro projects in pilot sites.

The project will also continue to conduct several workshops to share knowledge with stakeholders and PPA groups. The project output in district, province and national level.

The main activities are include:

- Further work with communities in Pilot sites using participatory approach (PRA) to promote the community aspiration on specific project which could be implemented in these pilot sites
- To follow-up agreement for developing future land allocation and LUP in regency Masohi involving PPA group & DPRD

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

The main activities are:

- To finalize the development of the decision model for land allocation and CLUP
- To continue capacity building on Remote Sensing, GIS and use of COLUPSIA modeling for local government in Maluku and Kapuas Hulu regencies

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

In year four, this will be related to ER 5 Awareness. It will includes:

Public support to:

- (1) generate and maintain pressure on the local parliament and head of the local government to ensure that plan development and implementation are effective;
- (2) ensure that the population is aware of their rights and responsibilities under the plan, including the reasons for any restrictions on resource use. This might include a component of education on the role of forests in water supply, for example, as part of explaining the need for refusal of applications for palm oil or logging on vulnerable land.

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

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

The endorsement of CLUP and maps will be followed up to the provincial level, and facilitation will be provided for negotiation with Central Government. New NR management plans and proposed land allocation will be promoted for incorporation as revisions of the District Spatial Plan following the approval of the head of the local government and local parliament. Following this, specific regulations concerned key aspects of resource management will be drafted for approval by the local parliament.

Following this, specific regulations concerned key aspects of resource management will be drafted for approval by the local parliament. The project will facilitate this process by promoting the aims and importance of the collaborative action to the heads of the local government and local parliament from the start, and by working through technical arms of government to influence decision-makers. The project will provide legal assistance for drafting regulations when necessary. The strength of central government antagonism to formal tenure recognition, though, must be acknowledged from the start.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The project will conduct stakeholder workshop in district level in Maluku and Kapuas Hulu related to activity 3.4.

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

In Year 4, the project is planning to conduct several activities as follow:

- To provide training and capacity building to manage microhydro (maintenance, organization etc) (Riak Bumi, Telapak)
- To conduct sharing knowledge related to tengkawang oil processing with other villages (Riak Bumi)

#### **Activity 4.2 Test local institutions for improvement of the efficiency and added value of local and global PES and/or REDD**

Depending on the sites, it is anticipated that the project may facilitate the involvement of the above local institutions in community-based forest management or tree farming/plantations. Or it could focus more on forest and water management, leading to greater forest benefits for local communities, while also providing greater incentives to sustainably manage and protect those resources, via environmental rewards mechanisms.

The project will

- 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...)
- Support the development of local institutions to ensure the sustainability of the provision of ecosystem services.

The activities that could be considered to conduct in pilot sites:

- Tengkawang oil processing project at Keluin
- Improve marketing (laboratory test, potential market assessment etc)

#### **Activity 4.3 Strengthen legal role of local institutions for PES market and REDD initiatives**

This issue is a contentious one in Indonesia, but one that needs to be addressed. One strategy will be 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 in fora operating at broader scales. This will strengthen their voices in local level deliberations and also improve the perceptions of higher level bureaucrats about their capabilities.

A second strategy will involve the PPA/PAR groups at the district level, which will be focused on cross-sector collaboration/coordination. The simultaneous planning processes at the community and district levels will identify some shared concerns at both levels, on which local community-based institutions can build. These shared interests will strengthen informal social capital

between the groups at both levels. We anticipate that this will strengthen the commitment of district level actors to support the communities in the expression of their needs and desires.

Finally, we anticipate that this approach will lead 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.

The project initiatives to follow up the activity 4.3 are included:

- Micro project on pilot sites in Maluku and Kapuas Hulu
- Legal implication on PES (HUMA, April – August)
- Dialogue about the boundary between NPM & community
- Preparation work for preparing community for PES

#### **Activity 4.4. Establish a system of monitoring for the provision of ES or REDD**

Village management plans developed by communities at pilot sites will include targets and indicators for monitoring. Where possible these will be monitored by the communities themselves. This monitoring will be made with necessary support from the project at the beginning, but later linked to technical support from government departments to avoid creating dependence on the project for long-term technical assistance. The PPA/PAR groups may also have their own indicators, some of which may be widely useful to divide monitoring work between community and districts.

Detailed planning with local government and stakeholders will define more precisely the process for development of the management plan for the region including indicators for monitoring status and extent of SFM. Indicators of progress will be monitored by the relevant implementing body and fed back to a forum of stakeholders established to oversee the process.

Long-term monitoring baselines will be established and capacity built for repeating simple 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. The system will contain provision for monitoring of key resources using GIS and new satellite imagery supplemented with minimal ground surveys.

#### **4.5. Bring results to national debate for legal input to policy change**

The project will develop a pro-active dissemination strategy that addresses decision-making bodies and the public about its social-ecological findings. This will be 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. Here, synergies with existing communication tools will be explored. The international strength of CIRAD and CIFOR will also be used to organize comparative events on results of similar projects in Africa and Latin America. CIFOR is building an international platform for “demonstration activities” on REDD schemes, and the sites of this project will be included in the list.

#### **The activities are included:**

- National workshop on LUP (Sep/Oct)
- Disseminate our finding at national workshop in August (Bali) & Sep (Bogor), various papers (August)
- Support legal advocacy on national workshop (Sep)



## **Visibility Actions**

### **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 CIFOR)**

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

### **Activity 5.2 Create and disseminate general data information and publications (CIFOR)**

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

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

The project will produce the following activities in Year 4:

- Blogs stories (CIFOR)
- Workshop dissemination/PR
- Finalizing video documentary
- Footage Kapuas Hulu

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

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

Advocacy material, targeted at political decision-making levels of Regency, Provincial and National government. This will emphasise the importance of the work of the project as a basis for sustainable development of the Region, and the rights and responsibilities of local decision-makers to improve the livelihoods of the populations. The impact of these will be backed up with national media articles featuring the project process and highlighting the positive aspects of

Government/community collaboration. It will be also delivered through a variety of media including posters and leaflets, video programmes for television, and through the newspapers.

### **3. PARTNERS AND OTHER CO-OPERATION**

#### **3.1. Relationship between the formal partners of this Action**

**Please provide specific information for each partner organisation.**

CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, PATTIMURA, GADJAMADA

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

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

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

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

Associate(s)

FORDA, LIPI, IAHRI

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

Sub-contractor(s) (if any)

none

Final Beneficiaries and Target groups

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

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

Inapplicable

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

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

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

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

## **4. VISIBILITY**

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

## 5. FINANCIAL INDICATORS of PROGRESS

Project expenditures of the project to the end of the 2012-2013 fiscal year period are recorded in separate financial report. A Summary of budget expenditure is given below (Table 2):

Budget in EURO	Total budget (yr 1 to 4)	Budget Year 3	Expenses Year 3	% used of Year 3	% used of Total budget
1. Salaries & Per diems					
2. Travel					
3. Equipment					
4. Office costs					
5. Service costs					
Total					

normal disbursement occurred for Year three that reaches % of what was originally planned.

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

No objections

Name of the contact person for the Action: Yves LAUMONIER

Signature:



Location: CIRAD CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia

Date report due: April 15, 2013

Date report sent: April 23, 2013 ; revised May , 2013