

## Template for report and accounts for organisations under the Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society

2013-2015

**This template for reports and accounts** is to be used by organisations with agreements with Norad under the Climate and Forest Initiative funding scheme for civil society.

This template must be used for the **final report** and correspond with the signed agreement and the latest approved Project Document. The final report for the whole agreement period (2013-2015) should include results on a higher level in the results chain than previous reports (please see figure below). The final report should give a description of **achieved outcomes in terms of effects on target groups, and explain how these outcomes are expected to contribute to the intended impact.**

In cases where outcome cannot be documented by the end of the agreement period, substantial evidence of outputs should be presented with an explanation on how these will lead to the desired outcome and when.

The report should not exceed 15 pages, and please remember to submit the common indicators separately (if already submitted in March and there are no changes, you may refer to this).

The deadline for delivering the report is 1 June 2016, unless you have agreed otherwise with your desk officer. Please submit the report electronically to [postmottak@norad.no](mailto:postmottak@norad.no), and Cc your desk officer.

### 1. General Project Information:

Name of recipient organisation: Samdhana Intstitute

Reporting year: 31 July 2013 – 31 December 2015

Agreement Number: INS-2118 QRB-13/0004

Name of project: “Assisting indigenous peoples, local communities, community based organisations and local NGO’s to participate effectively in REDD+ and climate change mitigation analysis, methodology development and implementation in Indonesia and Myanmar.”

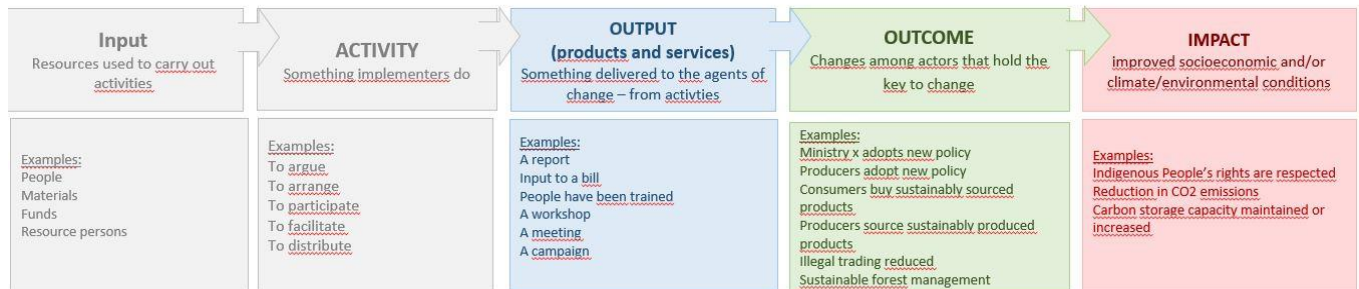
Country and/ or region: Indonesia and Myanmar

Financial support to the project from Norad for last calendar year 2015:

Thematic area: Climate and Forest Initiative

# 1 Please describe the project's progress for the whole grant period

Result chain:



With reference to the Result Chain as illustrated above, Norad requires reporting on the effect on target groups (outcomes) for this final report. If possible, we also highly appreciate reporting that reflect any results at impact level. Please remember to relate the reporting to the baselines.

Reporting of results: The achievements should be documented (for example by data on indicators or examples).

2.1 Please repeat the **project's target group(s)** and the baseline for the target group at the start of the project (from the approved project document).

## a. Indonesia

- Government agencies: Indonesia's National REDD+ Agency, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Finance, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the State Ministry of Environment (KLH), the Ministry of Public Works, the Provincial Government REDD+ Task Forces in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, West Papua, and Papua, and District Governments and its relevant offices (planning, environment, forestry, public works, agriculture) in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Lesser Sundas and the Moluccas, West Papua, and Papua.
- Civil society organizations and local communities: National and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on forestry, agriculture, environmental, and governance issues, national and local media groups, national and regional indigenous people organizations/coalition, and farmer's union/organizations.
- Domestic and international land based investors: Commodity-based trade and business associations, such as GAPKI (Indonesia Oil Palm Producers Association), specific timber plantations and oil palm companies that demonstrate its intent to commit in promoting and applying good governance and sustainable practices.

## b. Myanmar

- Forest User Groups (FUGs) from the villages which located closed to the forest area in three townships: Myitkyina, Waimaw and Mohnyin in Kachin State. The villagers produce the forest products such as firewood, poles and timber for the local consumption from the forest. Some of the forest areas are watershed of the rivers and streams which used for agriculture.
- The forest is owned by the government with two types of land categories; reserved forest managed by forest department under the ministry of environmental conservation and forestry, and unclassified forest land managed by the land record department under the ministry of agriculture and livestock. The villagers can produce

the firewood and timber from the forest, but they do not own and do not have right to manage the forest.

**c. Justification/baseline on project's target groups**

- The lack of opportunities for local people to play a decisive and economically productive role in the development and implementation of forest and land use policies, with a special emphasis on low emission rural development strategies;
- Pulpwood and oil palm plantations are highly profitable in Indonesia, due to low labor and land costs, with net annual return to investment of up to 40 per cent on investment. The typical compensation to a local community for losing land to an oil palm plantation is \$25 per hectare.
- Corruption is rife in the land licensing process and companies report, off the record, that they would be unable to obtain licenses and lands if they did not pay substantial bribes to government officials
- Specific in Myanmar: the forest is owned by the government with two types of land categories; reserved forest managed by forest department under the ministry of environmental conservation and forestry, and unclassified forest land managed by the land record department under the ministry of agriculture and livestock. The villagers can produce the firewood and timber from the forest, but they do not own and do not have right to manage the forest.

2.2 Please repeat the project's **desired impact** (from the approved project document).

Indonesia and Myanmar meet their emission reduction targets from deforestation while also addressing chronic rural poverty and securing tenure for rural communities.

2.3 Is the project still relevant for the desired impact? (Yes/No) If No, please give a short explanation.

Yes

2.4 **Main outcome(s).**

a) Please repeat the project's planned outcome(s) (effect on project's target group(s), beneficiary (-ies)) (from the approved project document).

As stated in the project document, below are the outcomes:

*Outcome 1.* Civil Society and local communities engage effectively with government agencies to ensure that land use change planning and large scale plantation licensing avoid or reduce carbon emissions through approaches that are acceptable to local communities.

*Outcome 2.* Civil Society and local communities engage effectively with forestry and plantation license holders to ensure that private sector efforts to reduce carbon emissions include agreements with affected communities on the use of community lands.

*Outcome 3.* Communities in carbon-rich landscapes secure rights over and manage their landscapes to avoid or reduce carbon emissions.

**- Indonesia**

In Indonesia, Samdhana's partnerships with AMAN and JKPP have resulted in better understanding of the impacts of climate change and climate change mitigation. Indigenous peoples, whose territories contain high carbon forests/landscapes have found their voice through mapping. Samdhana secures grants and technical support for mapping customary land rights and serves as civil society 'amalgam' or 'bridge' to AMAN and its members' active challenge for recognition of indigenous peoples' land claims. This leads to different layers of openness and understanding, as a result of 'critical engagement' with

governments local and national levels especially with key provinces/districts that have low carbon development plans (SRAP/RAD-GRK), with National coordinating unit UKP4 (read : UKP4 was dissolved in Jokowi-JK era and changed to new form named KSP or *Kantor Staf Kepresidenan* – Presidential Staff Office) and the National Geospatial Agency, Corruption Eradication Commission, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment (read : Ministry of Environment and Forestry) and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### - Myanmar

This outcome targets the rural communities which live in carbon rich landscapes, which have (or wish to secure) licenses to manage their forest resources themselves. The communities will require a shared vision for how they want to manage their forest resources and how this can contribute to improved livelihoods. If it does not exist, they will also require a local institution with the technical and managerial capacity to carry out resource management.

b) Please report on all outcomes from the project document:

i. What changes have been achieved with reference to the baseline?

#### **Outcome 1 :**

##### *Indonesia*

- Communities actively negotiate with authority and private sector to claim their rights using their territory maps and social profile produced from participatory mappings.
- More youths actively participated in the development planning of their villages to defend their lands and natural resources from external threats which potentially holding back out-migration.
- Several local (District) Governments response positively to demand on recognition and protection of IPLCs.

##### *Myanmar*

- The authority has recognized the right of communities living in the forest to manage their forest and natural resources.

#### **Outcome 2 :**

- Civil society organizations began developing a mechanism where community could access technical assistances to claim their right over lands and natural resources.
- Civil society and local communities engaged with government led forest management unit in managing the forest and resources

#### **Outcome 3 :**

- Communities actively managing their lands and natural resources after securing licenses from the authority.
- Communities manage their lands and natural resources with reference to their land use planning documents comprising of territory maps and social profile as tool to negotiate with third parties (government and private sectors).

The samples of results can be seen in file of menu of common indicators (attached)

- ii. Please report on the key indicators used to document that the desired change has occurred.

Outcome 1:

*Indicator : Land use change plans and licenses identify and maintain high carbon landscapes and include agreements with affected communities.*

**Indonesia**

- Sustainable land use plans as a result of participatory mapping in 5 sites covering 140,313.6 hectares total area. This include 120,049 hectares in Padang Tikar, West Kalimantan, a high carbon landscape in the coastal and peatland of Borneo island.
- Communities secured their rights through CBFM licenses (detailed list in attachment 1).
- Increasing numbers of communities and amount of customary territories undergoing or having completed participatory mapping processes. Territory map is a key step towards securing local tenure and forest management arrangements that precedes negotiating rights and securing tenure. This process also helps support communities negotiating with companies that have concessions in customary territories.
- Legal documents/drafts that contribute to community tenure security were released/issued by government (national, provincial and district level) and/or submitted to Parliament.
- Local government in several districts have engaged with community-led initiatives such as allocating funds for supporting participatory community mapping, village land use planning, and workshops on indigenous community recognition.

**Myanmar**

Communities have sufficient legal rights over their land and resources, and the institutions and resources to manage their land to minimize emissions.

- Community forestry management plans and field checked reports of 12 FUGs that submitted to the forest department for the CF certificate.
- 45 FUGs have selected the land around their village and applied for the community forestry certificate, which will provide them a 30 year lease from the forest department.
- FUGs produced 15,64,620 seedlings and planted in the CF areas.
- Forest inventory for 9 community forestry sites and recorded tree per acre and volume per acre.
- Thirteen more FUGs were formed to establish community forestry
- Twenty one FUGs prepared community forestry management plans and submitted to the township forest department
- Seven FUGs received the community forestry certificate.

Outcome 2:

*Indicator :*

- a. License holders have plans, resource and mechanisms in place to ensure that negotiated agreements with communities are respected and land is managed to minimize carbon emissions*
  - b. assessments show that communities understand and are involved in implementation of agreed activities and are broadly satisfied with license performance*
- Improved capacity of targeted CBFM license holders in West Papua (South Sorong), West Kalimantan (Padang Tikar), Papua (Biak), Bengkulu (13 communities in

Rejang Lebong and Lebong Districts) and more communities (attachment 1). Communities are developing management skills and knowledge through planning and managing their forests and natural resources.

- Developing capacities of NGOs and CSOs to connect with government and private companies marked by the number of formal MoUs and participation in management institutions like KPH/FMU, as well as less formal measures that are no less important in developing these collaborative networks and building the relationships necessary to sustain the project's objectives and achieve the ultimate outcomes

#### Outcome 3:

*Indicator : Communities have sufficient legal rights over their land and resources, and the institutions and resources to manage their land to minimize emissions*

- Paluanda community of East Sumba committed to use natural dye for their *tenun ikat* not only to have a higher value of *tenun*, but also to help protect their living environment.
- Similar to Paluanda community, Sei Utik community of West Kalimantan improved its capacity to transform its forest and culture into a green economy activity. The community started to learn eco-tourism management from hosting a group of American student who enjoyed the protected forest and hospitality of the culture.

- iii. Please reflect on whether targets that were originally set have been achieved, and what project outputs were key to achieving them. If relevant reflect on why outputs delivered as planned did not help meet the targets

The project facilitates more local governments to respect and fulfill communities' rights to manage their lands and natural resources and more communities to actively engage in claiming their rights. Samdhana's partners provide technical assistance to local governments as duty bearer by assigning legal experts to assist the government in preparing local regulation or Head of District's decree on recognition of IPLCs. This also includes assisting the public consultation process before the regulation or decree is enacted.

At the community level, Samdhana's partners improve the capacity of communities to document their historical profile and produce maps from participatory mapping to claim their rights. Improving the capacity of communities to develop land use planning helps communities claim their economic rights by securing licenses for social forestry from the government. In addition to increasing communities' capacity to claim their rights, the project also helps communities to adopt principles of green economy in managing their lands and natural resources through ecotourism and practice applied technology to produce quality products from their natural resources.

- iv. If outcomes are not yet achieved, please explain why, and in addition, how the outputs will lead to the desired outcome and when.

Samdhana realizes the significant gaps of knowledge between communities and the private sector, and that engagement of communities with the private sector requires significant resources – i.e. longer time for technical assistance. In addition, communities face challenges to accessing technical assistance from unbiased experts due to limited availability of experts and the absence of mechanisms to secure assistance at the local level. The project began by providing technical assistance to communities intended to increase knowledge and understanding of their rights, as well as their capacity to negotiate with the private sector. Simultaneously, the project built local experts' understanding on the needs of communities, and invited the experts to engage with the process of providing technical assistances to communities. Samdhana anticipates another three to five years to establish a locally sound mechanism whereby

disagreeing parties, particularly communities will be able to access technical assistance to secure individual rights as citizens and community rights as a legal entity.

v. Are the outcomes expected to be sustainable?

Yes. Samdhana's style of working through regional and local partners helps ensure that the capacities and outcomes supported by the project remain beyond the life of the project itself. Since the project's outcomes are aligned with the larger community and government aspirations for equitable low carbon development on the basis of the land rights recognition, the intermediate outcomes addressed in this report are significant markers of progress on this long journey. Samdhana is proud to report that the strength of community institutions is increasing, and with it their ability to respond to challenges they face in managing forest resources, including the ability to mobilize external support and overcome external threats to the forest.

2.5 Are there any internal and/ or external factors that have affected the project in any significant way?

**a. Development Policy**

Within the period of grant (1 August 2013 – 31 December 2015), Indonesia was having shifting leadership from Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) to Jokowi-JK (who started by the end of 2014). The new government has reformed the political direction of the natural resources sector (especially forestry sector). A number of developments have changed the context in which mapping, rights and low-carbon development work is taking place in Indonesia. In our 2013-2014 progress reports, we mentioned about several external factors that have affected the project.

In mid 2015, Ministry of Environment and Forestry announced their target to reach 12.7 million hectares of CBFM by the end 2019 (an indicative maps for Social Forestry was developed, named as PIAPS: Peta Indikatif Arahan Perhutanan Sosial) to balance between community-based and large-scale concessions, and to distribute 4.5 million hectares of forestland to the tillers under the agrarian reform program. However, it doesn't follow by allocation of budget for facilitating the implementation of PIAPS (for example: low budget for forest agency officers to do verification on the social forestry applied by community). In addition, the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Affairs established 83 district level task forces (up to September 2015) known as IP4T to identify indigenous peoples and local communities' (IPLC) rights in forest areas. In line with IP4T's role in identifying of IPLC rights, the government expected IP4T to resolve land conflict in forest areas as stated in the joint ministries decree (Perber P3/2014). Concurrently, on March 2015, the new Government and KPK revitalized their MoU (NKB-12K/L) on the action plans to protect Indonesian natural resources until 2016 (known as GN-PSDA). The MoU involves CSOs in the regions, Local Governments, Forestry, Mining, Estate and Fishery. These national and local contexts provide opportunities for meaningful CSO engagement to support local communities in fulfilling their rights over the natural resources.

Unfortunately, the situation has not yet improved as expected due to the challenges from external context; e.g. the global economic crisis and El Nino forest fire effect. The government dispelled policies that potentially slow down the national economy, i.e. endorsing several regulations that attract investment to prevent capital flight, including investment in natural resources sectors. The government will likely avoid conflict resolution through renegotiation and permit review until the global economy recovered. The haze resulted from forest and major peat land fire in June - August 2015 has alerted the government about periodic ecological disaster that needs to be fundamentally addressed. Unfortunately, the authorities have still blamed local swidden agriculture in the last several weeks, and they are also questioning local communities' capacity to sustainably manage natural resources. At the same time, the private sector

through the Association of Concession Holders (APHI) submits judicial review on the legality of the Perber (Joint Regulation) P3/2014 and the Agrarian Minister Regulation no. 9/2015 to the Supreme Court. Because of the economic pressure the government might shift the development policy from addressing environment problems to enhancing economic activities by issuing large scale permits such as for mining, timber plantations and palm oil estate.

In the issue of authority, Ministry of Home Affairs released a Ministerial Decree #23/2014 on the changing of authority in issuing permits/licenses in several sectors including forestry. This regulation gave impact to the progress on application and acceleration of social forestry 2015. Some initiatives should be postponed because the forestry agency in district level used the new regulation to delay on verification process on site.

These changes present some unique opportunities to advance recognition of local rights but also some threats and are strategic in advancing efforts to address many of the contradictions of land use allocations in Indonesia. In general, they establish a national-level framework for progressive reform of land tenure and rights, but in doing so have thrown a spotlight on the need for testing and real progress with implementation of reform in the provinces and districts.

Samdhana along with its national, regional, and local partners have been quick to take advantage of these positive developments to more aggressively pursue the objectives of this project. These developments open up the legal space and increase government receptivity for recognizing the land rights of customary communities and integrating customary territory maps into government land use plans.

#### **b. Local Beliefs**

Samdhana's partners take cautiously into account social, culture and religious belief the communities they support. The partners reported that local beliefs continued as a challenge in effort to improve gender equality. Some communities respect women by sending men representative only to a community meeting organized in the evening.

The project also experiences with delay of participatory mapping because of local beliefs. Some communities require customary rituals and ceremonies to collect information related to historical background of a boundary between two or more communities. In few cases, it increases the project contribution significantly.

### **2.6 Cross cutting concerns.** Please report on whether the project has had any effect (positive or negative) on

#### **a) Corruption**

Samdhana takes a very vigorous approach to manage corruption. Samdhana enters the following agreement with the partners: "All invoices, receipts or other evidences in respect of all payments made for the activities under this Agreement shall be maintained by the partner. All transactions are considered valid if they are within the period of the Partnership Agreement. However, the Partner shall maintain and keep the Project's financial record and other information relevant to this Agreement, open to monitoring, inspection, review, and/or audit by Samdhana or its designated representative at any time during the Project Term and up to five (5) years immediately following the end date of the Project Term."

Samdhana provides two financial trainings each year for its partners. Our Program Administrations examines all financial transaction documents, before Samdhana releases any payments to partners, and provides technical assistances as required. Samdhana has had a few cases where payment to partners was postponed due to ineligible financial transaction documents.



In terms of the substance of the program, the project addresses customary land rights recognition, which contributes to the building blocks for a system of concession-giving and resource distribution less marked by corruption. In the contrary, holding the government as duty bearer responsible for fulfilling community's rights may open an opportunity for transactional environment to develop during the process of rights recognition. The government may allocate its services to communities that endow the government with political benefit or other benefits in favour of the government (and/or staff). Our partners take precautionary action by holding the government accountable through budget transparency. In Papua for example, KPHL Biak conducted public consultation involving communities who reside within KPHL administration boundary.

b) Gender equality

Samdhana frames the issue of gender equality using a historical approach that maps how women in their communities are suffering and how they can strengthen their position in seeking a better life. Within communities where Samdhana's partners provide support, women may enjoy their rights to manage lands and natural resources. Women participate in the development planning of their villages or communities and have direct access to financial resources for their own activities. In these examples, participation of women has evolved from one of an object for manipulation to that of an agent in control.

c) Respect for human rights

This project has made significant contributions to the evolving national discussion over customary land rights recognition and broader human rights agenda. The work of Samdhana and its partners has raised the profile of the discussion as well as provided detailed materials and informed perspectives to the debates happening within government and between government and civil society.

2.7. **Lessons learned.** For final report, please summarize lessons learned for the whole agreement period. Both internal and external factors are relevant. What could have been done differently? How can lessons learned be incorporated in future plans? We are interested in learning based on positive and negative experiences.

**a. Indonesia**

*Participatory Mapping*

- In many cases, customary boundary mapping overlapped with the administration boundary set by the government. It was sometimes generating conflict between indigenous community and local community that live side by side. Support from District Heads and village leaders is essential for participatory mapping activities and should be secured before participatory mapping is being carried out.
- Customary mapping processes take significant amounts of resources to collect comprehensive and precious information on history of customary community. The process of customary recognition should not end when maps and data are submitted to the District Government, BIG and REDD+ Task Force. The more detailed information has proven effective for policy reform activities, whereby effective and efficient CBFM licensing processes are urgently required if Indonesia is to achieve its emission reduction goals.

*Community negotiation*

- Strong community consolidation and cohesiveness needs to be built in the process of securing community's rights over their natural resources management.
- Data from local communities must be treated as highly sensitive. Bringing together information from various stakeholders needs a highly guarded and cautious process, as

many parties (including the government) have an interest in accessing this information which could be used in a way other than what was intended when it was collected.

#### *Facilitation capacity*

- Improving the capacity of community and government institutions that could play effective community facilitation and capacity building roles is a key element of success to develop self-reliance communities that sustainably manage their customary forests. Strong and well-respected grassroots leadership is another key element of success for securing rights of indigenous community to manage their customary lands. The leadership capacity of youth should be improved by providing various opportunities such as trainings and workshops to take the lead in consolidating all resources and capital owned by community. Some of the communities have built their capacity to choose better alternatives and more sustainable ways in managing the richness of natural resources within their territories and where necessary say “NO” to investments
- The project often lacks enough able facilitators to support CBFM activities. Samdhana arranges all of program sites as learning arenas whereby community members (particularly the youth) could participate actively and their facilitation skills could improve.

#### *Influencing decision makers*

- Combination of close cooperation with the government and field activities to bring-up facts has been proven as one proper way to influence the government.

#### *Community wellbeing*

- One big challenge is revitalizing the social capital that help communities take benefit of natural resources for their sustainable livelihood security. The project has applied the concept of Livelihood Asset to strengthen community’s livelihood security, as experienced in Sei Utik. Livelihood assets are categorized as Natural Capital, Social Capital, Physical Capital, Financial Capital, and Human Capital.
- Logistics is another major obstacle in achieving sustainable livelihoods for local/indigenous communities in Indonesia, specifically in remote islands. There is also a serious lack of access to sufficient equipment and small-scale industrial processing facilities. Even simple technology is often not available in these places, making it difficult for communities to add value to their raw resources.

#### **b. Myanmar**

- Leadership and organizational development are crucial to the success of the project. Without a strong leader, project activities are not effectively implemented.
- Communication and transparency is also important among in community-based work.

### **3 Case/success story**

3.1 Please see separate format for the result example, max 2 pages.

- Attached -

#### **4 Project's accounts for last year:**

4.1 The accounts must relate to the approved budget for the year in question. All deviations (positive and/ or negative) must be clearly shown and explained.

Audit report attached

15.07.2016

## Attachments 1. Samples of Results

### 1.1. Reclaiming, Securing and Managing the Community Land and Forest : Village Forest, Community Forestry and Customary Forest in Sumatera, Kalimantan and Papua

Samdhana, through smallgrants mechanism, has supported NGOs and CBOs for obtaining community access to forest management since 2010. Post Constitutional Court MK35 stated that the customary forest is a private forest and not a state forest, the effort of IPs' to reclaim and securing their customary territories (forest) are stronger than before. Many activities were carried out, such as securing the territory through participatory mapping, strengthening community institutions, and capacity building for community. As for local communities, the efforts carried out were applying for social forestry using state forest management schemes (Village Forest and Community Forestry).

Up to 2013, many of applications for Village Forest and Community Forestry have been submitted by the local community (facilitated by local NGOs). Some of them were having obstacles, especially in Ministry of Environment and Forestry desk. In 2014-2015, additional obstacle was occurred by new regulation issued by Ministry of Internal Affair #23/2014 about the authorization of issuing licenses for several sectors, including forestry.

In relation to supports given by Samdhana, the results were varied. in Riau, the submission of Village Forest by local community in Kanagarian Kapas - Kampar District was postponed because of regulation constraint. The Governor of Riau refused to sign the recommendation letter needed to obtain the area designation from MoEF. While in Bengkulu, 5 community groups finally received management license (IUPHKm) after waiting for 5 years. In West Kalimantan, MoEF has doubts about the capacity of community in 10 villages to manage the 76,000 ha of Village Forest. Other case in Papua, the indigenous community of Knasaimos have already obtained area designations from MoEF for 2 Village Forests (Manggroholo 1,695 ha and Sira 1,850 ha) in 2014 and continued the community facilitation to prepare the Village Forest Management Institution in order to get the license to manage the Village Forest for period of 30 years.

Based on data from MoEF (Forestry Statistic Book, 2013), deforestation rate in Sumatera was 273,565.9 ha, followed by Kalimantan 304,519.9 and Papua as the last frontier with deforestation rate 20,285 Ha. The cause of deforestation mostly because of large scale land-based investment opened the land massively. Deforestation contributes to degradation of life quality as well as environment quality. It is also becoming a very powerful machine to reduce the environmental carrying capacity of and community resilience of the area.

The project was initiated in order to support the indigenous people as well as local community (IP/LC) to reclaim, secure and manage their forest using their own local knowledge that believed to be more sustainable. Regarding to community access, IP/LC have alternatives of management schemes, through state schemes (in state forest) or private schemes (in private forest). However, based on fact it is not that easy to obtain the access because it still depends on the political will of the government (local and national level) and the readiness of community capacity to manage the forest. Government (in all levels) are in fact, still prioritizing the large scale investments to be given licenses to extract the natural resources, by reason of generating revenues/income for districts/provinces. In other words, government puts aside the capacity and potency of IP/LC to manage the forest which contributes to their livelihood as well as sustainable natural resources management.

The objective of the project is to ensure that communities have the capacity to get access to natural resources (forest) management. Samdhana worked together with several civil organisations in Sumatera, Kalimantan dan Papua, to facilitate the communities in obtaining the access. Samdhana's approach is to increase the area of land and forest under secure local tenure through providing grants and mentoring directly to communities and civil society groups that work with local communities. Our experience is that this greatly increases their capability to understand and engage with REDD+ processes, and also with wider licensing processes for forestry and agriculture. Central to this approach is helping communities to collectively think through and plan for how they will strengthen their own governance systems so as to put into practice participation, transparency and accountability in decision-making within their own communities. This is very important, so their leaders are actively supported and protected from the corrosive effects of intimidation and bribes

they face when asserting the rights of their community to participate in land use planning and licensing processes.

In the period of 2013-2015, Samdhana gave supports to 8 civil organisations to facilitate the indigenous communities and local communities in 8 areas to reclaim, securing and managing the forest. Using the mechanism of Small grant, Samdhana funded each organisation/year between 5,000 – 10,000 USD or equal to 42,500 – 85,000 NOK. The period of grant is around 6-8 months/year.

In Riau, Yayasan Mitra Insani facilitated the community in Kanagarian Kapas, Kampar District to access Village Forest Scheme. However it was postponed due to regulation constraint that Governor of Riau refused to sign the recommendation letter needed to obtain the area designation from MoEF. In South Sumatera, Wahana Bumi Hijau facilitated 12 villages that have already area designations from MoEF to develop the business plan and establishing the management body of Village Forest. In Bengkulu, Yayasan AKAR facilitated community groups to develop business plans for their Community Forestry scheme. In Lampung, Watala developed tools for monitoring the Community Forests that have been managed for several years. In West Kalimantan, Perkumpulan SAMPAN facilitated community to have location permit of 76,000 Ha Village Forest – Mangrove. While in Papua, Yayasan Bentara facilitated the indigenous community Knasaimos to develop business plan in 2015 after receiving the Ministerial Decree for 2 Village Forests in 2014. Some of the results were below expectation. As mentioned above, the constraints mostly Riau, new regulation abcame from the government (new regulations, political changes, good will, trust).

#### Matrix of Community Initiatives on Community-Based Forest Management during the project period (2013-2015)

Village/Community/IP	District/Province	Access	Total area (Ha)	Status	NGO
Desa Kebun Tinggi	Kanagarian	Village	395	Starting in 2014, preparing documents needed to apply Village Forest. The process postponed in 2015 because of some constraints. One of them was the issuance of new Law under Ministry of Internal Affair on the transfer of authority from District to Provincial Level #23/2014. It was used as reason to delay process of application of Village Forest in District level.	Yayasan Mitra Insani - Riau
Desa Lubuk Bigau	Pangkalan Kapas,	Forest	2.396		
Desa Pangkalan Kapas	Kampar District /		762		
Desa Tanjung Permai	Riau		3.164		
FG* Tumbuh Lestari (Desa Air Lanang) ; FG Tri Setia (Desa Tebat Pulau) ; FG Rukun Makmur (Desa Baru Manis)	Rejang Lebong District, Bengkulu	Community Forestry (Protected Forest)	1.165	Received Area Designation through Ministerial Decree # SK.545/Menhut-II/2013 (30 Jul 2013).	Yayasan AKAR - Bengkulu
FG Maju Jaya (Desa Tanjung Dalam) ; FG Enggas Lestari (Desa Tebat Tenong) *FG : Farmers Group			310	Received Area Designation through Ministerial Decree #SK.19/Menhut-II/2014 (9 Jan 2014) 5 Farmers Groups in 5 Villages finally gained the IUPHKm through Head of District Decree RL, No: 180.186.III Tahun 2015 (13 May 2015)	

Coalition of FGs Tani HKm Desa Air Dingin, Talang Ratu, Kota Donok, Bukit Nibung, Semelako III, Danau Liang, Desa Daneu and Kelurahan Rimbo Pengadang	Lebong District, Bengkulu	Community Forestry (Protected Forest)	3950	Received Ministerial Decree SK.21/Menhut-II/2014 (9 January 2014) and in 2015, gained license from Governor of Riau # C.569.IV.2015. This is the first SK issued by Governor after the Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No. 23/2014	
15 Villages in South Sumatera	Muara Enim District	Village Forest		12 village forest were facilitated to receive the management license (already received area designation from MoEF in 2014). 3 other villages were facilitated to gain area designation (2 villages finally received in mid 2015 and 1 village was still in the process)	Wahana Bumi Hijau, South Sumatera
Desa Padang Tikar I, Desa Padang Tikar II, Desa Medan Mas, Desa Tasik Malaya, Desa Sungai Besar, Desa Sungai Jawi, Desa Ambarawa, Desa Tanjung Harapan, Desa Nipah Panjang, Desa Teluk Nibung, Desa Batu Ampar. These 10 villages are located in the coastal area Padang Tikar	Kubu Raya District, West Kalimantan	Village Forest and Community Forestry (Protected Forest, Production Forest, HPT, HPK)	76000 (before 61175,82 as verified by Forestry Agency of Kubu Raya District)	Applying area designation to MoEF, however the community must wait for the Ministerial Decree. Some changings in regulation (on social forestry schemes) as well as administration constraints, slowing down the process of issuing area designations for these 76000 ha	Perkumpulan SAMPAN, West Kalimantan
Desa Katimpun, Desa Katunjung, Desa Petak Puti and Desa Tambak Bajaj. The villages are within the area of KPHL Kapuas District	Kapuas District	Village Forest	20.665	The 4 villages have already gained Ministerial Decree on area designation of Village Forest in 2014. In 2015, they continued to apply for management license. Until project finished, the license swere still in process in Dinas Kehutanan Propinsi for having recommendation to be approved by Governor.	Yayasan Tahanjuan Tarung
Desa Manggroholo	South Sorong District, West Papua	Village Forest		Received Ministerial Decree on area designation in 2014 from MoEF # SK. 767 / MENHUT-II/2014 (18 September 2014)	Yayasan Bentara, West Papua
Desa Sira				Received Ministerial Decree on area designation in 2014 from MoEF # SK. 768 / Menhut-II/2014 (18 September 2014) In 2015, both villages were facilitated to	

Desa Probur, Desa Probur Utara, Desa Wolwal Selatan, Desa Wolwal Tengah and Desa Kafelulang	Alor District	Community Forestry	prepare the process to receive management license from Head of Province. In the process of applying area designation for Hkm. Until the project finished, the letter of recommendation has not yet been signed	Yayasan Kasih Mandiri, East Nusa Tenggara
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## 1.2. Empowering Youth actors, increasing active participation in island forests spatial planning. Case study: Eco-Climate Village (DELTA API) in Lesser Sunda – Moluccas Region.

Youth is part of the community, key for improving the quality of natural resource management on site. Currently youth have been delinked with natural resources found in the villages as more people choose to relocate in search of livelihood to the cities. Santiri Foundation and a community group in Jambi Anom Village, North Lombok launched a DELTA API Youth Movement in 2012.

The project started with Eco Climate Village (ECV). Local social movement concepts started to emerge especially around approaches to manage islands and coastal land and seascapes like *Pengembangan Desa Pesisir Tangguh* (PDTP), I-CATCH Tools (Indonesia-Climate Adaptation Tools for Coastal Habitat) and participatory mapping, the need to integrate all concepts/approaches of ECV. DELTA API is not just a concept, but rather a movement, led by young people in the Region SUKMA islands (Lesser Sunda Maluku). The goal is to redesign the model of Indonesia's smallest unit villages development. The design is "counter model" of the development model (mainstream model) that is happening now - which is considered not to have islands - perspective. "Counter model" is expected to respond fast to the effects of climate change and natural disasters. While it's long term objective is to guarantee the safety of citizens, residents of areas with high value environmental services. Through the empowerment of next generation, there will be increased capacity for leadership to build a village/rural livelihood in a sustainable manner, then there is great hope that the long-term goal that will eventually materialize.

The target, in 2019 is to reach 1,000 to 5,000 youth leaders in the village of Delta API a network with the ideology of diversity from perspectives of small islands in Indonesia. Many of these islands hold thousands of hectares of forest. This tandem with the establishment of a community college in linking with remote schools within Delta API network. There are now over 500 youth leaders, and obstacles include both training, data and information pooling, and analysis. Delta API is just evolving is standard, guidelines and systematic methods that can be applied to all areas of the delta areas in the Lesser Sunda straits and Maluku, adjusting to the conditions and characteristics of each region. Delta API also links leadership programs of AMAN Youth Wing, CSO Perintis leaders, and other women local champions. The main target, is to extend participation of young leaders in villages/districts as local node, especially in the sites selected, this also includes emerging young leaders from local and regional government partners.

The project was initiated in order to call back the youth to lead their village development. Currently most of young people lost their passion to stay in their village/kampong for lack of vision of the real potential of their natural resources. There is a lack of awareness of their key role to build their village/kampong.

There are several reasons why this project has strong potential to solve existing problems, namely

- Having low cost for key work of young professionals who are part of DELTA API youth network; they produced better the master plans of village/districts, also generate better maps as youth live and know locations and quite familiar with existing conditions. It means investing in the future for the young local leaders,
- Implementation of Village Law No. 6 of 2014 opens precious opportunity for DELTA API youth to perform facilitator to work from village to village to do comprehensive planning. With youth as a facilitator it is easy to reach as many coastal and forest villages and build momentum as trigger to find more young leaders in more coastal/forest villages,

- With Law No. 1 of 2014 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, every coastal district must have zoning plans of coastal areas and small islands (RZWP3K). If Masterplan Delta Fire backed up by creating a marine spatial zoning plan area, the region API DELTA could be a role model as facilitator to develop RZWP3K up to the district level,
- Development of young cadres. young cadres are potential leaders in their respective territories. Acting directly in sites as actual training sites, using innovative thinking and having a perspective of sustainability, it is expected that youth may be spearheading environmentally sound and sustainable green, low carbon development

The small grants given to each of organisation was maximum 10,000 USD for period of 6-8 months each year. The movement of DELTA API currently implemented in five regions SUKMA - Bali (Jembrana Region), Lombok (Lombok Utara), Sumbawa (Dompu), Sumba (Sumba Tengah) and the North Moluccas (Morotai) will be used as a model that can then be replicated or expanded. Each region consists of three villages selected using four main indicators: 1) High Risk, 2) High Conservation Value, 3) High Impact and 4) High Prospects. Three villages in each area use same model of socio-ecosystem, likely affected by climate change. Of the 5 areas only 3 are supported continuously since 2012, namely Bali, Sumbawa and Sumba. In Bali -after 4 years- the young people have managed to make participatory village planning with a focus on the management of coastal areas. DELTA API movement in Jembrana received positive feedback from Jembrana Regency. They give appreciation for what has been done by young people, especially in the village of Perancak and Ebony. Jembrana Regency promised to follow up on issues relating to the movement of young people DELTA API and will allocate funds in the 2016 budget so that young people can expand movement to other villages, especially in Jembrana. Based on the existing potentials DELTA Development API Bali is now directed to make the Mangrove Center and Oceanography Observation.

DELTA API Sumbawa has a different story. It received government support from Dompu in the form of financial assistance to their activities to expand the areas to support village planning. It gave strong energy for young people in Dompu including those helpless. It spread from Dompu to Bima to provide input to the government in the review process of RTRW Bima. While Sumba socioeconomic crisis resulted from young people to think strategically. Hence they helped develop the comprehensive participatory map (draft masterplan). Efforts to maximize results, do the integration between masterplan Delta Api and medium term village planning documents RPJMDes were discussed through Musrenbangdes. DELTA youth movement Sumba API is also used for the protection of Mata Air Paku Wai, and reforestation among others with the planting of local tree species up to 2500 and 3000 a number of trees in the garden of each community.

### **1.3. Village and District Recognition for Indigenous Community Rights Protection**

Recognition and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples is still awaiting key local government fiat in many sites. Increased understanding of the need to secure rights is expanding among national, district and village governments. The decision of the Constitutional Court MHA as legal subject has now provided strong legal basis to be able to negotiate community living space and not be forced to surrender to the government who abuse their authority in granting investment licenses. Its implementation, however, requires affirmation via local regulation of the customary rights communities (MHA).

Samdhana committed to helping indigenous peoples expand its targets to gain legality of the rights associated with their living space (land, forests, local knowledge, culture, etc.). The objective of the project is to ensure that the communities to get their rights to secure their living space (land, forests, local knowledge, culture, etc.). Samdhana cooperates with civil society organizations to secure communities to gain legitimacy and recognition of its existence along with the necessary support for policy reform and negotiations. With this recognition the government and other parties will eventually intersect with indigenous peoples with protected rights to secure their own investment in locations where indigenous peoples are, using FPIC

Samdhana's approach is to increase the area of land and forest under secure local tenure through providing grants and mentoring directly to communities and civil society groups that work with local communities. Our experience is that this greatly increases their capability to understand and engage with REDD+ processes, and also with wider licensing processes for forestry and agriculture. Central to this approach is helping communities to collectively think through and plan for how they will strengthen



their own governance systems so as to put into practice participation, transparency and accountability in decision-making within their own communities. This is very important, so their leaders are actively supported and protected from the corrosive effects of intimidation and bribes they face when asserting the rights of their community to participate in land use planning and licensing processes.

Through the provision of small grants to civil society organizations support this legality target is expected to push for the realization of regional regulations for recognition and protection of the MHA. Approximately 10 activities received support for MHA regulations, two of which succeeded in Enrekang and East Luwu (South Sulawesi). While others are now prepared to enter into District target regulation to be negotiated with local parliament (Sumbawa Barat, Central Halmahera, Kapuas Hulu, Tebo, and Hulu Sungai Selatan / Meratus); still others are still in the stage of internal consolidation process within the community itself.

In the period of 2013-2015, Samdhana gave supports to 7 civil organisations to facilitate the indigenous communities in 6 areas to endorse the local regulation for rights recognition and protection of indigenous community. Small grants given by Samdhana for each organisation is between 5,000 – 10,000 USD. In some areas, the process of indigenous community recognition and protection, are a collaboration of many organisations funded by other donors or same donors. For example in Sumbawa and Central Halmahera, AMAN and Epistema work together to get the legislation. Out of 7 areas, 2 areas have already succeeded to have their legal recognition through PERDA (District level regulation): Enrekang and East Luwu in South Sulawesi. 4 other areas were in process to being discussed in regional parliament (DPRD) through Prolegda: West Sumbawa, Central Halmahera, Hulu Sungai Selatan and Kapuas Hulu District. 1 other area which is in Jambi (Tebo District) is still in the process of discussing in community level but has already given a positive response by the local government.

Each of areas has different stage to start. In Enrekang and East Luwu, the application of the PERDA has been listed in Prolegda and having positive response from the Head of Districts. The efforts to endorsing and bridging legalities is easier because they have very good response and support from the Head of Districts, also in parliament.

From the supports given, we can learn that it is important to manage expectations and work in the 'interim' within social forestry framework even before final rights are recognized. Tenure security in the interim may mean simple agreements or MOUs, to allow for preparatory work for local governance, local institutions, so that when the final laws or Perda are issued, the implementation will be much faster.

#### **1.4. IPs Rights Integrated into Government Decentralized Forest Management Units (KPH)**

Papua remains host to the largest contiguous forest areas in Indonesia estimated at 35 million hectares, with potential for generating low emission development models. Papua forest management is threatened by weak tenure, lack of genuine participation and minimum benefits to Papuan indigenous peoples. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has designated 56 units of forest management units (known as KPH) in Papua, covering 18,180,201 hectares of forest or 58.49 % of Papua forests reserves. The KPHs require to develop culturally appropriate and decentralized forests management approaches that benefit local people to address the levels of poverty and conflict in Papua. Biak District in Papua has offered its KPH block for co-management, to address challenges of sustainable forest management, conflict, weak institutional arrangements and legal certainty for customary community rights and their legal participation in managing their forests resources.

The KPH policy deals with the challenge of decentralized forests management schemes that improve the value of forests to the region and its people. National and provincial programs prioritized KPH, yet in 2013 stakeholder mapping assessment conducted by Samdhana Institute found that there is still big gap of knowledge, understanding and capacity at the local level to enhance the effective work of the KPH. Social issues have also emerged including lack of clarification of customary rights within the KPH, as well as the gaps in local policy development to position and reinforce the role of KPHs in Papua.

Supported by NICFI since 2013, Samdhana has been working through partnership to build a model KPH that integrates customary rights recognition with community participation in sustainable forest management for low carbon development in Papua. Samdhana bridged partnerships among leading stakeholders comprising of Forests Management Unit (KPH) Biak Numfor Papua, KLHK, Papua State

University, Local NGO - Rumsram and Mnuqwar, Byak Customary Assembly and customary communities in Eastern Biak, and district and provincial governments to build trust and find common ground. The current long term forest management plan document, covering 206,016 ha area of KPH in Biak-Numfor integrates the role of IPs in local forest management. First five villages inside KPH are now sharing common sets of activities with KPH on rights clarification, mapping, organizational strengthening, and planning forest resources management options.

Under joint funding support from Norad and local government with other donors, funding from USD 30,000 to USD 60,000 each year is allocated to support the work of 3 to 5 CSO partners. The location is in Biak – Numfor, the District in Papua Province of Indonesia. Pilots intervention sites in KPH starting with 5 Villages in Eastern Biak; Sepse, Soon, Makmakerbo, Sauri. Samdhana provided technical assistance and training of KPH Unit in conduct of full forest inventory, participatory mapping, development of long-term forest management plan, FPIC and community organizing. KPH Biak Numfor was awarded this year's prize as one of the top three best protection KPH in Indonesia. Because of this project, the KPH in Biak has developed mechanisms of partnership between local government with customary communities to conduct forests resources management within their customary rights, and develop ecotourism options. Recently village key stakeholders inaugurated the Eastern Biak ecotourism unit and worked with Korean Company to develop bamboo plantation industry where community participation is of the key prerequisites. KPH Biak-Numfor has now become a key reference of the Provincial Forestry Department and KLHK to develop a KPH in Papua.

KPH is a KLHK flagship, that is ready for implementation in forest areas for protection, conservation and concessions. It works best in state forest areas that is able to integrate customary rights based on MK 35. It therefore potentially provides space to enhance the participation of customary community to significantly enhance management of their forests. Good working progress in KPH Biak is exceptional because of good leadership qualities of the KPH head. The KPH head is able to work with local NGOs and is committed and equipped with community facilitation skills, openness and has cultural understanding. Lessons include: **1) Good Leadership.** A vision, commitment to local partnerships and strong leadership is crucial at the beginning of the KPH. Mainstreaming leadership programs and support systems in the KPH should be a priority including challenge funds or flexible systems of funding local participation, including mapping and organizational development of local stakeholders, **2) Good technical knowhow.** Provision of good technical, links with NGOs for good social and business capacity helps KPH and community organizations, and reduces long term dependency of outsider facilitators, **3) Good cultural understanding** and flexibility to accommodate rights, mapping and other stakeholders' interests, **4) Government support.** Ability to maximize legal, regulatory and programmatic instruments are available at district and provincial governments is very important.